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**MATRIC NUMBER: 17/MHS01/156**

**DEPARTMENT: MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

**COURSE CODE: BCH 313**

**QUESTION 1**

What do you understand by primary obesity?

**ANSWER**

Obesity is the **condition in which excess fat has accumulated**. This is due to the increased energy intake and decreased energy expenditure obesity index, is calculated as W/H2 (Where W = weight in kg and H = height in meters); it is used to assess the obesity. “Obesity index” is an old terminology; the modern expression is **body mass index (BMI).** The most widely used marker for body muscle mass index is 24 hours urinary creatinine excretion. A person is obese when BMI exceeds **27.8 kg/m2 in men and 27.3 kg/m2 in women (excess of 120% of desirable body weight).** Central obesity may be Android or apple type (abdominal in males) and Gynecoid (around breast, hips and thighs in women). Generally, obesity is classified into 2 classes; **primary obesity and secondary obesity**. Primary obesity is not associated with clinical disorders while secondary obesity is associated with congenital syndrome and drug therapy.

**QUESTION 2**

How does congenital syndrome and drug therapy affect obesity?

**ANSWER**

1. For **congenital syndrome** (a recognizable pattern of signs/symptom that has been present since birth) we have **CONGENITAL LEPTIN DEFICIENCY.** Leptin is secreted when fat deposits are full, hence reducing appetite. Plays a major role in weight loss by keeping your appetite in check. Congenital leptin deficiency is a condition that causes severe obesity beginning in the first few months of life. Affected individuals are of normal weight at birth, but they are constantly hungry and quickly gain weight. Beginning in early childhood, affected individuals develop abnormal eating behaviours such as fighting with other children over food, hoarding food and eating in secret.
2. For **drug therapy** In patients with higher grades of obesity, drugs may be given to decrease appetite (endocannabinoid receptor antagonists will decrease the intake of food). Pharmacotherapy is a second step in the treatment of obesity, approved only when weight loss targets were not reached. Drugs like **ORLISTAT** deactivates intestinal lipase and inhibits intestinal fat lipolysis.

**QUESTION 3**

Outline the aetiology of cancer and its molecular basis.

**ANSWER**

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| **AETIOLOGY** | **MOLECULAR BASIS** |
| 1. Carcinogens 2. physical carcinogens 3. chemical carcinogens | x-ray, UV light, gamma rays etc  aniline,asbestos, tobacco, food additives |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Hormones | Steroid hormones |
| 1. Hereditary causes | Mutated genes causing cancer can be passed from parents to child during reproduction. Example Xerodama Pigmentosa |