OBESITY

By Dr. Amina Siddique Ministry of community development



WHAT IS OBESITY???

 Obesity is the excessive or abnormal accumulation of fat or <u>adipose</u> tissue in the body that may impair health.

• • Weight gain is the imbalance between caloric intake and energy expenditure.



WHAT CAUSES OBESITY???

Calories

The energy value of food is measured in units called calories

- Diet
- 1. eating large amounts of processed or fast food
- 2. drinking too much alcohol alcohol contains a lot of calories
- 3. eating out a lot
- 4. eating larger portions than you need
- 5. drinking too many sugary drinks
- 6. comfort eating

Reconstituted Orange Mixed Fruit Juice Ingredients: Purified water, White Grape Juice Concentrate, Orange Juice Concentrate, Apple Juice Concentrate, Lemon Juice Concentrate, Natural Flavours (Orange and Grape). Fruit Content 100%. Store at max 25°C, Refrigerate between 1 – 5°C once opened and consume within 3 days of opening. Shake well before use, Serve chilled, Heat treated and aseptically packed.

Nutrition Facts	
1 serving per container Serving Size	235 ml
Amount Per Serving Calories	108
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 0g	0%
Saturated Fat 0g Trans Fat 0g	0%
Cholesterol Omg	0%
Sodium 4mg	0.2%
Total Carbohydrate 26g	10%
Dietary Fiber 0.3g	1%
Total Sugars 26g	
Includes Og Added Sugars	0%
Protein 0g	30





an record to a makematch the sequence

channare intercom



- Physical inactivity
- Genetics- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Medical reasons
- 1. an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism) where your thyroid gland does not produce enough hormones
- 2. Cushing's syndrome a rare disorder that causes the over-production of steroid hormones

WHAT CAUSES OBESITY?

- Medicines
- Antidepressants
- Antipsychotics
- Beta-blockers, which are used to treat high blood pressure
- Birth control
- Glucocorticoids, which are often used to treat autoimmune disease
- Insulin, which is a hormone taken to control blood sugar levels in people with diabetes



WHAT ARE THE COMPLICATIONS OF OBESITY?

- Type 2 diabetes.
- • High blood pressure.
- •Stroke.
- •Heart disease.
- • Gallbladder disease.
- Osteoarthritis.
- • poor wound healing.
- Sleep apnea, (dangerous sleep disorder in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts).
- • High cholesterol and triglycerides.
- •Metabolic syndrome.
- •Cancer.
- • Depression.

Complications of Obesity

- PULMONARY DISEASES abnormal function sleep apnea hypoventilation
- LIVER DISEASES steatosis steatohepatitis cirrhosis
- GALL BLADDER DISEASE
- OSTEOARTHRITIS
- CATARACTS

- STROKE
- CANCER

breast, colon, kidney, prostate, uterus, esophagus, cervix, pancreas.

- HEART DISEASE
- STROKE
- DIABETES
- PANCREATITIS
- GOUT
- DEATH*

*1 In 5 US Deaths Linked To Being Overweight Or Obese. source: American Journal of Public Health

www.thenext28days.com/meal-plans







OSTEOARTRITIS



Articulación de la rodilla sana

Artículación de la rodilla enferma







Fighting the Epidemic

WHO recommends the following to reduce and prevent childhood overweight and obesity:

Increase consumption of fruit and vegetables, as well as legumes, whole grains and nuts Limit energy intake from total fats and shift fat consumption away from saturated fats to unsaturated fats Limit the intake of sugars Be physically active and accumulate at least 60 minutes of regular, moderate- to vigorous-intensity activity each day that is developmentally appropriate.





BMI

- • Obesity is determined using the Body Mass Index (BMI).
- To use the calculator, you will need to know your:
- height
- Weight

- our BMI result will be displayed as a number with one of these weight categories:
- underweight
- a healthy weight
- overweight
- obese

- The BMI is calculated by dividing an adult's weight in kilograms by their height in metres squared.
- For example, if you weigh 70kg and are 1.73m (around 5 foot 8 inches) tall, you work out your BMI by:
- squaring your height in metres: 1.73 x 1.73 = 2.99
- dividing your weight in kilograms: $70 \div 2.99 = 23.41$
- Your result will be displayed to one decimal place, for example, 23.4.

Body Mass Index (BMI) Chart		
Below 18.5	Underweight	
18.5 - 24.9	Normal Weight	
25.0 - 29.9	Overweight	
30.0 - 34.9	Obesity Class 1	
35.0 - 39.9	Obesity Class 2	
Above 40	Obesity Class 3	



This plan include:

- Dietary changes.
- Exercise and activity.
- <u>Behavior change.</u>
- <u>Prescription medication.</u>
- Weight-loss surgery



Burns fat ↓ risk of chronic diseases ↑ strength of muscles and bones ↑ fitness and healthy lifestyle ↑ balance and coordination Builds core skills ↑ confidence and self-esteem
↓ stress, anxiety and
depression
↑ sleep
↑ friendships and social skills
↑ concentration, learning and
academic performance

Encouraging a child participate in regular physical activity between the ages of 5 - 12 years old will benefit their body and mind health in a variety of ways including mentally, physically and academically [5][6][7][8][9].



Find ways to help all children and young people accumulate at least 60 minutes of physical activity everyday

UK Chief Medical Officers' Guidelines 2011 Start Active, Stay Active: www.bit.ly/startactive

MODERATE ACTIVITIES

ACIVIIES Cycling on flat ground Walking to school Playing in the playground Walking the dog Riding a scooter Rollerblading[11]







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VIGOROUS ACTIVITY

Swimming

Running

Gymnastics

Football

Karate

Rugby[11]

Every one-minute of vigorous activity provides the same health benefits as two-minutes of moderate activity













Managing Childhood Obesity

HOOP aged 0-11 years old. (iOS & Android) Wuf Shanti Yoga Fun Machine Music to promote health and happiness for your child through yoga, meditation and mindfulness. (iOS)





REFERENCES

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