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Course code

1.)What is Primary Obesity?

2.How does Drug Therapy and Congenital syndrome affect Secondary Obesity

* **1).WHAT IS OBESITY?**

Obesity is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to an extent that it may have a negative effect on health.

People are generally considered obese when their body mass index (BMI), a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, is over 30 kg/m2

* **WHAT IS PRIMARY OBESITY?**

Primary Obesity also know as Class 1 Obesity can be said to be a class of obesity in which the person has a BMI of 30-34.9. The information below show the classifications of obesity

\* Overweight (not obese), if BMI is 25.0 to 29.9

\* Class 1 (low-risk) obesity, if BMI is 30.0 to 34.9

\* Class 2 (moderate-risk) obesity, if BMI is 35.0 to 39.9

\* Class 3 (high-risk) obesity, if BMI is equal to or greater than 40.0

* **OBESITY AND DRUG THERAPY**

In general, the relationship between body weight (as a more general concept) and drug treatment has two dimensions:

1. drugs can lead to weight loss or weight gain

2. body weight can influence drug action or kinetics

Being a clinical pharmacologist. Drug-induced weight gain is a well-recognized problem and the typical suspects have been identified. The mechanisms by which insulin and insulin analogues, sulfonylureas, glitazones, glucocorticoids, lithium, some antidepressants and some atypical neuroleptics increase body weight are numerous and only partially understood. Even less is known about how to prevent or counterbalance drug-induced weight gain if choosing a different drug is not an option besides that only lifestyle changes (e.g. physical exercise and the limitation of food intake) can be suggested at present but represent a poor option for many of the affected patient groups.

* **OBESITY AND CONGENITAL SYNDROMES**

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.

3.)

**ETIOLOGY OF CANCER**

The etiology of cancer simply means the causes of cancer.A Carcinogens is any substance, radionuclide, or radiation that promotes carcinogenesis, the formation of cancer.

The Causes if Cancer can be Divided into several groups

Chemical Carcinogens e.g Benzene

Physical Carcinogens e.g Xrays

* **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 organized 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. However, whereas cellular function may be altered by disturbance of one gene, malignant transformation is thought to require two or more abnormalities occurring in the same cell. Although there are mechanisms responsible for DNA maintenance and repair, the basic structure of DNA and the order of the nucleotide bases can be mutated. These mutations can be inherited or can occur sporadically, and can be present in all cells or only in the tumor cells. At the nucleotide level, these mutations can be substitutions, additions or deletions. Several of the oncogenes discussed below, including the p53, c-fms, and Ras genes, can be activated by point mutations that lead to aminoacid substitution in critical portions of the protein. This article examines the current concepts relating to cellular mechanism that underlie the molecular alterations that characterize the development of cancer.