

Body Weight and Type 2 Diabetes

Know your healthy weight.

Keep a healthy weight to help lower your risk for type 2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke. Excess weight increases the heart's work and can raise blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels. Lifestyle changes that help you maintain a 3-5% weight loss are likely to result in meaningful improvements in blood glucose (blood sugar), triglycerides and helping manage type 2 diabetes.

BMI is...

Body mass index, or BMI, is an indicator of the percentage of body fat for most people. It is used as a screening tool to identify whether an adult is at a healthy weight. It takes your weight compared to your height. Here is how it is calculated: kilograms divided by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

Below are the ranges for most adults:

- Less than $18.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ is considered underweight.
- Between $18.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ and $25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ is considered a normal weight.
- Between $25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ and $29.9 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ is considered overweight.

Figure out your BMI

Type your height and weight into the [ADA BMI Calculator](#).

Increased risk for type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease and stroke.

30 kg/m^2 or higher is considered obese.

Higher risk for heart disease and stroke.

40 kg/m^2 or higher is defined as extreme obesity.

Watch your waist

Waist circumference is the distance around your middle or natural waist. Your waistline could tell you if you are at a higher risk of getting obesity-related conditions. If your BMI is between 25-35 kg/m^2 , the goal for waist circumference is less than 40 inches for men and less than 35 inches for women.

The difference a healthy body weight can make:



More energy.



Less joint and muscle pain.



Better sleep.



Lowers blood glucose, blood pressure and cholesterol.



Lowers risk for heart disease.

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