



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

This is a repository copy of *The effects of weight loss on imaging outcomes in osteoarthritis of the hip or knee in people who are overweight or obese: a systematic review*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:  
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/155513/>

Version: Supplemental Material

---

**Article:**

Daugaard, CL, Hangaard, S, Bartels, EM et al. (6 more authors) (2020) The effects of weight loss on imaging outcomes in osteoarthritis of the hip or knee in people who are overweight or obese: a systematic review. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*, 28 (1). pp. 10-21.  
ISSN 1063-4584

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joca.2019.10.013>

---

© 2019, Elsevier. This manuscript version is made available under the CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

**Reuse**

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) licence. This licence only allows you to download this work and share it with others as long as you credit the authors, but you can't change the article in any way or use it commercially. More information and the full terms of the licence here: [https://creativecommons.org/licenses/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/)

**Takedown**

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing [eprints@whiterose.ac.uk](mailto:eprints@whiterose.ac.uk) including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

1 Table 1. Characteristics of the included studies

Author, year	Study population	OA at baseline	Intervention	Trial, length of follow-up	Joint	No of pts	Females pts	Age, years	BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Image-modality
Messier et al, 2004(1)	BMI $\geq 28$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age $\geq 60$ , KLG 1-3 and/or PFOA, frequent pain.	100%: KLG 1-3	Exercise Diet Diet + exercise Healthy lifestyle	ADAPT (RCT) 18 months	Knee	316	HL: 68% D: 72% E: 74% D+E: 74%	HL: 69 $\pm 0.1^*$ D: 68 $\pm 0.7^*$ E: 69 $\pm 0.8^*$ D+E: 69 $\pm 0.8^*$	H: 34.2 $\pm 0.6^*$ D: 34.5 $\pm 0.6^*$ E: 34.2 $\pm 0.6^*$ D+E: 34 $\pm 0.7^*$	Radiographs
Messier et al, 2011(2)	BMI $\geq 28$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age $\geq 60$ , KLG 1-3 and/or PFOA, frequent pain	100%: KLG 1-3	High WL > 5% Low WL < 5%: No WL/ WG	ADAPT (RCT) 18 months	Knee	76	N/A	N/A	93.0 $\dagger$ (85.9; 100.0) 89.7 $\dagger$ (83.6; 95.7) 94.8 $\dagger$ (90.2; 99.4)	Radiographs
Anandacoom- arasamy et al, 2012(3)	BMI $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>	68-74%: KLG $\leq 1$ 26-32%: KLG $\geq 2$	Diet + exercise Gastric banding	N/A (NRS) 12 months	Knee	MRI: n=78	MRI: 75%	MRI: 51.7(11.8)	MRI: 39.9(5.8)	3T MRI
Gudbergsen et al, 2013(4)	BMI $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age > 50, OA according to ACR criteria.	100%: KLG 1-4	Diet 16 weeks	CAROT (NRS)	Knee	169	80%	62.7 (6.3)	37.0 (4.5)	1.5 T MRI
Beavers et al, 2014(5)	BMI: 27– 40,1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age $\geq 55$ KLG 2-3 or FTOA+PFOA, frequent pain.	100%: KLG: 2-3	Exercise Diet Diet + Exercise	IDEA (RCT) 8 months	Hip	284	74%	66.0 (6.2)	33.4 (3.7)	DXA
Hunter et al, 2015(6)	BMI: 27– 40,1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age $\geq 55$ KLG 2-3 or FTOA+PFOA, frequent pain.	100%: KLG: 2-3	Exercise Diet Diet + Exercise	IDEA (RCT) 18 months	Knee	454	72%	66 (6)	33.6 (3.7)	Radiographs 1.5 T MRI
Gersing et al, 2016(7)	BMI >25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age: 45-79, KLG 1-3 or at risk of OA.	81%: KLG $\leq 1$ 19%: KLG 2-3	N/A 48 months	OAI (NRS)	Knee	516	61%	62.4 (9.2)	30.3 (3.5)	3T MRI
Gersing et al, 2017(8)	BMI >25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , KLG 1-3 or at risk of OA.	49%: KLG $\leq 1$ 51%: KLG 2-3	N/A 48 months	OAI (NRS)	Knee	640	62%	62.9 (9.1)	29.8 (3.3)	T2-mapping 3T MRI

Murillo et al, 2017(9)	BMI: 27– 40,1 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age ≥ 55 KLG 2-3 or FTOA+PFOA, frequent pain.	100%: KLG: 2-3 Diet Diet + Exercise	Exercise 18 months	IDEA (RCT)	Knee	106	73%	N/A	33,9 (3,8)	1.5 T MRI
Hangaard et al, 2018 (10)	BMI ≥ 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age > 50, KLG 1-2 in the lateral compartment.	47%: KLG 1 53%: KLG 2	Diet 16 weeks	CAROT (NRS)	Knee	19	N/A	61,5 ‡ (50,9-71,5) §	KLG 1: 34,5 ‡ (30,9–40,6) §	1.5 T MRI
Steidle-Kloc et al, 2018 (11)	Female OAI participants with ≥10% weight loss or weight gain.	50%: KLG ≤1 50%: KLG ≥2	N/A 24 months	OAI (NRS)	Knee	72	100%	WL: 59,3 (9,1)	WL: 30,1 (4,6)	3T MRI
Guimaraes et al, 2018(12)	BMI >25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age: 45-79, KLG 1-3 or at risk of OA, meniscal WORMS=1.	54%: KLG ≤1 46%: KLG 2-3	N/A 48 months	OAI (NRS)	Knee	487	62%	61,8 (8,9)	27,9 (3,6)	3T MRI
Jafarzadeh et al. 2018(13)	BMI ≥35 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age: 25-60, 1 serious comorbidity, frequent knee pain.	48%: KLG ≤1 52%: KLG ≥2	Gastric surgery Medication	N/A (NRS)	Knee	75	92%	49 ‡	<20% WL: 40,9 (4,5) ≥20% WL: 42,3 (4,5)	3T MRI
Gersing et al, 2019 (14)	BMI >25 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , age: 45-79, KLG 1-3 or at risk of OA.	49%: KLG ≤1 51%: KLG 2-3	N/A 96 months	OAI (NRS)	Knee	760	61%	SW: 62,1 (8,6) WL: 63,0 (9,4)	SW: 29,9 (3,5) WL: 29,8 (3,6)	3T MRI T2- mapping

2 The results are reported as mean (SD) or number unless otherwise indicated. ACR: American College of Rheumatology, BMI: body mass index,

3 dGEM: dGEMRIC, FTOA: femorotibial osteoarthritis, KLG: Kellgren-Lawrence grade, NRS: non-randomized study, OA: osteoarthritis, OAI: The

4 Osteoarthritis Initiative, PFOA: patellofemoral osteoarthritis, RCT: Randomized controlled trial, SW: stable weight, WG: weight gain, WL: weight loss

5 \* ± SEM (Standard error of mean)

6 † Kilograms

7 ‡ Median

8 § Range

9

11

## Reference list

12

13. 1. Messier SP, Loeser RF, Miller GD, Morgan TM, Rejeski WJ, Sevick MA, et al. Exercise and Dietary Weight Loss in Overweight and Obese Older  
14. Adults with Knee Osteoarthritis: The Arthritis, Diet, and Activity Promotion Trial. *Arthritis and Rheumatism*. 2004;50(5):1501-10.
15. 2. Messier SP, Legault C, Loeser RF, Van Arsdale SJ, Davis C, Ettinger WH, et al. Does high weight loss in older adults with knee osteoarthritis  
16. affect bone-on-bone joint loads and muscle forces during walking? *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. 2011;19(3):272-80.
17. 3. Anandacoomarasamy A, Leibman S, Smith G, Caterson I, Giuffre B, Fransen M, et al. Weight loss in obese people has structure-modifying  
18. effects on medial but not on lateral knee articular cartilage. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases*. 2012;71(1):26-32.
19. 4. Gudbergsen H, Boesen M, Christensen R, Bartels EM, Henriksen M, Danneskiold-Samsøe B, et al. Changes in bone marrow lesions in response  
20. to weight-loss in obese knee osteoarthritis patients: a prospective cohort study. *Bmc Musculoskeletal Disorders*. 2013;14:9.
21. 5. Beavers DP, Beavers KM, Loeser RF, Walton NR, Lyles MF, Nicklas BJ, et al. The independent and combined effects of intensive weight loss and  
22. exercise training on bone mineral density in overweight and obese older adults with osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. 2014;22(6):726-33.
23. 6. Hunter DJ, Beavers DP, Eckstein F, Guermazi A, Loeser RF, Nicklas BJ, et al. The Intensive Diet and Exercise for Arthritis (IDEA) trial: 18-month  
24. radiographic and MRI outcomes. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. 2015;23(7):1090-8.
25. 7. Gersing AS, Feuerriegel G, Zarnowski J, Schwaiger BJ, Joseph GB, Brandao Guimaraes J, et al. Association of weight loss with slower cartilage  
26. degeneration over 96 months in overweight subjects: Data from the osteoarthritis initiative. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. 2016;24:S380.
27. 8. Gersing AS, Schwaiger BJ, Nevitt MC, Joseph GB, Chanchek N, Guimaraes JB, et al. Is Weight Loss Associated with Less Progression of Changes  
28. in Knee Articular Cartilage among Obese and Overweight Patients as Assessed with MR Imaging over 48 Months? Data from the Osteoarthritis  
29. Initiative. *Radiology*. 2017;161005.
30. 9. Pogacnik Murillo AL, Eckstein F, Wirth W, Beavers D, Loeser RF, Nicklas BJ, et al. Impact of Diet and/or Exercise Intervention on Infrapatellar  
31. Fat Pad Morphology: Secondary Analysis from the Intensive Diet and Exercise for Arthritis (IDEA) Trial. *Cells Tissues Organs*. 2017;203(4):258-66.
32. 10. Hangaard S, Gudbergsen H, Skougaard M, Bliddal H, Nybing JD, Tiderius CJ, et al. Point of no return for improvement of cartilage quality  
33. indicated by dGEMRIC before and after weight loss in patients with knee osteoarthritis: a cohort study. *Acta radiologica (Stockholm, Sweden : 1987)*.  
34. 2018;59(3):336-40.
35. 11. Steidle-Kloc E, Dannhauer T, Wirth W, Eckstein F. Responsiveness of Infrapatellar Fat Pad Volume Change to Body Weight Loss or Gain: Data  
36. from the Osteoarthritis Initiative. *Cells Tissues Organs*. 2018;205(1):53-62.
37. 12. Guimaraes JB, Nevitt MC, McCulloch CE, Schwaiger BJ, Gersing AS, Facchetti L, et al. Association of weight change with progression of  
38. meniscal intrasubstance degeneration over 48 months: Data from the Osteoarthritis Initiative. *European Radiology*. 2018;28(3):953-62.
39. 13. Jafarzadeh SR, Clancy M, Li JS, Apovian CM, Guermazi A, Eckstein F, et al. Changes in the structural features of osteoarthritis in a year of  
40. weight loss. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. 2018;26(6):775-82.
41. 14. Gersing AS, Schwaiger BJ, Nevitt MC, Zarnowski J, Joseph GB, Feuerriegel G, et al. Weight loss regimen in obese and overweight individuals is  
42. associated with reduced cartilage degeneration: 96-month data from the Osteoarthritis Initiative. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage*. 2019.

