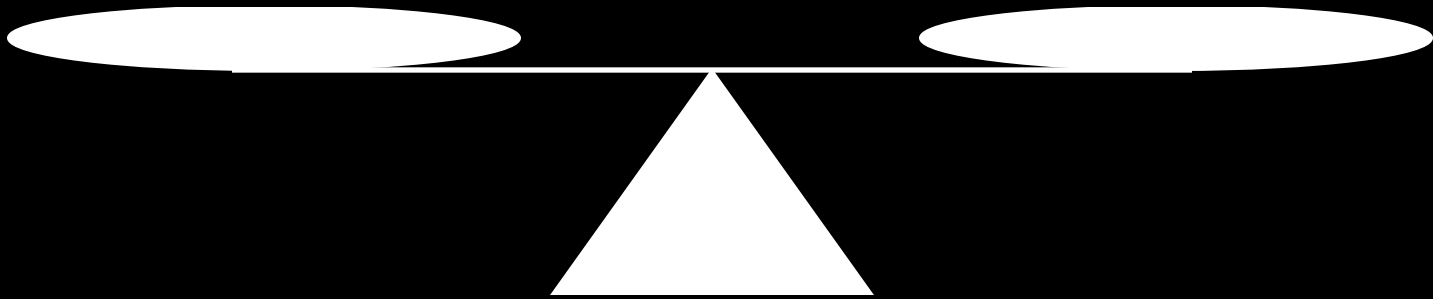


Regulação neural do comportamento alimentar

Balanço energético → regulação ponderal

INGESTÃO CALÓRICA

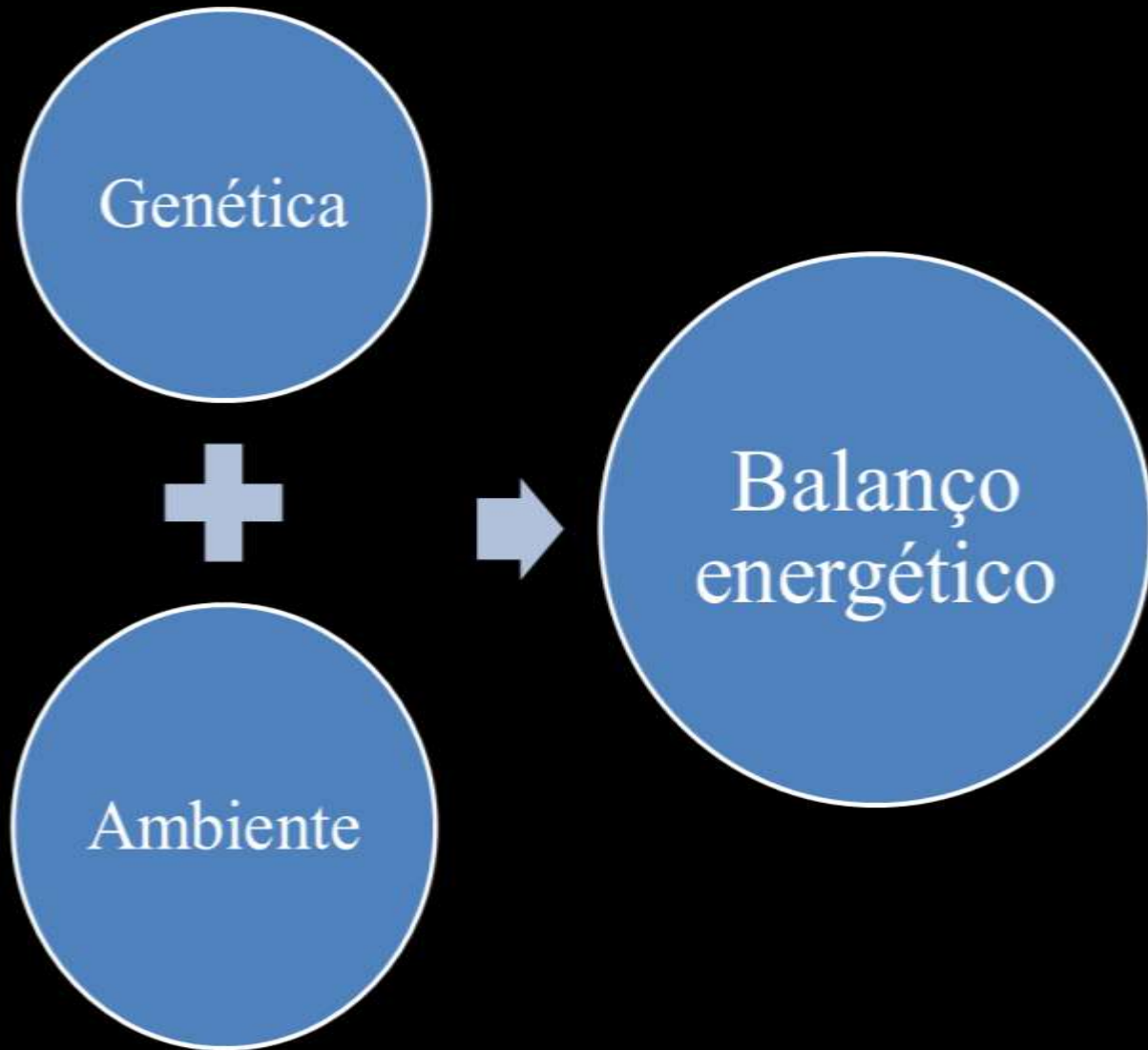
GASTO ENERGÉTICO



- 1) Quando a ingestão calórica é **maior** que o gasto energético ocorre **ganho de peso** (acúmulo da energia excedente na forma de gordura corporal)
- 2) Quando a ingestão calórica é **menor** que o gasto energético ocorre **perda de peso** (consumo das reservas endógenas para suprir a demanda)

Precisão do organismo!

- 1 grama de gordura = 9 kcal
- Gasto energético diário de um indivíduo adulto = ~ 2500 kcal
- Situação hipotética: ingestão de 2550kcal (+2%)
- Em 1 ano
 - +50 kcal/dia X 365 dias
 - $18250 \text{ kcal} \div 9 \text{ kcal/g} = \sim 2 \text{ kg}$



Forças ambientais para:

Engordar

Emagrecer

Oferta de porções grandes

Alta palatibilidade de alimentos hipercalóricos

Fácil e rápido acesso a produtos hipercalóricos

Baixo custo de produtos hipercalóricos

Exercícios físicos regulares

Hábitos alimentares saudáveis

Dieta rica em fibras e de baixo conteúdo calórico



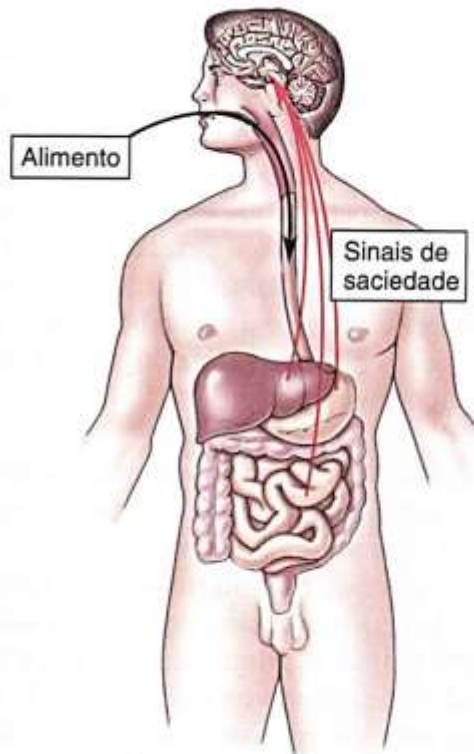
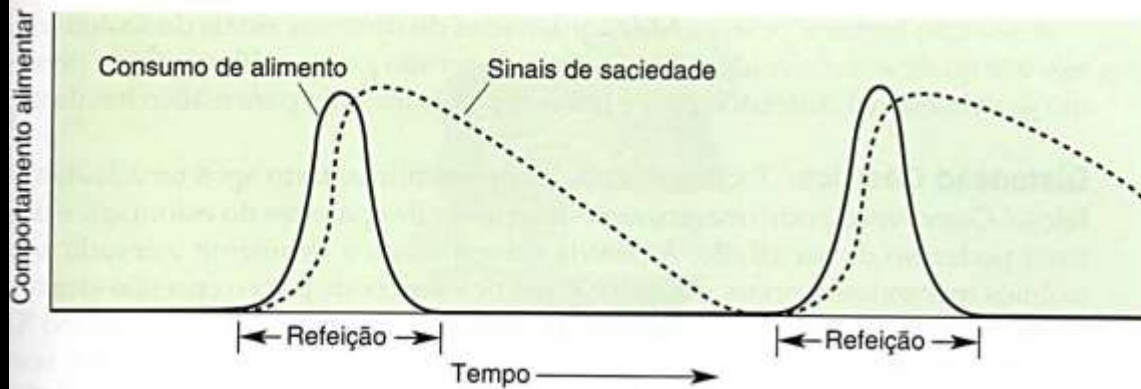
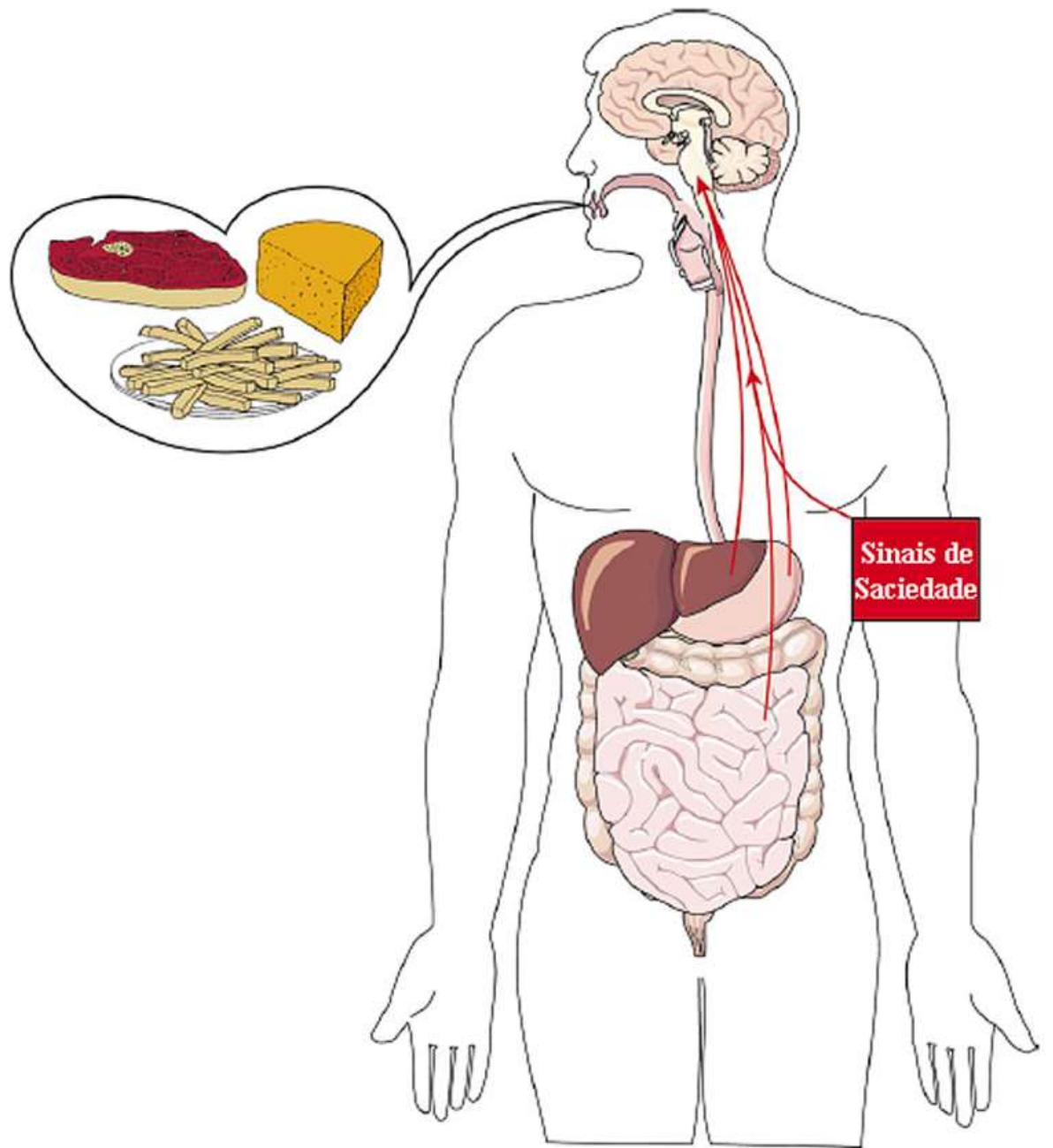


Figura 16.11

Modelo hipotético para a regulação a curto prazo do comportamento alimentar. Este gráfico mostra uma possível maneira de regular o consumo de alimento por meio de sinais de saciedade, os quais surgem em resposta à ingestão de comida. Quando os sinais de saciedade estão elevados, o consumo de alimento é inibido. Quando os sinais de saciedade caem para zero, a inibição desaparece e o consumo de alimento prevalece.



1. Nutrientes
2. Via neural
 - *Nervo vago*
3. Via endócrina

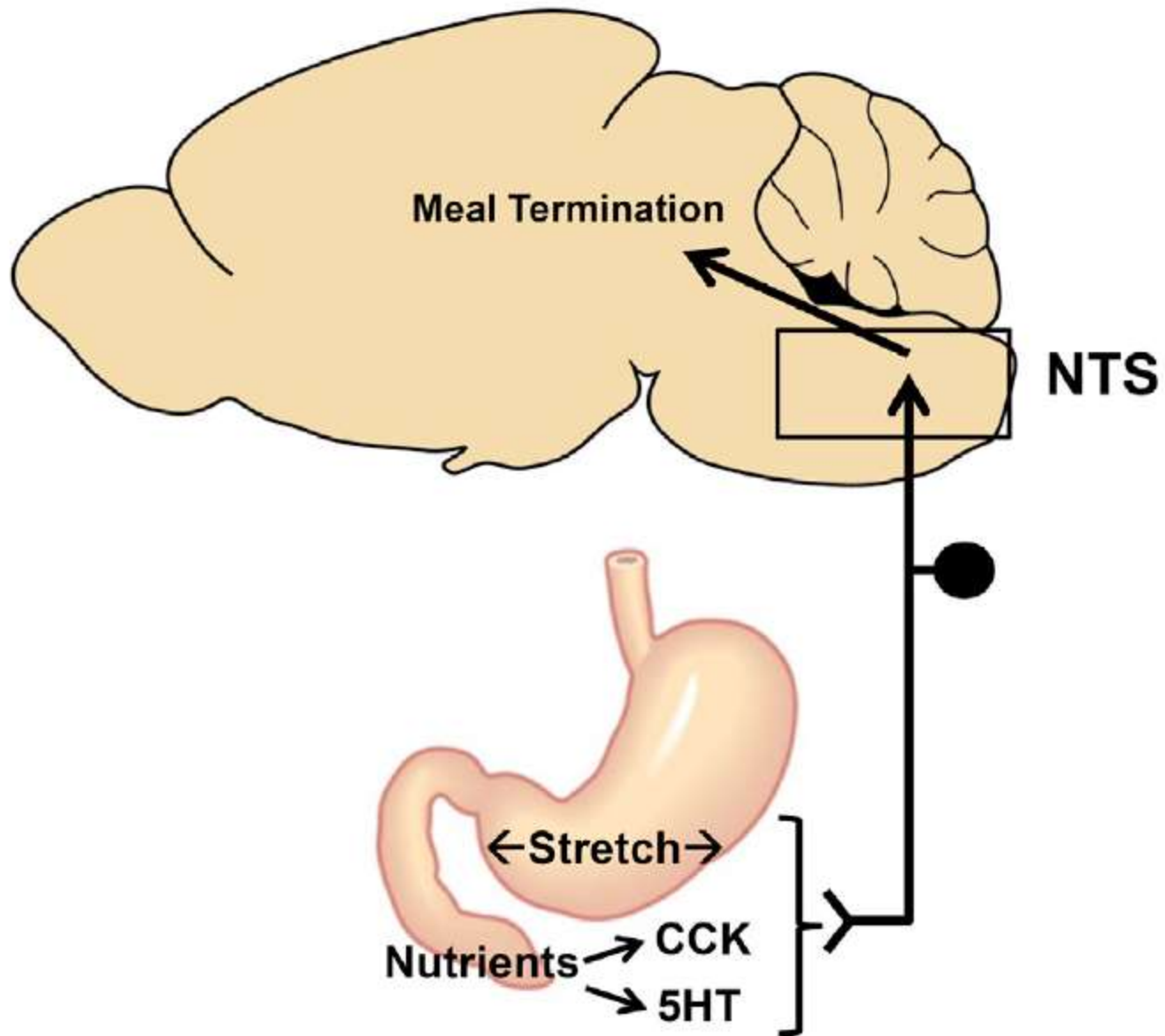
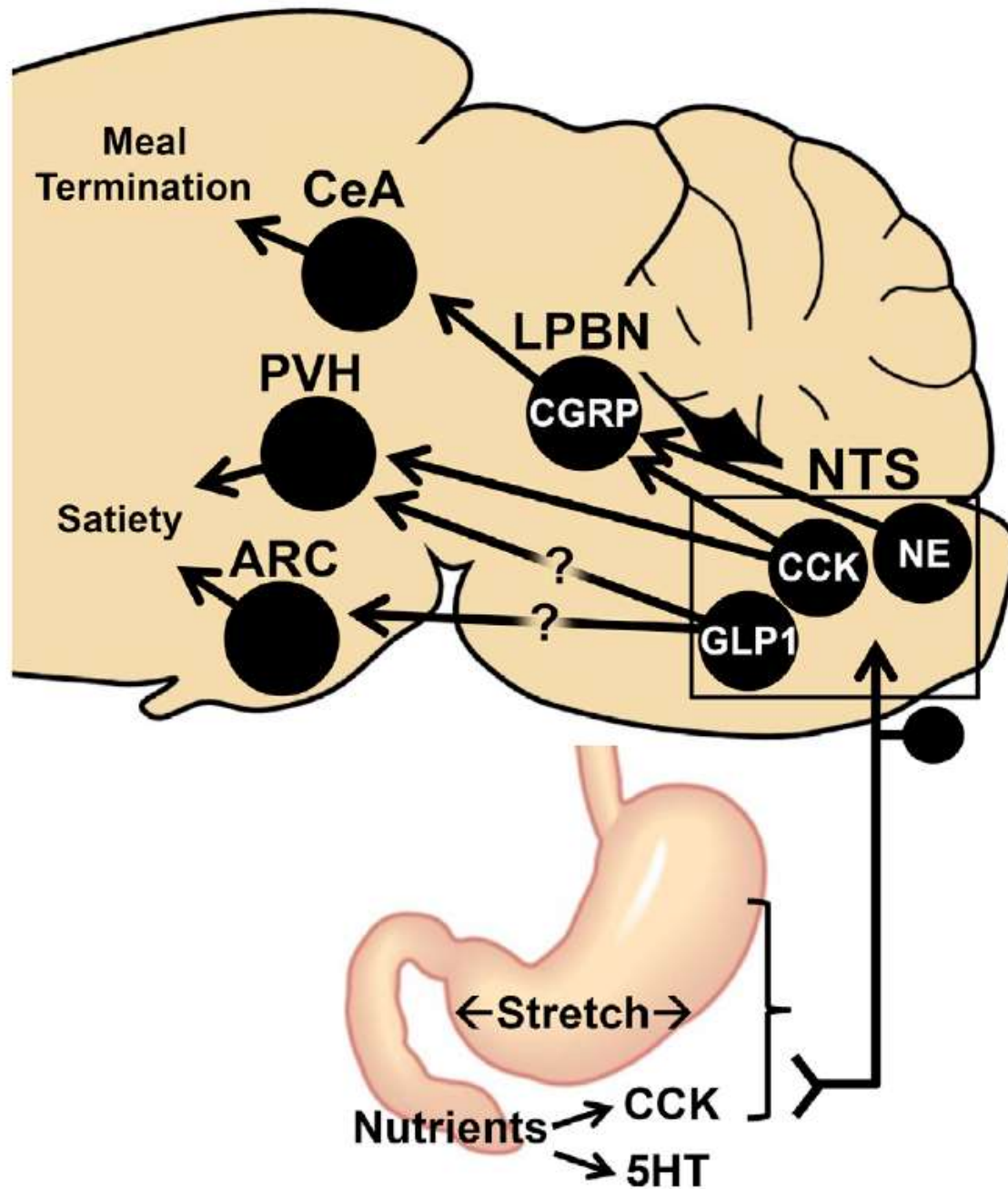
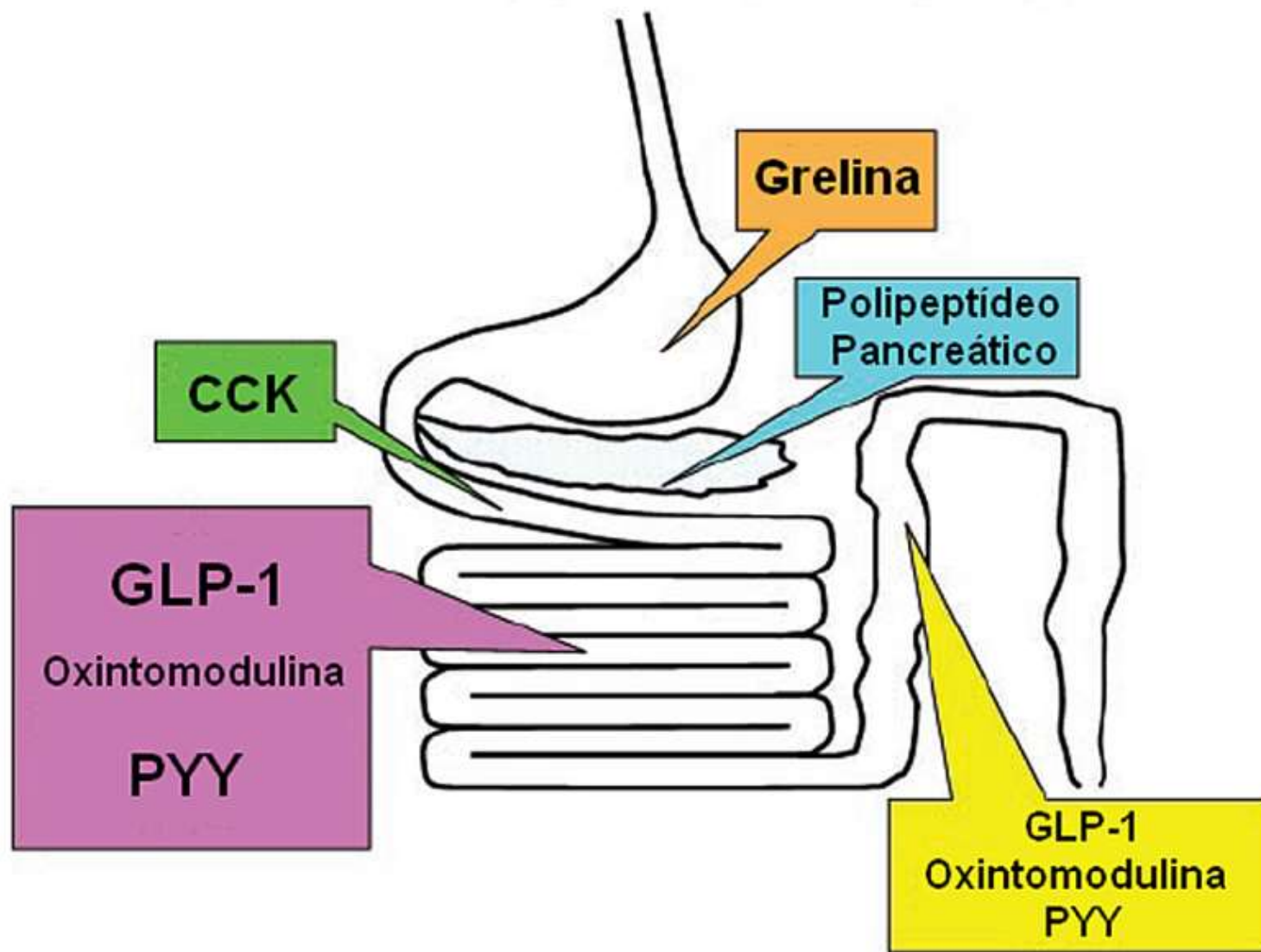


Figure 3. Satiety and the Role of the Afferent Vagus Nerve and NTS



Hormônios que Regulam a Ingestão Alimentar



Carboidratos



↓ **grelina**



↑ **GLP-1**

↑ **PYY**

↑ **PP**

↑ **Insulina**

Lipídeos



↓ **grelina**

↑ **CCK**

↑ **GLP-1**

↑ **PYY**

↑ **PP**

↑ **Insulina**

Proteínas



↑ **CCK**

↑ **GLP-1**

↑ **PYY**

↑ **PP**

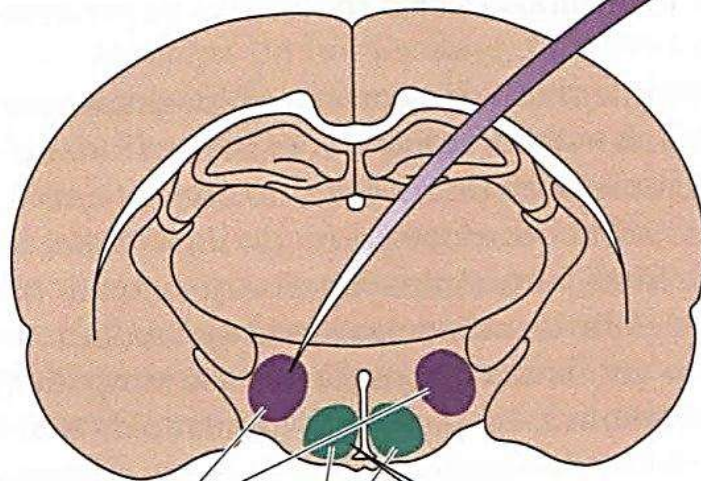
↑ **Insulina**

Sinalização por nutrientes e hormônios do trato digestório

- Apesar da importância desses sinais para o controle do início, duração e término de uma refeição, outros mecanismos prevalecem a longo prazo para regular o balanço energético
 - Por exemplo, distúrbios nesses sistemas costumam causar efeitos modestos na regulação do balanço energético e ingestão alimentar no longo-prazo

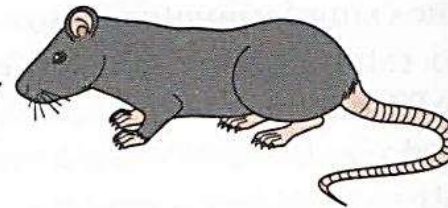
Hipotálamo e regulação do peso

- Início do século XX
 - Lesões do hipotálamo causam obesidade
- Décadas de 40 a 60
 - Lesões eletrolíticas em áreas hipotalâmicas específicas
 - Centro da fome → área hipotalâmica lateral
 - Centro da saciedade → núcleo ventromedial do hipotálamo

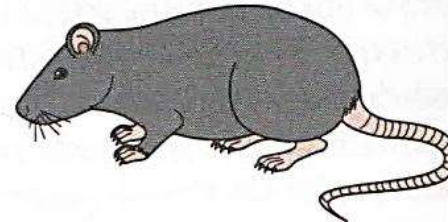


Lesões do
hipotálamo
lateral

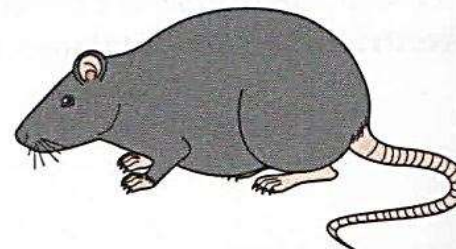
Lesões do
hipotálamo
ventromedial



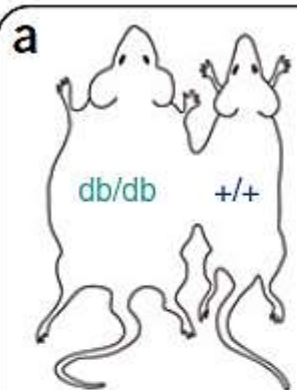
(a) Síndrome hipotalâmica lateral



Normal



(b) Síndrome hipotalâmica ventromedial

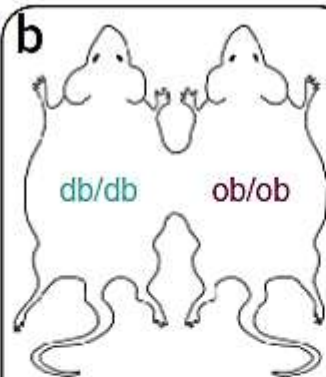


Diabetes

↑Body weight
↑Adipose tissue mass

Lean

↓Food intake
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar
Death by starvation

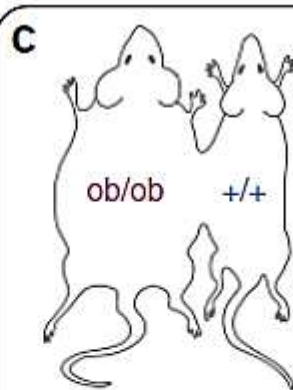


Diabetes

↑Body weight
↑Adipose tissue mass

Obese

↓Food intake
↓Adipose tissue mass
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar
Death by starvation

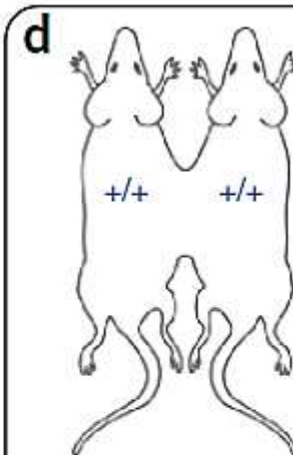


Obese

↓Food intake
↓Insulinemia
↓Blood sugar

Lean

No change



Lean

Normal insulin
Normal blood sugar
↓Fat pad size



Leptina e regulação do balanço energético



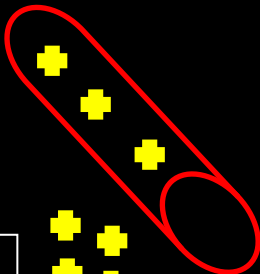
Zhang et al., 1994, Nature
372: 425-432



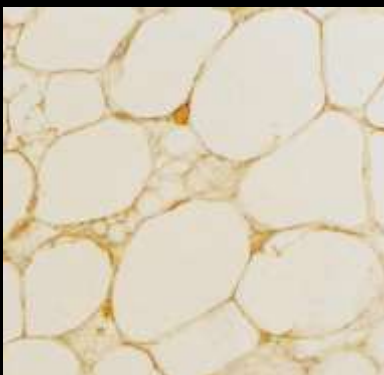
Farooqi et al., 2006, Endocr Rev
27: 710-718



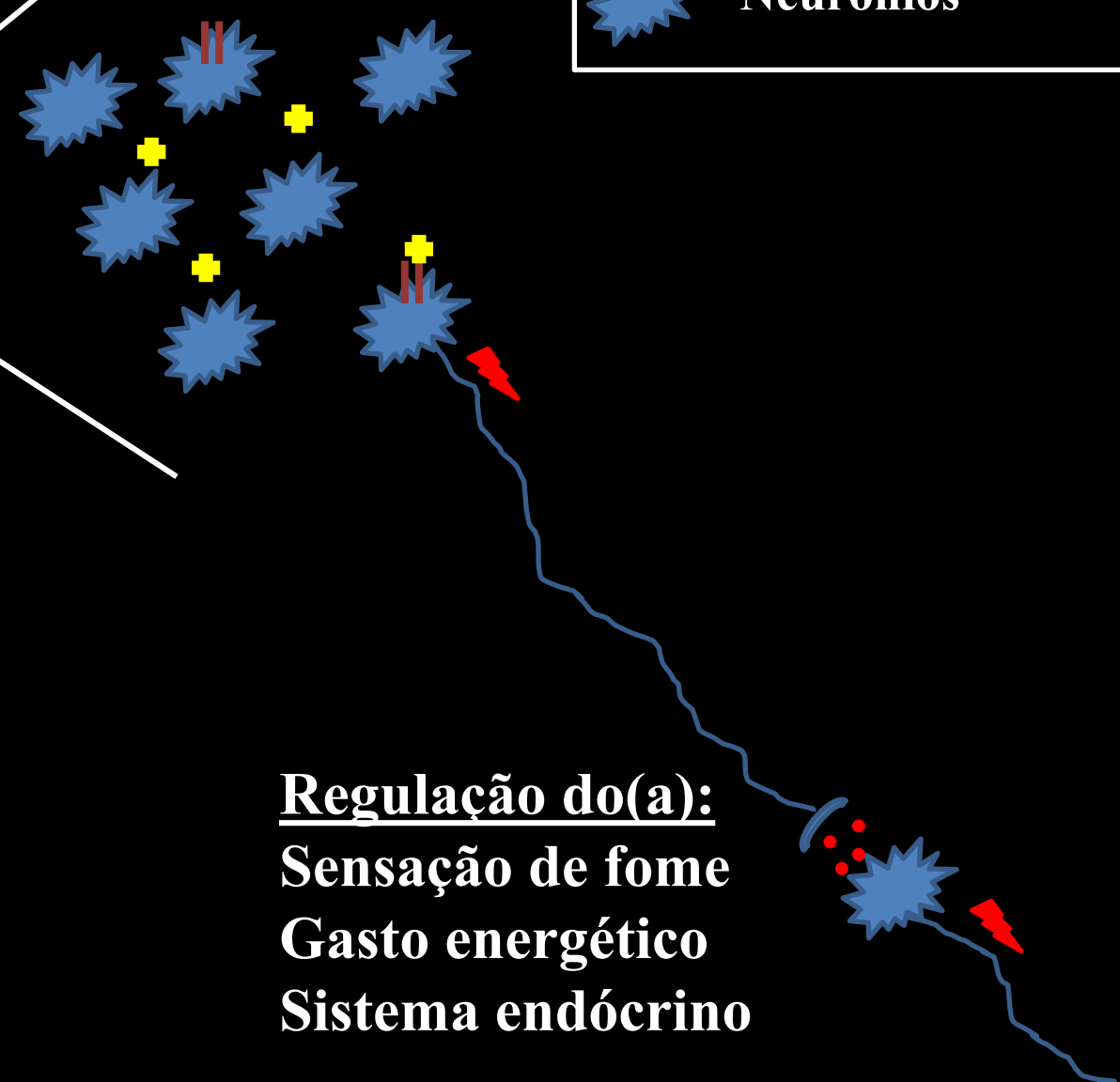
Hipotálamo



LEPTINA



Regulação do(a):
Sensação de fome
Gasto energético
Sistema endócrino



Qual é a função da leptina?



Qual é a função da leptina?

↑ **Leptina**

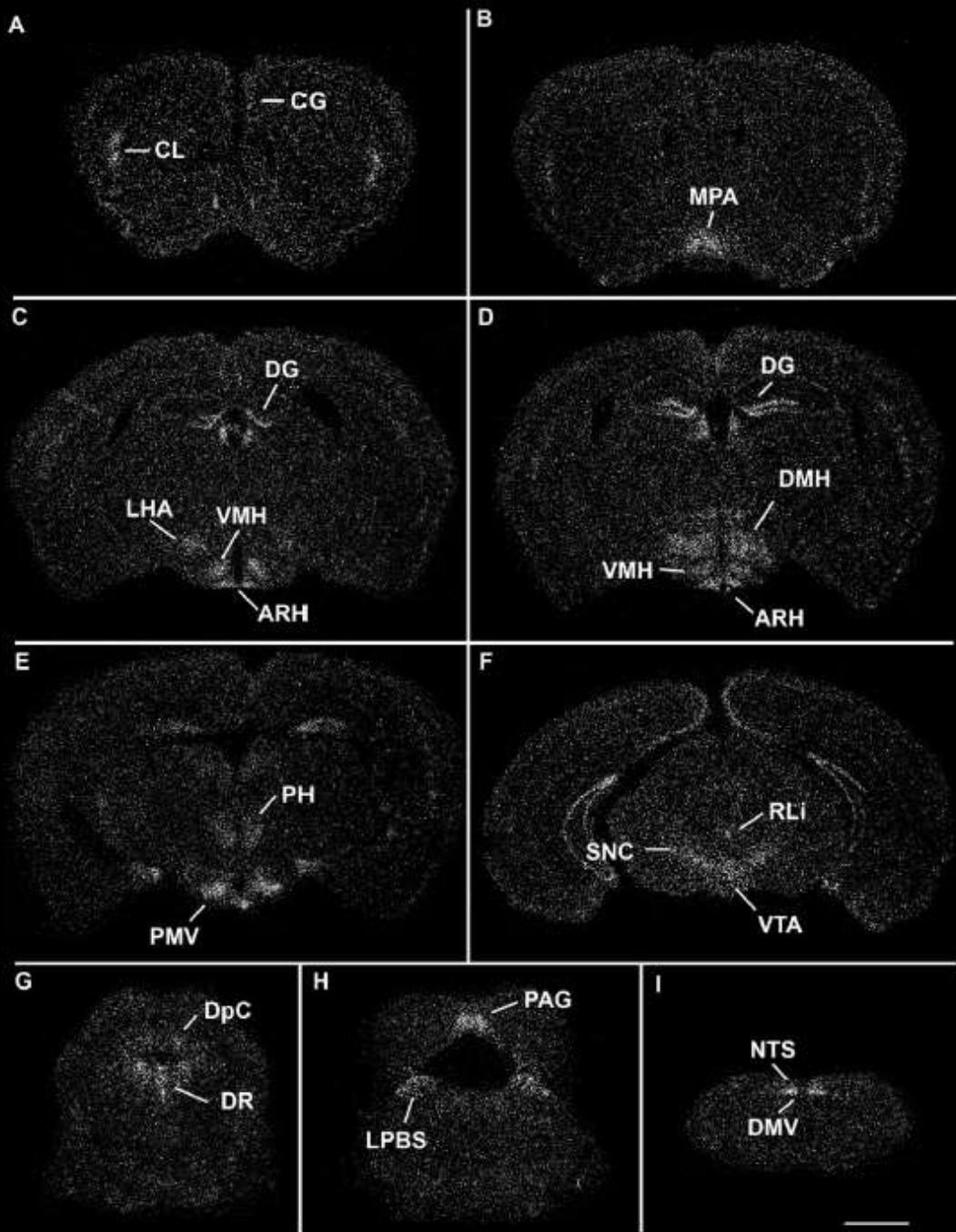


- Redução na sensação de fome
- Aumento do gasto energético
- Aumento da oxidação de lipídeos

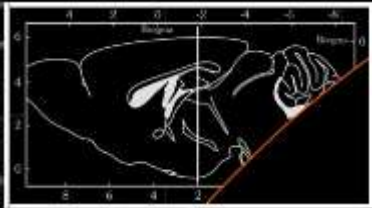
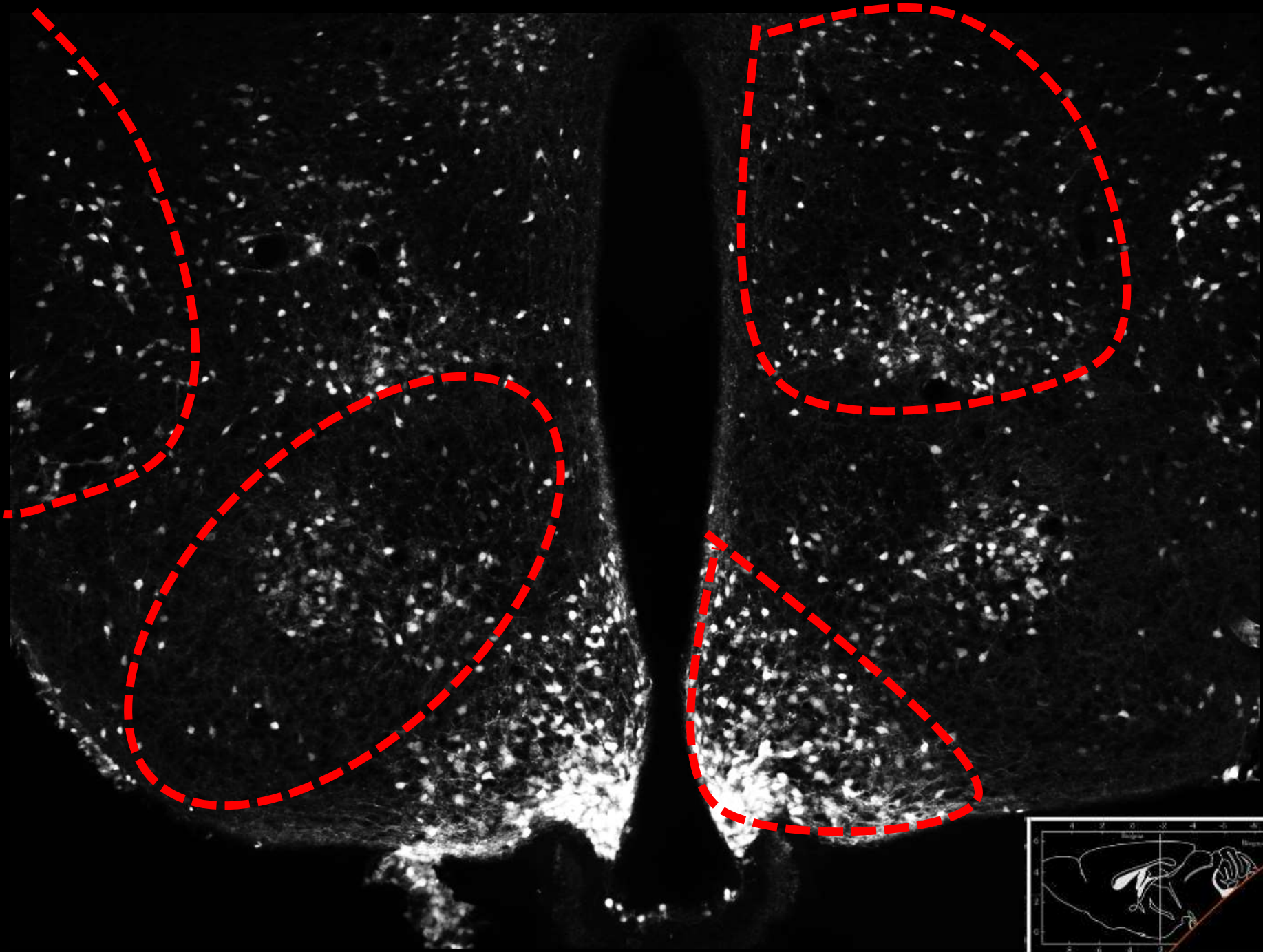
↓ **Leptina**

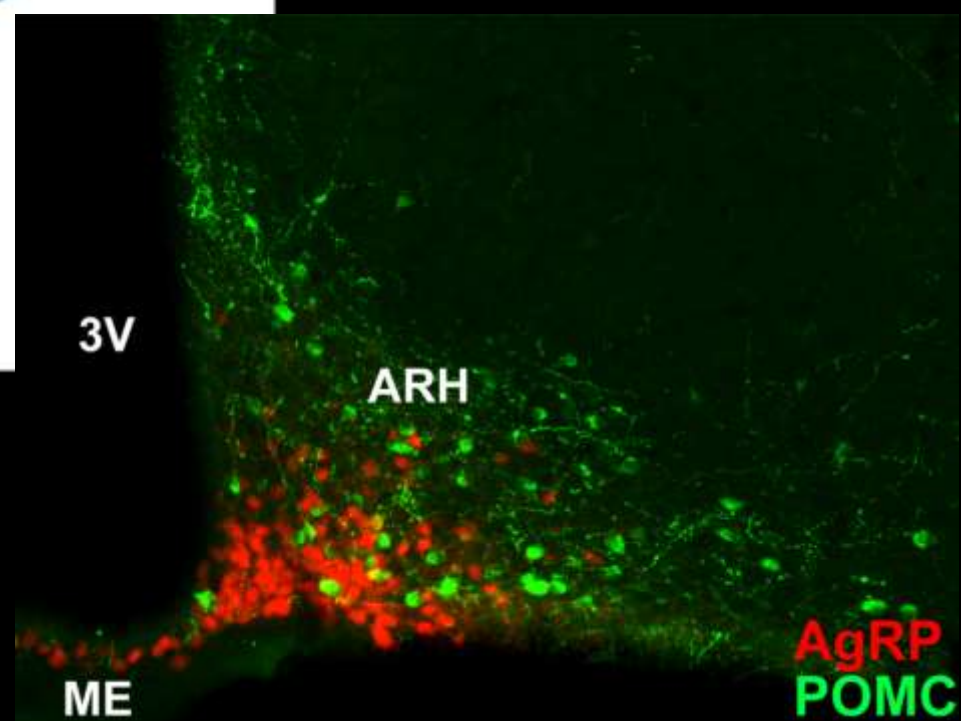
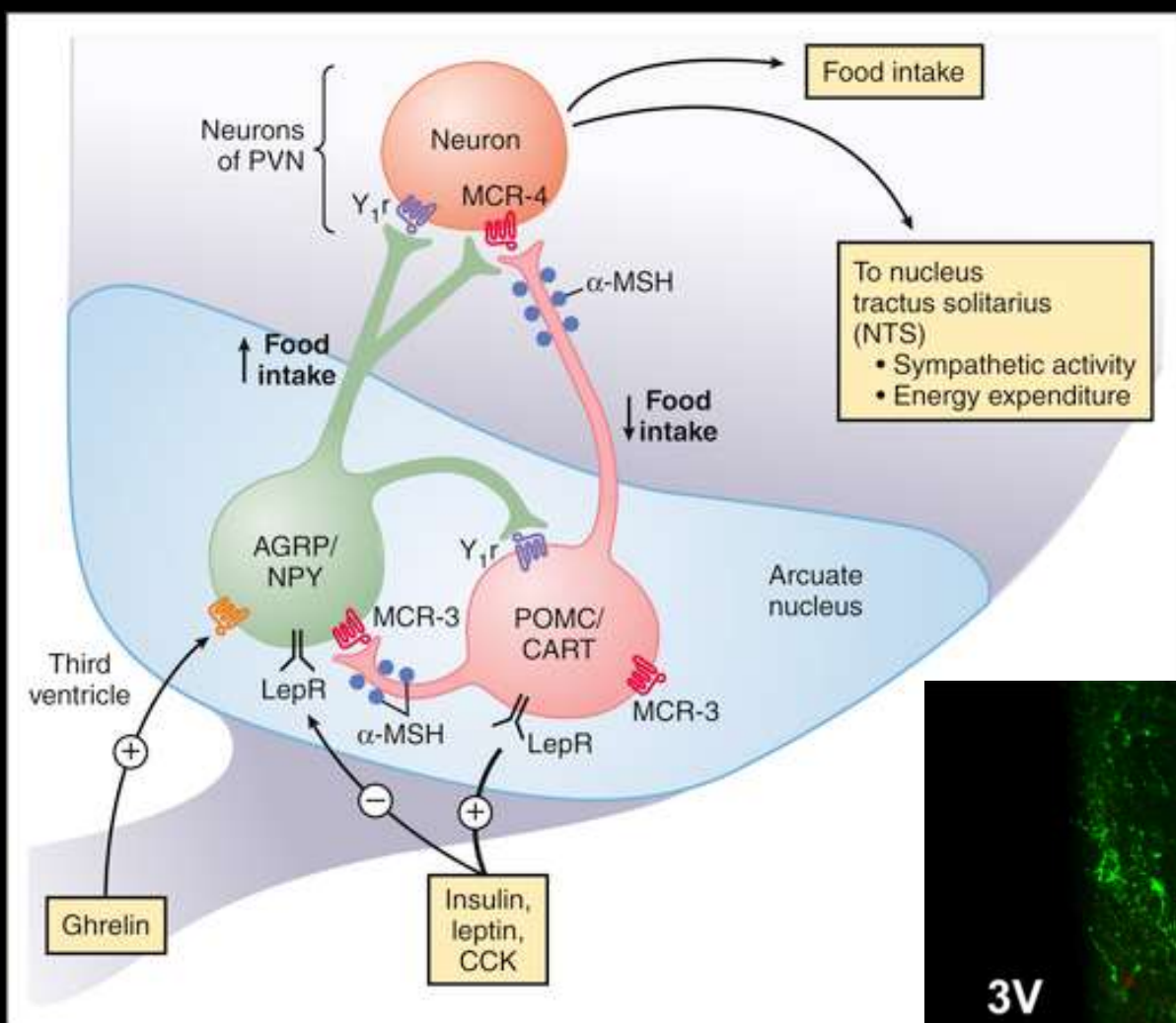


- Aumento na sensação de fome
- Diminuição do gasto energético
 - ✓ Supressão de funções que gastam energia
- Alterações neuroendócrinas diversas
 - ✓ Com o intuito de poupar energia
- Supressão da função imunológica



Scott, M. M., J. L. Lachey, et al. (2009). "Leptin targets in the mouse brain." *J Comp Neurol* 514(5): 518-532.





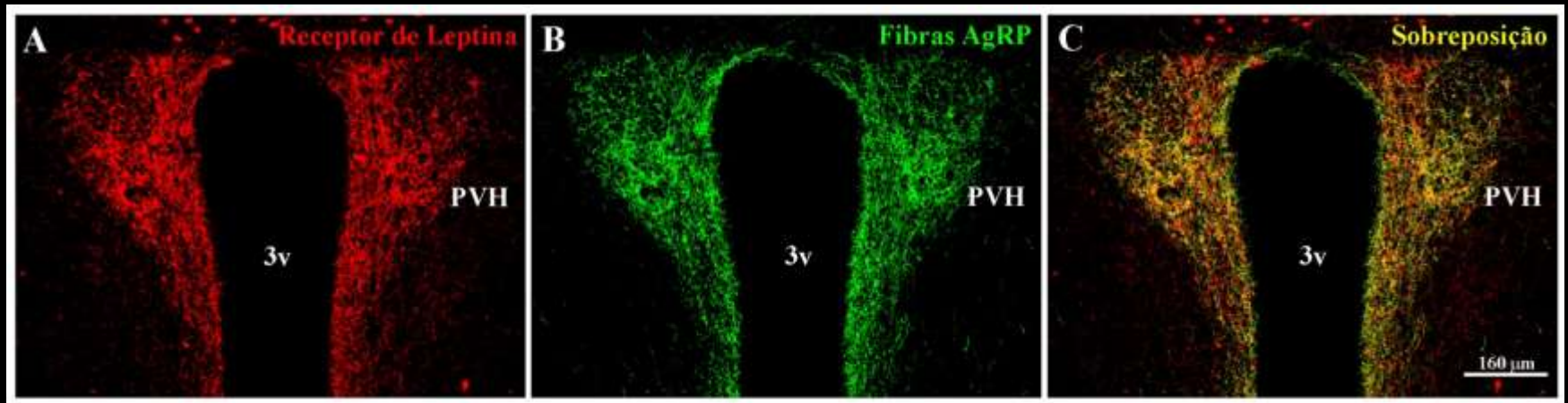
Glossário – Núcleos encefálicos

- Arc ou ARH → núcleo arqueado do hipotálamo
- LHA → área hipotalâmica lateral
- NTS → núcleo do trato solitário
- PVN ou PVH → núcleo paraventricular do hipotálamo
- VMH → núcleo ventromedial do hipotálamo
- VTA → área tegmentar ventral
- LPBN → núcleo parabraquial lateral
- CEA → núcleo central da amígdala

Glossário – Neuropeptídeos

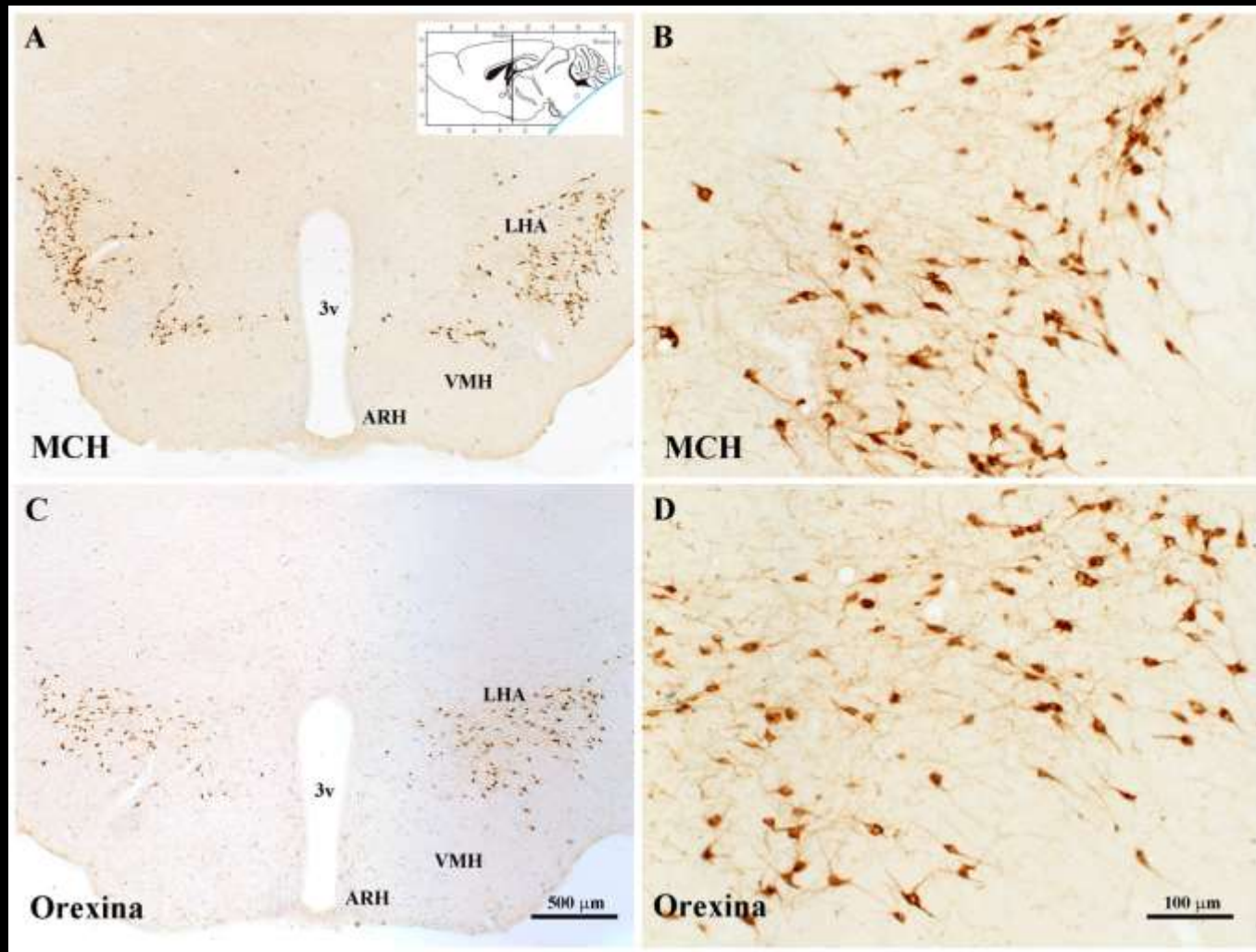
- AgRP → peptídeo relacionado à agouti
- NPY → neuropeptídeo Y
- MCH → hormônio concentrador de melanina
- Orexina (hipocretina)
- POMC → pró-opiomelanocortina
- α -MSH → hormônio estimulante de α -melanócitos
- MC4R → receptor de melanocortinas do tipo 4
- CCK → colecistocinina
- 5-HT → serotonina

Neurônios de 2ª ordem influenciados pela leptina – núcleo paraventricular do hipotálamo

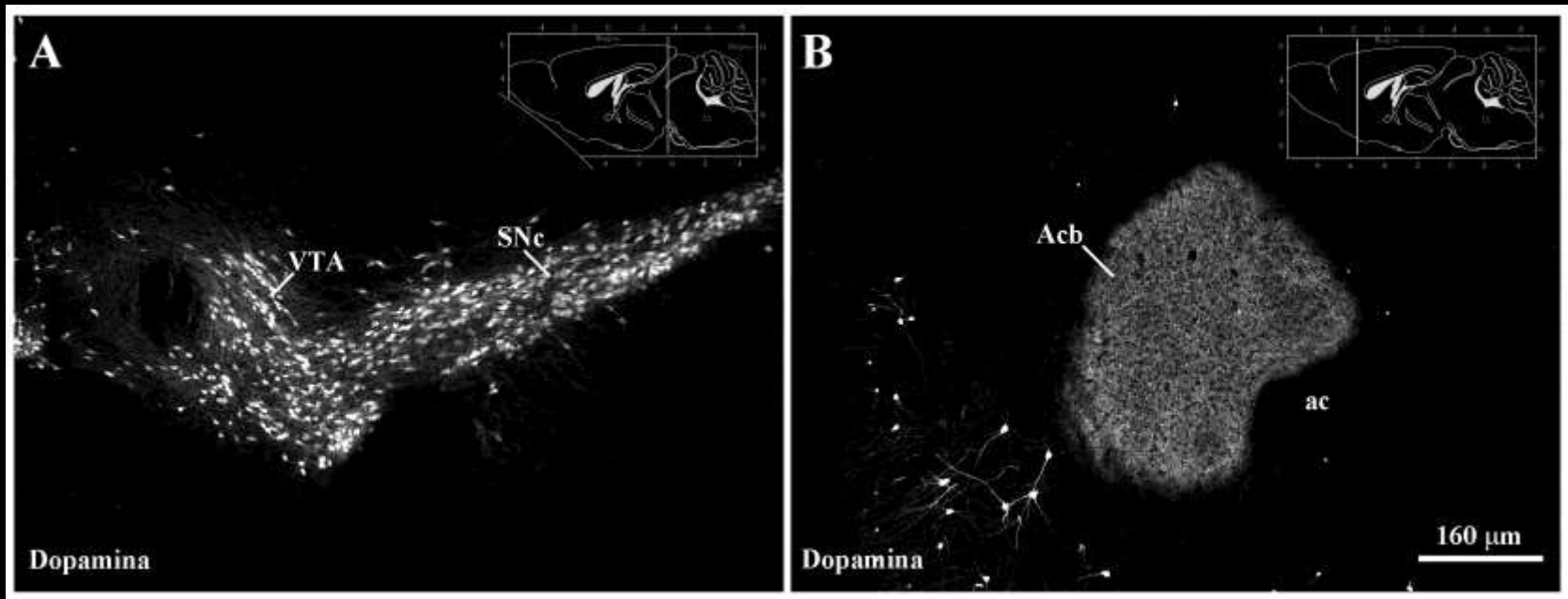


- Controle do comportamento alimentar
- Controle de sistemas endócrinos (hormônios da tireóide e adrenal, ocitocina e vasopressina)
- Controle do sistema nervoso autonômico (simpático e parassimpático)

Neurônios de 2ª ordem influenciados pela leptina – área hipotalâmica lateral



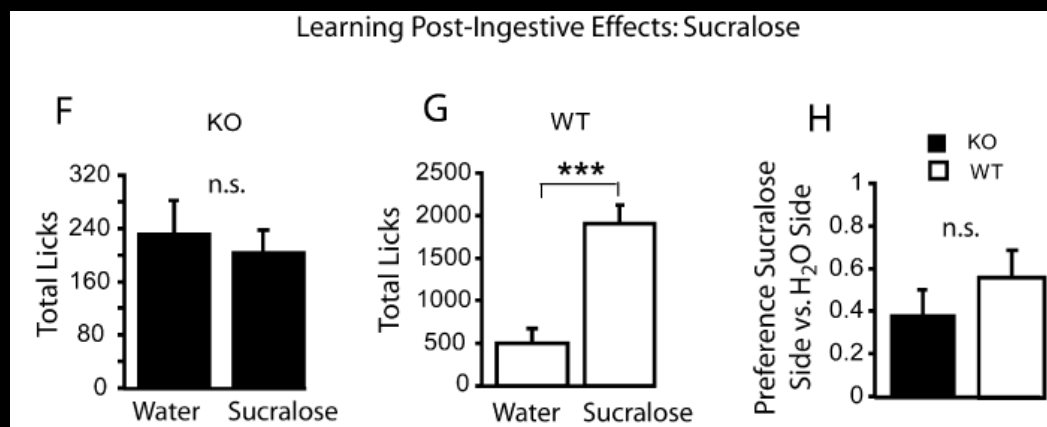
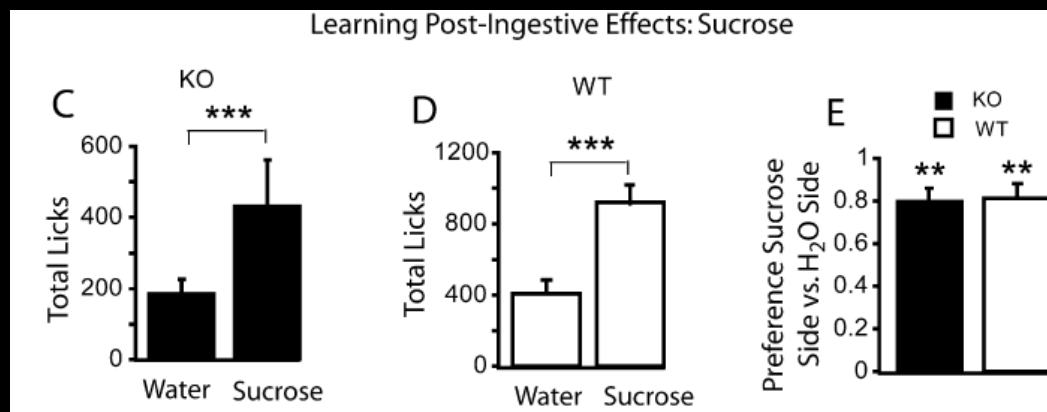
Via dopaminérgica mesolímbica – regulação da motivação



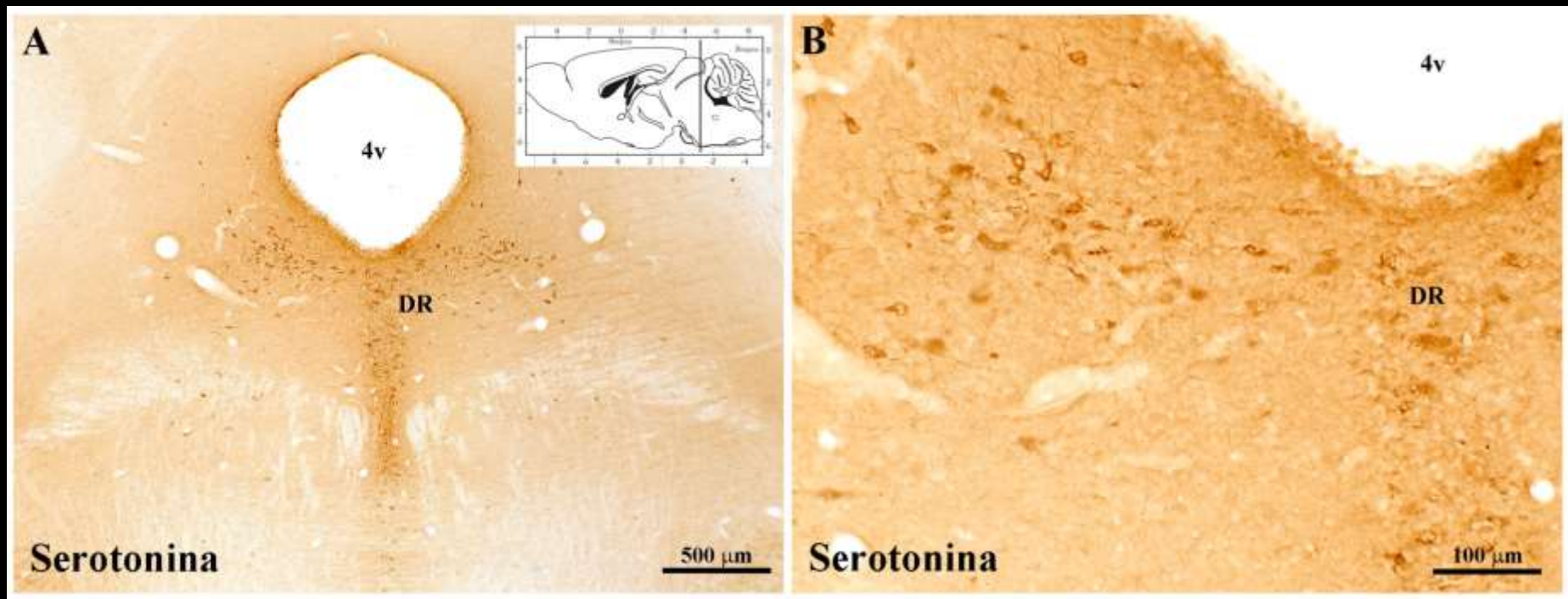
Food Reward in the Absence of Taste Receptor Signaling

Ivan E. de Araujo,^{1,5,8,*} Albino J. Oliveira-Maia,^{1,6,7,8} Tatyana D. Sotnikova,⁴ Raul R. Gainetdinov,⁴ Marc G. Caron,⁴ Miguel A.L. Nicolelis,^{1,3,5} and Sidney A. Simon^{1,2,5}

Neuron 57, 930–941, March 27, 2008



Outras vias que regulam a ingestão alimentar – via serotoninérgica

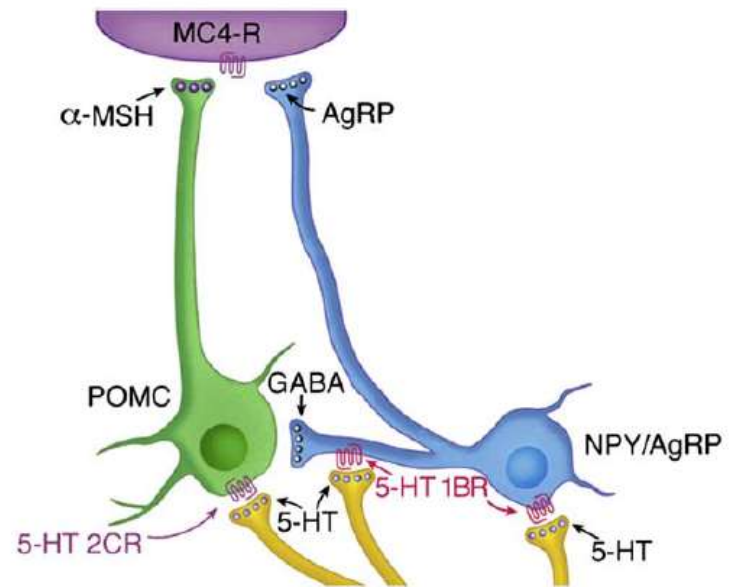


Activation of Central Melanocortin Pathways by Fenfluramine

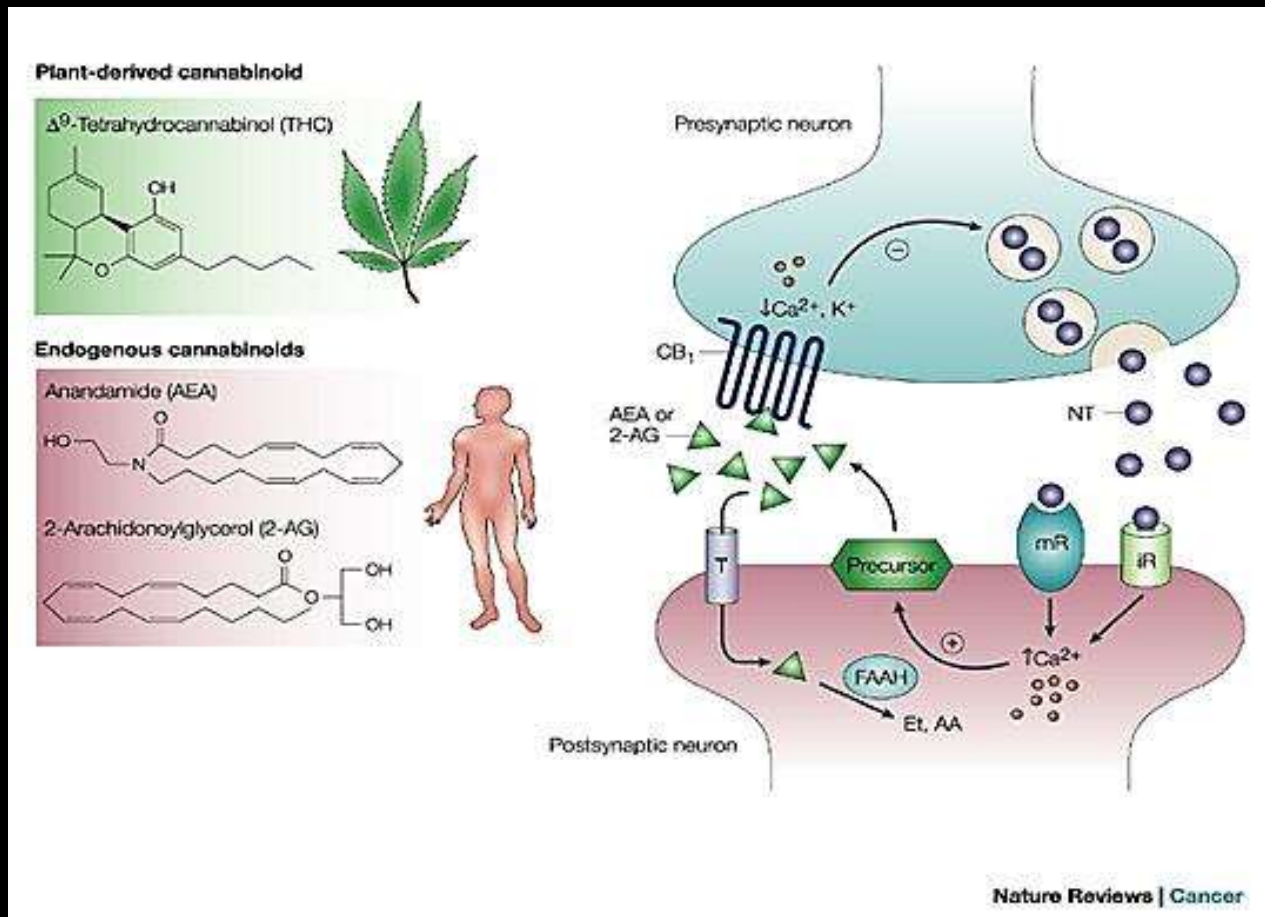
SCIENCE VOL 297 26 JULY 2002

Serotonin Reciprocally Regulates Melanocortin Neurons to Modulate Food Intake

Neuron 51, 239–249, July 20, 2006

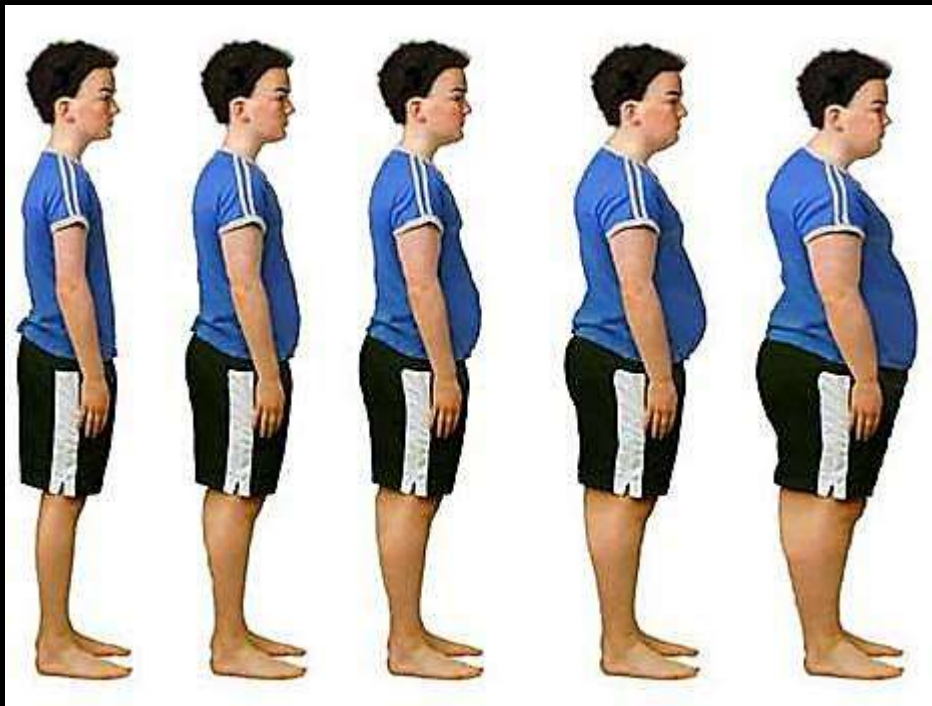
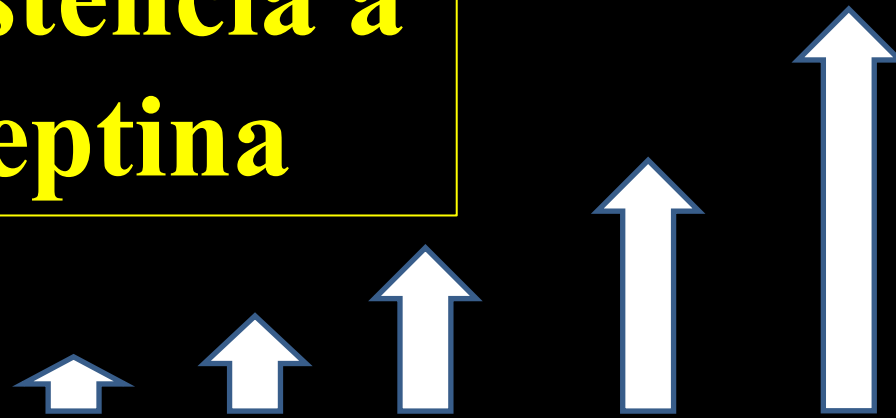


Outras vias que regulam a ingestão alimentar – via dos endocanabinóides



Resistência a Leptina

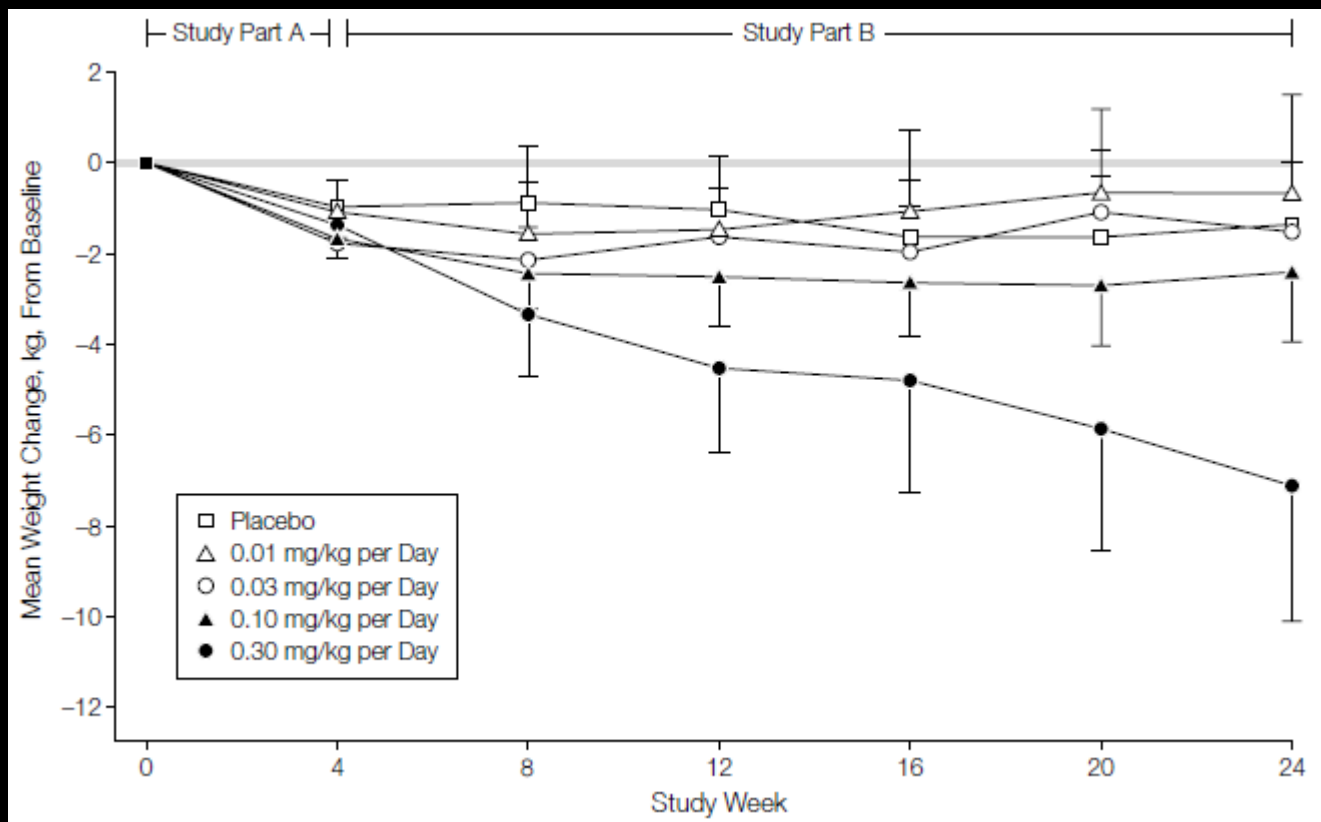
Leptina



Recombinant Leptin for Weight Loss in Obese and Lean Adults

A Randomized, Controlled, Dose-Escalation Trial

1568 JAMA, October 27, 1999—Vol 282, No. 16



O que pode causar a
resistência à leptina?



America's Rising Obesity Rate

15%

22%

31%

34%



1980

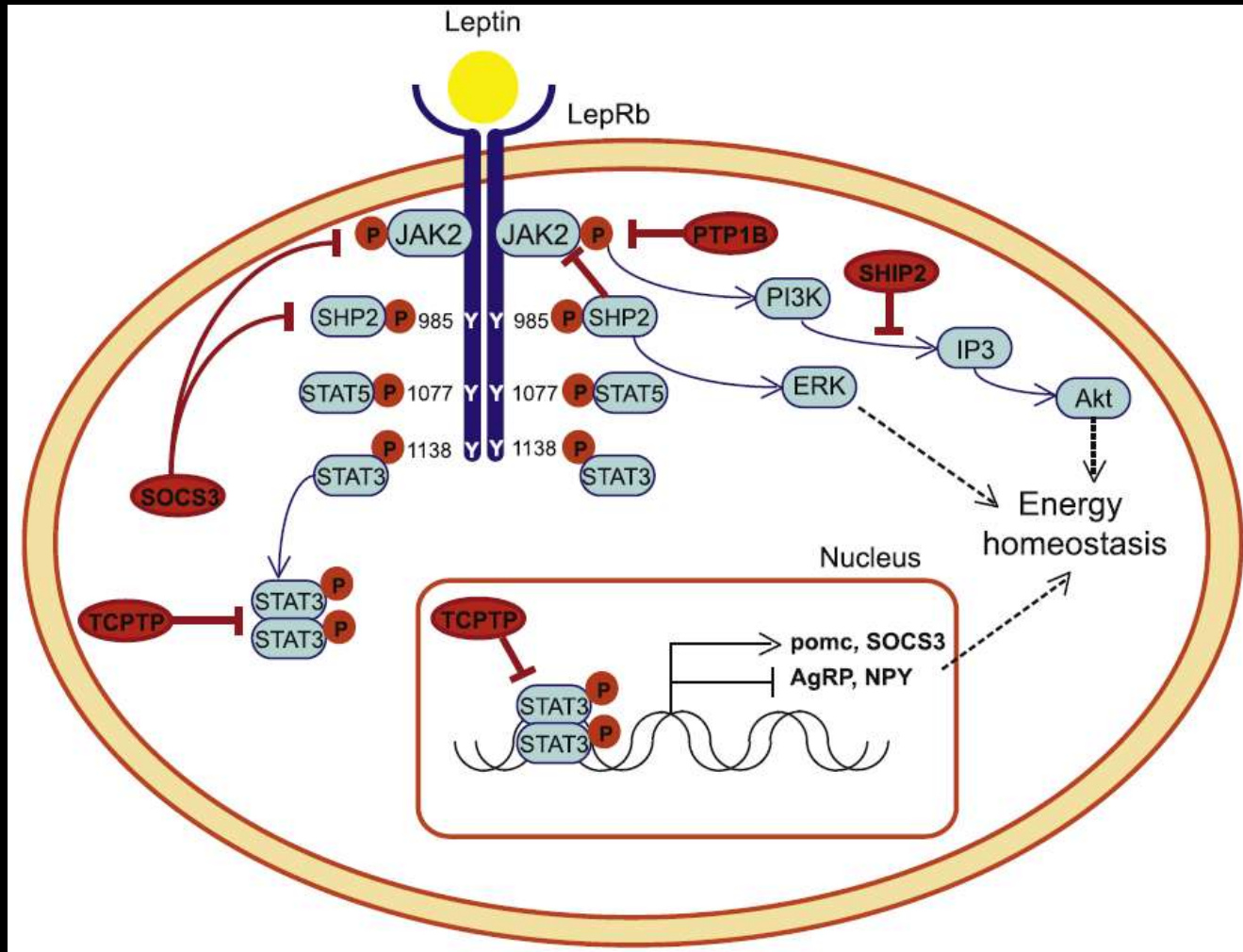
1990

2000

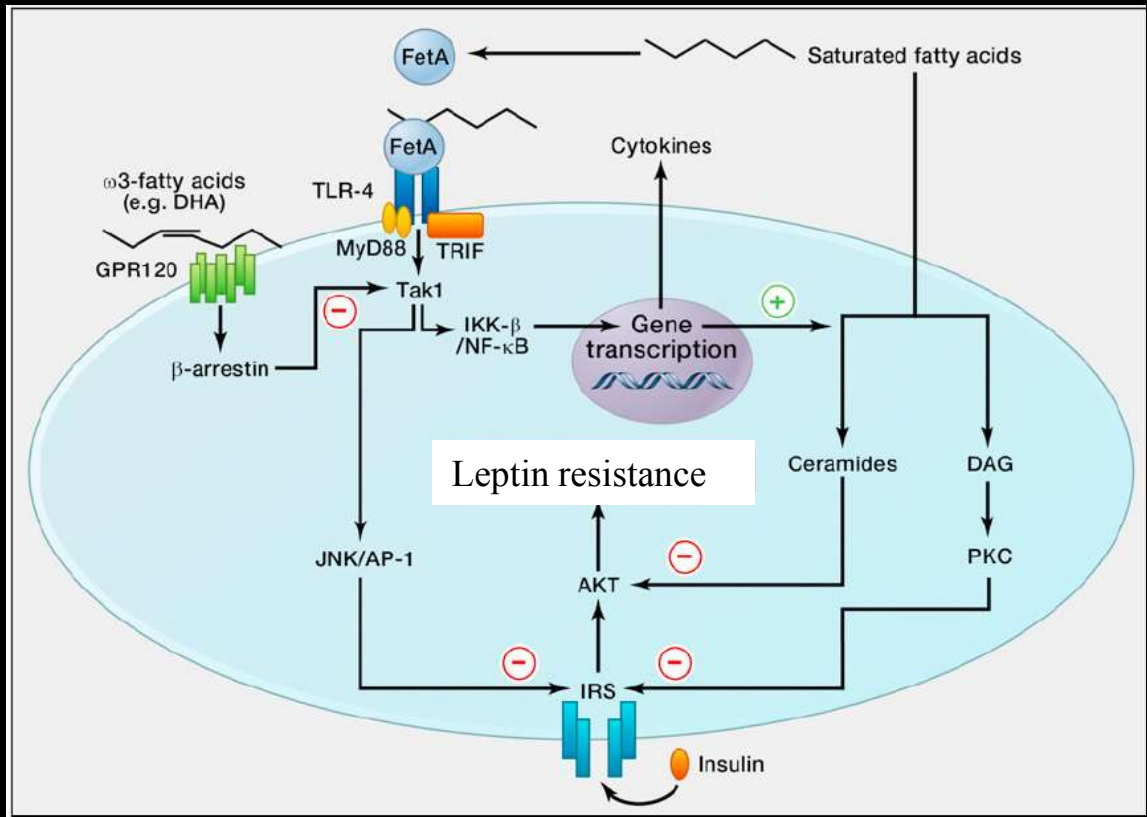
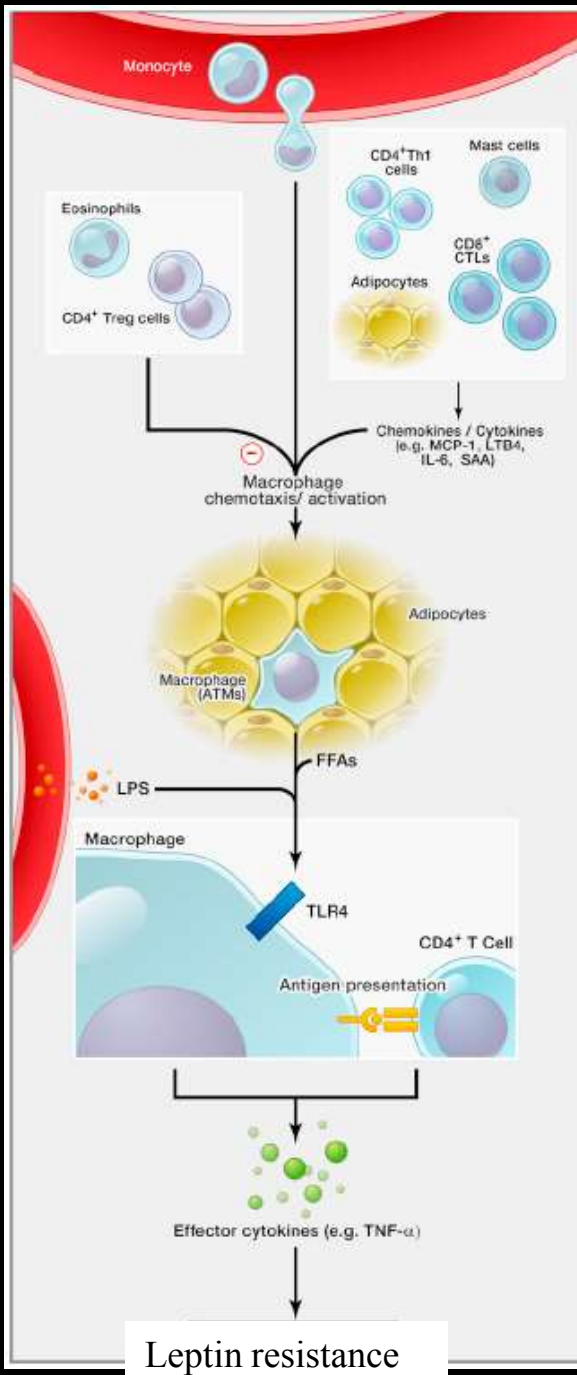
2008

Percent of obese Americans

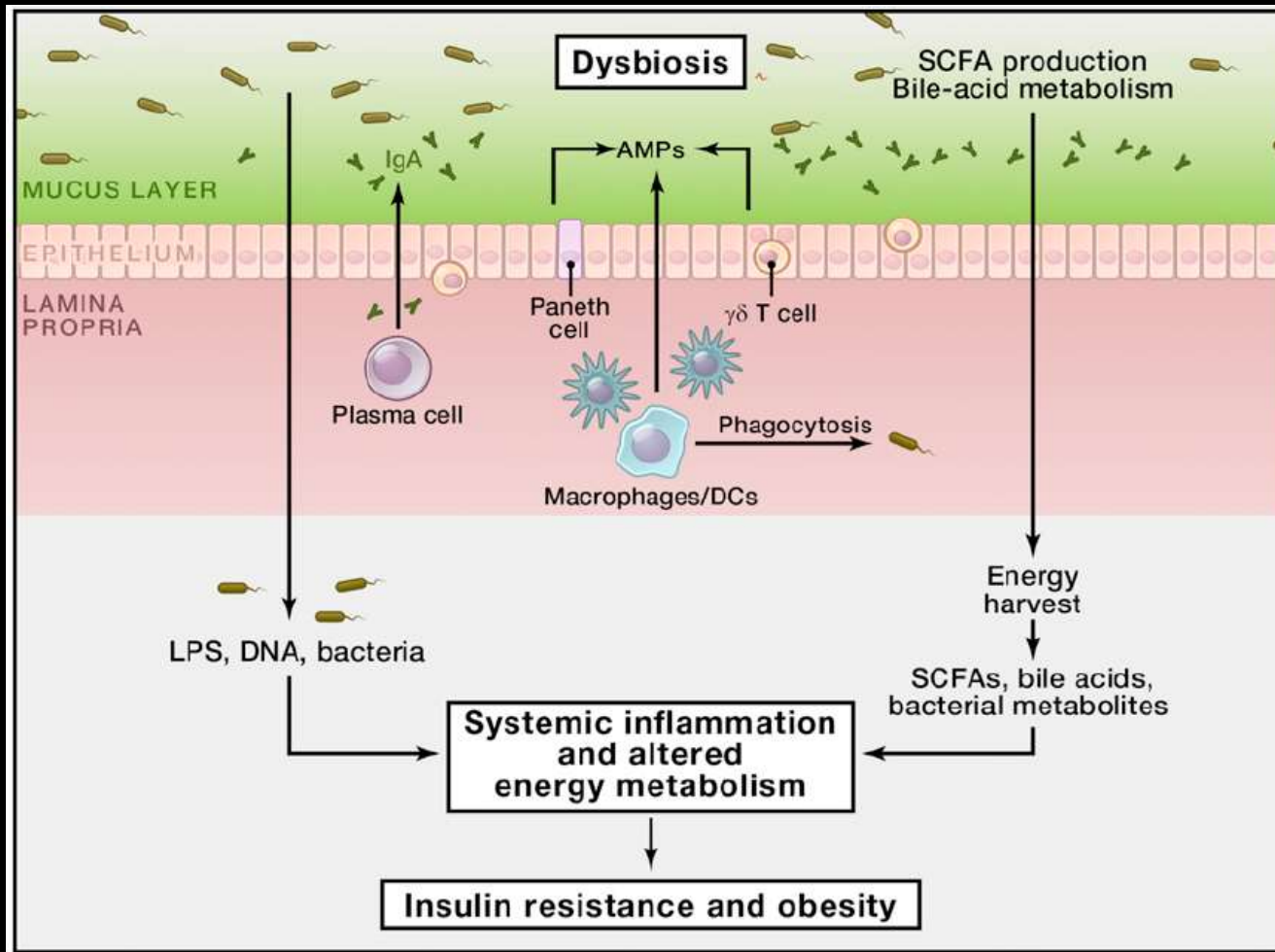
Mecanismos que causam resistência à leptina



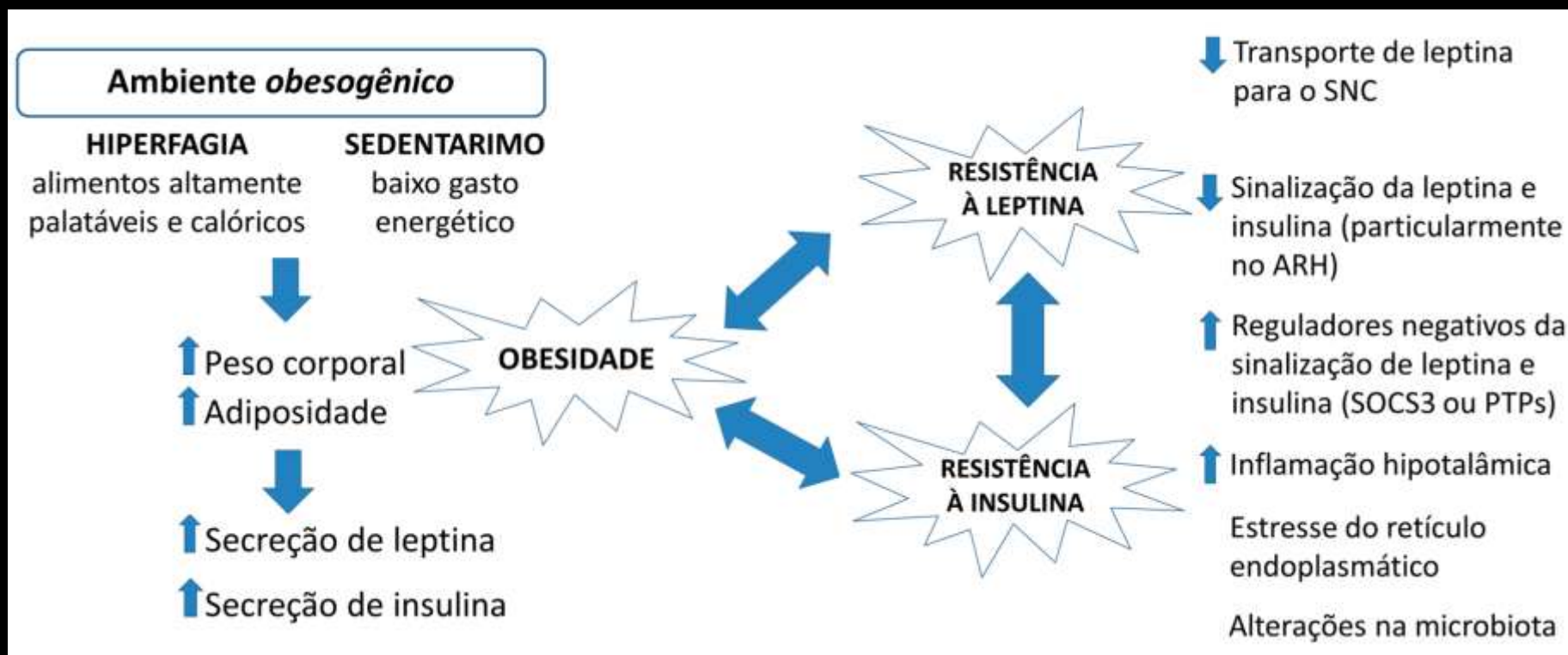
Inflamação e obesidade



Microbiota, inflamação e obesidade



Mecanismos que induzem obesidade



Futuras terapias farmacológicas no tratamento da obesidade

- Medicamentos que aumentam a sensibilidade à leptina!
- Exemplos:
 - Leptina + amilina
 - Inibidores de proteínas fosfatases da via da leptina (PTP1B)

Drogas para tratar a obesidade – retiradas do mercado

Withdrawn

Fenfluramine^{7,92-96}

- Increases the release of serotonin
- Serotonin re-uptake inhibitor

- Hallucinations, valvulopathy, pulmonary hypertension

- Approved by the FDA in 1973
- Withdrawn in 1997

Sibutramine⁹⁷⁻¹⁰⁶

- Noradrenalin and serotonin re-uptake inhibitor

- Increased risk of heart attack and stroke in patients with high risk of cardiovascular disorders

- Approved by the FDA in 1997
- Withdrawn in 2010

Rimonabant¹⁰⁷⁻¹¹⁶

- Cannabinoid 1 receptor antagonist

- Risk of suicide

- Approved by the EMA in 2006[†]
- Withdrawn in 2009

Anfetamina ou derivados

Drogas para tratar a obesidade – disponíveis na atualidade

<i>Approved</i>			
Phentermine ^{66,67}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amphetamine that increases the release of noradrenaline, dopamine and serotonin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiovascular: elevation in blood pressure, tachycardia • CNS: insomnia, restlessness, alters sexual behaviour, hormonal secretion and mood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by the FDA in 1959 • Recommended for short-term use (less than 3 months)
Orlistat (Roche) ^{75–88}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancreatic lipase inhibitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steatorrhea, fecal incontinence, flatulence, and malabsorption of fat-soluble vitamins • Rare cases of severe liver injury • Potential risk of kidney injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by the FDA in 1999
Lorcaserin (Arena Pharmaceuticals) ^{131–140}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor agonist that is more specific than previous compounds on the market, for example, fenfluramine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache, dizziness, nausea, valvulopathy • Possible carcinogenic effects in rodents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by the FDA in June 2012 • Under evaluation by the EMA • Post-marketing, long-term cardiovascular outcomes trial required
Phentermine + topiramate (Qsymia, formerly Qnexa; Vivus) ^{156–161}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phentermine: mechanism of action as above • Topiramate: anticonvulsant, precise mechanism of action unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible teratogenic effects with topiramate • Can increase heart rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved by the FDA in July 2012 • Post-marketing, long-term cardiovascular outcomes trial required

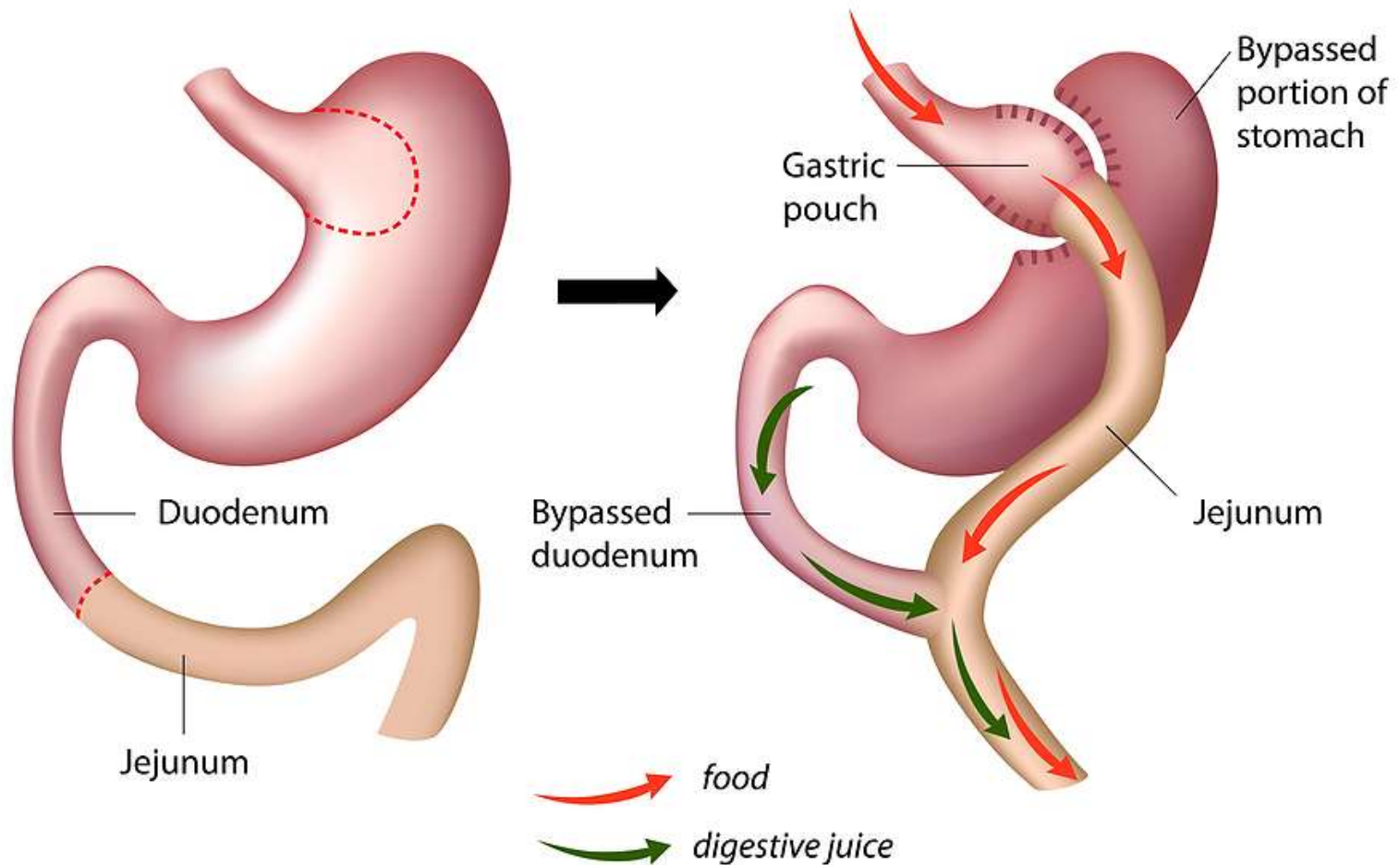
Prozac (Fluoxetina)

Drogas para tratar a obesidade – em fase de testes

Drug	Brand name (developer)	Stage of development	Frequency and route of administration	Mechanism of action	Efficacy*	Safety and tolerability concerns	Notes
Bupropion + naltrexone FDC	Contrave (Orexigen and Takeda)	Pre-registered	Twice-daily oral	Dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor; opioid receptor antagonist	4–5%	Minor increase in heart rate and blood pressure	Undergoing 10,000 patient FDA-mandated pre-marketing CVOT
Liraglutide	Victoza [‡] (Novo Nordisk)	Phase III [¶]	Once-daily injectable	Glucagon-like peptide 1 analogue	5–6%	Nausea, hypoglycaemia, risk for pancreatitis	A lower dose formulation is on the market for type 2 diabetes
Cetilistat	Cametor (Norgine and Takeda)	Phase III	Three times daily oral	Lipase inhibitor	<5%	Gastrointestinal side effects	No data reported since 2010
Bupropion + zonisamide FDC	Empatic (Orexigen)	Phase II	Twice-daily oral	Dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, antiepileptic drug	8–10%	Somnolence, dizziness, confusion, nausea	Development on hold
Tesofensine	(Neurosearch)	Phase II	Once-daily oral	Dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin reuptake inhibitor	9–11%	Increase in heart rate and blood pressure, mood alteration	Previously in development for Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease
Velneperit	(Shionogi)	Phase II	Once-daily oral	Neuropeptide Y5 receptor antagonist	<5%	Potential liver signal	Follow-on compound in development

Cirurgia bariátrica

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RNY)



Cirurgia bariátrica



Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass



**Laparoscopic Sleeve
Gastrectomy**



Adjustable Gastric Band