Bariatric surgery, especially procedures that bypass the upper intestine, result in profound and sustained weight loss in people with obesity. Many patients with type 2 diabetes achieve remission of their diabetes following bariatric surgery, which has led to the hypothesis that bypass of the upper intestine can directly alter whole body glucose metabolism. However, it is controversial whether gastric bypass causes weight loss independent improvements in glucose metabolism in people. My talk will highlight two of our recent studies that tested whether Roux-en-Y gastric bypass or biliopancreatic diversion increase insulin sensitivity over-and-above what would be expected from weight loss alone. Furthermore, these studies provide an ideal opportunity to evaluate weight loss independent effects of gastric bypass on common mechanisms proposed to regulate insulin sensitivity: bile acids, branched chain amino acids, microbial-derived metabolites, and alterations in the composition of the gut microbiota.

HEB Seminar Series
October 11, 2021 | 12:00 – 1:00 PM
Via Zoom:
https://usc.zoom.us/j/93962540995?pwd=cXhDM2paZENIQWhhQUJVNFp1bmc4Zz09
Passcode: 031375