



Association between characteristics of behavioural weight loss programmes and weight change after programme end: systematic review and meta-analysis

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE

To determine if the characteristics of behavioural weight loss programmes influence the rate of change in weight after the end of the programme.

DESIGN

Systematic review and meta-analysis.

DATA SOURCES

Trial registries, 11 electronic databases, and forward citation searching (from database inception; latest search December 2019). Randomised trials of behavioural weight loss programmes in adults with overweight or obesity, reporting outcomes at ≥ 12 months, including at the end of the programme and after the end of the programme.

REVIEW METHODS

Studies were screened by two independent reviewers with discrepancies resolved by discussion. 5% of the studies identified in the searches met the inclusion criteria. One reviewer extracted the data and a second reviewer checked the data. Risk of bias was assessed with Cochrane's risk of bias tool (version 1). The rate of change in weight was calculated (kg/month; converted to kg/year for interpretability) after the end of the programme in the intervention versus control groups by a mixed model with a random intercept. Associations between the rate of change in weight and prespecified variables were tested.

RESULTS

Data were analysed from 249 trials (n=59 081) with a mean length of follow-up of two years (longest 30

years). 56% of studies (n=140) had an unclear risk of bias, 21% (n=52) a low risk, and 23% (n=57) a high risk of bias. Regain in weight was faster in the intervention versus the no intervention control groups (0.12-0.32 kg/year) but the difference between groups was maintained for at least five years. Each kilogram of weight lost at the end of the programme was associated with faster regain in weight at a rate of 0.13-0.19 kg/year. Financial incentives for weight loss were associated with faster regain in weight at a rate of 1-1.5 kg/year. Compared with programmes with no meal replacements, interventions involving partial meal replacements were associated with faster regain in weight but not after adjustment for weight loss during the programme. Access to the programme outside of the study was associated with slower regain in weight. Programmes where the intensity of the interaction reduced gradually were also associated with slower regain in weight in the multivariable analysis, although the point estimate suggested that the association was small. Other characteristics did not explain the heterogeneity in regain in weight.

CONCLUSION

Faster regain in weight after weight loss was associated with greater initial weight loss, but greater initial weight loss was still associated with reduced weight for at least five years after the end of the programme, after which data were limited. Continued availability of the programme to participants outside of the study predicted a slower regain in weight, and provision of financial incentives predicted faster regain in weight; no other clear associations were found.

STUDY REGISTRATION

PROSPERO CRD42018105744.

Introduction

Excess adiposity is a leading cause of preventable disease and death worldwide.¹ Behavioural weight management programmes that aim to achieve weight loss in adults by changes in diet, exercise, or both, are recommended for the treatment of obesity. Most programmes produce short term weight loss but considerable uncertainty exists about their longer term effects.

In a companion systematic review, pooled analyses from 145 studies comparing behavioural weight loss programmes with minimal intervention controls estimated that regain in weight after the end of the programme was 0.12-0.32 kg/year in intervention groups

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Behavioural weight management programmes are recommended for the treatment of obesity in adults

Most behavioural weight loss programmes produce short term losses in weight but the rate of change in weight after the end of the programme is highly variable and the causes of this variation are largely unknown

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Greater amounts of weight lost during the programme and financial incentives for weight loss were significantly associated with greater regain in weight after the end of the programme in all models, but greater initial weight loss was still associated with added benefits for at least five years after the end of the programme

Access to the behavioural weight loss programme by participants outside of the study was the only variable associated with slower regain in weight

Few studies provided data at or beyond five years and therefore the results should not be extrapolated beyond this point

relative to a minimal or no intervention comparator, with a difference between groups evident for at least five years but with considerable variation in the rate of regain in weight (unpublished data). Behavioural weight loss programmes reduced the incidence of type 2 diabetes and hypertension, with reductions in risk factors for cardiovascular disease and improvements in quality of life corresponding to the weight loss. Regain in weight reversed some of these differences, however, with improvements in blood pressure, lipids, and quality of life seen at the end of the programme declining over time in association with regain in weight.

Concern about regain in weight and the long term value of attempts at weight loss has been identified as a barrier to engagement in behavioural weight loss programmes from patients and healthcare providers.² Considerable research has been done on developing and testing specific weight loss maintenance programmes, but with little success.^{3 4} Programmes have achieved modest success, with behavioural support intended to promote lasting adherence to changes in diet and increased physical activity.⁵ Continuing support is expensive, however, and most people choose not to take it up.⁶

Our study aimed to determine whether specific characteristics of behavioural weight loss programmes influence the rate of change in weight after the end of the programme, specifically focusing on the effect of these programmes on regain in weight. Such evidence could inform the development of interventions, patient choice, and expectations of practitioners, and improve the effectiveness of treatment in the long term for people with overweight or obesity.

Methods

A protocol was registered in advance; full methodological details are in the protocol⁷ and in a companion publication (unpublished).

Data sources and searches

We searched for randomised controlled trials in clinical trials registries (clinicaltrials.gov/ and www.isrctn.com/) and 11 electronic databases, with terms relating to obesity, weight loss, diet, exercise, behaviour change, and behavioural weight loss programmes. We also searched the Health Services Research Unit's (University of Aberdeen) register of weight loss trials. Searches were run from database inception to September 2018 and were restricted to full papers published in English. The authors were contacted for additional information where necessary. In December 2019 (before the analyses), we conducted forward citation searches for included or ongoing studies where the most recent publication was from January 2007 onwards, to identify additional longer term follow-up data.

Study selection

Two reviewers independently screened studies for inclusion, with disagreements resolved by discussion or by referral to a third reviewer. We included

randomised controlled trials of non-pregnant adults (aged ≥ 18) who were mostly with overweight or obesity (body mass index ≥ 25 , or ≥ 23 in Asian populations) at the start of the study. Interventions included behavioural weight loss programmes delivered in any setting, and comparators were another behavioural weight loss programme, a less intensive intervention, or no intervention. We excluded interventions targeting multiple risk factors (eg, also including interventions for stopping smoking) and interventions involving drug treatments, surgery, or both. Studies had to follow participants for ≥ 12 months from baseline and measure the change in weight at the end of the programme and after the end of the programme. We defined the end of the programme as the time when the intensity of the contact was considerably reduced or ended (full details are in the protocol⁷).

Outcome

Our primary outcome was rate of change in weight after the end of the programme in the intervention group relative to the control groups. In most of the studies included in the review, data on weight were based on complete case or multiple imputation methods. The control group was determined by the intensity of the intervention (that is, comparing the most intensive with the least intensive intervention). This definition was based on contact time and the elements of the programme (eg, in a study of behavioural support with meal replacements v behavioural support only, the meal replacement arm would be the primary intervention of interest).

Variables

We were interested in whether the rate of change in weight (regain) after the end of the programme was associated with characteristics of the behavioural weight loss programme, identified a priori. Initially, we had also planned to investigate if the rate of regain in weight was associated with whether involvement with the programme was self-initiated, prompted, or required, and whether the programme was tailored, but insufficient data were available to support these analyses.

The characteristics that we investigated include:

- Meal replacements (eg, a portion controlled drink, bar, or soup intended as a substitute for a traditional meal), categorised as total meal replacements (often but not always very low energy diets), partial meal replacements, or no meal replacements
- Strategies to change diet, physical activity, or both
- The programme includes support for maintaining weight loss (defined as content designed to help participants maintain their weight loss after the end of the programme (eg, relapse prevention or weight maintenance components))
- Reducing the intensity of the intervention during the programme (defined as a change in the frequency of contact with the intervention)
- Inpatient or other residential care

- Financial incentives (where financial rewards depend on achieving weight loss)
- Periods of fasting (eg, eating that is time restricted, including but not limited to programmes such as 5:2, alternate day fasting, time restricted eating, and prolonged fasting)
- Whether the programme was publicly available outside of the study context
- Length of intervention (months).
- Outcomes of the behavioural weight loss programme include:
 - Difference between the intervention and control group in weight (kg) at the end of the programme; of note, this difference also indirectly takes into account the variation in intensity in the control group
 - Rate of weight loss during the programme (kg lost/year, intervention v control group).

Data extraction and quality assessment

Data extraction was conducted with a database with bespoke fields for this review, piloted by four reviewers before its use. We assessed the risk of bias at the study level in: random sequence generation; allocation concealment; blinding of outcome assessment; attrition; and other risk of bias with the Cochrane risk of bias tool (version 1) for randomised trials.⁸

Data extraction and assessments of risk of bias were conducted by one reviewer and checked by a second reviewer. Discrepancies were resolved by discussion or by referral to a third reviewer.

Data synthesis and analysis

We calculated the difference in weight change between arms at all available time points. With a mixed model with a random intercept for each study, we regressed difference in weight between arms on time from the end of the programme to calculate the rate of regain in weight in kilograms per month in the intervention group relative to the control groups. In this three level model, measurements of regain in weight at different times were nested within arms, nested within studies. Some trials tested behavioural weight loss programmes against one another and others tested behavioural weight loss programmes against no intervention or a minimal intervention, which might contribute to heterogeneity. To reflect these differences, we adjusted for difference in weight between arms at the end of the programme. In the post hoc sensitivity analyses, we added a variable to indicate that the comparator was no intervention or minimal intervention and the results were almost identical.

We tested for associations between our prespecified variables and the rate of regain in weight in a univariable model. These models included a term for the presence of that variable and variable $\times$ time. We then tested associations with three multivariable approaches: (A) a model including only programme characteristics, with a backwards selection model; (B) a model including only weight variables (rate of weight loss and difference in weight at the end of the

programme); and (C) a combined model including weight variables and variables retained in model A.

We used $P > 0.05$ (that is, 95% confidence intervals excluding the null) as a nominal threshold for determining statistical significance and which variables to retain in the models. In these analyses, programmes with characteristics that were associated with slower regain in weight would have negative signs.

Planned sensitivity analyses excluded studies at high risk of bias in any domain. Post hoc sensitivity analyses also removed studies with a high and unclear risk of bias (eg, including only studies at low risk of bias). To investigate possible publication bias, we assessed whether the length of follow-up was associated with the amount of weight lost at the end of the programme with Pearson's correlation coefficient. If a study had not found a difference in weight at the end of the programme, it might be less likely to follow up participants after the end of the programme because investigators might not want to use or obtain additional resources to conduct the follow-up. All analyses were carried out in R version 4.0.2.

Patient and public involvement

This project emerged out of feedback from a panel of members of the public with lived experience of obesity. Two patient and public involvement advisors shaped the research before the protocol was finalised; in particular, they prioritised which programme characteristics to focus on in our analyses. They are also supporting dissemination of the results.

Results

Search results

Our initial searches retrieved 17 085 references, 4482 of which were screened for full text. The most common reason for exclusion after review of the full text was short length of follow-up (eFigure 1). Another 246 relevant references were identified by forward citation searching and screening of trial websites. A total of 879 references representing 330 studies met our inclusion criteria (5% of the studies initially identified). The authors of 53 included studies provided more information. Our analyses included 249 studies ($n=59\,081$) that provided sufficient information (eTable 1).

Characteristics of included studies

Table 1 shows summary data for the studies included in the systematic review. eTable 1 (primary references), eTable 2 (assessments of risk of bias), eTable 3 (key characteristics), eTable 4 (baseline demographics), and eTable 5 (characteristics of the intervention) provide details of individual studies. Seven studies followed up participants for five years or more ($n=8149$).

Risk of bias

The risk of bias was unclear in 56% of studies, mainly because they did not fully report the randomisation procedures, low in 21%, and high in 23% (table 1). eTable 2 describes assessments of the risk of bias for each study.

Change in weight after the end of the programme

As will be reported in detail elsewhere but reiterated here to provide context, at the end of the programme, the average change in weight in the minimal intervention (control) arms was -2.1 kg (standard deviation 3.3) and in the intervention arms was -4.9 kg (3.8), a mean difference in weight in favour of the interventions of -2.8 kg (95% confidence interval -3.2 to -2.4 ; unpublished data). In the 145 studies that compared behavioural weight loss programmes with minimal intervention and in which participants receiving the behavioural weight loss programme lost weight relative to controls at the end of the programme, regain in weight was faster in the intervention versus the no intervention control groups (0.12 - 0.32 kg/year). We found a difference in weight in favour of the intervention group for at least five years, although beyond five years the data were limited.

Association between programme variables and subsequent regain in weight

In univariable analysis, financial incentives for weight loss and provision of partial meal replacements were strongly associated with faster regain in weight (table 2). Regain in weight was also more rapid in programmes that included advice to exercise or opportunities for exercise, or that advised fasting, but these associations were weaker and not statistically significant (table 2). We found no meaningful association between length of programme and regain in weight. Availability of the programme to participants outside of the trial was associated with significantly slower regain in weight in univariable and multivariable models (table 2). Regain in weight was also slower in programmes that advised changes in diet, provided strategies to support maintenance of weight loss, provided an inpatient or residential phase of treatment, or where the intensity

Table 1 | Summary information on characteristics of studies contributing to statistical analyses

Characteristic	No, median (IQR), or mean (range)
Geographical region (No of studies (n=249))	
North America	145
South America	2
Europe	73
Asia	10
Australia and New Zealand	17
Africa	1
Mixed (Australia and Europe)	1
Meal replacements (No of arms (n=629))	
Partial	45
Total	29
Diet or exercise (No of arms (n=629))	
Diet and exercise	382
Diet only	126
Exercise only	20
Intervention included content designed to help participants after end of programme (No of arms (n=629))	
Yes	217
No	397
Not reported	15
Reducing intensity of intervention during the programme (No of arms (n=629))	
Yes	250
No	365
Not reported	14
Inpatient or other residential care (No of arms (n=629))	
Inpatient	18
Residential	2
Financial incentives for weight loss (No of arms (n=629))	31
Periods of fasting (No of arms (n=629))	6
Programme was publicly available outside of the study context (No of arms (n=629))	
Yes	51
No	563
Not reported	15
Age (median (IQR))	48.2 (11.0); n=519 study arms
Baseline body mass index (median (IQR))	33.7 (4.7); n=462 study arms
Programme length (months; mean (range))	
Follow-up after end of programme	23.4 (11.5-360; median 11.85)
Most intensive intervention arm	6.5 (0.7-72)
Longest study arm	6.9 (0.7-72)
Assessment of risk of bias (low/unclear/high) (No of studies)	
Overall risk of bias	52/140/57
Selection bias (random sequence generation and allocation concealment)	76/171/2
Detection bias	214/26/9
Attrition bias	205/11/33
Other risk of bias (only assessed where suspected)	NA/NA/20

IQR=interquartile range; NA=not applicable.

of contact with the intervention was reduced through the programme but the associations were weaker and not statistically significant. Table 2 shows all associations; statistically significant associations are illustrated in figure 1, with studies divided into those with and without the characteristic, and regression lines fitted through each trial arm estimate. Figure 1 also shows the effect of interventions which reduced in intensity over time; this variable emerged as a statistically significant association in the model adjusted for weight loss during the programme (table 3). The multivariable analysis used backwards selection to remove any variable not significantly associated with regain in weight and produced estimates that were similar to those of the univariable analysis (table 2).

In sensitivity analyses (eTables 6 and 7), the variable, intervention reducing in intensity over time, was no longer retained, and inpatient setting emerged in its place (no significant association was found for either). Partial meal replacement remained a statistically significant predictor of faster regain in weight, but similar to the univariate analyses, the association was stronger when studies at high risk of bias were removed, with confidence intervals excluding the original estimate (0.134 kg/month (95% confidence interval 0.071 to 0.196) v 0.037 kg/month). Total meal replacement was a statistically significant predictor of faster regain in weight when studies at high risk of bias were removed (0.074 kg/month, 95% confidence interval 0.022 to 0.126) (eTable 8). Estimates for financial incentives and availability of the programme to participants outside of the study did not meaningfully change when studies at high risk of bias were removed. In our post hoc sensitivity analysis studies assessed as being at low risk of bias, we included the same variables as in the backwards selection model and found no significant differences in estimates, with confidence intervals overlapping those in the primary model in all instances.

Change in weight during the programme

Greater and faster weight loss during the weight loss programme were associated with faster regain in weight. In univariable analysis, for each kilogram of weight loss achieved at the end of the programme, regain in weight occurred 0.011 (95% confidence interval 0.0085 to 0.014) kg/month faster. Also, more rapid weight loss during the programme was associated with faster regain in weight; the estimate for regain in weight after the programme was 0.03 (0.02 to 0.041) kg/year faster for each kg/year faster weight loss during the programme (estimates were converted to years for ease of interpretation). In multivariable analysis, the estimate for weight loss by the end of the programme was similar at 0.012 (0.0080 to 0.016) kg/month, but more rapid weight loss was close to the null (−0.0053 (−0.021 to 0.010) kg/month). Figure 2 illustrates the association between weight loss achieved during the programme and regain in weight after the programme, dividing the trial arms by achieved weight loss at the end of the programme relative to controls, and fitting regression lines through the estimates.

In planned sensitivity analyses (eTables 6 and 8), the direction of the association did not change and confidence intervals overlapped, with the exception of change in weight at the end of the programme in the multivariable model including rate of weight loss and change in weight at programme end, where the trend estimate was steeper and the confidence intervals did not overlap with those in the main analysis (0.026 kg/month (95% confidence interval 0.018 to 0.034) v 0.012 kg/month). In post hoc sensitivity analyses including only studies at low risk of bias, the results were consistent with those from the main models for the univariable and multivariable analyses.

Association between programme variables and subsequent regain in weight adjusted for weight loss during the programme

Adjusting for the extent and rate of weight loss during the programme markedly changed the estimates

Table 2 | Associations between characteristics of behavioural weight management programme and rate of change in weight after end of programme

Characteristic	Trend estimate (kg/month; 95% CI)	
	Univariable analysis	Multivariable analysis†
Meal replacements (partial)	0.035 (0.015 to 0.055)*	0.037 (0.017 to 0.057)*
Meal replacements (total)	0.014 (−0.013 to 0.041)	0.018 (−0.0089 to 0.044)‡
Programme included exercise	0.013 (−0.0073 to 0.034)	—
Programme included diet	−0.019 (−0.0074 to 0.046)	—
Programme included support for weight maintenance	−0.0062 (−0.024 to 0.012)	—
Reducing intensity of intervention	−0.0085 (−0.032 to 0.016)	−0.022 (−0.046 to 0.0017)§
Intervention inpatient	−0.072 (−0.22 to 0.082)	—
Intervention other residential	−0.0052 (−0.095 to 0.085)	—
Financial incentives for weight loss	0.13 (0.043 to 0.21)*	0.13 (0.046 to 0.21)*
Intermittent fasting	0.14 (−0.19 to 0.47)	—
Programme available outside study	−0.24 (−0.36 to −0.13)*	−0.26 (−0.37 to −0.14)*
Length of programme (years)	−0.0011 (−0.003 to 0.005)	—

Negative numbers represent slower, and positive numbers faster, regain in weight.

*Statistically significant (confidence intervals excluding 0).

†Results from backwards elimination model; variables were eliminated from the model because they were not significant (confidence intervals excluding 0).

‡Meal replacements added as a pair of variables that together significantly improved model fit.

§Included because this variable was significantly associated with regain in weight in the model adjusted for weight loss during the programme.

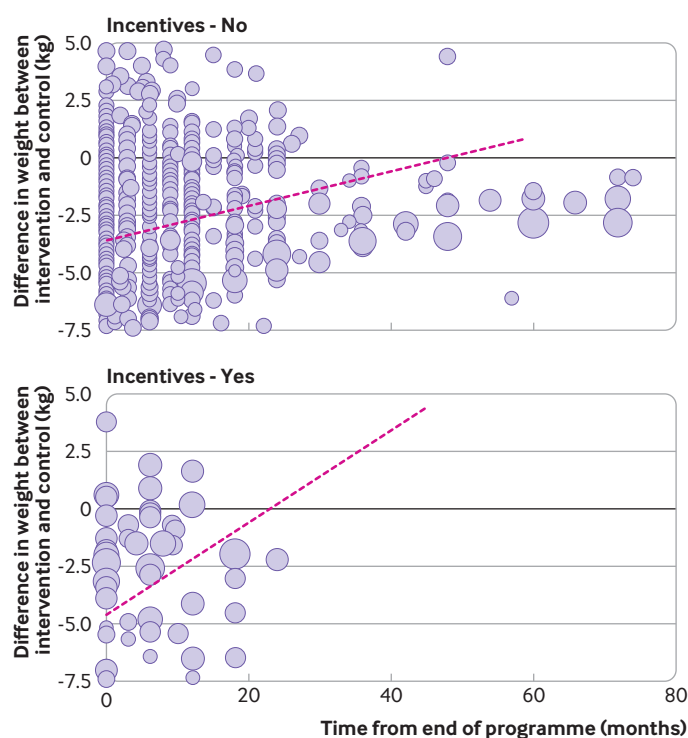


Fig 1 | Rate of change in weight after end of behavioural weight management programme, by selected characteristics of programmes

for meal replacement programmes (table 3). After adjustment, the point estimates suggested that meal replacement programmes were associated with slower regain in weight but were close to the null and not significant.

Programmes where the intensity of the intervention declined gradually over time were statistically significantly associated with slower regain in weight in the multivariable analysis (table 3), which was not the case in the univariable analysis, although the point estimate suggested that the association was small. The association between financial incentives and more rapid regain in weight was reduced by 30% when adjusted for weight loss during the programme, and the slower regain in weight associated with the

availability of the programme outside of the trial was reduced by 8%.

In planned sensitivity analyses removing studies at high risk of bias, partial meal replacements re-emerged as statistically significantly associated with faster regain in weight (0.11 kg/month, 95% confidence interval 0.049 to 0.161). Planned sensitivity analyses did not substantially affect estimates for any of the other variables in multivariable model (eTable 9). In post hoc analyses including only studies at low risk of bias, estimates were not substantially altered for any variables (consistent direction of association and overlapping confidence intervals in all instances).

Discussion

Principal findings

Our meta-analysis of 249 studies of behavioural weight loss programmes identified substantial variation in regain in weight after the end of the programme. In our analyses, we consistently found that initial weight loss was associated with later regain in weight, with every additional kilogram of weight lost in the intervention group relative to the comparator group during the programme associated with faster regain in weight at a rate of 0.13–0.19 kg/year after the end of the programme. Programmes providing financial incentives for weight loss were independently associated with faster regain in weight of about 1 kg/year. Programmes providing partial meal replacement products were associated with faster regain in weight; in our main model, this finding was explained by weight loss achieved in the programme, but in sensitivity analyses where studies at high risk of bias were removed, partial meal replacements remained independently associated with greater regain in weight. In contrast, the availability of the behavioural weight loss programme to participants outside of the study protocol was associated with substantially less regain in weight (3 kg/year). Some evidence indicated that programmes where the intensity of the interventions was reduced over time were also associated with slower regain in weight after the end of the programme (about 0.3 kg slower per year).

Table 3 | Association between programme characteristics and regain in weight after end of programme, adjusted for weight loss during the programme

Characteristic	Trend estimate (kg/month; 95% CI)	
	Multivariable models A or B (programme characteristics or weight lost during programme)	Multivariable model C (weight and programme characteristics)
Programme characteristics		
Partial meal replacements	0.037 (−2.6 to −0.35)*	−0.022 (−0.049 to 0.0041)
Total meal replacements	0.018 (−0.0089 to 0.044)	−0.015 (−0.041 to 0.011)
Reducing intensity of intervention during programme	−0.022 (−0.046 to 0.0017)	−0.026 (−0.047 to −0.0046)*
Financial incentives for weight loss	0.13 (0.046 to 0.21)*	0.090 (0.020 to 0.16)*
Programme available outside study	−0.26 (−0.37 to −0.14)*	−0.24 (−0.35 to −0.14)*
Weight lost during programme		
Weight difference at end of programme (kg)	0.012 (0.0080 to 0.016)*	0.016 (0.010 to 0.022)*
Rate of weight loss during programme (kg lost/year)	−0.0053 (−0.021 to 0.010)	−0.013 (−0.032 to 0.0052)

*Statistically significant at $P < 0.05$ (confidence intervals exclude 0).

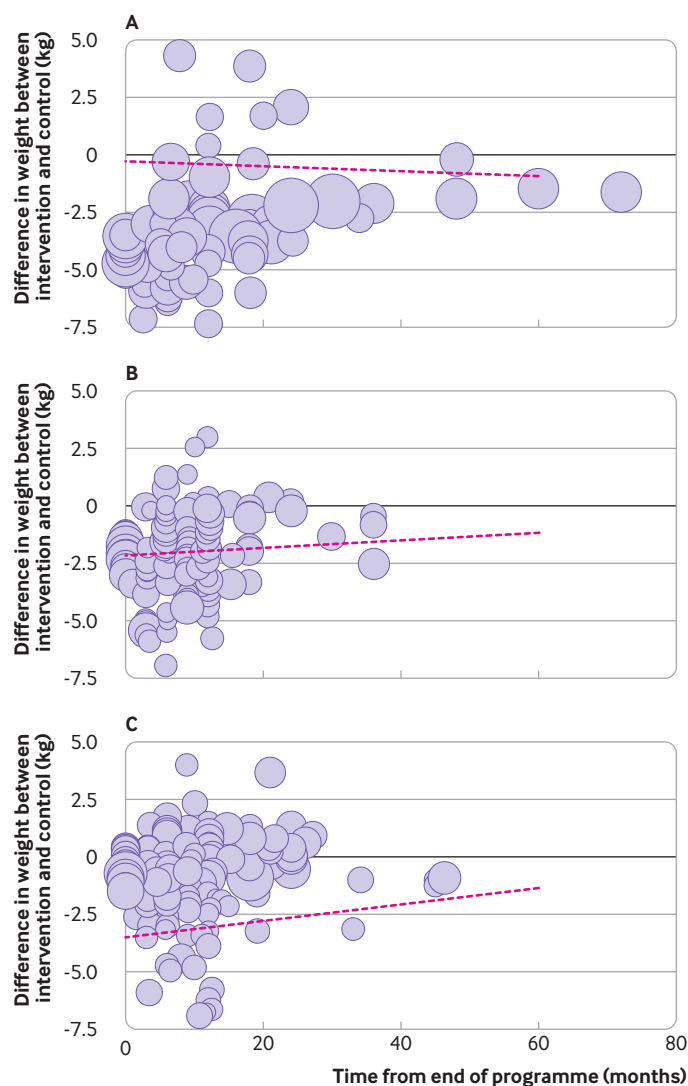


Fig 2 | Rate of change in weight after end of behavioural weight management programme, by weight loss during the programme. Difference in weight at end of programme between intervention and control groups: A, up to -1.5 kg; B, -1.4 to -3 kg; C, -3.1 to -5 kg. Graphs are illustrative only and analyses are based on mixed models. Lines are based on changes within trials, and because the points mapped represent different trials, the lines will not necessarily be visually consistent with the mapped points. In sensitivity analyses, removing studies at high risk of bias (eTable 6), univariate analyses were not substantially different with the exception that the association between partial meal replacements and regain in weight was stronger, with confidence intervals excluding the original estimate (0.15 kg/month (95% confidence interval 0.087 to 0.21) v 0.035 kg/month). In a post hoc analysis, a similar pattern was found when only studies at low risk of bias were included; univariate analyses were significantly different only for partial meal replacements where the point estimate and confidence intervals were the same as in the sensitivity analysis including studies at low and unclear risk of bias

Strengths and limitations

Our aim was to provide a comprehensive overview, with an extensive search and additional information from 53 authors, resulting in detailed data on the rate of regain in weight and variables hypothesised a priori that contribute to differences in regain in weight. A review published more than a decade ago investigated long term changes in weight but included only 24 studies providing dietary counselling.⁹ The authors of the review reported regain in weight of about 0.02 -

0.03 body mass index unit per month (about 1 kg/year) after the end of the active programmes, and found no associations between the content of the programme and slopes for changes in weight more than 12 months from baseline. We found much lower rates of regain in weight but these rates were relative to the randomised comparator rather than absolute values, and were based on many more studies and larger sample sizes, with longer term data, providing greater confidence in the new estimates.

Our review had some limitations. Because of the lack of uniform standards for reporting of weight loss outcomes, we made several assumptions in coding and analysing our data. Our focus on relative differences between the intervention and comparator should not have been unduly influenced by these assumption. We coded the content of the intervention according to a pre-established framework described in the protocol but we were limited by the level of detail available. Almost a quarter of the studies included in our review were assessed as being at high risk of bias; removing these studies did not affect most of our estimates but led to uncertainty about the estimates for meal replacements. We relied on statistical significance to select variables for subsequent modelling; this approach is common but could be prone to errors because of multiple testing. Our test for publication bias was not significant (unpublished data), but we cannot completely rule it out. Our latest search date was December 2019 and studies published subsequently were missed; however, we contacted the authors of unpublished studies and hence some of these data were available to us before publication. Because of the size of the review, a time lag between searches and publication was inevitable, but this time lag should not bias the findings because no evidence exists to suggest that studies published before 2020 would find different outcomes from those published in 2020 or in the first half of 2021. Finally, despite being a comprehensive review, data were still limited. Our trend estimates for associations between regain in weight and the content of programmes mainly relied on indirect comparisons; because comparisons were across rather than within trials in most instances, these comparisons were observational and could be confounded. Also, few studies lasted more than five years, meaning findings should not be extrapolated beyond this point. For some variables, relatively few studies contributed data, and hence the lack of associations seen should not be taken as evidence of absence.

Comparisons with other studies

Considerable research has been done on developing and testing specific strategies for maintaining weight loss, but these strategies are not regularly implemented in routine practice. Low intensity interventions have proven to be ineffective,¹⁰ whereas a systematic review of more intensive interventions providing ongoing behavioural support, in effect extending the behavioural weight loss programme, reported a reduction in regain in weight of -1.56 kg (95% confidence interval -2.27

to -0.86).⁵ This analysis included data from the weight loss phase, with most studies reporting overall weight loss, not regain. Moreover, attendance at behavioural weight loss programmes declines over time and many participants struggle to maintain the cognitive effort required to adhere to ongoing interventions.⁶ Some weight loss programmes included specific strategies for maintaining weight loss but we found no evidence that these strategies improved long term outcomes. Programmes that were available to participants outside of the clinical trial setting were associated with weight loss beyond the end of the programme, however. This finding is consistent with the results of a recent randomised controlled trial of a total diet replacement programme; 30 months after the end of the programme, participants who reported trying to lose weight in the last three months (of their own volition) maintained greater weight loss (-7.6 kg v -4.8 kg in the total diet replacement group; -3.6 kg v -1.6 kg in the usual care group).¹¹ This result could suggest that focusing on recurrent weight loss interventions rather than maintenance of weight loss might be a more helpful public health strategy.

We found no evidence that a focus on diet, physical activity, or both, altered the rate of regain in weight, although a previous review suggested that behavioural weight loss programmes which involved both diet and physical activity were associated with greater weight loss than diet or activity alone.¹² Evidence from one model indicated that structured programmes where the intensity of the intervention reduced over time rather than stopped abruptly were modestly more successful, perhaps because they help prepare participants to maintain their efforts without regular supervision; we are not aware of other studies that have directly explored this hypothesis. In contrast, programmes including financial incentives were associated with substantially greater regain in weight, which is likely to negate the benefit of adding this element to programmes within a year, and should be taken into account when considering providing these programmes. A previous systematic review noted the short term effectiveness of financial incentives for weight loss, but highlighted the need to explore ways to maintain weight loss in the longer term.¹³ A broader review which examined the use of financial incentives for a range of health related behaviours found that the benefits disappeared more than three months after the end of the programme.¹⁴ In contrast, some evidence indicates that when used to stop smoking, the benefits of financial incentive programmes persist, perhaps because of differences in the behavioural processes involved in stopping smoking compared with changes in an ongoing behaviour, such as eating or activity.¹⁵

Two previous systematic reviews suggested that very low energy diets, typically based on total meal replacement interventions and use of partial meal replacements, result in greater weight loss than comparator programmes.^{16 17} We showed that greater weight loss was associated with faster regain in weight, and unsurprisingly, in univariable analyses meal

replacements were associated with greater regain in weight. We found that this association was reversed after adjustment for initial weight loss when all studies were included, similar to the trial that showed that the rate of regain in weight was determined by the amount of weight lost, not whether weight loss was achieved by meal replacement or standard dietary means.¹⁸ When studies at high risk of bias were excluded, however, the association between partial meal replacements and greater regain in weight was no longer explained by weight loss during the programme. This finding warrants further exploration, including potential differences between total and partial meal replacement, but our main analyses suggested that the commonly held view that meal replacement programmes produce rapid regain in weight because this approach is unsustainable might not be true.

Policy implications

Regain in weight after the end of a programme and the associated change in weight related comorbidities affects the cost effectiveness of behavioural weight loss programmes, but is often not measured.¹⁹ Estimates of the cost effectiveness of programmes are therefore usually based on assumptions about regain in weight rather than empirical data, resulting in inconsistencies. Our finding that greater initial weight loss was associated with faster regain in weight can help inform future modelling and projections. However, this finding should not be taken to imply that programmes achieving smaller weight losses are more effective in the longer term. Rather, our results imply that greater weight loss during the programme should preserve a greater difference between the intervention and comparator groups for at least five years. Thus, compared with interventions for maintaining weight loss, achieving greater initial weight loss is currently the most effective strategy to achieve sustained improvements in cardiovascular health in the long term (based on unpublished data). Although the differences between programmes were modest, some weight loss programmes can produce substantial differences in weight loss at the end of the programme; a recent trial of total diet replacement found a 7 kg difference compared with a standard behavioural weight loss programme.²⁰ A difference in body mass index of one is associated with a 7% difference in mortality, mostly from cardiovascular disease.²¹

Conclusions

Obesity is considered a chronic relapsing condition and, in general, when an intervention is stopped, participants who follow these weight loss programmes regain weight.²² Our data showed that regain in weight after weight loss in a weight management programme was faster with greater initial weight loss, but it takes an average of five years to remove the weight advantage (and thereby the beneficial effect on cardiometabolic risk) that greater initial weight loss achieves (fig 2). Such legacy benefits for ongoing, although declining, reduction in risk factors for cardiovascular disease

have been shown to improve major clinical outcomes in studies of interventions for hypertension and high lipid levels.²³⁻²⁵ We found no evidence that providing support for specific maintenance of weight loss during the programme reduced the regain in weight. Instead, programmes that are widely available to allow individuals to re-engage when they want to might be the best strategy for supporting longer term lower rates of change in weight.

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The lead author affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned (and, if relevant, registered) have been explained; the protocol was registered in advance and all changes were detailed to the protocol record with reasons given.

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Web appendix: Supplementary material