

## **BODY COMPOSITION AND METABOLIC PROFILE IN MORBID OBESE PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT DIABETES UNDERGOING BARIATRIC SURGERY**

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Introduction: Bariatric surgery (CB) effective treatment of morbid obesity. Its effect on body composition (BC) in terms of body fat and lean mass in patients with and without Diabetes Mellitus (DM) has not been well described. Result: 26 P (13W) followed up at 6m. Age  $52.1 \pm 6.9$ , BMI  $43.9 \pm 5.9$ . DM 10 P (5M) and 16 P NoDM (8W). A month: significant reduction of BC and laboratory, except C\_LDL and C\_reactive protein (CRP). Between a month and 6m no significant difference was observed in Skeletal Muscle Mass (SME) ( $32.24 \pm 6.5$  s v  $31.8 \pm 6.4$  p = 0.42). CRP and TG were significantly reduced ( $6.52_{vs} 2.76$  p = 0.002,  $113.4 \pm 55.8_{vs} 103.4 \pm 55.5$  respectively). Total-cholesterol and HDL-c was increased. Analysis by group (DM\_vs\_NoDM): no significant baseline differences were observed except for Glu ( $102.6 \pm 9.6_{vs} 140.8 \pm 52$ ) and HbA1c ( $5.4 \pm 0.5_{vs} 6.8 \pm 1.7$ ) p = 0.006; P = 0.008 respectively. At one month, P DM showed a significant reduction of FVisceral (FVisc) and Insulin (Ins) compared to NoDM ( $21.2 \pm 5.2_{vs} 23.5 \pm 3.0$  p = 0.040,  $7.13 \pm 1.2_{vs} 8.5 \pm 3.5$  p = 0.036 respectively). Month 6 no differences were observed between groups Conclusions Adipose tissue has an important metabolic role, the size of the visceral adipose compartment has metabolic implications, decreasing insulininsensitivity. Decreased FVisc was expressed more in DM per month. By the sixth month both groups behaved the same without significant reduction of the SME. Lipids improved and blood pressure did not change significantly.