



Morbid Obesity: A Rising Epidemic with Serious Health Implications

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Description

Morbid obesity is a severe and potentially life-threatening condition that affects millions of people worldwide. It is characterized by a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 40 or higher and is associated with a significantly increased risk of developing a wide range of health problems, including Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, and certain types of cancer. Morbid obesity is primarily caused by a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. Genetic factors play a significant role in the development of this condition. Individuals with a family history of obesity are at increased risk of developing morbid obesity. Several genetic mutations have also been associated with obesity. Environmental factors such as a sedentary lifestyle, lack of physical activity, and poor dietary choices can also contribute to the development of morbid obesity. The consumption of high-calorie foods and beverages, as well as a diet high in saturated and trans fats, can increase the risk of obesity. Additionally, environmental toxins, such as Bis Phenol A (BPA), which is commonly found in plastics and food packaging, may also play a role in the development of obesity. Behavioural factors such as stress, poor sleep habits, and certain medications, such as antidepressants and antipsychotics, may also contribute to the development of morbid obesity. Morbid obesity can

have a profound impact on an individual's quality of life and can lead to a range of serious health problems. It can also cause joint pain, infertility, depression, and social isolation. In some cases, morbid obesity can even be life-threatening, particularly if it is left untreated. Morbid obesity can have severe effects on health, including an increased risk of developing several chronic diseases. Morbidly obese individuals are at increased risk of developing Type 2 diabetes, a chronic condition that affects how the body processes blood sugar. It increases the risk of developing cardiovascular disease, including high blood pressure, heart disease, and stroke.

Fortunately, there are a variety of effective treatment options available for morbid obesity. These can include lifestyle changes such as adopting a healthier diet and increasing physical activity, as well as medication and surgery. Bariatric surgery, in particular, has been shown to be highly effective in helping people with morbid obesity achieve significant and sustained weight loss. Bariatric surgery is a surgical procedure that is performed to help individuals with morbid obesity lose weight. This surgery involves making changes to the stomach and/or small intestine to limit the amount of food that can be eaten and absorbed. There are several types of bariatric surgery, including gastric bypass, sleeve gastrectomy, and adjustable gastric banding. Endoscopic procedures such as intragastric balloon insertion, endoscopic sleeve gastropasty, and duodenal-jejunal bypass lining are minimally invasive procedures that can be performed to help individuals with morbid obesity lose weight. These procedures involve the insertion of a small balloon or device into the stomach to reduce the amount of food that can be eaten and absorbed.

Conclusion

Morbid obesity is a serious and growing health problem that affects millions of people around the world. However, with the right treatment and support, it is a condition that can be effectively managed and even reversed. Morbid obesity can lead to numerous health complications, including diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, and joint problems, among others, which can significantly decrease a person's quality of life and life expectancy. Additionally, the psychological effects of morbid obesity, such as depression and low self-esteem, can further impact a person's overall well-being.

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