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Participation of the Fto Gene In The Development Of Childhood Obesity

Dannys Orozco N¹, Giomary Ballestas L¹, Mariana Pérez J¹, Talia Muñoz Vásquez¹

Faculty of Medicine, Rafael Núñez University Corporation. Colombia, India

Corresponding author:

Dannys Orozco N
orozcon10@curvirtual.edu.co
Faculty of Medicine, Rafael Núñez University Corporation. Colombia, India

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Abstract

Childhood obesity is a major public health crisis nationally and internationally. The prevalence of childhood obesity has increased over few years. It is caused by imbalance between calorie intake and calories utilized.

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EDITORIAL

Greater child self-reported perceived stress at baseline predicted greater increase in children's BMI across the six assessments whereas mother self-reported perceived stress at baseline was unrelated to change in child. Sentimentalized and deployed as metonyms or allusions to imagined futures, they regularly figure in political rhetorics of all sorts, but change in children or mothers' perceived stress across the six assessment waves Childhood obesity is a major public health crisis nationally and internationally. The prevalence of childhood obesity has increased over few years. It is caused by imbalance between calorie intake and calories utilized. One or more factors (genetic, behavioral, and environmental) cause obesity in children. Physical, psychological, and social health problems are caused due to childhood obesity. Hence, effective intervention strategies are being used to prevent and control obesity in children. The purpose of this manuscript is to address various factors influencing childhood obesity, a variety of interventions and governmental actions addressing obesity and the challenges ahead for managing this epidemic. The major challenges faced by these intervention programs are financial, along with stigmatization of obese children. Governments along with other health care organizations are taking effective actions like policy changing and environmentally safe interventions for children to improve physical activity.