

(Obesity) Analysis Report Card

Name: RICCARDO

Sex: Male

Age: 28

Figure: Standard body weight(180cm,70kg)

Testing Time: 2014-01-23 10.24

Actual Testing Results

Testing Item	Normal Range	Actual Measurement Value	Testing Result
Abnormal lipid metabolism coefficient	1.992 - 3.713	1,179	
Brown adipose tissue abnormalities coefficient	2.791 - 4.202	4,022	
Hyperinsulinemia coefficient	0.097 - 0.215	0,101	
Nucleus of the hypothalamus abnormal coefficient	0.332 - 0.626	0,407	
Triglyceride content of abnormal coefficient	1.341 - 1.991	1,882	

Reference Standard:

	Normal(-)		Mildly Abnormal (+)
	Moderately Abnormal(++)		Severely Abnormal (+++)

Abnormal lipid metabolism coefficient:	1.992-3.713(-)	1.113-1.992(+)
	0.782-1.113(++)	<0.782(+++)
Brown adipose tissue abnormalities coefficient:	2.791-4.202(-)	2.202-2.791(+)
	1.691-2.020(++)	<1.691(+++)
Hyperinsulinemia coefficient:	0.097-0.215(-)	0.215-0.426(+)
	0.426-0.519(++)	>0.519(+++)
Nucleus of the hypothalamus abnormal coefficient:	0.332-0.626(-)	0.626-0.832(+)
	0.832-0.958(++)	>0.926(+++)
Triglyceride content of abnormal coefficient:	1.341-1.991(-)	1.991-3.568(+)
	3.568-5.621(++)	>5.621(+++)

Parameter Description

Abnormal lipid metabolism coefficient:

Abnormal lipid metabolism is congenital or acquired factors to bring out the abnormal lipid substances and their metabolites produced for blood and other tissues and organs. Lipid

metabolism to regulation by the genetic, neural, body fluids, hormones, enzymes, and liver tissues and organs can cause when these factors have abnormal lipid metabolism disorders and organ pathophysiological changes. Specific symptoms, including: hyperlipoproteinemia, lipid storage disease, obesity, fatty liver and so on.

Brown adipose tissue abnormalities coefficient:

Brown adipose tissue a thermogenic organ function, when the body ingestion or cold stimulation, the brown fat cells, fat burning, and to determine the level of the body's energy metabolism. Both cases were known that the feeding induced by heat and cold induced heat production. Brown adipose tissue thermogenesis organizations directly involved in the total regulation of body heat, excess body heat is distributed to the in vitro energy metabolism tends to balance. Brown adipose tissue thermogenesis of the body's nutritional balance, and prevents the body from obesity.

Hyperinsulinemia coefficient:

Obesity often coexist with hyperinsulinemia, but is generally believed that the Department of hyperinsulinemia caused by obesity. Hyperinsulinemic obese, insulin release is about three times the normal. Insulin promote fat accumulation of a significant and it was suggested that insulin can be used as an indicator of the overall fat content and obesity in a certain sense can be used as monitoring factor. Plasma insulin concentration, and the overall fat content was significantly positively correlated.

Nucleus of the hypothalamus abnormal coefficient:

Known human hypothalamus many animals there are two pairs of feeding behavior nucleus. Abdominal contralateral nucleus (VMH), also known as full central; another hunger for the ventrolateral nucleus (LHA), also known as the hub. Full central excited satiety and antifeedant destroyed appetite; central nervous system stimulation when hungry appetite, failure, anorexia, poor feeding. Between regulation, mutual restraint, in a state of dynamic equilibrium under physiological conditions, appetite regulation and maintain normal body weight within normal range. The moment hypothalamic lesions occur, whether the inflammatory sequelae (such as meningitis, encephalitis), trauma, tumors and other pathological changes, such as the ventral medial nuclear destruction, the ventrolateral nuclear function of relative hyperthyroidism and bulimia assiduous, causing obesity. Conversely, when the nuclear destruction of the ventrolateral, ventromedial nuclear function of the relative hyperactivity and loss of appetite, caused weight loss.

Triglyceride content of abnormal coefficient:

Day consumption of caloric over consumption of energy required divided by the liver and muscle glycogen in the form of storage, almost completely converted to fat and store in the library of body fat, mainly triglycerides, due to limited glycogen reserves. Therefore, fat as the major storage form of body heat. Such as recurrent excessive intake of neutral fat and carbohydrates, fat synthesis accelerated as the external causes of obesity.

The test results for reference only and not as a diagnostic conclusion.