



MALE HORMONAL OBESITY



Male obesity and testosterone deficiency are interlinked in a prejudicial cycle (MOSH Syndrome). Excess fatty tissue increases the activity of the aromatase enzyme, converting testosterone into estrogen. This progressive reduction of two levels of testosterone reduces metabolic rate, accelerates the loss of muscle mass and promotes the continuous development of visceral and abdominal fat.

COMMON SYMPTOMS

- Marked increase in visceral fat and abdominal circumference
- Difficulty losing weight and metabolic slowdown
- Loss of muscle mass (sarcopenia) and decreased physical strength
- Elevated cardiovascular risk and persistent fatigue

**BREAKING THE CYCLE BETWEEN
ABDOMINAL FAT AND
REMAINING TESTOSTERONE.**

