

Euro Global Summit & Medicare Expo on **Weight Loss**

August 18-20, 2015 Frankfurt, Germany

Does new approach regarding reversing adipocyte inflammation in obesity really worthy?

U Deniz Dincer
Bezmialem University, Turkey

Visceral fat is thought to be the source of adiposopathy, which is characterised by chronic inflammation and necrosis. It produces and releases many bioactive peptides named adipokines, which play important roles in energy production, vascular homeostasis, immunity and metabolic syndrome. When healthy adipocytes are transformed to “sick adipocytes”, all the hormones, cytokines, chemokines and growth factors released from fat may change. Thus, a new perspective related to developing new approach against obesity and metabolic syndrome focuses on “reversing inflammation in adipose tissue”, which could break the link between inflammation and adiposopathy-associated complications. When clinicians and scientists aim to create an “avant-garde” human body, obesity cannot include on that picture; it is more than aesthetic outfit but certainly related associated complications. Reversing adipocyte inflammation is a “new therapeutic approach” which could reverse adiposity-associated complications in metabolic syndrome, type II diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

Biography

U Deniz Dincer received her MD, Ankara University School of Medicine, 1986 and her PhD, Ankara University in Pharmacology, 1995. She completed her training as a Postdoc in USA (Indiana University School of Medicine) 1997, 1999-2000. She worked at Ankara University between 2001-2005 as an Associate Professor. She also worked at LSUHSC, New Orleans, USA and IUPUI, Indiana, USA as a faculty (Assistant Prof.) between 2004-2010. Between 2010 and 2012, she was department chair of Pharmacology, Ufuk University School of Medicine, Turkey. She is working as a Professor and Department Chair of Pharmacology, Bezmialem University School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey.

UDincer@bezmialem.edu.tr