**OBESITY, INFLAMMATORY ADIPOKINES AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the correlation between changes of pro inflammatory and inflammatory adipokines, visfatin and also vaspin, after weight loss in morbidly obese subjects.

Background: Obesity and cardiovascular disease (CVD) are closely related to each other. Adipokines, which are secreted from adipocytes, have crucial roles in inflammation and also the pathophysiology of CVD. Visfatin and vaspin are novel adipokines which increase in obesity. Contrary to many studies indicating the association of visfatin and CVD, the evidence for vaspin is still obscure.

Methods: 40 severely obese patients were studied prior to and 6 weeks after bariatric surgery aged 37±9.1yr. Body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), vaspin, and visfatin were measured. T-test and Pearson's correlation were used to evaluate the relationship between variables.

Results: Patients lost 12.6±4.49% of their initial body weight. Although, visfatin levels (5.2±3.4 to 3.46±3.8ng/ ml), Vaspin levels (0.35±0.2 to 0.23±0.16ng/ ml), BMI and WC (124.9±15.8 to 113.2±14.7) decreased significantly, we could not find any association between the changes of these adipokines before and after weight loss.

Conclusion: Weight reduction 6 weeks after bariatric surgery was associated with significant modulation of inflammatory and pro inflammatory adipokine, visfatin and also vaspin, however we could not find any significant correlation between these novel markers. Further studies need to be done to explore these correlations.