

FACTS *for* FAMILIES

Weight Gain from Medication: Prevention and Management

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Psychiatric medications can be very helpful, even life saving, for some children and adolescents. However, some of these medications may lead to weight gain. The antipsychotic medications in particular, have also been associated with problems controlling blood sugar and cholesterol.. These changes can increase the risk of a child or adolescent developing diabetes and heart related problems. Parents should discuss the risks and benefits of specific medications with their child's physician.

A comprehensive psychiatric evaluation by a qualified psychiatric prescriber should be done before a child or adolescent is prescribed any of these medications.

Weight gain is possible with many medications. Some examples of medications that can lead to weight gain include:

- Antipsychotics: such as aripiprazole (*Abilify*), chlorpromazine (*Thorazine*), clozapine (*Clozaril*), olanzapine (*Zyprexa*), pimozide (*Orap*), quetiapine (*Seroquel*), risperidone (*Risperdal*), ziprasidone (*Geodon*)
- Mood stabilizers: such as lithium, valproic acid (*Depakote/Depakene*), carbamazepine (*Tegretol*)
- Antidepressants: such as mirtazapine (*Remeron*), paroxetine (*Paxil*), imipramine (*Tofranil*)

At the start of treatment, your child's height and weight should be measured. Their BMI (Body Mass Index) can be calculated and adjusted for their age and gender and their waistline should be measured depending on the medication. Blood work may be done to track any changes in blood sugar, cholesterol or other information. This provides you and your child's prescriber with health information so that any changes can be followed over time.

It is very important to let your child's doctor know if your child or family members

have problems with diabetes, blood sugar, cholesterol, or heart disease. To make treatment with these medications as safe as possible, your child's psychiatrist or prescriber will continue to weigh them and order certain laboratory tests from time to time.

When on these medications appetite can increase. Children and adolescents may also not recognize when they are full. The following tips and ideas can help both prevent and manage medication-related weight gain in children and adolescents:

Dietary guidance:

- Use portion control for all food at meals and snacks - measure and limit the amount of food given (example - pour out an amount of snack rather than eating out of box or bag)
- Choose more healthy food choices (example - fresh fruits and vegetables for snacks)
- Limit snacks and junk food
- Drink several large glasses (or bottles) of water throughout the day
- Limit or remove any sugar containing drinks (sodas, juice, etc.)
- Have other family members be understanding and supportive (example - don't eat high calorie foods in front of the child or teen), or move as a family toward healthy eating together

Tips for meals

- Schedule regular meal times
- Plan menus - limit fast food
- Use meal time for the family to talk - don't just eat and run
- Sit down to eat - don't stand and eat
- Chew all food more slowly
- Avoid eating in front of the TV
- Remember: portion control (measure and limit size of food given)

Tips to increase activity level to help burn calories and increase health

- Limit screen time
- Increase walking - walk together after each meal, consider using an inexpensive pedometer that tracks steps to make it fun
- Use stairs instead of elevators
- Encourage exercise and sports involvement

- Use forms of activities that your child finds fun and interesting (playing outdoors, riding bikes, rollerblading, swimming, bowling, dancing, etc.)

Following these tips can limit weight gain when taking psychiatric medications and help reduce the risk of serious medical problems.

If weight gain continues to be a problem for your child, speak to your health care provider.

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