

Does segmental body composition differ in women with Prader-Willi syndrome compared to women with essential obesity?

G. Bedogni, G. Grugni, G. Tringali, N. Marazzi, A. Sartorio

Journal of Endocrinological Investigation 38: 957-961, 2015.

Background: Subjects with Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS) have a higher fat mass and a lower fat-free mass compared to subjects with essential obesity. However, few data are presently available on the segmental body composition (BC) of PWS subjects.

Aim: To evaluate whether women with PWS and women with essential obesity, matched for age and percent body fat, differ in segmental fat distribution and surrogate markers of cardiometabolic disease (CMD).

Subjects and methods: 35 women with PWS and 50 women with essential obesity were matched for age and percent body fat using coarsened exact matching. BC was measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. Oral glucose tolerance testing and measurements of cholesterol, triglycerides, C-reactive protein, and blood pressure were performed. Comparisons between PWS and obese women were performed using generalized linear models.

Results: Trunk fat was lower in PWS than in obese women on both absolute [-7.3 (95 % confidence interval -9.4 to -5.2) kg] and relative [-4.1 (-6.9 to -1.4) % of body fat] grounds. PWS and obese women had similar surrogate markers of CMD, with the exception of HDL-cholesterol, which was higher in PWS women.

Conclusion: Trunk fat is lower in obese women with PWS than in those with essential obesity. Surrogate markers of CMD are, however, mostly similar in the two groups.

Se desidera avere la fotocopia di questo lavoro, per esclusivo uso personale, può fare richiesta per mail a: info@cresceresani.it indicando il titolo, gli autori, la rivista e il proprio recapito lavorativo (nome, cognome, indirizzo, CAP, città).