Conclusions: Patients with high preoperative weight, advancing age, and female sex are under higher risk of MM loss reaching 1/3rd of TBF loss. Careful nutritional counseling to ensure adequate protein intake and increased physical activity should be provided to maintain muscle mass and improve muscle strength.

A514

HEPATIC PROFILE AND WEIGHT LOSS AFTER GASTROPLASTY - 0 AND 6 MONTHS OF MONITORING

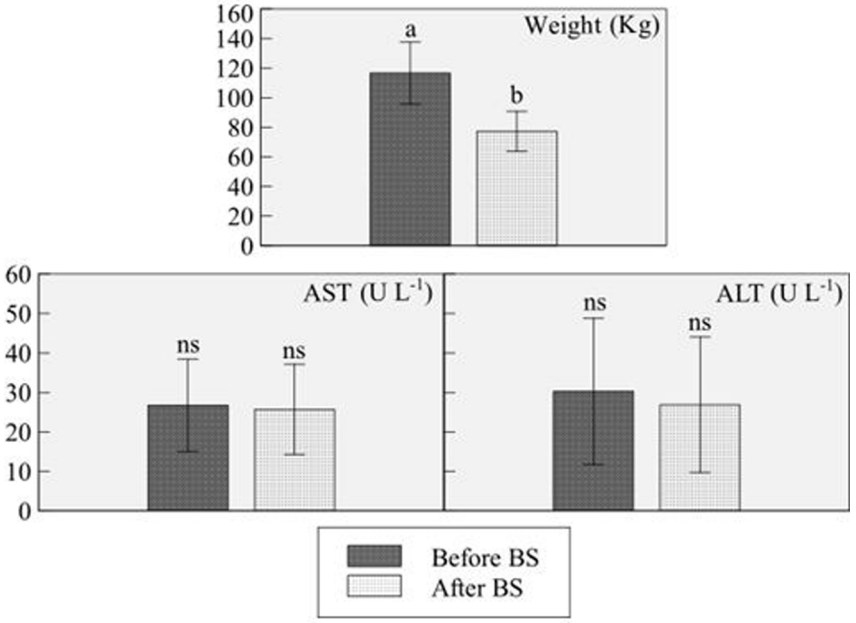
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Background: Obesity is a risk factor for the incidence of various diseases, such as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. The objective of this study was to analyze the repercussions of BS on weight loss and on the hepatic profile of super-obese individuals at two different moments: preoperative and 6 months after BS. The study is characterized by a longitudinal study design with patients submitted to BS.

Methods: The sample consisted of 120 patients, 60% female, and 40% male, with a mean age of 41 years (+ 11.30), in which the weight and serum levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). Statistical analysis was performed by software R, using the Tukey test at 5% significance.

Results: In the preoperative evaluation, the mean weight of the patients was 116.55 kg (+ 20.91 Kg) and in the 6 months after BS was 77.32 kg (+ 13.43). Regarding the hepatic profile, there was no significant difference between the evaluated periods, and for ALT and AST, the mean values in the preoperative period were 30.27 U $^{L-1}$ (+18.57 U L^{-1}) and 26.74 (+ 11.64 U L^{-1}), and after the BS was 26.88 U L^{-1} (+17.12 U L^{-1}) and 25.7 U L^{-1} (11, 46 U L^{-1}), respectively.

Conclusions: It can be observed that BS was efficient in weight reduction, however, it can not yet be said that this time or even this reduction in the patients' weight was enough to control liver changes.



A515

LOSS OF WEIGHT, GLUCOSE AND HEMOGLOBIN GLYCED IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS II - 6 MONTHS AFTER GASTROPLASTY

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Background: Obesity is a public health problem that has been increasing the number of bariatric surgeries (BS). Glycemic indicators such as glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and glucose may be affected by BS and are associated with the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus II. This study aims to analyze the repercussions of BS on weight and biochemical profile of patients in two periods: preoperative and 6 months after BS.

Methods: The weight loss and HbA1c and glucose contents were extracted from a database of patients submitted to BS. The sample consisted of 120 patients (60% women and 40% men) with a mean