



Midlife Weight Gain

Midlife, defined as occurring between the ages of 40 and 65 years, is a time of significant physical and hormone changes for women. Although aging is the primary driver of weight gain, menopause plays a critical role in redistributing fat, often increasing abdominal fat. This combination contributes to higher rates of overweight and obesity in midlife women and raises the risk of conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and certain cancers.

What Causes Weight Gain in Midlife?

Weight gain in midlife is caused by a mix of hormone, physical, and lifestyle changes.

- **Aging and metabolism.** As women age, they naturally lose muscle mass at a rate of 3% to 8% per decade after age 30. Since muscle burns more calories than fat, losing muscle means fewer calories are burned at rest, leading to weight gain even without changes in diet.
- **Hormone changes.** During menopause, estrogen levels drop. This encourages the body to store fat in the abdomen, leading to central obesity, which is linked to higher risks of heart and metabolic diseases.
- **Lifestyle factors.** Lower physical activity levels, changes in eating habits, stress, and sleep problems also play a role. Sleep disturbances and hot flashes, common during menopause, may further contribute to weight gain.

Health Risks of Weight Gain in Midlife

Midlife weight gain is more than a cosmetic issue—it poses serious health risks.

- **Heart and metabolic diseases.** Extra weight, especially around the middle, raises the risk of high blood pressure, diabetes, abnormal cholesterol levels, and fat accumulation in the liver.
- **Cancer.** Weight gain increases the risk of cancers such as breast and colon cancer.
- **Joint problems.** Excess weight stresses joints, increasing the likelihood of osteoarthritis.
- **Mental and cognitive health:** Weight gain is linked to higher rates of depression and may contribute to memory problems later in life.

How to Manage Weight in Midlife

Healthy lifestyle choices. Lifestyle changes are the foundation of weight management.

- **Eat a balanced diet.** A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, lean proteins, and whole grains is key. Protein helps preserve muscle mass: women should aim for 1.2 g of protein per kilogram of body weight daily.
- **Stay active.** Regular exercise helps maintain muscle and burn calories. Aim for at least 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity weekly, combined with strength training twice a week.

- **Manage sleep and stress.** Good sleep and stress management make maintaining a healthy weight easier. Poor sleep and high stress levels are closely tied to weight gain.

Treating Menopause Symptoms (Hot Flashes and Night Sweats)

Hormone therapy (HT) is the standard of care for these symptoms. Although HT is not a direct weight-loss treatment, it alleviates hot flashes, sleep disturbances, and mood swings, which can make lifestyle changes more manageable. Some studies suggest that HT may slightly reduce fat storage in the abdomen and help preserve muscle, but the effects are modest. When HT is not an option, nonhormone treatments can be effective for managing these symptoms.

Additional Tools for Weight Management

For some women, lifestyle changes may not be enough, and additional tools can help.

- **Antiobesity medications.** Antiobesity medications offer significant weight loss of up to 20%. They require long-term use because discontinuation often leads to weight regain.
- **Bariatric surgery.** Procedures such as gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy are options for women with more severe weight problems. These surgeries can result in substantial weight loss and improve conditions such as diabetes and sleep apnea.
- **Endoscopic procedures.** These are less-invasive options and include gastric balloons and the endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty.

The Importance of Monitoring and Support

Weight gain and weight problems in midlife are a common challenge, but with proactive steps, they can be managed effectively. Prioritize a healthy lifestyle, seek professional guidance, and remember that small changes can lead to meaningful improvements in health and quality of life. Regular check-ins with healthcare providers are vital for managing midlife weight gain. Providers can track weight, waist measurements, and overall health markers such as blood pressure and cholesterol. Support from a dietitian, counselor, or fitness expert also can make a big difference. It's important to set realistic goals. Preventing weight gain alone can have a significant effect on overall health and quality of life during midlife and beyond. In the setting of established weight problems, losing even 5% to 10% of body weight can improve health and reduce the risk of chronic diseases. Weight management is a long-term commitment, not a quick fix.

Resources

Please visit The Menopause Society's website (menopause.org) where you can find additional information on important menopause-related topics including hot flashes, sexual health, heart health, and hormone therapy. You can also search for a menopause-certified specialist in your area.



This *MenoNote* provides current general information but not specific medical advice. It is not intended to substitute for the judgment of a person's healthcare professional. Additional information can be found at www.menopause.org. The Menopause Society is committed to leading the conversation about improving women's health and healthcare experiences during the menopause transition and beyond. The Society develops evidence-based position statements and consensus recommendations to ensure that healthcare professionals and the public have access to the most up-to-date information.

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