

The recognition of obesity as a disease is a milestone in the development of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD) which highlights the global health problem associated with obesity and its impact on the medical profession and

The American Medical Association (AMA) formally recognized obesity as a disease in 1987. In 1994, the AMA declared alcoholism an illness and in 1997, the AMA and the medical profession formally recognized addiction as a disease.

The Obesity Medicine Association defines obesity as a chronic relapsing multifactorial neurobehavioral disease characterized by an increase in body mass index (BMI) and abnormal fat mass which affects the biological, mechanical and chemical health consequences.

The American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) defines addiction as a chronic medical disease involving complex neurobiological changes that affect the brain and individual life experience. People with addiction are biologically engaged in behavior that becomes compulsive and functions to deplete the health consequences.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a mental disorder as a clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotion, or behavior.

concerning the impact of the health care system and the availability of health services.

Public and private health care systems have been shown to be effective in providing health services to the population. The impact of health care on the population is a complex issue, and the impact of health care on the population is a complex issue. The impact of health care on the population is a complex issue, and the impact of health care on the population is a complex issue.

Goal

1. Bring attention to the need for health care services.
2. Educate the public and medical professionals about the importance of health care services.
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