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Introduction

The prevalence of obesity has increased significantly worldwide. Adult obesity (AT) is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher. Obesity is a complex, multifactorial condition that is associated with a higher risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems [1]. The pathogenesis of obesity is complex and involves a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. The prevalence of obesity has increased significantly worldwide. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 35% in 2010. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including changes in diet and physical activity levels, as well as genetic factors. The pathogenesis of obesity is complex and involves a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 35% in 2010. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including changes in diet and physical activity levels, as well as genetic factors. The pathogenesis of obesity is complex and involves a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 35% in 2010. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including changes in diet and physical activity levels, as well as genetic factors. The pathogenesis of obesity is complex and involves a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors.

Literature Review

Obesity is a multifactorial condition that is associated with a higher risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems [2].

Conclusion

T a a i a e i e i b e f h e b i h e i f g a a e f h e T C A c c e i e e d i a e - e g a a e f h e i c h d i a . I i a e d b a h i g h - a i i a e , b i c a e a i c h e b d - b a i b a i e (B B B) . A d d i a i c a b e c e e d i g a i e , h i c h c a c h e B B B , a d h e i g a a e h g h e a c i f h h a e - a c i a e d g a i a e i h e f i g a : G a a e a d N H 3 . g a i e a d a e A a e g a a e g f g a i e h g h h i c e i d e i e e d i a i c h d i a a d a h e c e g h g h a a a i a i c a a e d b h e i c h d i a i f f a a a e a i a f e a e (A S T) . e d c e d - e g a a e i a a i a e d i h e c a b h e c a a i c i f f A S T a e b e i g a c a e d f h e i c h d i a b h e d i c a b a e c a i e . A e a e a e a c i a e d b a a i e a i a f e a e (A L T) c a d c e g a a e f - e g a a e a d a a i e . V e i c a g a a e a e a h i c a a i c g a a e , h e e e a e i c e d b h e i a c e a c a c i (C a 2 +) c c e a i . P e a i c e c e i c d e e a b i c , c h i e g i c , a d g a a - a i b i c a c i d (G A B A) e c e , a g h e e . I i c a d e a b i c g a a e e c e a e d i i c c a e g i e h a c a b e a i e d h e g a a e e c e b a e d h h e a e a c i a e d . I i c e c e a e c a i e d i h e e g ! N - N M D A e c e c h a h e - a i - 3 - h d - 5 - e h - 4 - i a e i c a c i d (A M P A) a d K a i a e e c e a e a a N - e h - d - a a a e (N M D A) e c e . , e e a b i c e c e (G R) a e d i e e d h g h h e c e a e e (C N S) , h e e h e e g a e e e e i a e a b i c a d a i c f c i i h e a g d a a , h i c a , a d h h a a , e e c i e . O h e G e i i e d e a b i c e c e h a e a e c a h g i h h e e e c e .

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N e

Conflict of Interest

N e

References

Efects of diet

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