

Gastric banding as effective as metformin in slowing progression of prediabetes, type 2 diabetes

3 October 2018

People with prediabetes or new-onset type 2 diabetes who had gastric banding, a type of bariatric surgery for weight loss, had similar stabilization of their disease to those who took metformin alone, according to a study supported by the National Institutes of Health. These findings were published on October 3 in *Diabetes Care*, coinciding with a presentation during the European Association for the Study of Diabetes Annual Meeting in Berlin.

The Beta Cell Restoration through Fat Mitigation study, or BetaFat, enrolled 88 participants with mild to moderate obesity and either prediabetes or new-onset type 2 diabetes. Half of the participants were randomly assigned to receive a gastric banding procedure, involving placement of a band around the upper part of the stomach to slow digestion. The other participants received the drug metformin, the most common first-line medication for people with prediabetes and early type 2 diabetes. The BetaFat study was conducted at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, in collaboration with Kaiser Permanente Southern California (NCT01763346).

After two years, people in the [gastric banding](#) group lost significantly more weight, an average of 23 pounds, compared to four pounds in the metformin group. The two treatment groups ended up with similar improvements in insulin sensitivity and relatively stable function of insulin-producing cells, with small improvements in [blood glucose levels](#).

These results are part of the Restoring Insulin Secretion (RISE) study, a set of three clinical trials designed to find ways to reverse or slow the loss of insulin production and release in people at risk for type 2 [diabetes](#) or recently diagnosed with the disease so that they can stay healthier longer.

While BetaFat compared results from surgical [weight loss](#) to medication, the two other RISE trials examine the effects of a variety of medications in youth and adults.

More information: Anny H. Xiang et al. Impact of Gastric Banding Versus Metformin on β -Cell Function in Adults With Impaired Glucose Tolerance or Mild Type 2 Diabetes, *Diabetes Care* (2018). [DOI: 10.2337/dc18-1662](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc18-1662)

Provided by National Institutes of Health

APA citation: Gastric banding as effective as metformin in slowing progression of prediabetes, type 2 diabetes (2018, October 3) retrieved 17 June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-10-gastric-banding-effective-metformin-prediabetes.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.