

Persistent Metabolic Adaptation 6 Years After “The Biggest Loser” Competition

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Objective: To measure long-term changes in resting metabolic rate (RMR) and body composition in participants of “The Biggest Loser” competition.

Methods: Body composition was measured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, and RMR was determined by indirect calorimetry at baseline, at the end of the 30-week competition and 6 years later. Metabolic adaptation was defined as the residual RMR after adjusting for changes in body composition and age.

Results: Of the 16 “Biggest Loser” competitors originally investigated, 14 participated in this follow-up study. Weight loss at the end of the competition was (mean \pm SD) 58.3 ± 24.9 kg ($P < 0.0001$), and RMR decreased by 610 ± 483 kcal/day ($P = 0.0004$). After 6 years, 41.0 ± 31.3 kg of the lost weight was regained ($P = 0.0002$), while RMR was 704 ± 427 kcal/day below baseline ($P < 0.0001$) and metabolic adaptation was -499 ± 207 kcal/day ($P < 0.0001$). Weight regain was not significantly correlated with metabolic adaptation at the competition’s end ($r = -0.1$, $P = 0.75$), but those subjects maintaining greater weight loss at 6 years also experienced greater concurrent metabolic slowing ($r = 0.59$, $P = 0.025$).

Conclusions: Metabolic adaptation persists over time and is likely a proportional, but incomplete, response to contemporaneous efforts to reduce body weight.

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Introduction

Weight loss is accompanied by a slowing of resting metabolic rate (RMR) that is often greater than would be expected based on the measured changes in body composition. This phenomenon is called “metabolic adaptation” or “adaptive thermogenesis,” and it acts to counter weight loss and is thought to contribute to weight regain (1,2). Several years ago, we investigated the body composition and RMR changes in 16 people with class III obesity undergoing an intensive diet and exercise intervention as part of “The Biggest Loser” televised weight loss competition (3). The participants rapidly lost massive amounts of weight, primarily from body fat mass (FM) with relative preservation of fat-free mass (FFM), likely due to the intensive exercise training. RMR was substantially reduced at the end of the competition, indicating a large degree of metabolic adaptation.

Because metabolic adaptation has been suggested to persist for many years following weight loss (4), we hypothesized that the former “Biggest Loser” participants continued to experience metabolic adaptation years after the competition. We also hypothesized that the degree

of metabolic adaptation would be correlated with weight regain. To test these hypotheses, we recruited 14 of the 16 originally studied “Biggest Loser” competitors and measured RMR and body composition changes 6 years after the end of the weight loss competition.

Methods

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02544009). Fourteen of the sixteen subjects who were studied previously (3) provided informed consent via telephone and visited the NIH Clinical Center for follow-up testing, all within a time span of 6 weeks.

Body weight and composition

For 2 weeks before being admitted to the NIH Clinical Center for the follow-up measurements, body weights were monitored daily via a scale (model UC-352BLE, A&D Medical, San Jose, CA)

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connected via Bluetooth to an iPad mini (Apple Inc., Cupertino, CA) that transmitted the data back to the study team using a remote patient monitoring system (Tactio RPM Platform, Tactio Health Group, Montreal, Canada). Subjects were then admitted to the NIH Clinical Center for a 3-day inpatient stay to conduct the RMR and body composition measurements. Body composition was determined by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry using the same model of scanner used to make the original measurements during the weight loss competition (iDXA; GE Lunar, Madison, WI). Body FFM and FM were calculated from weight and whole-body percent fat using the thick scan mode. All participants whose supine body width exceeded the dimensions of the scan window were analyzed using the iDXA MirrorImage™ application (5).

Resting metabolic rate

The RMR measurements were performed using indirect calorimetry (TrueOne metabolic cart, ParvoMedics, Sandy, UT) following a 12-h overnight fast. Participants rested supine in a quiet, darkened room for 30 min before making measurements of VO_2 and VCO_2 for 20 min with the last 15 min used to determine RMR according to:

$$\text{RMR}(\text{kcal}) = 3.85 \times \text{VO}_2(\text{L}) + 1.07 \times \text{VCO}_2(\text{L})$$

which assumes that protein oxidation contributes 15% to the energy expenditure (6).

Total energy expenditure

After returning home from the NIH Clinical Center, subjects drank from a stock solution of 10% ^{18}O enriched H_2O and 99% enriched $^2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at a dose of 1.5 g/kg body weight followed by 100 to 200 mL tap water to rinse the dose container. Spot urine samples were collected at 1.5, 3, 4.5, and 6 h after administration and once daily over the next 13 days when the subjects were instructed not to change their usual routine. Isotopic enrichments of urine samples were measured by dual inlet chromium reduction and continuous flow CO_2 equilibration isotope ratio mass spectrometry. An aliquot of the stock solution was saved for dilution to be analyzed along with each set of urine samples. The average CO_2 production rate ($r\text{CO}_2$) over the 14-day period was estimated from the rate constants describing the exponential disappearance of the labeled ^{18}O and D water isotopes (k_{O} and k_{D}) in repeated spot urine samples collected over several days. We used the parameters of Racette et al. (7) with the pool size, N , determined as 73% of the FFM:

$$r\text{CO}_2 = (N/2.078)(1.007k_{\text{O}} - 1.007R_{\text{dil}}k_{\text{D}}) - 0.0246r_{\text{GF}}$$

$$r_{\text{GF}} = 1.05(1.007k_{\text{O}} - 1.007R_{\text{dil}}k_{\text{D}})$$

$$R_{\text{dil}} = 1.034$$

The average total energy expenditure (TEE) from the doubly labeled water measurement of $r\text{CO}_2$ was calculated as:

$$\text{TEE}(\text{kcal}) = \left[\frac{3.85}{\text{RQ}} + 1.07 \right] \times r\text{CO}_2(\text{L})$$

where the respiratory quotient, RQ, was assumed to be 0.86 representative of the food quotient of a typical diet.

Physical activity energy expenditure

Physical activity energy expenditure was calculated as the nonresting energy expenditure (TEE-RMR) minus the estimated thermic effect of food which was assumed to be 10% of energy intake and was calculated as $0.1 \times \text{TEE}$ at baseline and 6 years. At the end of the 30-week competition we assumed the thermic effect of food was $0.1 \times \text{TEE}_{\text{baseline}} - 180$ kcal/day since energy intake was estimated to have decreased by $\sim 1,800$ kcal/day compared with baseline at the end of the competition (8). Since most physical activities involve locomotion and therefore have an energy cost that is proportional to body weight for a given intensity and duration (9), we normalized the physical activity energy expenditure by dividing by body weight.

Biochemical assays

Blood samples from overnight fasted participants were analyzed by a commercial laboratory (West Coast Clinical Laboratories, Van Nuys, CA). The chemistry panel was measured on a Beckman Synchro CX5CE or CX9PRO. Insulin was determined by radioimmunoassay, and leptin and adiponectin concentrations were measured using a commercially available kit (Millipore, St. Charles, MO). Triglycerides and total, high-density lipoprotein, and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol were assayed with ACE reagents and instrumentation (Alfa Wassermann, Caldwell, NJ). Insulin resistance was calculated using the homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance using fasting measurements of glucose and insulin (10). Thyroid panel [T3, T4, thyroid stimulating hormone] was measured by immunoassay with chemiluminescent detection (Millipore Corporation, Billerica, MA).

Statistical analysis

The prespecified primary aim of the study was to measure body composition and RMR several years after the end of “The Biggest Loser” competition and the study was powered to detect a metabolic adaptation ≥ 220 kcal/day in 12 subjects using an endpoint analysis with probability (power) 0.8 assuming a 250 kcal/day standard deviation and a two-sided test with type I error probability of 0.05. We chose to power the study for 12 subjects since we did not expect to recruit the entire 16-subject original cohort and the 220 kcal/day effect size was considered to be physiologically significant.

Baseline data from all 16 subjects were used to generate a least squares best-fit linear regression equation for RMR as a function of FFM, FM, age, and sex ($R^2 = 0.84$):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RMR}(\text{kcal/d}) = & 1,001 + 21.2 \times \text{FFM}(\text{kg}) \\ & + 1.4 \times \text{FM}(\text{kg}) - 7.1 \times \text{Age}(\text{yr}) + 276 \times \text{Sex} (F = 0, M = 1) \end{aligned}$$

We calculated the predicted RMR using this equation along with the corresponding FFM, FM, and age at each time point for every individual. Differences between the measured and predicted RMR defined the magnitude of metabolic adaptation which was considered to be present if the RMR residuals were significantly different from zero (3).

Despite all our subjects having class III obesity at baseline, the coefficients of the best-fit RMR regression equation above were similar to those previously published using data from subjects with less severe obesity (11-13). Furthermore, the baseline RMR measurements in our subjects were not significantly different ($P = 0.34$)

TABLE 1 Anthropometric and energy expenditure variables in 14 of the original 16 study subjects who participated in “The Biggest Loser” 30-week weight loss competition

	Baseline	End of competition at 30 weeks	Follow-up at 6 years	P		
				Baseline vs. 30 weeks	Baseline vs. 6 years	30 weeks vs. 6 years
Age (years)	34.9 ± 10.3	35.4 ± 10.3	41.3 ± 10.3	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Weight (kg)	148.9 ± 40.5	90.6 ± 24.5	131.6 ± 45.3	<0.0001	0.0294	0.0002
BMI (kg/m ²)	49.5 ± 10.1	30.2 ± 6.7	43.8 ± 13.4	<0.0001	0.0243	0.0002
% Body fat	49.3 ± 5.2	28.1 ± 8.9	44.7 ± 10	<0.0001	0.0894	0.0003
FM (kg)	73.4 ± 22.6	26.2 ± 13.6	61.4 ± 30	<0.0001	0.0448	0.0001
FFM (kg)	75.5 ± 21.1	64.4 ± 15.5	70.2 ± 18.3	<0.0001	0.0354	0.0101
RQ	0.77 ± 0.05	0.75 ± 0.03	0.81 ± 0.02	0.272	0.0312	<0.0001
RMR measured (kcal/d)	2,607 ± 649	1,996 ± 358	1,903 ± 466	0.0004	<0.0001	0.3481
RMR predicted (kcal/d)	2,577 ± 574	2,272 ± 435	2,403 ± 507	<0.0001	0.0058	0.0168
Metabolic adaptation (kcal/d)	29 ± 206	-275 ± 207	-499 ± 207	0.0061	<0.0001	0.0075
TEE (kcal/d)	3,804 ± 926	3,002 ± 573	3,429 ± 581	0.0014	0.0189	0.0034
Physical activity (kcal/kg/d)	5.6 ± 1.8	10.0 ± 4.6	10.1 ± 4.0	0.0027	0.001	0.8219

The predicted RMR was obtained using a linear regression equation developed using baseline data on body composition, age, and sex in the full 16-subject cohort. The P values were not adjusted for multiple comparisons. BMI, body mass index; FM, fat mass; FFM, fat-free mass; RMR, resting metabolic rate; RQ, respiratory quotient; TEE, total energy expenditure.

from those predicted using a standard equation as a function of height, weight, age, and sex (12).

Statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Data are expressed as mean ± SD and were analyzed by analysis of variance (PROC GLM, SAS) with each subject as a fixed block effect. Associations were examined using Pearson correlation (PROC CORR, SAS). Significance was declared at *P* < 0.05.

Results

Body weight and composition

Of the original 16 “Biggest Loser” competitors, six men and eight women agreed to participate in the follow-up study. These 14 subjects weighed (mean ± SD) 148.9 ± 40.5 kg at baseline and lost 58.3 ± 24.9 kg at the end of the 30-week competition (Table 1). Body weight was relatively stable in the weeks before the follow-up measurements (Figure 1) with a mean rate of weight change of -37.3 ± 84.6 g/day that was not significantly different from zero (*P* = 0.1). Figure 2 and Table 1 show the changes in body weight, FM, and FFM at the end of the 30-week competition and at the 6-year follow-up compared with baseline.

After 6 years, most subjects regained a significant amount of the weight lost during the competition, but there was a wide degree of individual variation and a mean weight loss of 11.9 ± 16.8% (*P* = 0.02) compared with baseline. All but one subject regained some of the weight lost during the competition and five subjects were within 1% of their baseline weight or above. Mean FM and FFM significantly increased in the 6 years since the competition but remained significantly below baseline.

Figure 3 illustrates the relationship between body weight and FM changes and shows that ~80% of the weight changes at both 30

weeks and 6 years were attributable to FM. Since the data points all fell on the same curve, there was no evidence for a disproportionate regain of FM.

TEE and physical activity

TEE decreased at the end of the 30-week competition despite a significant increase in physical activity expenditure (Table 1). After 6 years, TEE increased but remained below baseline while physical activity was not significantly changed since the end of the competition.

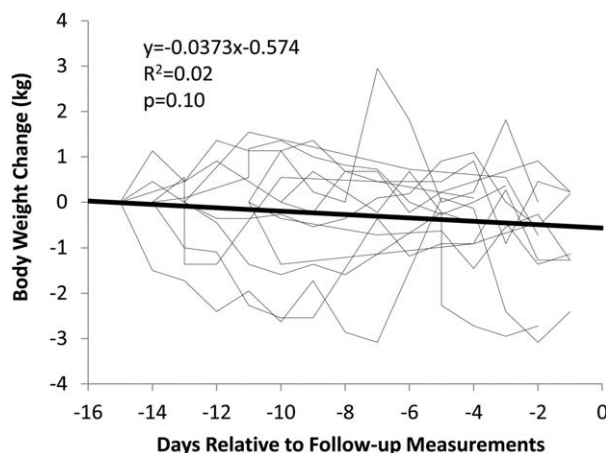


Figure 1 Daily body weight changes in the individual subjects (thin lines) and the mean linear weight change (thick line) over the 2 weeks before the follow-up measurements 6 years after “The Biggest Loser” competition.

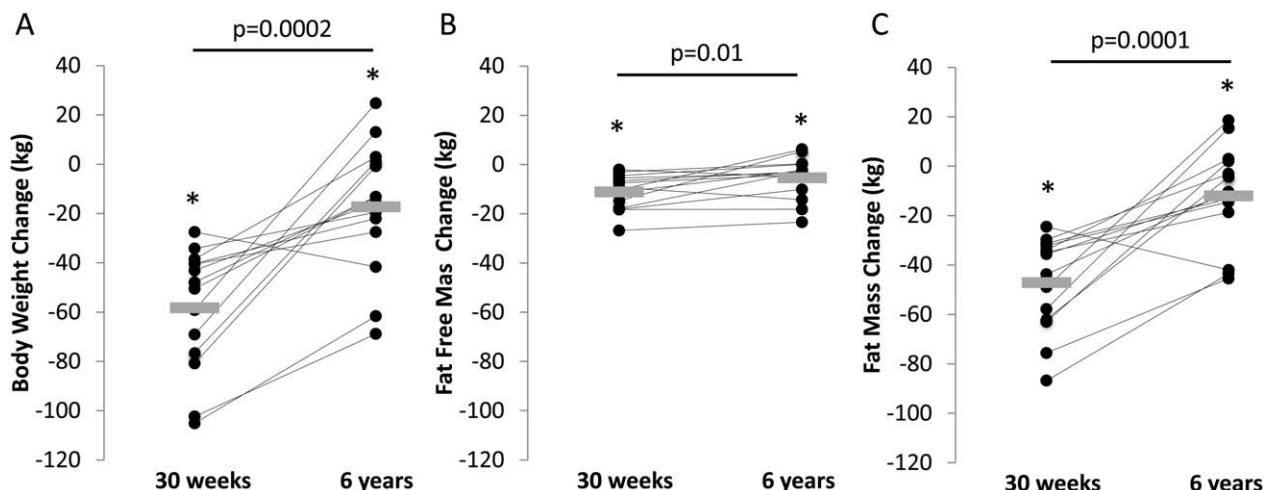


Figure 2 Individual (•) and mean (gray rectangles) changes in (A) body weight, (B) fat-free mass, and (C) fat mass at the end of “The Biggest Loser” 30-week weight loss competition and after 6 years. Horizontal bars and corresponding *P* values indicate comparisons between 30 weeks and 6 years. **P* < 0.05 compared with baseline.

Fasting plasma hormones and metabolites

Table 2 presents the fasting hormone and metabolite data at baseline, the end of the 30-week competition, and 6 years later. After 6 years, plasma leptin, thyroxin (T4), and triglyceride (TG) remained lower than baseline while high-density lipoprotein and adiponectin were increased. Interestingly, insulin sensitivity was not significantly improved 6 years after the competition compared with baseline despite significant sustained weight loss.

RMR and metabolic adaptation

Table 1 shows that the RMR at baseline was $2,607 \pm 649$ kcal/day which fell to $1,996 \pm 358$ kcal/day at the end of the 30-week competition ($P = 0.0004$). Despite a significant amount of weight regain 6 years later, the mean RMR was $1,903 \pm 466$ kcal/day, which was not significantly different from the end of the competition ($P = 0.35$). Figure 4A shows that RMR was decreased by 610 ± 483 kcal/day at the end of the competition ($P = 0.0004$) and was 704 ± 427 kcal/day below baseline 6 years later ($P < 0.0001$), which was not significantly different from the end of the competition ($P = 0.35$).

We previously showed in the full 16-subject cohort that the magnitude of metabolic adaptation at the end of the competition was significantly correlated with the amount of weight lost (3), and this trend continued with the 14 subjects of this study but did not reach statistical significance ($r = 0.48, P = 0.08$). Figure 4B shows that at the end of the 30-week competition there was a significant metabolic adaptation of -275 ± 207 kcal/day ($P = 0.00025$) that increased in magnitude to -499 ± 207 kcal/day after 6 years ($P < 0.0001$). Metabolic adaptation at 6 years was not significantly correlated with metabolic adaptation at the end of the competition ($r = 0.18, P = 0.54$).

Figure 5A, B show that metabolic adaptation measured at the end of the 30-week competition was not significantly related to weight regained ($r = -0.1, P = 0.75$) or the percent weight change ($r = 0.31, P = 0.28$) at the 6-year follow-up. However, metabolic adapta-

tion at follow-up was significantly related to both weight regain ($r = 0.59, P = 0.025$) and the percent weight change ($r = 0.54, P = 0.045$) such that those with greater weight loss at 6 years continued to experience greater metabolic slowing. Metabolic adaptation at 6 years was not significantly correlated with changes in fasting plasma leptin ($r = 0.204, P = 0.48$), T3 ($r = 0.34, P = 0.23$), thyroid stimulating hormone ($r = 0.42, P = 0.88$), or T4 ($r = 0.044, P = 0.88$).

Assessing metabolic cart bias

Different metabolic carts were used to make the RMR measurements at the 6-year follow-up compared with the cart used at both baseline and 30 weeks. To investigate the potential bias of using different

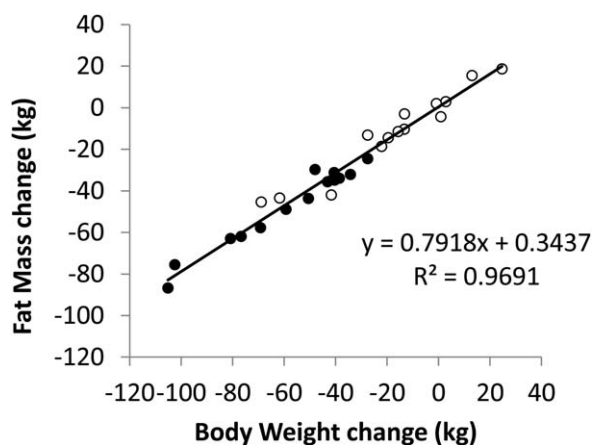


Figure 3 Body fat mass changes account for the majority of weight loss at both the end of the 30-week competition (•) and 6 years later (○). All data points fell on the same curve, indicating that there was no evidence for preferential body fat regain.

TABLE 2 Plasma hormone and metabolite concentrations in the overnight fasted state

	Baseline	End of competition at 30 weeks	Follow-up at 6 years	P		
				Baseline vs. 30 weeks	Baseline vs. 6 years	30 weeks vs. 6 years
Glucose (mg/dL)	95.7 ± 16.3	70.2 ± 21.9	104.9 ± 48.7	0.0042	0.4759	0.0264
Insulin (μU/mL)	10.4 ± 8.5	3.9 ± 1.9	12.1 ± 7.5	0.0126	0.3204	0.0013
C-peptide (ng/mL)	3 ± 1.4	1.3 ± 0.9	2.7 ± 1.1	0.0019	0.4241	0.0016
HOMA-IR	2.5 ± 2.2	0.7 ± 0.4	3.6 ± 4.6	0.0134	0.1892	0.0431
TG (mg/dL)	128.5 ± 76.3	57.4 ± 22.3	92.9 ± 43.9	0.0019	0.053	0.0082
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	174 ± 41.2	192.4 ± 52.8	180.9 ± 45.9	0.2115	0.5945	0.3549
LDL (mg/dL)	105 ± 30	126 ± 46	108 ± 35	0.132	0.8343	0.1083
HDL (mg/dL)	42.5 ± 17.6	54.6 ± 14.9	54.5 ± 21.2	0.0036	0.001	0.9751
Adiponectin (mg/mL)	2.46 ± 1.28	4.69 ± 2.05	7.29 ± 4.71	0.0003	0.0025	0.0164
T3 (ng/dL)	9.42 ± 2.78	5.31 ± 1.45	11.15 ± 1.81	0.0006	0.0623	<0.0001
T4 (μg/dL)	7.3 ± 1.58	6.95 ± 1.43	6.18 ± 1.12	0.3814	0.0486	0.0828
TSH (μIU/mL)	1.52 ± 1.26	1.42 ± 0.73	1.93 ± 0.9	0.7175	0.1933	0.0641
Leptin (ng/mL)	41.14 ± 16.91	2.56 ± 2.19	27.68 ± 17.48	<0.0001	0.013	0.0001

The P values were not adjusted for multiple comparisons. HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; T3, triiodothyronine; 4; T4, thyroxine; TG, triglyceride; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone.

instruments, we tested the original Max II cart in comparison with the Parvo cart used to make the 6-year follow-up measurements as described in the Supporting Information. Supporting Information Figure 1A illustrates that the Max II cart was more variable. We found that the Max II cart had no significant energy expenditure bias compared with the Parvo cart (1.96 ± 8.45%, P = 0.82) and Supporting Information Figure 1B demonstrates that there was no significant trend compared with the Parvo cart as a function of energy expenditure (r = 0.45, P = 0.32). We cannot rule out the possibility that the

original Max II cart became more accurate at the time of testing compared with 6 years earlier, but this seems unlikely.

We also performed a sensitivity analysis to investigate how the metabolic adaptation measurements varied in response to an assumed % bias of the RMR measurements during the competition versus at the 6-year follow-up. Supporting Information Figure 2 illustrates that a metabolic cart bias >16% would be required to eliminate the statistical significance of the measured metabolic adaptation at the 6-year

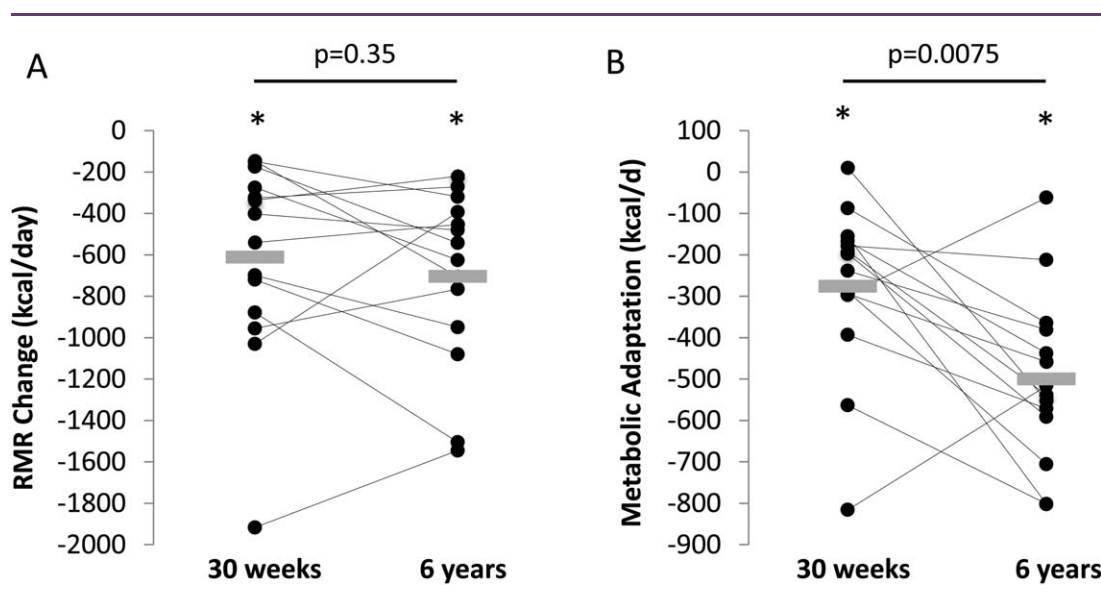


Figure 4 Individual (•) and mean (gray rectangles) changes in (A) resting metabolic rate and (B) metabolic adaptation at the end of “The Biggest Loser” 30-week weight loss competition and after 6 years. Horizontal bars and corresponding P values indicate comparisons between 30 weeks and 6 years. *P < 0.001 compared with baseline.

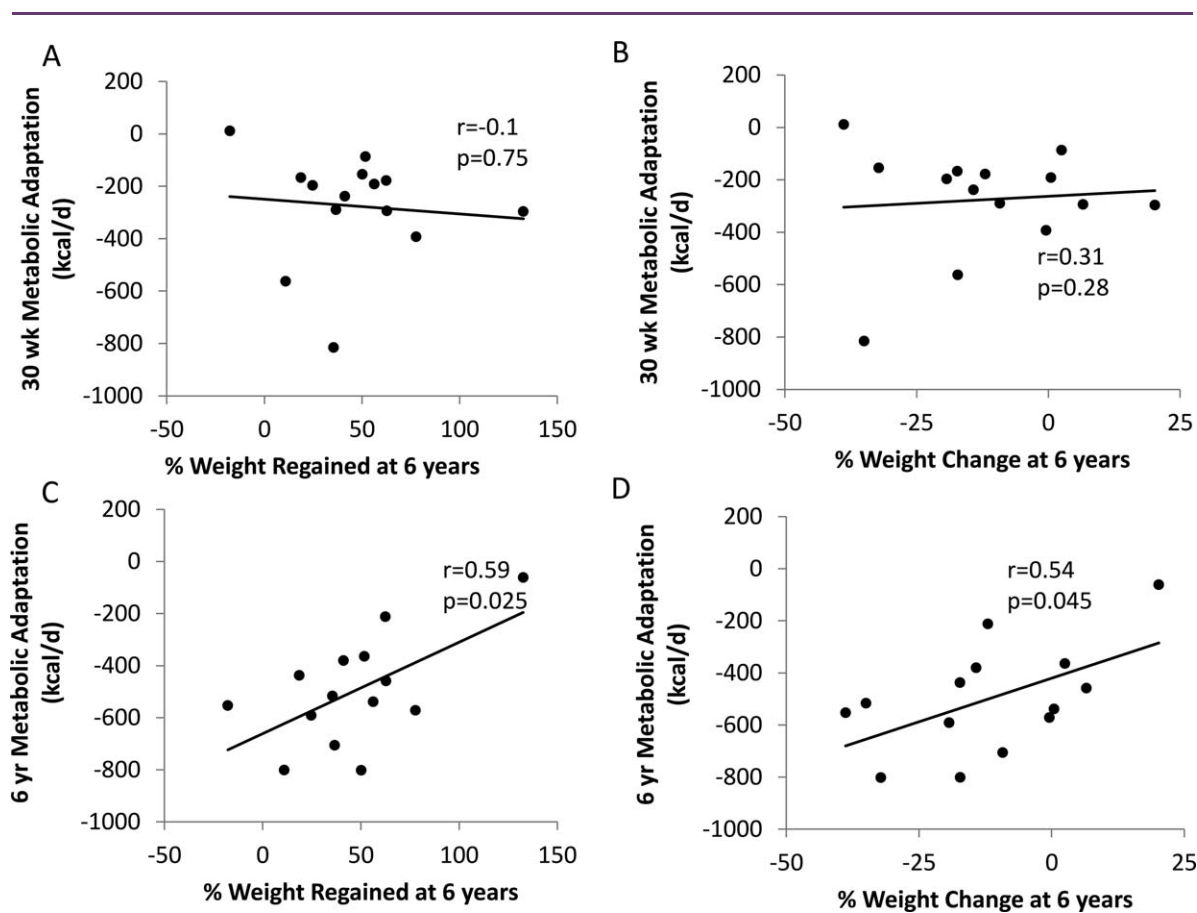


Figure 5 No significant associations were detected between metabolic adaptation at the end of the 30 week competition with percent weight regained since 30 weeks (A) or percent weight change versus baseline (B) at 6 years. Metabolic adaptation at 6 years was significantly associated with the percent weight regained since 30 weeks (C) or percent weight change versus baseline (D) at 6 years.

follow-up. A bias $\geq 4\%$ would be required to nullify the statistical significance of the measured increase in metabolic adaptation observed at the 6-year follow-up compared with the end of the 30-week competition. Therefore, we found no evidence that the use of different metabolic carts could explain our observations in the absence of a real effect on RMR.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this study is the longest follow-up investigation of the changes in metabolic adaptation and body composition subsequent to weight loss and regain. We found that despite substantial weight regain in the 6 years following participation in “The Biggest Loser”, RMR remained suppressed at the same average level as at the end of the weight loss competition. Mean RMR after 6 years was ~ 500 kcal/day lower than expected based on the measured body composition changes and the increased age of the subjects.

Metabolic adaptation acts to decrease energy expenditure and thereby impedes the rate of weight loss during an intervention. However, “The Biggest Loser” participants with the greatest weight loss at the end of the competition also experienced the greatest slowing of RMR at that time (3). Similarly, those who were most successful

at maintaining lost weight after 6 years also experienced greater ongoing metabolic slowing. These observations suggest that metabolic adaptation is a proportional, but incomplete, response to contemporaneous efforts to reduce body weight from its defended baseline or “set point” value (14).

The magnitude of metabolic adaptation increased 6 years after “The Biggest Loser” competition. This was surprising given the relative stability of body weight before the follow-up measurements compared with the substantial negative energy balance at the end of the competition which is known to further suppress RMR (15,16). In contrast, a matched group of Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery patients who experienced significant metabolic adaptation 6 months after the surgery had no detectable metabolic adaptation after 1 year despite continued weight loss (17). It is intriguing to speculate that the lack of long-term metabolic adaptation following bariatric surgery may reflect a permanent resetting of the body weight set-point (18).

We found no significant correlations between the degree of metabolic adaptation at 6 years and the changes in fasting metabolites and hormones. However, the study was not powered to detect such correlations and it is possible that other unmeasured variables, such as changes in circulating organic pollutants (19), might be more strongly related to metabolic adaptation.

A meta-analysis of previous cross-sectional studies found that subjects who had lost weight exhibited a 3% to 5% lower RMR compared with control subjects who had not lost weight (20). While metabolic adaptation has been suggested to persist over the long term with sustained weight loss (4), few studies have measured the same subjects at baseline as well as multiple occasions after weight loss (21-28). Two short-term studies investigating the effects of small weight loss and regain cycles in women yielded conflicting data on whether RMR was significantly altered after weight regain (23,24). Energy expenditure was found to be decreased in two male polar explorers following weight cycling (26), and a recent study reported a sustained RMR reduction 6 months after weight loss in subjects who were classified as weight regainers in comparison with weight maintainers who recovered their expected RMR (21). However, when all subjects were considered together, no significant metabolic adaptation was found after the 6 month weight regain period and there was no significant association between weight regain and metabolic adaptation (Bosy-Westphal, personal communication).

Longer-term studies in women found no significant sustained reductions in RMR following weight regain (22,28). However, the classic Minnesota semistarvation experiment (25) demonstrated a sustained suppression of RMR during a period of weight regain with controlled refeeding when subjects were prevented from eating above baseline levels (29,30). Interestingly, increased hunger has been associated with metabolic adaptation (31) and when the Minnesota experiment subjects were allowed to eat *ad libitum* they consumed calories substantially above baseline levels and the suppression of RMR rapidly reversed (25). Similarly, a recent study demonstrated an elevated RMR during a period of enforced overfeeding following a period of underfeeding that was coincident with significant metabolic adaptation and weight loss (27). The concurrent state of energy balance at the time of the RMR measurements can therefore have a profound impact on whether metabolic adaptation is detected.

Unlike previous studies where the metabolic adaptation measurements may have been confounded by ongoing positive or negative energy balance in the period immediately before the measurements, we monitored body weight changes of the subjects for 2 weeks before admission to ensure that they were relatively weight stable and the mean rate of weight change was not significantly different from zero.

While most subjects experienced substantial weight regain in the 6 years since “The Biggest Loser” competition, the mean weight loss was $11.9 \pm 16.8\%$ compared with baseline and 57% of the participants maintained at least 10% weight loss. In comparison, it has been estimated that ~20% of overweight individuals maintain at least 10% weight loss after 1 year of a weight loss program (32). Only 37% of the lifestyle intervention arm of the Diabetes Prevention Program maintained at least 7% weight loss after 3 years (33), and 27% of the intensive lifestyle intervention arm of the Look AHEAD trial maintained 10% weight loss after 8 years (34).

Rapid weight loss, such as that experienced by “The Biggest Loser” participants, is sometimes claimed to increase the risk of weight regain, but recent studies have failed to support this idea since weight loss rate *per se* was not observed to affect long-term weight regain (35,36). The relatively greater success at maintaining lost weight in “The Biggest Loser” participants may have been due to the massive weight loss experienced during the competition since

the magnitude of early weight loss is the best predictor of long-term weight loss (37,38). In addition, it is likely that the public nature of “The Biggest Loser” competition may have subjected its former participants to a degree of external accountability that contributed to their relative success at maintaining significant weight loss over the long term. Of course, the extreme and public nature of this weight loss intervention makes it difficult to translate our results to more typical weight loss programs.

In conclusion, we found that “The Biggest Loser” participants regained a substantial amount of their lost weight in the 6 years since the competition but overall were quite successful at long-term weight loss compared with other lifestyle interventions. Despite substantial weight regain, a large persistent metabolic adaptation was detected. Contrary to expectations, the degree of metabolic adaptation at the end of the competition was not associated with weight regain, but those with greater long-term weight loss also had greater ongoing metabolic slowing. Therefore, long-term weight loss requires vigilant combat against persistent metabolic adaptation that acts to proportionally counter ongoing efforts to reduce body weight. **O**

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