Index

adipocytes, 108, 125, 128
adipokines
  in T2DM, 46–47
  PE risk, 52
adipokinins, 29
adiponectin
  in T2DM, 46–47
  PE risk, 52
adipose tissue, 20
development, 124–31
distribution, 21
micronutrient storage in, 202–03
adiposity, maternal, offspring obesity,
  87–88
mechanisms, 88–89
age, BMI and ovulatory infertility, 22
Agouti yellow mouse, 140–41, 144
agouti-related peptide (AgRP), 115–19
maternal high-fat diet, 117–18
offspring of diabetic mothers, 105, 107–08
America. See United States (US)
American College of Obstetricians and
  Gynecologists (ACOG)
on antenatal care, 224
on GDM screening, 227
on vitamin supplementation, 224
amino acid metabolism, 180–81
anatomical changes, micronutrient
  availability, 203
anemia, maternal, 212
on vitamin supplementation.
  See also iron deficiency
anesthetics, 229
aneuploidy, screening for, 226
Angelman syndrome, 139
animal models
  adipose tissue ontology, 127–31
genes vs. environment, 120
maternal nutrient deprivation, 129
maternal obesity and offspring
  health, 100–10
animal studies, issues, 100–01
anorexigenic neuropeptides, 104, 115–18
offspring of diabetic mothers, 105, 107–08
anovulation, 22
antenatal care
  congenital anomaly detection, 61, 64
guidelines, 224
health intervention delivery, 172–75
antenatal mental health, 72, 76
anthropometric measures, genetic
  variants, 12–14
antidepressants, use in pregnancy, 71
antidiabetic medications
  in PCOS, 29, See also metformin
  antioxidants, 200–01
micronutrient status, 200, 203
PE risk reduction, 50, 52
antiplatelet therapy, 227
antipsychotic drugs, 72–73
anxiety disorders, 71
anxiety-like traits, 108
appetite-regulated gene expression,
  117–18
appetite-regulating neurons, 116
appetite-regulating pathways, 104–07,
  115–16, 118–19
offspring of obese animals, 103–04
arcuate axons, 120–21
arcuate neurons, 116, 118–19
arcuate nucleus (ARC), 104–06, 115–17
ART. See assisted reproductive
  technology (ART)
ascorbic acid status, 201–02
aspirin therapy, 227
assisted reproductive technology
  (ART)
  early pregnancy outcomes, 25
  live birth rates and BMI, 28
  miscarriage, 59
  obesity and outcome studies, 24–29,
  See also in vitro fertilization
  (IVF)
  assisted vaginal delivery, 230
asymmetric dimethylarginine
  (ADMA), 50–52
attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
  (ADHD), 115
Australian Carbohydrate Intolerance
  Study (ACHOIS), 37
Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents
  and Children (ALSPAC), 91–96
axonial projections, hypothalamic,
  116–17, 119
bariatric surgery
  adverse events, 211
  as lifestyle intervention, 209
  micronutrients and, 203–04
  pregnancy after, 212–18
  pre-pregnancy, 209–18
  types, 209–11
  weight loss, 52, 210–11
behavioral interventions
  barriers to change, 75–76, 172, 190–93
GWG control targets, 151–54,
  173–74
research gap, 65–66
behavioral traits, maternal adiposity, 108
biliopancreatic diversion, 209
binge eating disorder, 70–71, 75–76
in non-pregnant obese women, 74
in pregnancy, 71–72
bipolar disorder, 70
in non-pregnant obese women, 73–74
in pregnancy, 71–72
birthweight
  later adiposity, 96
  micronutrient supplementation, 204, 205
bisphenol A (BPA), 140–41
blood pressure cuff sizes, 227–28
BMI. See body mass index (BMI)
body composition
  gender, 130–31
  offspring, 89
body fat distribution
  during pregnancy, 91–96
  genetic variants, 12–13
  body fat measurements, 35, 83
body mass index (BMI) calculation in antenatal care, 224
defined, 1, 35
fecundability ratios and, 22
fetal and infant mortality, 60
gestational weight gain guidelines, 81–82
Index

body mass index (BMI) (cont.)
live birth rates, 28
maternal and offspring associations, 91–96, 125
maternal weight changes, 82
ovulatory infertility, 22–23
preconceptual, 35–36
pre-pregnancy, GWG and, 87–88, 237, 239
stillbirth risk, 56
time-to-pregnancy studies, 20–21
use in public health, 1–2
bowel obstruction, postbariatric surgery, 215
brain development, fetal, 108, 145–46
breastfeeding, 231–32
failure, 40–41
goals, 240–41
maternal weight, 15–16, 83, 240
brown adipose tissue, 124
gender and, 130–31
in sheep, 125–26
roles, 124
caffeine intake, 172
calcium status, 200–02
caloric intake, lifestyle, 49, 190
cancer, DNA methylation, 137
carbohydrate metabolism, 124–25
disturbance, 36
low-protein intake and, 142–43
oxidative, 180
carbohydrate restriction
for weight loss, 9
in GDM, 189
carbohydrate-rich foods
craving for, 11
insulin resistance, 46
cardiovascular disease (CVD) maternal and PE risk, 50–52
DM risk to offspring, 89–90
GWG and offspring adiposity, 89–96
cardiovascular disease (CVD) offsprings, long-term effects, 83–84, 87, 90–91, 109–10
cardiovascular fetal anomalies, 61, 63
carotenoids
low concentrations, 201–02
reduced availability, 202
CART neuropeptide, 117–18
CCAT/enhancer-binding proteins (C/EBP), 127, 142–43
central nervous system (CNS), perinatal development, 115
central obesity, 21
cesarean section (CS), 40, 230–31
PPH and, 40
thrombosis risk, 228
childbearing, obesity determinants, 14–16
childhood, adipose tissue ontogeny, 125–27
childhood obesity
risk in GDM, 37
risks to offspring, 87–88
chomatin structure, 136, 144
diabetic phenotype, paternal epigenetic
 establishment of, 138
metastable epialleles, 140
diabetic phenotype, maternal epigenetic
 change, 144–45
hs-237
91–96
83–84
124–25
180
125–27
89–90
61–64
61–63
205
64–65
62–63
232
216–17
29
187
124–25
72–73
70–71
76
61–64
2–3
146–47
70
128, 173–74
63
181
72–73
202
172
10
9–10
49, 190
137
124–25
36
142–43
180
9
125, 189
46
124–25
64–65
62–63
232
216–17
29
126–27
137
135–36, 145
141–42
140
51
CS. See cesarian section (CS)
CVD. See cardiovascular disease (CVD)
cytokines
adipose tissue development, 126–27
in T2DM, 46–47
PE risk, 51
delivery, labor and, 40–41
depression
ante- and postnatal, 72
in obesity, 12
in pregnancy, 71–72
depression screening scales, 71
depressive disorders
common, 70–71
major, 70–71
developing countries
dietary changes, 10
obesity in, 2–3, 8
developmental origins of obesity, 115–22
developmental plasticity, hypothalamic, 115–22
diabetes mellitus (DM)
fecundability, 29
in offspring after maternal GDM, 89–90
preconception, 181
screening pre-pregnancy, 65.
See also gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)
diabetes mellitus type 2 (T2DM), 45–47
after GDM, 83–84
ectopic fat storage, 46
fetal anomalies, 63
prevention, 187–88
risks for offspring, 89–90, 142–43
diabetic phenotype, paternal epigenetic changes, 144–45
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), 70
diet, 2–3, 9–10
caloric intake, 49
composition in animal studies, 101
dietary fats, 9, 128, 173–74
glucose supply to fetus, 124–25
mental health and, 72–73
micronutrient status, 202
social ecological model, 172
weight changes and, 10
dietary interventions
glycemic control in GDM, 189
GWG control, 151–54
GWG reduction, 173–74
insulin resistance, 190
micronutrient availability, 203–04
PE prevention, 52
postpartum weight loss, 16
dietary preferences
ergy balance and hypothalamic regulation, 104–07
offspring of obese mothers, 103–04
dietary supplements, 199–206
DM. See diabetes mellitus (DM)
DNA methylation, 137–38
aberrant, 139
epigentic modifications, 135–36, 144
establishment of, 138
metastable epialleles, 140
dopamine re-uptake transporter (DAT), 106
DSM V/VI classification, 70
dumping symptoms, 211, 218
Dutch famine, 125, 141–42
dyslipidemia, 179–80
PE risk, 50–51, 179–80
every pregnancy, outcomes, 25, 27
ectopic fat storage, 45–46
efficacy vs. effectiveness, GWG
intervention studies, 154–72
egg fertilization, 138
11-β-hydroxysteriod dehydrogenase
(11βHSD), 126–27, 130
embryo
development, 23, 138
quality, 26–27
decocline changes, in male obesity, 24
energy balance
adipocyte development and
function, 108
CNS development, 115
hypothalamic regulation, 104–07,
115–16
pathways, 107–08, 115–22
phenotypic characteristics, 103–04
environmental exposure, 88–89
epigenetic modifications, 135–36
genes vs. environment, 120
epialleles, metastable, 140–41
epidural anesthesia, 229
epigenetic mechanisms, 88, 135–47
epigenetic modifications
chromatin structure, 136
DNA methylation, 137–38
health outcomes, 135–36
maternal high-fat diet, 143–44
maternal protein restriction, 140–43
paternal diet, 144–45
ethnicity
DM risk, 48
ectopic fat storage, 46
fetal and infant mortality, 61
GDM potential mechanisms, 49–50
research gap, 65
euchromatin, 136
euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp
tests, 47
exercise. See physical activity
family history
ectopic fat storage, 46
GDM potential mechanisms, 49–50
in DM, 48
famine, 125, 141–42
fat (dietary), 9, 128, 173–74
fat storage
CS risk, 40
lipotoxicity, 45–46
metabolism in lactation, 14–15
perinatal period, 83
fatty acids, dietary, 129
fdecandubity and BMI, 22
time-to-pregnancy studies, 20
fdecandubity ratio (FR), 21
fertility
obesity and, 20–30
postbatriatic surgery, 210–12,
216–17
schizophrenia and, 72
fertility problems. See infertility
fertility treatment. See assisted
reproductive technology
(ART)
fertilization rate, ART cycles, 26
fetal adipose tissue, 124
fetal anomalies, 61–64, 226
fetal growth scans, 226
fetal outcomes, 56–66
growth restriction, 101–02, 180
mortality, 56–61
postbatriatic surgery, 212, 215–16
fetal overnutrition hypothesis, 88
fetus
adipose tissue ontology, 125–27
glucose supply to, 124–25
risks/benefits in maternal exercise,
187–89
folate/folic acid
availability in obesity, 203–04
community interventions, 172
deficiency, 199–200, 202
congenital anomalies, 63
diet quality, 202
maternal low-protein intake, 142
postbatriatic surgery, 212, 218
micronutrient status studies, 200
preconceptual, 224
supplementation, 204–05
folate trap, 102
formula feeding, 15
free fatty acids (FFAs), 51
FTO, 12–13
gametes, quality, 23
gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT),
203
GDM. See gestational diabetes mellitus
(GDM)
gender, body composition and obesity,
130–31
gene expression
adipocyte development and
function, 108
appetite-regulated, 117–18
genetic loci, in obesity-related
anthropometric measures, 13
generitnedisposition
in obesity, 12–14, 120–22
neurotrophic response to leptin, 121
genome-wide association studies
(GWAS), 12–13
genomic variation, health outcomes,
135–36
gestational age
adipose tissue ontology, 125–26
famine in utero, 141
fetal death, 56, 59
gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM),
36, 49–50, 83–84
and PE mechanisms, 45–53
antenatal care, 226–27
antipsychotic drugs risk, 72–73
diabetes in offspring, 89
fetal and infant mortality, 60
fetal overnutrition, 88
GWG reduction studies, 172–73
intervention strategies, 179–93
management, antenatal, 226–27
maternal metabolism studies,
179–81
offspring adiposity and CVD risk,
89–90
patient follow-up, 227
potential risks, 42, 48–52, 193
pre-GDM thresholds, 182–87
screening for. See also glycemic
control; insulin resistance
antenatal, 226–27
guidelines, 182–27
postbatriatic surgery, 218
gestational hypertensive disease. See
gestopathies (gestational)
gestational weight gain (GWG), 14–15,
82, 89
antenatal care, 225–26
BMI preconception, 35–36
distribution during pregnancy,
91–96
guidelines for morbidly obese,
241–42
Healthy People 2020, 238–39
IOM guidelines, 189–90, 225
offspring adiposity, 89–96
CVD risk, 91–96
offspring obesity, 87–88
optimal, 151
postbatriatic surgery, 212–15, 218
pre-pregnancy weight, 151–54, 239
recommended, 237
preconceptual care, 237–38
reduction, studies, 172–73
strategies to improve outcomes,
151–75
ghrelin, 11, 105, 115–16
gluconocorticoid receptors (GRs), 126–
27, 130, 142–43
gluconocorticoids, 126–27
ghone homeostasis, 181
Index

glucose metabolism and insulin resistance, 180–81
maternal low-protein exposure, 142–43
glucose supply, to fetus, 88, 124–25
glucose tolerance, impaired, 144–45
glycemic control impact on ART, 29
intervention strategies, 187–90
metformin in, 29, 52, 189, 227
studies, 36
glycemic index diets, 190
glycemic load (GL), 9
gonadotropins ovarian hyperstimulation, 24–26
resistance to, 29
secretion, 20, 24
growth scans, 226
GWG. See gestational weight gain (GWG)
health care policies, 239
health impact, of obesity, 3–5, 8–9
Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), 10, 11
healthy eating, community interventions, 172
Healthy People 2020, 237–39
heart disease. See cardiovascular disease (CVD)
heartburn, 228
heparin, low molecular weight, 28–29
hepatic epigenetic changes, IUGR or SGA infants, 145
hepatic fat storage, 45–47
GDM mechanism, 49–50
post-pregnancy, 48–49
hepcidin, 203
heterochromatin, 136–37
heterochromatin-associated protein (HP1α), 146
high-density lipoprotein (HDL), 179–80
high-fat diets adipose tissue ontogeny, 127–31
animal studies, 101, 106, 117–18, 127–31
dietary choices of offspring, 104
epigenetic modifications, 144
in utero exposure, 143–44
leptin in offspring, 127
neuronal connectivity, 118–19
non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, 108–09
perinatal CNS development, 115
high-fiber diets, 9, 190
high-sugar diets, 101
hippocampal development, 115
histone proteins epigenetic changes, 137, 145
fetal hepatic, 136
in chromatin structure, 136
maternal high-fat diet and, 143
hormonal changes after bariatric surgery, 210–12
in male obesity, 24
hormonal signals, hypothalamic neuron sensitivity, 118
hospitalization, prolonged, 41
humoral link, energy balance pathways, 107–08
hyperglycemia epigenetic changes, 88
gestational, 36
intervention strategies, 187–90
screening and diagnosis, 183–87
sub-GDM threshold, 181–82
Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes (HAPO) study, 27
fetal overnutrition, 88
GDM screening guidelines, 227
oral glucose tolerance test, 181–82
hyperinsulinemia fetal teratogenesis, 88
maternal protein synthesis, 180
third trimester, 47–48
hyperlipidemia (gestational), 47, 179–80
hyperprolactinemia, 72
hypertension (gestational), 37, 42, 61
antenatal care, 227–28
development, 109–10
fetal and infant mortality, 60
maternal low-protein exposure, 142–43
non-pregnant subjects, 50
PE risk, 50
hypogonadism, 22
hypothalamic circuits energy balance control, 115–16
leptin in, 20, 119
normal development, 116–17
hypothalamic neurons, 118
hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis, 12, 102
hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal (HPG) axis, 40–41
hypothalamus appetite-regulating pathways, 116
development, 116–17
genetic predispositions, 120–22
neuronal connectivity, 118
plasticity in, 107–08, 115–22
malprogramming, 119–20
regulation, 117–19
developmental programming, 105
energy balance and, 104–07
imprinting, 138–39
in utero changes chromatin structure, 144
epigenetic changes, 140–43
in vitro fertilization (IVF), 26–27
individual-level behaviors, 172
induction of labor. See labor, induction
infant death, 59–61
population impact, 64
probability, 60
public health implications, 64–65
infant morbidities, postbariatric surgery, 215–16
outcomes, 56–66
infection, maternal, 40
infertility ovulatory, 22–23
unexplained, 23–24
inflammation GDM potential, 49–50
PE risk, 50–51, 180
inflammatory cytokines, adipose tissue and, 126–27
inflammatory markers adipose tissue and, 128–29
in nutrient deprivation, 129
nutrient excess and, 128
inflammatory states in placenta, 102
insulin resistance, 46–47
iron deficiency, 203
theory, 47
influenza H1N1 infection, 228
Institute of Medicine (IOM), guidelines, 190, 225–26
insulin as satiety signal, 104–05
carbohydrate metabolism, 36–37
energy balance, 107–08
hormonal signals, 118
insulin receptor signals (IRSs), 127
insulin resistance and GDM, 179–93
ART and, 29
gestational, 14, 36, 179–81
glucose metabolism and, 180–81
in lactation, 15
intervention strategies, 179–93
lipotoxicity, 45–46
mechanisms, 47–50, 108–09
non-pregnant individuals, 46
nutrient excess and, 128–29
PE risk, 50, 52
perinatal period, 83
insulin sensitivity, studies, 180–81
insulin signaling pathway cardiac, 109
hepatic, 108
insulin-like growth factor (IGF), 127
insulin-like growth factor-2 (IGF-2), 141
insulin-mediated fetal growth, 88
internal hernia, 215
International Association of the Diabetes and Pregnancy Study Groups (IADPSG), guidelines, 182–87
International Classification of obesity, 1–2, 5
interventions for pregnancy outcomes
GDM prevention, 189–90
GWG focus, 151–75
GWG reduction, 174
pre-pregnancy weight, 151–54
targets, 173–74
timing and duration, 174
insulin resistance and GDM, 179–93
micronutrients and dietary supplements, 199–206
studies required, 110, 190,
See also behavioral interventions; physical activity; weight management
intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), 26–27
intrapartum care, 229
intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), 145–46, 216
iron deficiency, 201
postbariatric surgery, 212
reduced availability, 203
supplementation, 204
IUGR (intrauterine growth restriction), 145–46, 216
labor and delivery, 36–41
induction, 40
antenatal care, 228
lactation. See breastfeeding
laparoscopic adjustable gastric band, 209–10, 218
large for gestational age (LGA) babies, 40
antipsychotic drugs and, 72
binge eating disorder, 72
maternal protein synthesis, 180
risks/benefits in maternal exercise, 187–89
large for gestational age (LGA) fetuses, placental implantation site, 40
leptin, 11
adipose tissue development, 127
alteration, 203
as satiety signal, 104–05
hypothalamic circuits, 115–16
programming, 119–20
resistance, 118
hypothalamic development, 107
neurotrophic response to, 121
reduced sensitivity trait, 120–21
leptin gene DNA methylation, 88
leptin receptors, 104–06
LGA. See large for gestational age (LGA)
lifestyle
breastfeeding failure, 83
GDM risk, 49
mental health and, 72–73
obesity and, 2–3, 10–12
PE risk, 52
postpartum, 15
lifestyle interventions
bariatric surgery as, 209
GDM glycemic control, 189
GDM prevention, 187–90
GWG control, 151–54
insulin resistance, 190–93
obesity management, 75
type 2 DM prevention, 188
lipid metabolism, 179–80
and PE risk, 51
changes, 15
insulin sensitivity and, 181
lipid-lowering treatment, 51
lipoprotein metabolism, 29
lipotoxicity, 45–47
live birth rates, 28
liver
epigenetic changes in offspring, 145
fat storage, 45–66
metabolic dysfunction in offspring, 108–09
long-term effects of obesity
mother, 81–84
offspring, 87–97, 135–47
low-density lipoprotein (LDL), 179–80
low molecular weight heparin, 228–29
low-protein diet, in utero environment, 142–44
lysine acetylation
epigenetic changes, 145
histone modification, 136–37
macaques
issues in animal studies, 100–01
non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, 108–09
macronutrients
adipocyte differentiation, 128
epigenetic mechanisms, 135–47
GWG reduction, 173–74
macrophages, in adipose tissue, 130
macromia
antipsychotic drugs, 72
delivery of infant, 230
malabsorptive bariatric surgery, 209–11
male obesity
endocrine levels, 24
reproductive capacity, 23–24
maternal adiposity, offspring adiposity and CVD risk, 90–91
maternal diet
epigenetic mechanisms, 135–47
in utero chromatin structure changes, 144
overnutrition, and fetal growth, 88, 143–44
maternal health
breastfeeding benefits, 83
long-term effects of obesity, 81–84
maternal metabolism, studies, 179–81
maternal obesity, pre-pregnancy and GWG compared, 102–03
maternal outcomes, 35–42
mortality, 36–37
postbariatric surgery, 212–16
potentially avoidable risks, 38–39, 41–42
maternal weight changes, 82
menstrual function, 20
mental health problems, 70–76
classification, 70–71
management in pregnancy, 76
non-pregnant obese women, 73–75
obesity management, 75–76
obstetric outcomes, 72
prevalence in pregnancy, 71–72
mesolimbic reward pathway, 106
metabolic consequences, long-term effects of maternal obesity, 81–84
metabolic dysfunction, in offspring, 108–09
metabolic processes, obesity-specific, 202–03
metabolic risk factors, 48, 61
metabolic stress, in lactation, 14–15
metabolic syndrome, 128–30
metabolites, placental transfer, 101–02
metastable epialleles, 140–41
metformin, 29, 52, 189, 227
methyl-supplemented maternal diet, 140, 144
mice, Agouti yellow, 140–41, 144
micronutrients, 200
deficiencies, 129, 202–03, 211–12
congenital anomalies, 63–64
postbariatric surgery, 211–12
metabolic processes in obesity, 202–03
supplementation, 199–206
trace minerals, 200–01
milk (maternal), composition, 103
Index

mineral deficiencies, postbariatric surgery, 215–16
miscarriage, 28, 56, 59
mitochondria, 108
morbidities, obese pregnancies, 228
morbidly obese women, GWG guidelines, 241–42
multivitamin supplementation, 205–06, 218
neonatal adipose tissue, 124–27
neonatal deaths, 59, 72
neural tube defects (NTDs), 61, 63
folic acid supplementation, 205, 224
micronutrient deficiency, 63, 203, 205
postbariatric surgery, 212, 215
risk levels, 62
neuronal connectivity, hypothalamus, 116–19, 121–22
neuropeptide Y (NPY), 115–18
neuropeptides, 117–18
neuroplastic response, hypothalamus, 121–22
neurotrophic response, to leptin, 121
nitric oxide, 51–52
non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, 108–09
NPY (neuropeptide Y), 115–18
NTDs. See neural tube defects (NTDs)
nuchal translucency imaging, 226
nucleosomes, in utero assembly, 136–37
nutrients. See macronutrients; micronutrients
nutritional advice
obesity management, 75
pregnancy postbariatric surgery, 218
nutritional support, WIC programs, 239–41
obese pregnancies, 36
antenatal care, 224–26
clinical management, 223–32
labor and delivery, 36–40
minor morbidities, 228
risks, 87–97, 223
obesity
demography, 1–6
determinants, 8–16
developmental origins, 115–22
measurement and definition, 35
worldwide issue, 1–5, 8–9
obesity management in PCOS, 29–30
mental disorders, 75–76
public health implications, 64–65
obesity surgery. See bariatric surgery
ObR leptin receptor, 104–06
obstetric care, practice level changes, 172
obstetric events, avoidable risks, 41
offspring adiposity
CVD risk, 89–96
GWG and, 89–96
maternal GDM and, 89–90
phenotypic characteristics, 102–04
offspring obesity, 87–88
epigentic mechanisms, 135–47
long-term risk, 87–97
mechanisms, 88–89
offspring outcomes
animal models, 100–10
breastfeeding benefits, 83
olanzapine, 72–73
one carbon cycle dysregulation, 102
ovaries
function and weight loss, 29–30
mitochondrial distribution, 23
yield in ART, 26
oral contraceptives, postbariatric surgery, 217
oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), sub-GDM threshold, 181–82
orexigenic neuropeptides, 104, 115–18
offspring of diabetic mothers, 105, 107–08
structural influences, 118–19
ostomalacia, postbariatric surgery, 212, 217
pancreas
failure, 46
GDM mechanism, 49–50
paraventricular nucleus (PVN), 104–06
arcuate axons, 120–21
arcuate neurons, 119
parent-of-origin genome, imprinting, 138–39
parent-of-origin, Prader–Willi syndrome, 139
parity
fecundability, 21
obesity determinant, 14
paternal diet, epigenetic effects, 144–45
paternal genome imprinting, 138–39
methylation, 137–38
Prader–Willi syndrome, 139
PCOS. See polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
PE. See pre-eclampsia (PE)
perinatal body fat measurements, 83
peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)
adipose tissue ontogeny, 127–29
nutrient deprivation, 129–30
preconceptional fat mass, 181
reduction, 125–26, 130
peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPARα), 142–43
personal motivation, social ecological model, 172
phenotypic characteristics, offspring, 102–04
phobias, 71
physical activity, 10–11
and caloric intake, 49
antenatal advice, 226
glycemic control, 189
GWG control, 151–54, 173–74
insulin resistance control, 50
obesity management, 75–76
PE risk, 52
postpartum, 15–16
severe mental disorders and, 73
social ecological model, 172
type 2 diabetes prevention, 187–89
Pima Indians, 89–90
placenta
dysfunction, 60
implantation site, 40, 52
in animal studies, 100
in obese pregnancies, 101–02, 128
placental bed, atherosclerosis, 180
placental blood flow, 51
placental leptin gene DNA methylation, 88
plasma volume, micronutrient distribution/utilization, 202–03
polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
antidiabetic medications, 29
BMI and infertility, 22
early studies, 20
ovocyte yield, 26
PE risk, 52
weight loss, 29–30, 223
polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), 129
POMC. See pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC)
population attributable risk (PAR)
percent, 42
population impact, adverse pregnancy outcomes, 64
postnatal care, 231
postnatal depression, 72
postpartum care, 239–41
postpartum complications, 40–41
postpartum hemorrhage (PPH), 40
anticipation, 231
potentially avoidable risks, 42
postpartum weight changes, 82
gain, 14–15, 239–41
loss, 82–83
postpartum weight retention (PPWR), 14–15, 81–83, 240
PPAR. See peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR)
PPH. See postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)
Prader–Willi syndrome, 139
preconceptual care, 223, 237–38
preconceptual fat mass, insulin
sensitivity and, 181
preconceptual weight
BMI, 35–36
obesity prevalence, 238
recommended GWG, 237–38
pre-eclampsia (PE)
and GDM mechanisms, 45–53
antenatal screening, 227
causal pathways, 49–52
dyslipidemia and, 179–80
fetal and infant mortality, 60
micronutrients/multivitamins, 204–06
risk levels, 37
pre-GDM thresholds, IADPSG
guidelines, 182–87
pregnancy, after bariatric surgery, 212–16
pregnancy complications
potentially avoidable, 38–39, 41–42
risks, 223
prediction, 193
pregnancy loss, 27–28
pregnancy outcomes, 56–66, 125
gestational weight retention, 82
GWG strategies, 151–75
insulin resistance and GDM, 179–93
mental health disorders, 72, 76
postbariatric surgery, 212–16
pregnancy planning, public health
implications, 64–65
pregnancy rates, clinically confirmed, 27
prematurity, psychotic disorders in pregnancy, 72
prenatal care
access to, 239
postbariatric surgery, 217–18
pre-pregnancy bariatric surgery, 209–18
pre-pregnancy BMI staus, and GWG, 81–83
pre-pregnancy care, primary care services, 223–24
pre-pregnancy weight, GWG and, 102–03, 151–54, 173, 239
preterm delivery
antenatal care, 228
neonatal mortality, 60–61
postbariatric surgery, 212
primary care services, 223–24, 237–39
primates
hypothalamic maturation, 117
issues in animal studies, 101,
See also macaques
prolactin-raising effect, antipsychotic drugs, 72
pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC), 105–06, 115–18
protein restriction, in utero
environment, 142–44
protein synthesis, in pregnancy, 180
proteinuria, 50
PE risk, 37, 50
pseudohipoparathyroidism type 1b (PHP1b), 139
psychosocial factors, in obesity, 11–12
psychotic disorders, 70, 72–74
psychotropic medication, 76
public health
breastfeeding goals, 240–41
obesity in, 1–3
policies, 237–42
prenatal care access, 239
stillbirth and infant death, 64–65
rats, 120–22
reactive oxygen species, 203
research gaps. See studies needed restrictive bariatric surgery, 209–11
risks
potentially avoidable, 38–39, 41–42
prediction, 193
RNA-associated gene silencing, 135
rodents
high-fat diet, 117–18
histone acetylation, 144
hypothalamic maturation, 117
issues in animal studies, 100–01
metastable epialleles, 140–41,
See also mice; rats
Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, 209, 215
RXRA methylation, 142
schizophrenia, 70
in pregnancy, 72
non-pregnant obese women, 73–74
obesity management, 75–76
selenium, 201–02
serum markers, for aneuploidy, 226
severe mental illness, 70, 73–74, 76
sheep
adipose tissue ontogeny, 125–26
issues in animal studies, 100–01
siblings
birth order and obesity, 100
diabetes incidence, 89–90
single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), 12–13
skeletal muscle, epigenetic changes, 146
sleep curtailment, 11
small for gestational age (SGA) babies
epigenetic changes and, 145–46
postbariatric surgery, 216
psychotic disorders in pregnancy, 72
risks/benefits in maternal exercise, 187–89
smoking, 21, 72
social ecological model, obesity-related pregnancy outcomes, 172
socioeconomic status
ART outcomes, 27–28
barriers to behavioral change, 193
gestational weight gain, 14
mental health and obstetric outcomes, 72–73
obesity and, 2–3, 5, 12
postpartum care, 239–41
prenatal care access, 239
stillbirth and infant death, 64
spatial learning development, 115
sperm DNA integrity, 24
starvation, 125, 141–42
statins, lipid-lowering treatment, 51
stillbirth, 56, 60–61
psychotic disorders in pregnancy, 72
public health implications, 64–65
risks, 57–58
strategies to improve pregnancy outcomes. See interventions for pregnancy outcomes
stress signaling pathway, cardiac, 109
studies
GWG control intervention, 151–54
hyperglycemia screening and diagnosis, 183–87
studies needed, 65–66
long-term, 84
on outcome improvements, 110, 175
on risk prediction, 193
studies ongoing, 191–92
subcutaneous fat storage, 45
sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), 59, 72
superoxide dismutase (SOD), 203
Index

T2DM (type 2 diabetes mellitus). See diabetes mellitus type 2 (T2DM)
television watching, 11, 15
teratogenesis, 88
thiazolidinediones, 29
thromboembolic complications, 37–40
  on risk prediction. See also venous thromboembolism (VTE)
time-to-pregnancy studies, 20
trace minerals, 200
deficiency, 201
tracheal intubation, 229
trans fat intake, 15
TV watching, 11, 15
25-hydroxyvitamin D deficiency, 201–02
type 2 diabetes. See diabetes mellitus type 2 (T2DM)
UBE3A expression, Angelman syndrome, 139
ultrasound examination, antenatal, 217–18, 226
uncoupling protein (UCP), 121–26, 129–30
undernutrition, maternal, 20, 125, 141–42
unexplained infertility, 23–24
United Kingdom Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS), 40
United States (US)
  DSM V/VI classification, 70
  GWG guidelines, 237
  maternal mortality, 36
  parity-associated weight gain, 14
  public health policies, 237–42. See also American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (ACOG); Institute of Medicine (IOM)
vaginal delivery after cesarean section (VBAC), 231
vaginal delivery, assisted, 230
vascular dysfunction, 47
  ectopic fat storage, 46
  GDM mechanism, 49–50
  PE risk, 50–52
vascular risk changes, 48
venous thromboembolism (VTE), 37–40, 228–29, 231
ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus (VMN), 104–06, 116–17
very low density lipoprotein (VLDL), 179–80
Video Doctor, 174
visceral fat deposits, 83
vitamin A deficiency
  fetal complications, 212
  supplementation, 204, 218
vitamin B12 deficiency, 212
vitamin C status, 201–02
dietary advice, 203–04
  supplementation, 204–05
vitamin D status
  availability reduced, 202–03
deficiency, 201–02, 212
  dietary advice, 204
  studies, 200
  supplementation, 224
vitamin deficiencies, postbariatric surgery, 211, 215–16
vitamin E status
  α-tocopherol status, 201–02
  low concentrations, 201
  supplementation, 204–05
vitamin K deficiency, 212
vitamin supplementation, guidelines, 224
VTE (venous thromboembolism), 37–40, 228–29, 231
waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), fecundability and, 21
weight cycling, in pregnancy, 14
weight gain during pregnancy. See gestational weight gain (GWG)
weight loss, postbariatric surgery, 210–11
conception timing, 216–17
PE prevention, 52
weight management
  antenatal care, 224–26
  fertility and, 29–30
  glycemic control in GDM, 189
  public health implications, 64–65
T2DM prevention, 187
weight reduction, research needed, 65–66
white adipose tissue
gender, 130–31
roles, 124
transition from brown, 126
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs, 239–41
women, obesity rates, 3–5, 8–9
World Health Organization (WHO)
  GDM screening guidelines, 227
  ICD classification, 70
  obesity defined, 1–2, 35
  obesity epidemic report, 8
  wound asepsis, 230–31
  wound infection, obesity-linked, 40
yogurt consumption, 9
zinc status, 201
  α-tocopherol status, 201–02
  NTD reduction, 205
  supplementation, 205