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 **OBESITY BIOCHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT**

1) What do you understand by primary or simple obesity

 Answer

Simple obesity is a classification of obesity. It is characterized by a normal or increased growth rate with an acceleration of bone age maturation. Unlike secondary obesity, primary obesity is not really associated with clinical conditions. Simple obesity is characterized by a reduced GH secretion evaluated by standard provocative tests, the administration of GH-releasing hormone or spontaneous 24 hour secretion.

2) How does congenital syndrome and drug therapy affects obesity

 Answer

 A congenital syndrome such as Congenital leptin deficiency affects obesity. Leptin helps in the regulation of appetite and so deficiency of this hormone will cause uncontrollable over feeding and then obesity occurs.

 Concerning drug therapy,Obesity is a chronic disease and it requires chronic therapy. Pharmacotherapy helps in the treatment of obesity and is approved only when weight loss targets were not reached through lifestyle intervention.

3) Outline the aetiology of cancer amd its molecular basis

 Answers

 AETIOLOGY OF CANCER:

1) Lifestyle factors that cause cancer:

a) Tobacco

b) Alcohol

c) UV radiation in sunlight

2) Environmental factors that can cause cancer:

a) Asbestos fibres

b) Tar and pitch

c) Polynuclear hydrocarbons

d) Some plastic chemicals (e.g Vinyl chloride)

3) Bacteria and viruses can cause cancer

4) Radiation can cause cancer

5) Some drugs may increase the risk of cancer: Like certain antineoplastic agents

 MOLECULAR BASIS OF CANCER

 Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by an autonomous proliferation of neoplastic cells which have a number of alterations, including mutations and genetic instability. Cellular functions are controlled by proteins and because these proteins are encoded by DNA organizede into genes, molecular studies have shown that cancer is a paradigm of acquired genetic disease. The process of protein production involves a cascade of several different steps, each with its attendant enzymes, which are also encoded by DNA and regulated by other proteins. Most steps in the process can be affected, eventually leading to an alteration in the amount or structure of proteins, which in turn affects cellular function.