Abstract

Endocrinol Nutr. 2015 Nov;62(9):458-64. doi: 10.1016/j.endonu.2015.05.010. Epub 2015 Aug 20.

Different adipose tissue depots: Metabolic implications and effects of surgical removal.

[Article in English, Spanish]

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Abstract

Increased adiposity has been associated to worse metabolic profile, cardiovascular disease, and mortality. There are two main adipose tissue depots in the body, subcutaneous and visceral adipose tissue, which differ in anatomical location. A large body of evidence has shown the metabolic activity of adipose tissue; lipectomy and/or liposuction therefore appear to be alternatives for improving metabolic profile through rapid loss of adipose tissue. However, surgical removal of adipose tissue may be detrimental for metabolism, because subcutaneous adipose tissue has not been associated to metabolic disorders such as insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes mellitus. In addition, animal studies have shown a compensatory growth of adipose tissue in response to lipectomy. This review summarizes the implications of obesity-induced metabolic dysfunction, its relationship with the different adipose tissue depots, and the effects of lipectomy on cardiometabolic risk factors.

KEYWORDS: Adipose tissue; Lipectomy; Lipectomía; Metabolism; Metabolismo; Obesidad; Obesity; Tejido adiposo

PMID: 26300495 [PubMed - in process]

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