Abstract

Obesity is nowadays a major global health problem. Every year amount of obese (BMI > 30 kg · m^{-2}) and overweight (BMI > 25 kg · m^{-2}) people increases. Obesity is not just a cosmetic problem, but it leads to many serious health complications, particularly cardiovascular diseases, metabolic diseases etc. We can define obesity as an excessive amount of body fat. The development of obesity is often influenced by energy intake, which overrides the energy expenditure. Many studies are currently describe the influence of various substances that could potentially act as antiobesity drugs. Peptide hormones, which are engaged in this work, can be divided to the long-term (leptin, insulin, ghrelin) and short-term (e.g. cholecystokinin, glucagon like peptide 1, peptide YY, CART peptides, melanocortin system, neuropeptide Y and melanin concentrating hormone) acting. Peptides can be also divided according to their effect on food intake to the anorexigenic and orexigenic. Anorexigenic peptides reduce food intake, orexigenic do the reverse.