



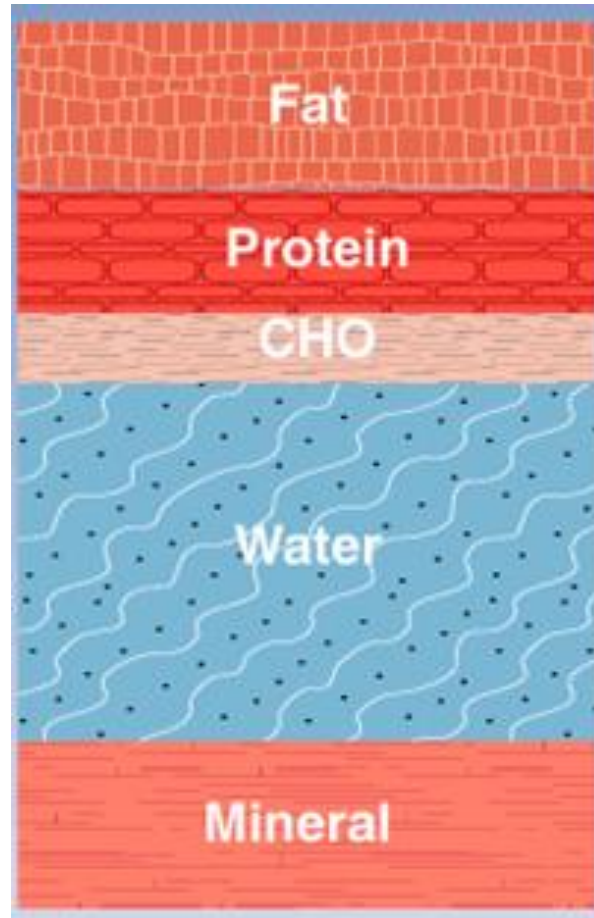
مرکز پزشکی آموزشی و درمانی  
آیت اللہ طالقانی

# Principles of obesity Physiology

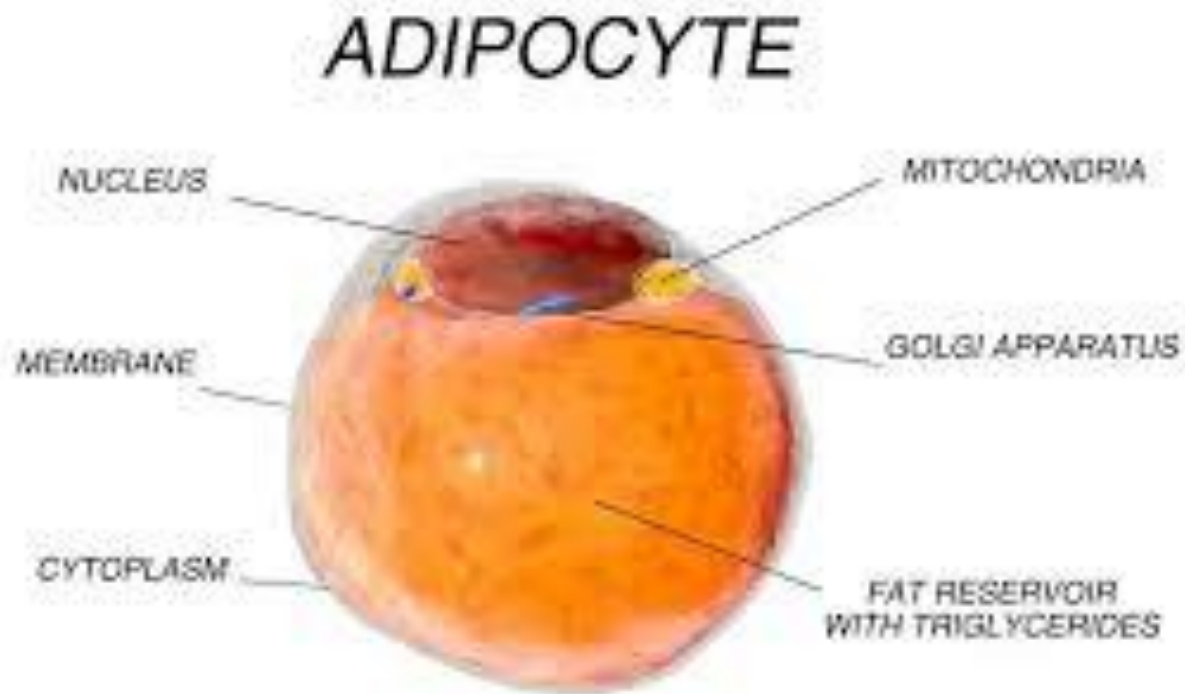
دکتر امیر حسین عابدی یکتا  
متخصص پزشکی ورزشی  
هیات علمی دانشگاه علوم  
پزشکی شهید بهشتی



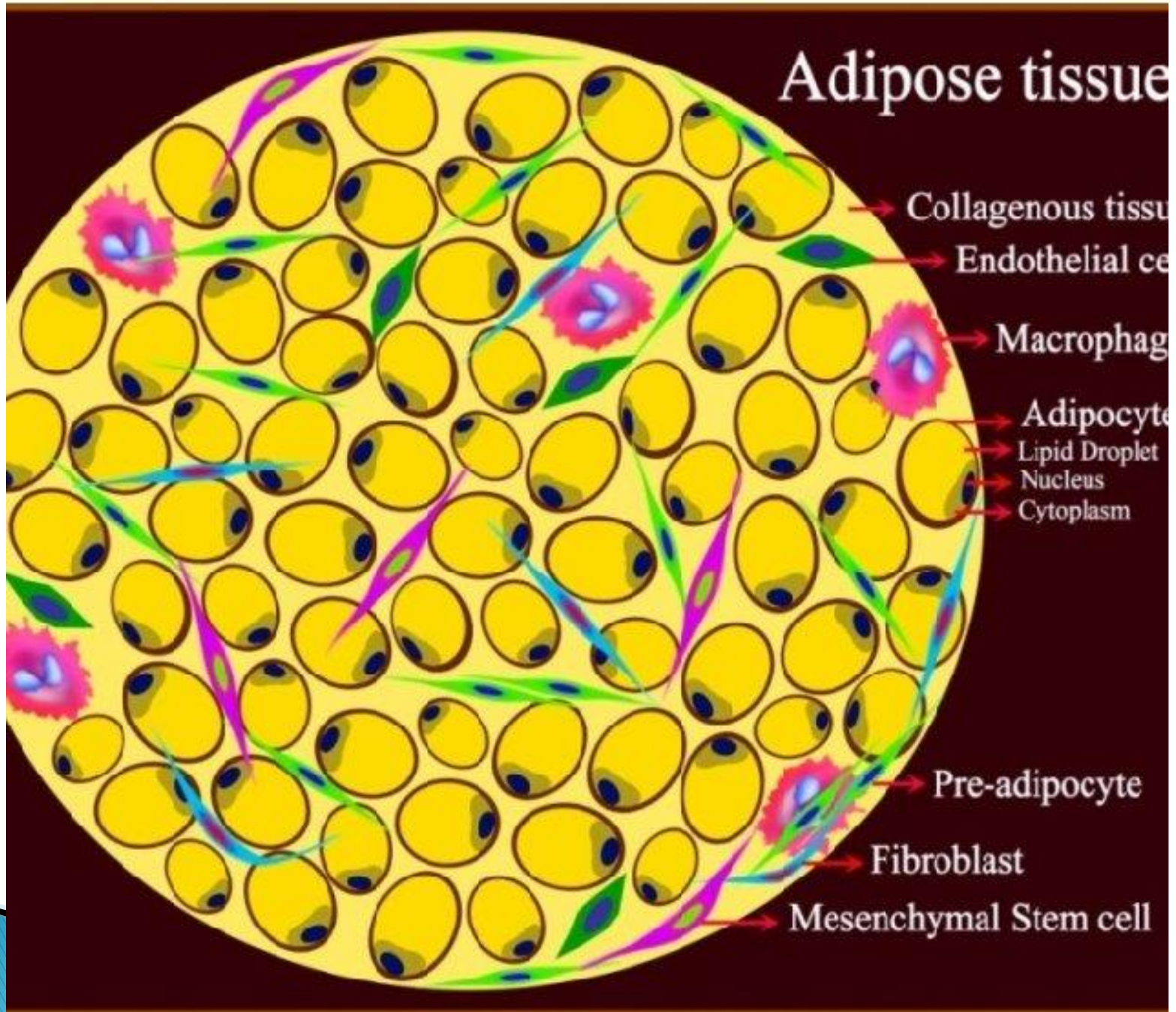
# Body component



# Adipose cells



# Adipose tissue



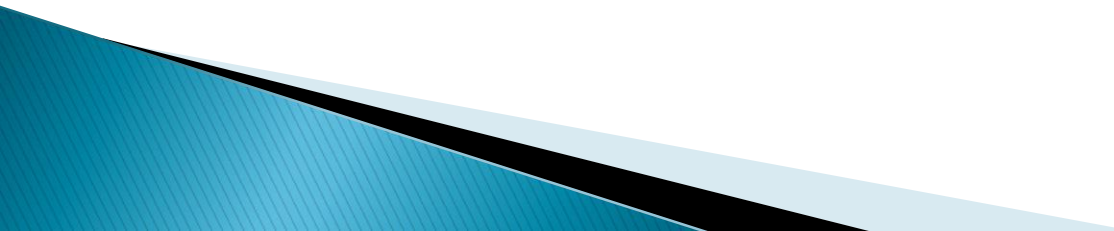
Ways of excretion ?

Only way is negative  
energy balance

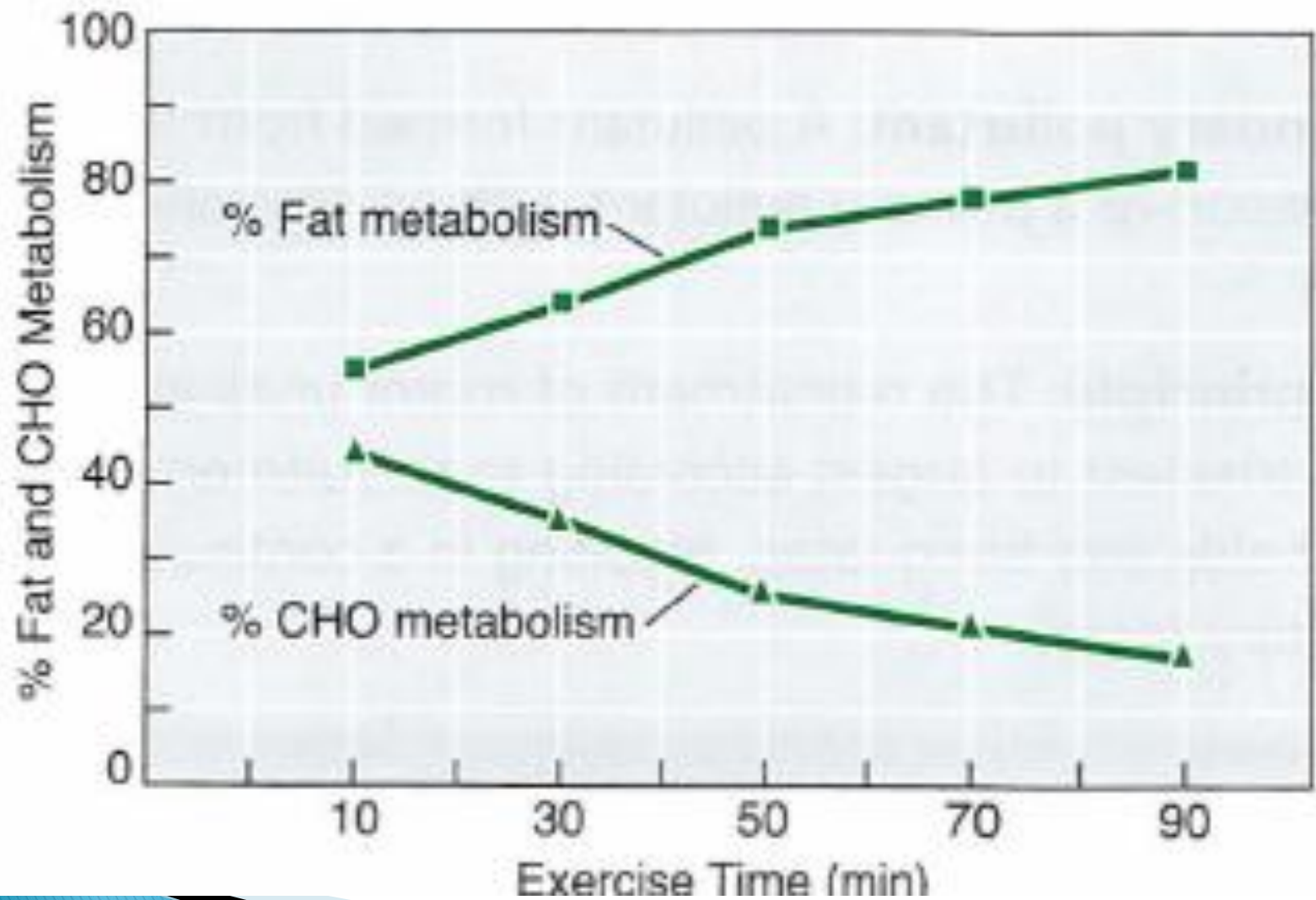
# Fundamental of exercise metabolism

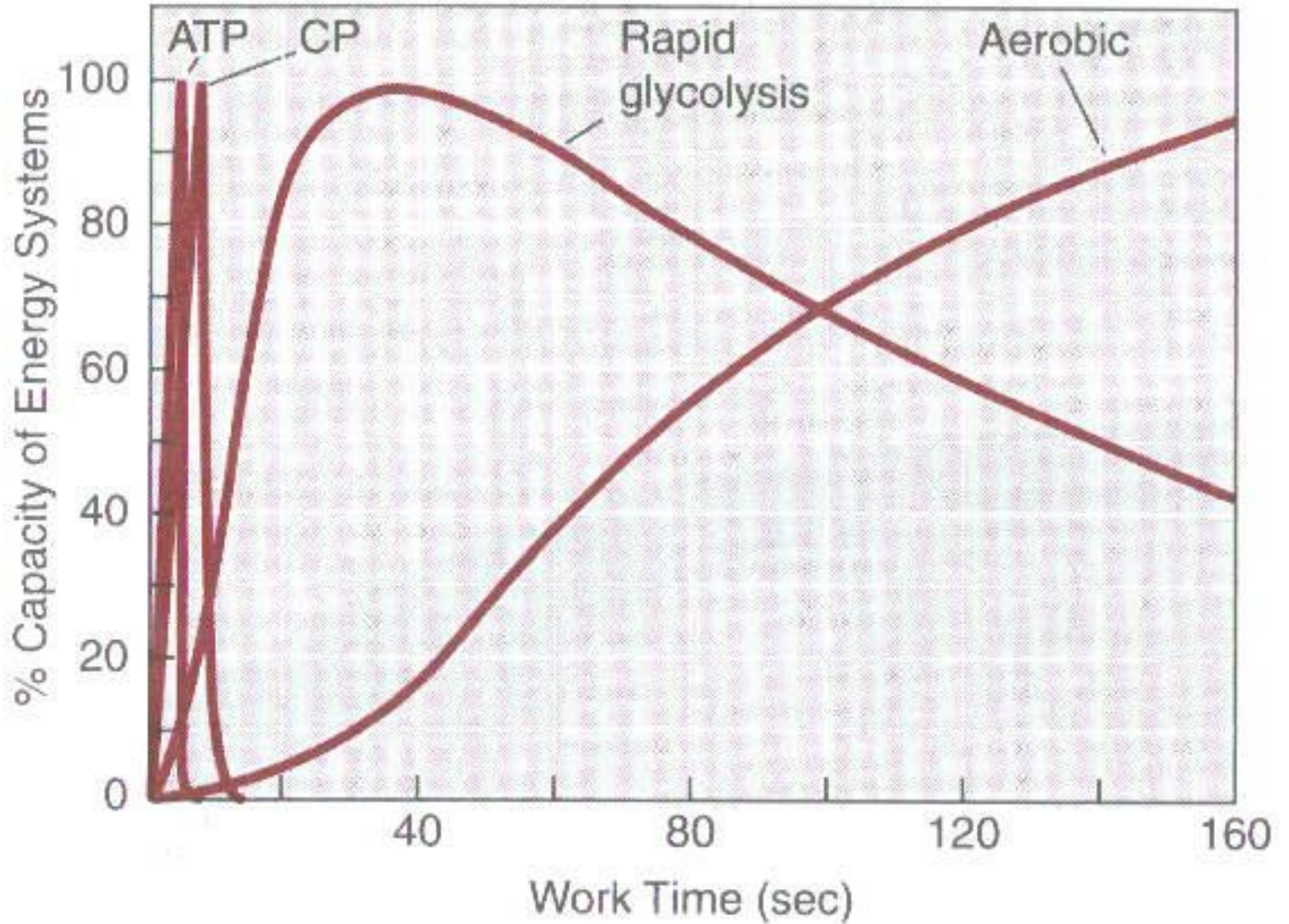
- ▶ At rest for 70 Kg human has a energy expenditure of about 1.2 Kcal/min
- ▶ <20% total energy for musculoskeletal
- ▶ During intense exercise ,total energy expenditure increase to 15 to 25 time more than resting value (18 to 30 Kcal/min)

# Substrate

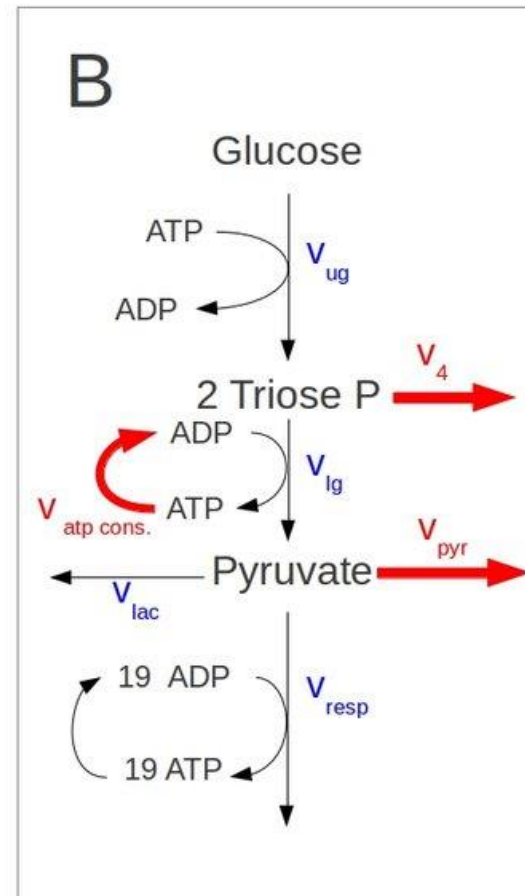
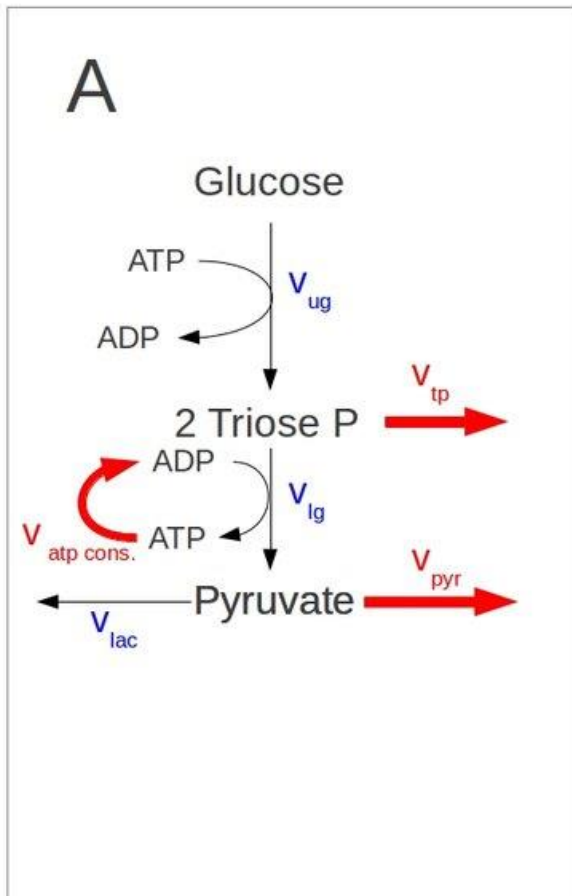
- ▶ CHO is only fuel in anaerobic systems (CP and glycolysis)
  - ▶ CHO is a primary fuel in aerobic system
  - ▶ During prolonged exercise of low to moderate intensity and longer than 30 min, a gradual shift from CHO to fat substrate.
  - ▶ Greatest amount of fat use occurs at about 60% of  $\text{VO}_2\text{max}$ .
  - ▶ Protein can be used in aerobic system.
- 



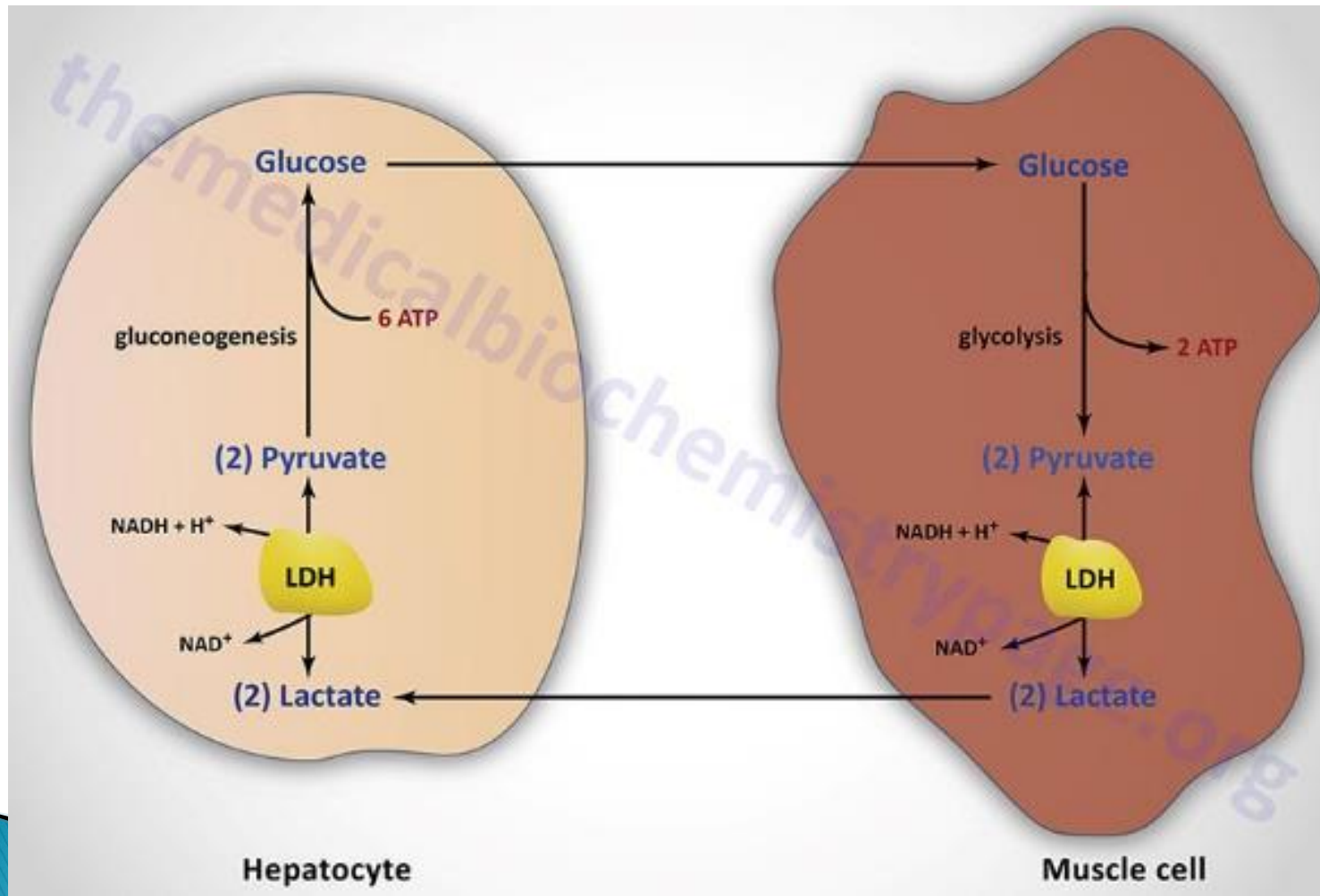




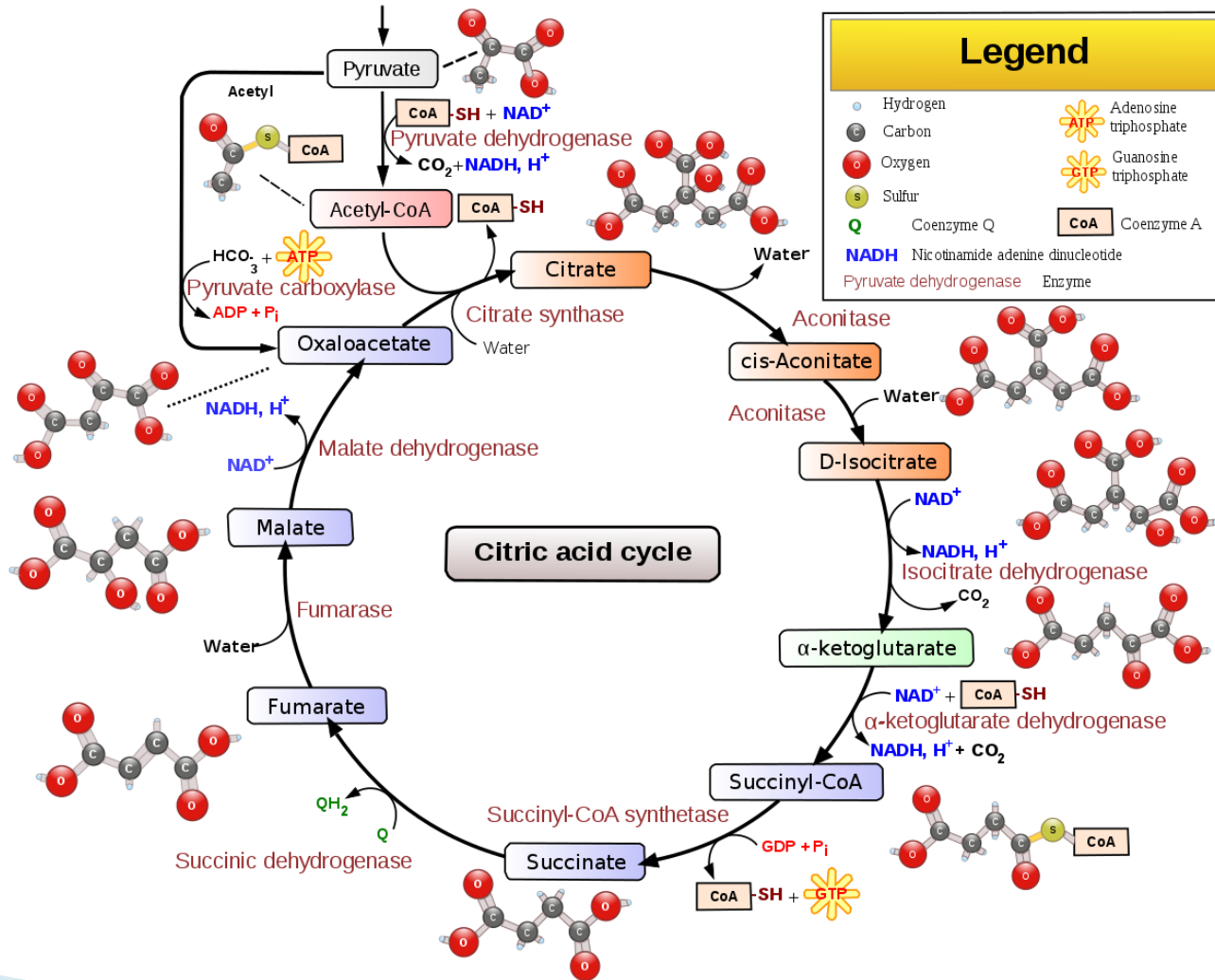
# Anaerobic glycolysis



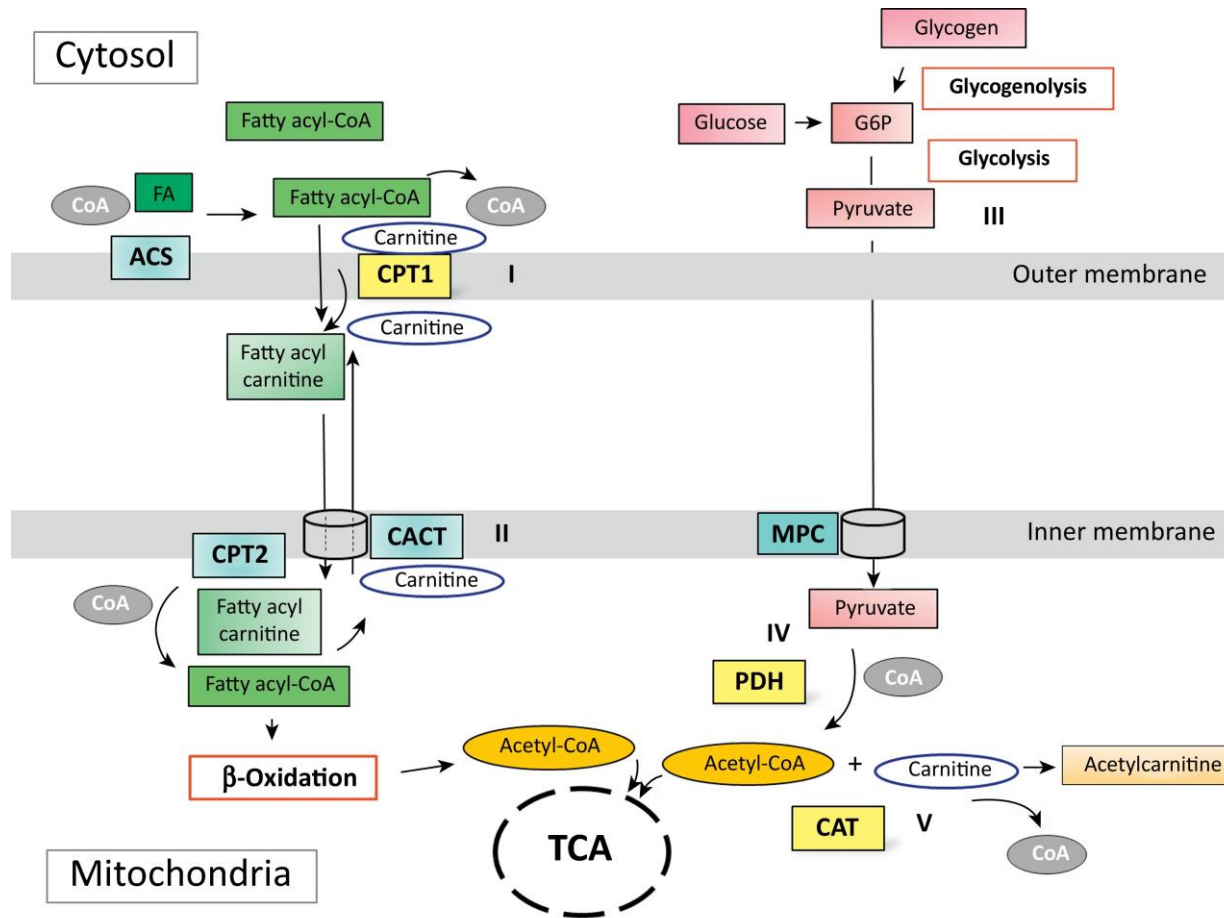
# gluconeogenesis



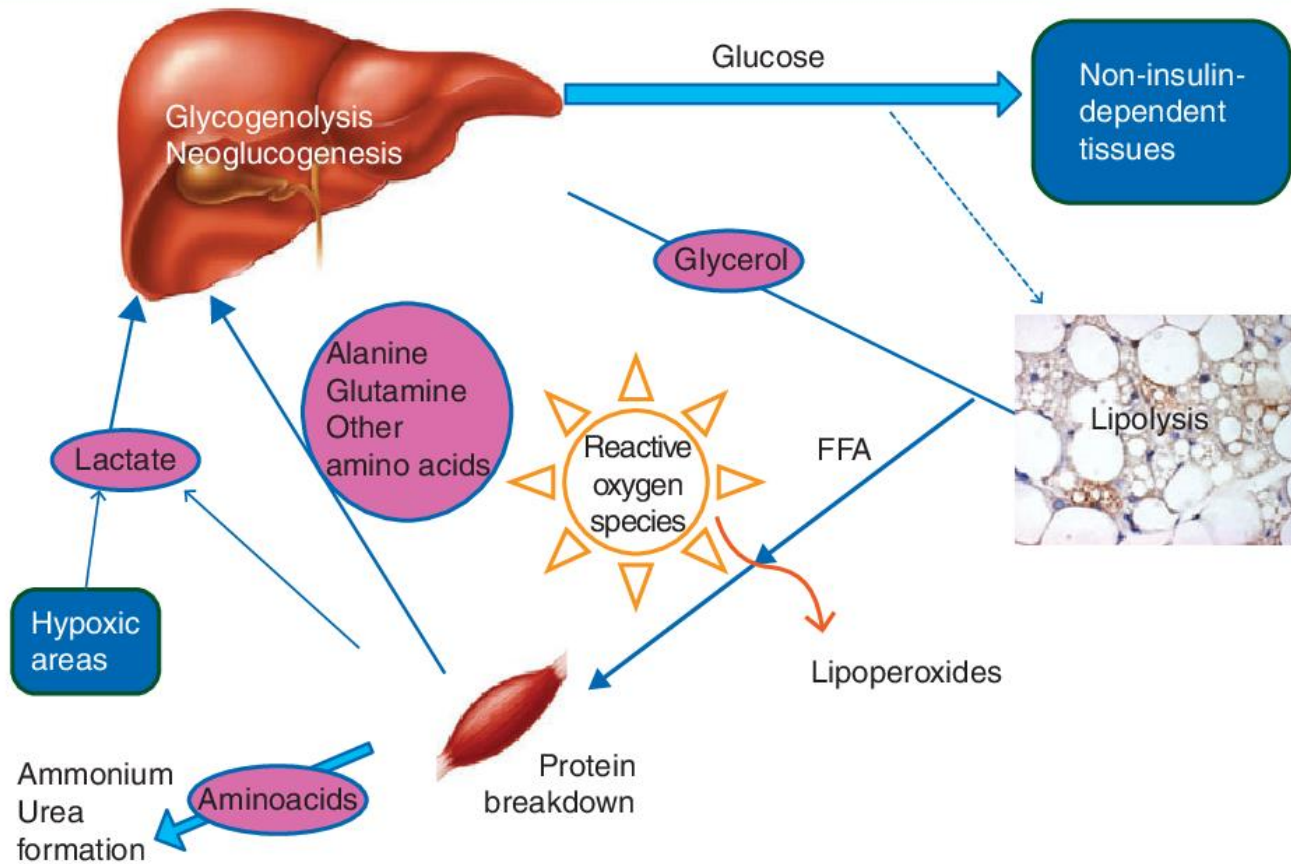
# Krebs cycle



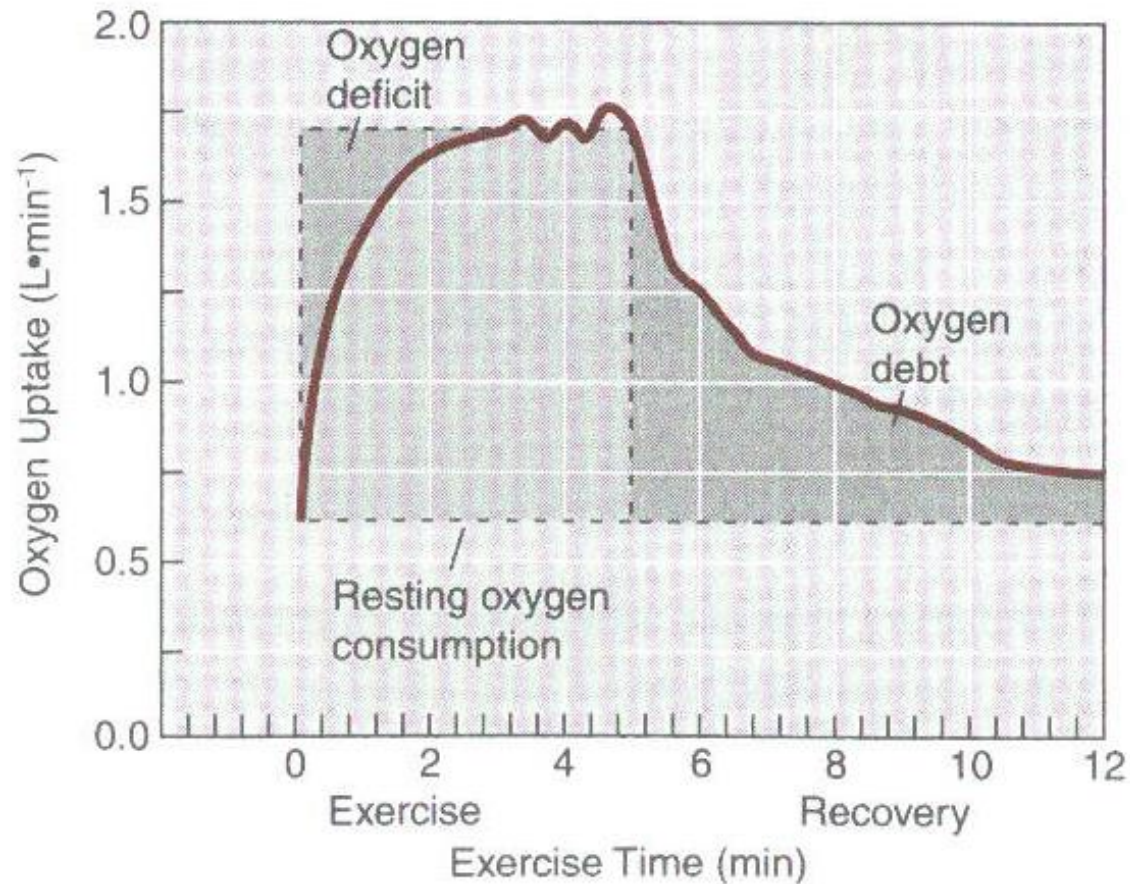
# Beta oxidation



# Neoglucogenesis



# Transition from rest to exercise



**FIGURE 3-5.** Oxygen uptake dynamics at onset and offset of exercise. See text for details.