

ALTERED BILE ACID METABOLISM AFTER BARIATRIC SURGERY AND GLYCAEMIC CONTROL

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Bariatric surgery is now advocated as a treatment option for type 2 diabetes. The pathophysiology of improved glycaemic control after these procedures is not fully elucidated. Bile acids have traditionally been considered mediators of lipid absorption and cholesterol metabolism. However, in recent years bile acids have been identified as metabolic molecules which play a significant part in glucose metabolism amongst others. The metabolic effects are mediated by activating the nuclear receptor, farnesoid X receptor (FXR) and the G protein-coupled membrane receptor (TGR5) which may in part attribute to the long term remission of type 2 diabetes. This session will provide an overview of the relationship between bile acids and incretin hormones, laboratory analysis of bile acids as well as explore how altered bile acid metabolism after bariatric surgery can improve glycaemic control.

Biography

Royce P Vincent is a Consultant Chemical Pathologist at King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and an Honorary Senior Lecturer at King's College London, UK. He is the Clinical Lead for Biochemistry and Parenteral Nutrition services. He obtained his MD (Res) at Imperial College London. His research interests are in Obesity, Endocrinology and Clinical Nutrition. He has published over 45 original research and review articles and is serving as an International Editorial Board Member for *Translational Metabolic Syndrome Research*.

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