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Gaukhar Datkhabayeva et al., J Obes Eat Disord 2017, 3:3
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Signs of a delayed development of the frontal-thalamic system, which forms part of the brain substrate of executive functions, are observed more often in children aged 9-10 with obesity than in their lean counterparts

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Obese children have reduced indices of certain cognitive functions from the executive domain (EF). R Machinskaya assumed that the difficulties with attention in children with ADHD originate from immaturity or non-optimal functional state of the frontal-thalamic system (FTS), which manifests itself as bilaterally-synchronous groups of theta waves in the frontal and/or central leads (FCTW) in the rest-state EEG. MRT studies have detected structural deviations as well as delayed development, primarily in the frontal lobes of the brain of obese adolescents. We have analyzed the frequency of FCTW occurrences in the EEG of 52 children with obesity and 46 matching children with normal weight (NW) and evaluated attention, mental flexibility (MF) and response inhibition in FCTW and Non-FCTW children with obesity and NW. Among children with obesity, FCTW-children were more common than among their lean counterparts (60% and 30%, respectively). Towards the end of the letter cancellation test (LCT), the obese children exhausted their attention. No observable differences were found in the cognitive outcomes between the Non-FCTW children with obesity and NW, while the FCTW-children with obesity demonstrated poorer performance in MF and number of viewed letters in the LCT vis-a-vis their lean counterparts. FCTW presence in the EEG of children with obesity positively correlates with the reaction time in a response inhibition test. In the FCTW-children, BMI and MF correlate reversely. Thus, children with obesity have an increased probability of a delayed functional development of FTS. It seems that children with a delayed development (or non-optimal state) of FTS combined with obesity have lower cognitive outcomes due to the fact that obesity exacerbates delays in the development or non-optimal state of FTS.

Biography

Gaukhar Datkhabayeva completed her Ph.d in Human Physiology and thesis was devoted to EEG-investigation of functional brain state self-regulation. She has worked at the Kazakh Academy of Nutrition as a Senior Researcher for a number of years and has carried out investigations of food and behavioral factors contributing to childhood obesity, as well as the influence of obesity on children's cognitive functions, as part of a program of prevention of pediatric obesity in school-age children in Kazakhstan. Her research interests are on popularization of healthy nutrition and elaboration of effective strategies for the promotion of healthy nutrition choices.

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Katherine Callaghan et al., J Obes Eat Disord 2017, 3:3
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Bipolar disorder: A psychiatric comorbidity in patients with Prader-Willi syndrome, a case series

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Case Presentation: Here we present 5 cases of pediatric and adolescent patients with PWS who exhibited episodic manic or hypomanic symptoms indicative of bipolarity. We subsequently discuss the individual treatment regimens of each patient.

Literature Review: Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS) is a genetic disorder caused by loss of function on chromosome 15 (q11-q13). Baseline behavioral problems such as preoccupation with food or skin picking can make psychiatric diagnoses difficult to recognize in this population. Obsessive-compulsive tendencies and aggression are well known psychiatric illnesses seen in younger PWS populations. Autism spectrum diagnoses have been noted as well. However, little has been reported on the pediatric and adolescent population regarding bipolarity. In regards to treatment of psychiatric comorbidity, SSRIs have had efficacy in limiting obsessive compulsive and aggressive symptoms in some patients. For psychotic episodes, atypical antipsychotics have had some success, as well as lithium for cycloid psychosis in adults. Regardless of diagnosis, psychiatric comorbidity is an atypical feature of PWS10. When it does occur, individualized treatment should be explored to address these issues for optimization of patient health.

Clinical Significance: We have shown that bipolarity can be seen in pediatric and adolescent patients with PWS. The use of the antipsychotic Ziprasidone in these patients has helped to prevent further manic episodes. Ziprasidone, a weight neutral atypical, may be a better option than other atypicals when considering hyperphagia in PWS patients.

Biography

Katherine Callaghan is currently a Medical student at Stony Brook University School of Medicine. She has obtained BS from Cornell University and is currently pursuing her Ph.d in developmental and behavioral pediatrics.

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Effects of whole soymilk on metabolic disorders and digestive effeciency in high-fat diet-induced obese mice

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Obesity has been increasing with severe complications such as hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of whole soymik and nano particle-whole soymilk on metabolic disorders and digestive efficiency in high-fat diet (HFD)-fed mice. Mice (C57BL/6J, n=70) were randomly assigned to six groups, A: normal diet based on AIN-93G, B: HFD (45% kcal % fat), C: HFD containing 10% whole soymilk powder, D: HFD containing10% whole cow milk powder, E: HFD containing 1% whole soymilk powder, F: HFD containing 1% nano particle-whole soymilk for 8 weeks. Intake of whole soymilk (Group C) did not change body weight and fat mass compared with those of HFD-diet mice, however, significntly lowered blood pressure than that of HFD-fed mice. On the other hand, we found that mice-fed nano particle-whole soymilk (Group F) had higher body weight and fat mass than those of HFD-fed groups. These results suggest intake of whole soymilk could be helpful for the regulation of obesity and its related metabolic disorders.

Biography

Yoon-Mi Lee, Ph.D is a post doctor at the department of food bioscience, Konkuk University, South Korea. She received her BS degree in the Department of Bioscience, Sungkunkwan University and Ph.D degree in the College of Medicine, Seoul National University, South Korea. While pursuing her Ph.D. degree, she was studying identifications of drugs targeting cancer and characterizing their molecular mechanisms in cells and animal models. She is currently focusing on identifying efficacy of food bioactives in the prevention and treatment of various chronic diseases including metabolic disorders.

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Protective role of soybean extract from H_2O_2-oxidative stress and cell death in human keratonicyte HaCaT Cells

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Oxidative stress is closely related to incidence of various skin diseases. The soybean has been known as beneficial food that is demonstrated to possess a variety of antioxidants. Here, we examined whether soybean extract had a protective role against oxidative stress-induced cell death in human keratinocyte HaCaT cells. Firstly, we determined bioactive components in the soybean extract (Cheongja#3 black soybeans) using ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) analysis. We found that 1.38 μg of γ-tocopherol and 9.738 ng of lutein existed in 100 mg of soybean extract. Soybean-treatment markedly decreased hydrogen peroxide-generated intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels at 100 μg/ml without no cytotoxicity. Furthermore, soybean extract protected cells from H_2O_2-induced cell death by assessment of MTT assay and caspase activities. From these results, antioxidant function of soybean extract could be potential for the protection of human keratinocytes HaCaT cells from oxidative stress and triggered cell death.

Biography

Yoon-Mi Lee, Ph.D is a post doctor at the department of food bioscience, Konkuk University, South Korea. She received her BS degree in the Department of Bioscience, Sungkunkwan University and Ph.D degree in the College of Medicine, Seoul National University, South Korea. While pursuing her Ph.D. degree, she was studying identifications of drugs targeting cancer and characterizing their molecular mechanisms in cells and animal models. She is currently focusing on identifying efficacy of food bioactives in the prevention and treatment of various chronic diseases including metabolic disorders.

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The anti-obesity effect of *Pinus densiflora* Sieb. et Zucc. in mice

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Pinus densiflora Sieb. et Zucc. (red pine) have various biological activities and widely distributed around East Asian countries, including Korea, Japan, China and southeastern Russia. Although *P. densiflora* has been used traditional medicines, scientific evidence of anti-obesity effect has not been reported. The aim of this study was to investigate whether pine needle extract powder (PNEP) decreased body weight and white fat mass in ICR mice. We designed 4 groups of animals and named them with respect to their weight as : normal diet (ND), high fat diet (HFD) and PNEP (300 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg). Their body weights were monitored twice weekly during the feeding period on 12 weeks. In comparison with HFD mice, PNEP (500 mg/kg) group showed significantly lower body weight gain (-23%), white fat mass gain (-71%). Also, blood analysis results that total lipid, cholesterol, free fatty acid, triglyceride and ALT were significantly decreased in the PNEP (500 mg/kg) group compared with that in the HFD group. We confirmed that PNEP were significantly decreased body fat, white fat mass and obesity blood factor through blood analysis in ICR mice. Therefore, PNEP can be considered for use in therapy to control body fat and to develop functional food.

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The anti-obesity effects of traditional Korean medicine (*Platycodi Radix* and *Cyperi Rhizoma complex*) on obese mouse induced by 45% high fat diet

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The researcher investigated the anti-obesity effect of water extract (*Platycodi Radix* and *Cyperi Rhizoma* complex; PC) in mice, fed with a high fat diet and focused on the analysis of local area adipose tissue. Male ICR mice were divided into four groups, which were fed either the normal AIN diet (N group) a high fat diet (HFD group) or a high fat diet and orally administration with a concentration of 300 mg/kg body weight (P group or PC group) for eight weeks. In food intake, no significant changes were detected among normal mice group, HFD group and P group or PC group. Compared to mice in the HFD group, mice in the P group or PC group showed significant reductions in weight gain and relative weight of total fat. Compared to mice in the HFD group, mice in the P group showed significant reductions in relative weight of liver. In blood biochemistry analysis, AST, ALT, triglyceride, total-cholesterol and low density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, AI levels of P group or PC group were significantly lower than those of the control group AI. But serum high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol levels from the P group or PC group were significantly higher than those of the HFD mice in serum. And serum adiponectin levels from the P group or PC group were significantly increased that those of the HFD mice. And serum glucose and leptin were not shown significant changes. And adipocyte number in the fat tissue from the P group or PC group was significantly higher than those of the HFD mice. These results suggest that PC has an anti-obesity effect in mice and that the effect is mediated by inhibition of fat gain.

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Holistic fitness: The evolution of movement

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Holistic fitness brings light to the evolution of movement and training and how to remain strong and connected to your selves in a time where we are constantly bombarded with dis-connections that take us further away from who we are and away from being in harmony within nature. Holistic fitness is a combination of body, mind and re-connection exercises that have been specifically designed to open blockages, chakras, change one's mood and most important to change one's life. With that, one also receives the perfect natural body plus much more. As we enter in an era where we are losing connection to ourselves and are soon evolving to become trans-human, the only way to keep our bodily systems well and healthier is to practice holistic fitness and living. Holistic fitness will connect your body, mind and soul to make you happy, energetic and heal you. This is the perfect body, mind, soul training system for all ages.

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FTO gene affects obesity and breast cancer through similar mechanisms: A new insight into the molecular therapeutic targets

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The fat mass and obesity-related (FTO) gene is known to be associated with risk of obesity. Some recent studies have shown that the FTO polymorphisms are linked with breast cancer. This review focuses on the possible mechanisms of the effects of the FTO on obesity and breast cancer. All articles published in English from June 1990 to January 2017 were studied. The search terms used were FTO gene, FTO polymorphism, breast cancer and obesity. Inclusion criteria consisted of assessment of the relationship between FTO polymorphisms and/or FTO expression level with obesity and/or breast cancer as a primary outcome. The risk of both obesity and breast cancer is affected by the FTO genotype. Some FTO polymorphisms exert their effects through effect on IRX3 gene expression level. On the other hand, the FTO gene expression level is closely related to mTOR signaling pathway activation and its ultimate effects on obesity and breast cancer. Obesity and breast cancer might have similar genetics origins. The FTO gene is a possible mediator between obesity and breast cancer. If this result is correct then, it will be interesting to examine the FTO gene as a molecular therapeutics target.

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Maternal self-efficacy and feeding practices in children aged 3-6 years

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Introduction & Objective: Nutrition in childhood has an important role in current and adulthood health. Recent studies have shown that the mother's lifestyle has an important role in the methods used by mother to feed child. This paper aimed to investigate the association between mother's weight efficacy lifestyle with feeding practices in children aged 3-6 years.

Materials & Methods: In this cross-sectional study which was carried out in 30 primary schools of Rasht (Iran) in 2012, 165 mothers with children aged 3-6 years were participated. Mothers reported their own and their child's demographics. Aspects of mother's weight efficacy lifestyle and mother's control practices were assessed using Weight efficacy lifestyle (WEL) questionnaire and comprehensive feeding practices questionnaire (CFPQ), respectively. Height and weight of mothers participated in the study were measured. The role of mother's weight efficacy in predicting child's feeding practices was assessed using linear regression.

Results: Results showed that mother's weight efficacy was related to child feeding practices. The mothers with similar weight efficacy lifestyle applied similar methods in child nutrition. Mothers with better weight efficacy used more encourage balance and variety, environmental control, child involvement and less emotion regulation using foods.

Conclusion: The result of the study showed that maternal lifestyle was associated with child feeding practices.

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Study of the association of socio-demographic factors and feeding practices with the dietary intake in 3-6 years old children

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This paper aimed to investigate the association of social factors and feeding practices with the diet in 3-6 years old children. A cross-sectional study of 208 parents with children aged 3-6 years was carried out in 30 primary schools of Rasht, Iran in 2011. Measures included social factors, aspects of parental control practices and the child's diet. Mothers reported both their own and their child's demographics. Aspects of child feeding practices were assessed by using comprehensive feeding practices questionnaire (CFPQ). Food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) was then used to assess the child's dietary intake. Height and weight of mothers who participated in the study were also measured. The role of parental and child social and demographic factors and child feeding practices in predicting children's diet was assessed by using multiple block entry linear regression. Results showed that children's diet is related to the mother's age, marital status, education and the child's age and sex. Moreover, the mother's encouragement of balanced diet and variety, food as reward, involvement of the child in food preparation, role modeling, monitoring, child control, restriction for health and education about nutrition were also related to the child's diet. The results showed a significant association between social factors and control practices on one hand and aspects of the child's diet, on the other hand.

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Indicators for success of obesity reduction programs in adolescents body composition and body mass index: Evaluating a school-based health promotion project in Iran after 12 weeks of intervention

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Background: Obesity in adolescence is a primary risk factor for obesity in adulthood. The objective of this study was the assessment of the effect of a comprehensive lifestyle intervention on different anthropometric indices in 12 to 16 years old boy adolescents.

Methods: 96 adolescent boys of two schools of district-5 of Tehran have participated in this study. The schools were randomly assigned as intervention school (n=53) and control school (n=43). The height and weight of students were measured with a calibrated tape line and digital scale respectively and their BMI were calculated. The amounts of body fat percent (BF) and body muscle (BM) percent were determined by Bio Impedance Analyzer (BIA) considering the age, gender and height of students at baseline and after intervention. The intervention was implemented in the intervention school, according to the Ottawa Charter principles.

Results: 12 weeks of intervention decreased body fat percent in the intervention group in comparison with the control group (decreased by 1.81 % in the intervention group and increased by 0.39 % in the control group, $P<0.01$). But weight, BMI and BM did not change significantly.

Conclusion: The result of this study showed that the implementation of comprehensive intervention in obese adolescents may improve the body composition, although these changes may not be reflected in BMI. It's possible that BMI is not a good indicator in assessment of the success of obesity management intervention.

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Anti-adipogenic effects on 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes from functional plant *Pinus densiflora* Sieb. et Zucc. needles

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Obesity is a common disease in worldwide and considered a significant risk factor causing various complications. *Pinus densiflora* Sieb. et Zucc. contains several natural compounds that have various biological activities. However, the health beneficial effects of these compounds have rarely been reported. This study is to evaluate the inhibitory effect of pine needle extract powder (PNEP) on adipocyte differentiation in 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes. The level of adipogenesis in the 3T3-L1 cells was measured by oil red O staining. As a result of Oil Red O staining, PNEP significantly inhibited adipocyte differentiation by more than 55% in 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, we have confirmed PNEP inhibited adipocyte differentiation by suppressing the expression of the adipogenic transcription factors, fatty acid binding protein (aP2) and sterol regulatory element binding transcription factor-1(SREBP1c) using real-time PCR analysis. These results show that PNEP inhibits adipogenesis by suppressing the expression of adipogenic transcription factors.

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Anti-obesity activity of medicinal plants: A Review

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In traditional medicine, medicinal plants are used to treat obesity. The aim of the present study is to document medicinal plants that have been proved for their anti-obesity activity. Bibliographic investigation was carried out by analyzing classical text books and peer reviewed papers, consulting worldwide accepted scientific databases. Plants/their parts/extracts are traditionally used for obesity have been considered as anti-obesity agents. The different systems of medicines have their different ways for the assessment of obesity as well as its treatment. In this article, we have listed medicinal plants in the table no. (1)which have proven anti-obesity and related beneficial effects and of herbal drugs used in treatment of obesity is compiled. This review suggests that medicinal plants regulate the lipid metabolism and can be prescribed to treat obesity. Their results are magnificent and considerable. However, their mechanisms of actions are still on the way.

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Dose and source of calcium regulates postprandial glycemic and satiety responses in healthy young male subjects

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High dairy or calcium intake has been linked to reduced insulin resistance, however, the role of calcium amount and source is not explored. Therefore, the present study was conducted to examine the effects high and low levels of calcium carrying dairy products coming from natural as well supplement sources on glucose homeostasis as well appetite regulation. In a randomized, cross-over design, 20 healthy males (20-30Y) were provided two iso-caloric servings (250 ml) of either: 1) High calcium milk (HCM; Nesvita Ca-Plus; 500 mg Ca) or 2) Low calcium milk (LCM; Nestle Milkpak; 250 mg Ca) or 3) High calcium simulated milk beverage (HCS; 500 mg calcium carbonate) or 4) Low calcium simulated milk beverage (LCS; 250 mg Calcium carbonate). Following the treatments, subjects were served an ad libitum pizza meal at 120 min to assess the food intake. Following which blood glucose (BG), average subjective appetite (ASA), serum insulin and satiety related hormones (GLP-1, active ghrelin) were evaluated at different time intervals. The BG concentration was reduced ($P<0.0001$) following HCM compared with all others, without disproportionate increase in insulin. Higher calcium levels were observed to reduce BG levels compared with their lower counterpart ($P=0.0002$). However, post-treatment avg. subjective appetite ($P=0.0017$) and food intake ($P=0.0021$) were significantly reduced due to amount of calcium, but not source of calcium. HCM further significantly improved GLP-1 concentration ($P<0.0001$), without any effect on active ghrelin. Both amount and source of calcium regulate glycemic responses, while satiety responses were only regulated through amount of calcium but not its source.

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Clinical scenario of primary dyslipidemia in the pediatric age group: An Egyptian experience

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Objectives: To study the frequency of occurrence of the different forms of primary dyslipidemia and to display their various clinical presentations and their lipid profile before and six months after therapy.

Methods: Prospective study was conducted in the Cairo University Children's Hospital-20 primary dyslipidemic cases were included with history taking, clinical examination, electrocardiography and echocardiography. Investigations included: Total cholesterol, total triglycerides, LDL-C and HDL-C using enzymatic colorimetric methods, ApoA1, Apo B100 were evaluated using a Behring nephelometer. Different therapeutic modalities were offered and reassessment of laboratory tests was done every three months.

Results: Parents were consanguineous in 75% cases. Eleven cases had hypercholesterolemia; eight had xanthoma, one had xanthelasma, two had hypo-pigmentation, three had corneal arcus, one had lipaemia retinalis and six had cardiac manifestations among which one case had myocardial infarction and one case died. Three cases had hypertriglyceridemia; three had milky plasma, two had xanthoma, two had lipaemia retinalis, one case had pancreatitis and none had cardiac manifestations. Six cases had mixed hyperlipidaemia; five had xanthoma, three had lipaemia retinalis and two had cardiac manifestations. After six months of multi-drug use, the laboratory lipid profile was unsatisfactory in majority of the cases.

Conclusion: Primary dyslipidemia may present in early and pediatricians should have high index of suspicion. These children should be put on early strict lipid reduction protocols to prevent complications.

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Weight loss is a mind game

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Most of the people that are overweight or obese, know at a certain level what is good or what is bad for their health. They most probably know which food is healthy, which food will make them fit and which food is unhealthy that will make them more overweight or obese. Even though knowing this, they still choose what is wrong. Why? Why do they choose what is wrong over what is right knowing that, this is not what they want? It is because the decisions they make although appear to be that, they are taking these decisions and actually they are not. They do decide at a conscious level what to eat (the wrong things) because are overpowered by the unconscious level what to choose. That's why they choose wrong over right. They know at the conscious level it's wrong to choose for example junk food, they also decide at the conscious level to eat it, but it is because their unconscious level of their mind supports this decision, otherwise they wouldn't go for it. They think that the decision is theirs, but actually it's a decision that is taken at an unconscious level of mind that overpowers them. The unconscious level of the mind is the mind that takes care of the proper functioning of the body, like heart beating, digestion and blood flow, everything. We don't tell our body to start the heart beating, the unconscious mind does it for us and as well the unconscious mind will keep a person obese if the unconscious mind is not trained to do otherwise. As well, if we are talking about obese people, only a few of them genetically are more prone to be obese and also another few they have health problems that lead them to obesity, but now all, not the majority. The majority of people that gained weight and became obese they were not obese all their life's. Something happened that made them obese and usually what happened is not that they decided one day to eat more and day by day they become obese, no. What happened is something that hurt them psychologically, made them turned to food and became obese. From all my research on working with people who are obese or overweight, I have reached to the conclusion that obesity is more of a mind problem and if this mind problem is solved then obesity will disappear.

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Effects of electrical muscle stimulation on waist circumference in adults: A randomized controlled trial

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Electrical muscle stimulation (EMS) has been used as a training tool to improve muscular strength. In this randomized sham-controlled study, we investigated the effects of EMS on waist circumference (WC) as compared with an identical device providing transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) as control in adults with abdominal obesity. This was a randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled trial. 60 patients with abdominal obesity (men WC >90 cm and woman WC >80 cm) has received EMS or TENS, randomly five times a week for 12 weeks. Compliance was satisfactory and no changes in caloric intake or physical activities were observed in either the EMS or TENS groups over the 12-week treatment period. However, the EMS group achieved a mean 5.2±2.8 cm decrease in WC while the TENS group showed only a 2.9±3.3 cm decrease (P=0.005). 70.0% of the EMS group lost more than 4 cm of WC but that only 33.3% of the TENS group did so (P=0.008). Furthermore, fasting FFA levels were significantly higher in the EMS than in the TENS group at week 12 (P=0.006). In the EMS group, slight decreases in CT, VAT and TAF were observed at 12 weeks, but these decreases were not significant. In addition, patients' self-rated satisfaction scores with this program were significantly higher in the EMS group. In conclusion, the 12-week EMS program modestly reduced WC in abdominally obese adults without side effects. This study indicates EMS may be an effective and safe treatment for adults with abdominal obesity.

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Inhibitory effects of 4-(4-methylbenzamino) benzoate on adipocyte differentiation

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Although some anti-obesity drugs are currently available, such as orlistat, sibutramine or sertraline, several side effects have been reported. Thus, studies are being conducted on compounds with anti-obesity effects to replace these drugs. In this study, the potent suppression of adipocyte differentiation by resveratrol derivative, 4-(4-methylbenzamino) benzoate, was discovered during the search for new anti-obesity compounds. 4-(4-methylbenzamino) benzoate was observed to suppress adipocyte differentiation in 3T3-L1 cells by 96.8% at 50 μM without cytotoxicity. In addition, 4-(4-methylbenzamino) benzoate reduced the cellular expression of fatty acid synthase in a concentration-dependent manner, as well as suppressing PPAR-gamma activity, which controls fatty acid storage and glucose metabolism. Based on these results, 4-(4-methylbenzamino) benzoate shows potential as an anti-obesity material.

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Retrospective study on the efficacy of antiretroviral treatment after bariatric surgery

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Background: Effective antiretroviral treatment offers HIV patients a normal life expectancy. However, as in the general population, obesity is a recurrent problem in HIV patients, partly due to lipid disorders caused by antiretroviral therapy. Bariatric surgery may be an option for these patients when diet and exercise are not sufficient, but its safety has not been fully tested in these patients.

Method: This was a mono-centric retrospective study (Saint-Pierre Hospital, Brussels, Belgium). We compared 14 obese HIV affected women (G1) after bariatric surgery, with 45 obese women HIV (G2). A primary outcome was cd4, cd8, HIV viral load and secondary factors were lipid metabolism, phosphor-calcic metabolism and renal function.

Results: Patients in Group-1 (G1) had an average age of 46.07 years and a BMI of 44.11 kg/m2. After performing sets of paired comparisons, testing differences before and after surgery by means of paired T-tests and paired Wilcoxon signed rank tests, we observed stability in count cd4, cd8 and HIV viral load, with cd4-before 762±380, after 648±399 with p-value 0.33; cd8-before 737±466, after 828±306 with p-value 0.47 and HIV viral load was 0 before and after surgery, whereas phosphor-calcic metabolism, renal function and lipid metabolism were stable. We have compared (G1) to (G2)-propensity score was performed; we applied a Bonferroni correction for multiple comparison. No differences were found between cd4 count, cd8 count and viral load before and after surgery; count cd4: 762±380 (G1), 648±399 (G2) with p-value 0.33; cd8: 737±466 (G1), 828±306 (G2) with p=0.47; HIV viral load 0 (G1), 5.79±42 (G2) with p=0.21. Secondary outcome was, no differences were observed in calcium: 2.24 moles/L±0.12 (G1) vs. 2.28±0.12 (G2), p=0.28; phosphorus: 1.09 moles/l±0.15(G1) vs. 1.16±0.13(G2), p=0.133; cholesterol T: 186.43 mg±42.24 (G1) vs. 166.92±19.47 (G), p=0.078; triglyceride: 95 mg/L±47 (G1) vs. 124±28 (G2), p=0.009. Fg is the only variable significantly differing in the two groups under study, with a higher level of Fg observed the with surgery' group (means=93.79, SD=12.77), compared to the no-surgery group (means=81.36, SD=12.30, adj. P<0.001).

Conclusions: Bariatric surgery can be a safe option for the treatment of obesity in obese HIV patients-stability in CD4, CD8 counts and in viral load in HIV affected patients was noted, as well as improvement in glomerular filtration. We found no consequences on phosphor-calcic and lipid metabolism.

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Effects of whole soymilk on metabolic disorders and digestive effeciency in high-fat diet-induced obese mice

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Obesity has been increasing with severe complications such as hyperglycemia, hypertension, and dyslipidemia. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of whole soymik and nano particle-whole soymilk on metabolic disorders and digestive efficiency in high-fat diet (HFD)-fed mice. Mice (C57BL/6J, n=70) were randomly assigned to six groups, A: normal diet based on AIN-93G, B: HFD (45% kcal % fat), C: HFD containing 10% whole soymilk powder, D: HFD containing10% whole cow milk powder, E: HFD containing 1% whole soymilk powder, F: HFD containing 1% nano particle-whole soymilk for 8 weeks. Intake of whole soymilk (Group C) did not change body weight and fat mass compared with those of HFD-diet mice, however, significntly lowered blood pressure than that of HFD-fed mice. On the other hand, we found that mice-fed nano particle-whole soymilk (Group F) had higher body weight and fat mass than those of HFD-fed groups. These results suggest intake of whole soymilk could be helpful for the regulation of obesity and its related metabolic disorders.

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