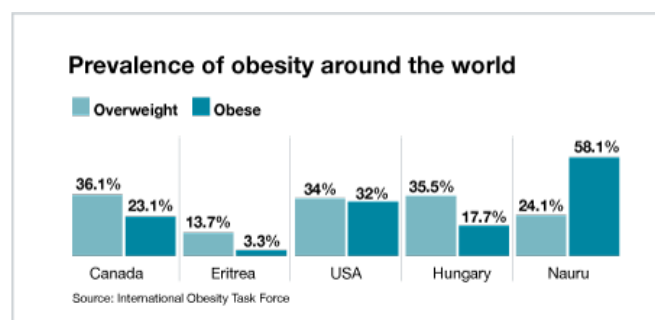


Market Analysis Editorial Obesity Middle East 2020

Alessandro Ferrario

[Obesity](#) is now well known as a disease in its own right, one that is largely preventable through changes in lifestyle, especially diet. Obesity is also a major risk factor associated with increased morbidity and mortality from many non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

The prevalence of obesity is rising worldwide, including in some developing countries with previously very low prevalence. The result of chronic positive energy balance, obesity is associated with many chronic diseases, such as diabetes, [heart disease](#), hypertension and some forms of cancer. It is especially essential to determine those factors that influence the prevalence of obesity in developing countries since these countries generally lack the infrastructure to treat the [chronic diseases](#) associated with obesity adequately. In this article, the aetiology of obesity in developing countries is described and the policy and economic implications of the increasing prevalence of obesity in transitional countries are discussed.



The study of data from 195 countries and territories from 1980 to 2015, they found that in 2015, there were 107 million children and 603 million adults with obesity. Having a rising in body mass index reason for 4 million deaths in 2015 and more than two thirds of these deaths were from heart disease. Childhood obesity is rising continuously worldwide as the relentless marketing of junk foods reaches around the globe and governments do too little to protect their children's health, according to data shared with the Guardian. The number of obese children globally is forecasted to reach 250 million by 2030, up from 150 million now.

There is a high prevalence of diabetes and cardiovascular risk factors in parts of Asia where the average BMI is below 25 kg/m², the typical threshold for overweight. As diabetes can occur due to lower BMIs, WHO has suggested lower BMI cut-off points for overweight and obesity. Obesity and [Overweight](#) now a curial problem for global and rising many Diseases which can lead to death.

Obesity is a complex multifactorial disease. The worldwide prevalence of overweight and obesity has doubled since 1980 to an extent that nearly a third of the world's population is now classified as overweight or obese. Obesity rates have increased in all ages and both sexes irrespective of geographical locality, ethnicity or socioeconomic status, although the prevalence of obesity is generally greater in older persons and women. This trend was similar throughout the regions and countries, although absolute prevalence rates of overweight and obesity varied widely. For some developed countries, the prevalence rates of obesity seem to have levelled off during the past few years. Body mass index (BMI) is basically used to define overweight and obesity in epidemiological studies. However, BMI has decreased sensitivity and there is a large inter-individual variability in the per cent body fat for any given BMI value, partly attributed to age, sex, and ethnicity.

For occurrence, Asians have greater per cent body fat than Caucasians for the same BMI. Greater cardio metabolic risk has also been associated with the localization of excess fat in the visceral adipose tissue and ectopic depots (such as muscle and liver), as well as in cases of increased fat to lean mass ratio. These data suggest that obesity may be far more common and requires more urgent attention than what large epidemiological studies suggest. Simply relying on BMI to assess its prevalence could hinder future interventions aimed at obesity prevention and control.

A [bariatric surgical](#) procedure leads to weight loss by controlled the amount of food the stomach can hold, causing malabsorption of nutrients, or by a combination of both gastric restriction and malabsorption. Bariatric procedures also often cause hormonal changes. Today's most weight loss surgeries are performed using minimally encroaching techniques (laparoscopic surgery). The most commonly used bariatric surgery procedures are gastric bypass, sleeve gastrectomy, adjustable gastric band, and biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch. Each surgery has its own advantages and disadvantages.

The aim of obesity treatment for obese patients is to reach and stay at a healthy weight. This improves your overall health and lowers your risk of developing complications related to obesity. You may need to work with a team of health professionals — including a dietitian, behavioural counsellor or an obesity specialist — to help you understand and make changes in your eating and activity habits.

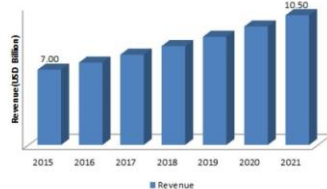
The global endocrine testing market is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 6.64%, increasing from US\$8.215 billion in 2017 to US\$12.080 billion in 2023. Endocrine testing refers to the measuring of endocrine hormone concentration for the diagnosis of various diseases such as

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diabetes, hyperthyroidism, infertility etc. [Endocrine hormones](#) are secreted by various endocrine glands directly into the bloodstream and regulates body functions such as metabolism, homeostasis, stimuli response etc. and any imbalance in these hormones may lead to the development of various disorders such as diabetes, growth disorders, hyperthyroidism and a host of other hormone-related disorders. Endocrine testing market is expected to show a vigorous growth during the given forecast period. Sedentary lifestyles leading to the development of the stress and other related disorders such as diabetes and obesity have given a boost to the market. Introduction of easy-to-operate test kits which are user-friendly and cost-effective will also drive the market for endocrine testing during the given time frame. However, increased cost of development of the technology for endocrine testing might restrain the market growth for the given forecast period.

Global Endocrinology Testing Market



Endocrinology drugs are used to treat hormonal problems such as hypothyroidism, diabetes and others. One of the market drivers is increase in prevalence of endocrine hormone-related diseases. The global Endocrinology Drugs market is valued at 8.215 billion US\$ in 2018 is expected to reach 12.080 billion US\$ by the end of 2025, growing at a CAGR of 6.64% during 2019-2025. This focuses on Endocrinology Drugs volume and value at global level, regional level and company level. From a global point of view, this report represents overall Endocrinology Drugs market size by analysing historical data and future prospect.

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