

Evolution of type 2 diabetes mellitus in non morbid obese gastrectomized patients with Roux en-Y reconstruction: Retrospective study

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Objective Bariatric surgery in morbidly obese patients with type 2 diabetes results systematically in adequate glycemic control, normalization of insulinemia, and a decrease in glycosylated hemoglobin, effects that appear early after surgery in nearly 80 to 90% of them. Possible reasons that have been discussed are a decrease in caloric consumption, weight loss, and hormonal changes at the gastrointestinal level, which could have a positive effect on glucose metabolism. Various authors have proposed the possibility of passing on this indication to diabetic patients who are overweight or are mildly obese. The purpose of this retrospective investigation was to determine the effect of total or subtotal gastrectomy with Roux-en-Y reconstruction on the metabolic control of patients with type 2 diabetes with a body mass index (BMI)<35, operated on for reasons other than obesity. Methods From January 1999 to December 2007, a total of 23 diabetic patients who underwent total or subtotal gastre