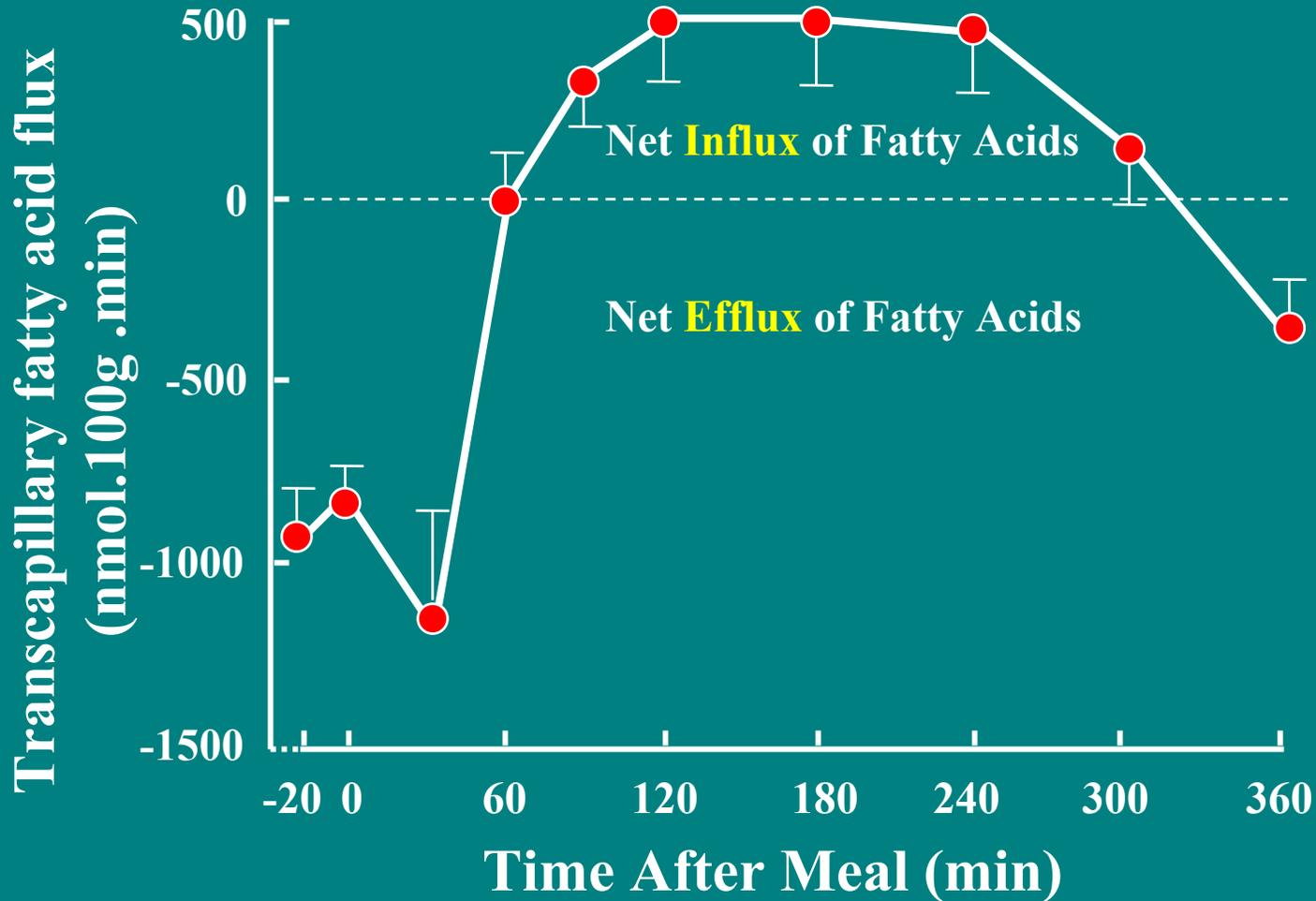


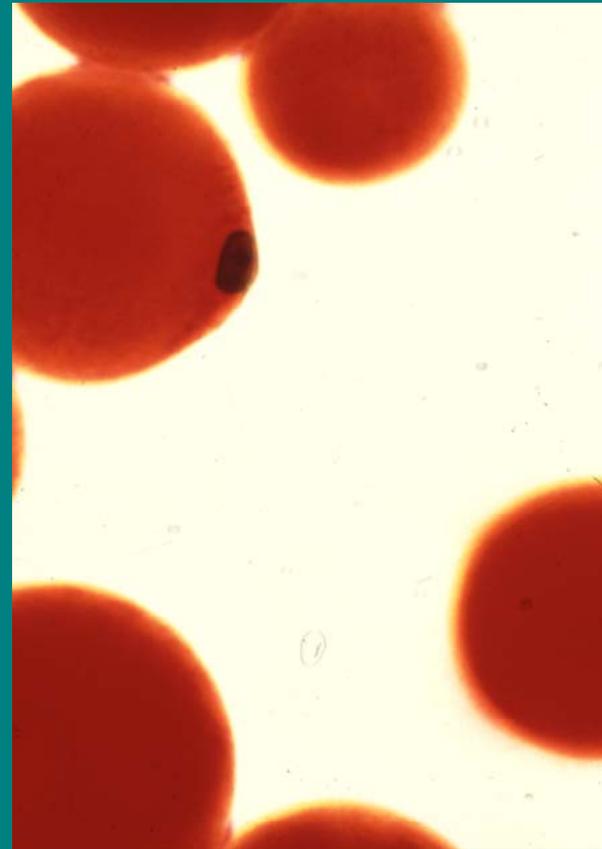
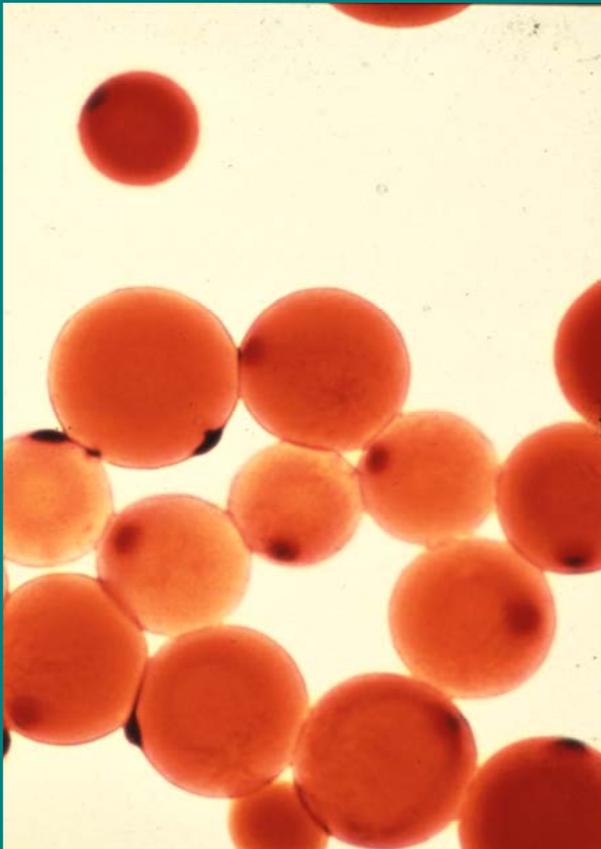
Adipose Tissue: Location and Metabolism



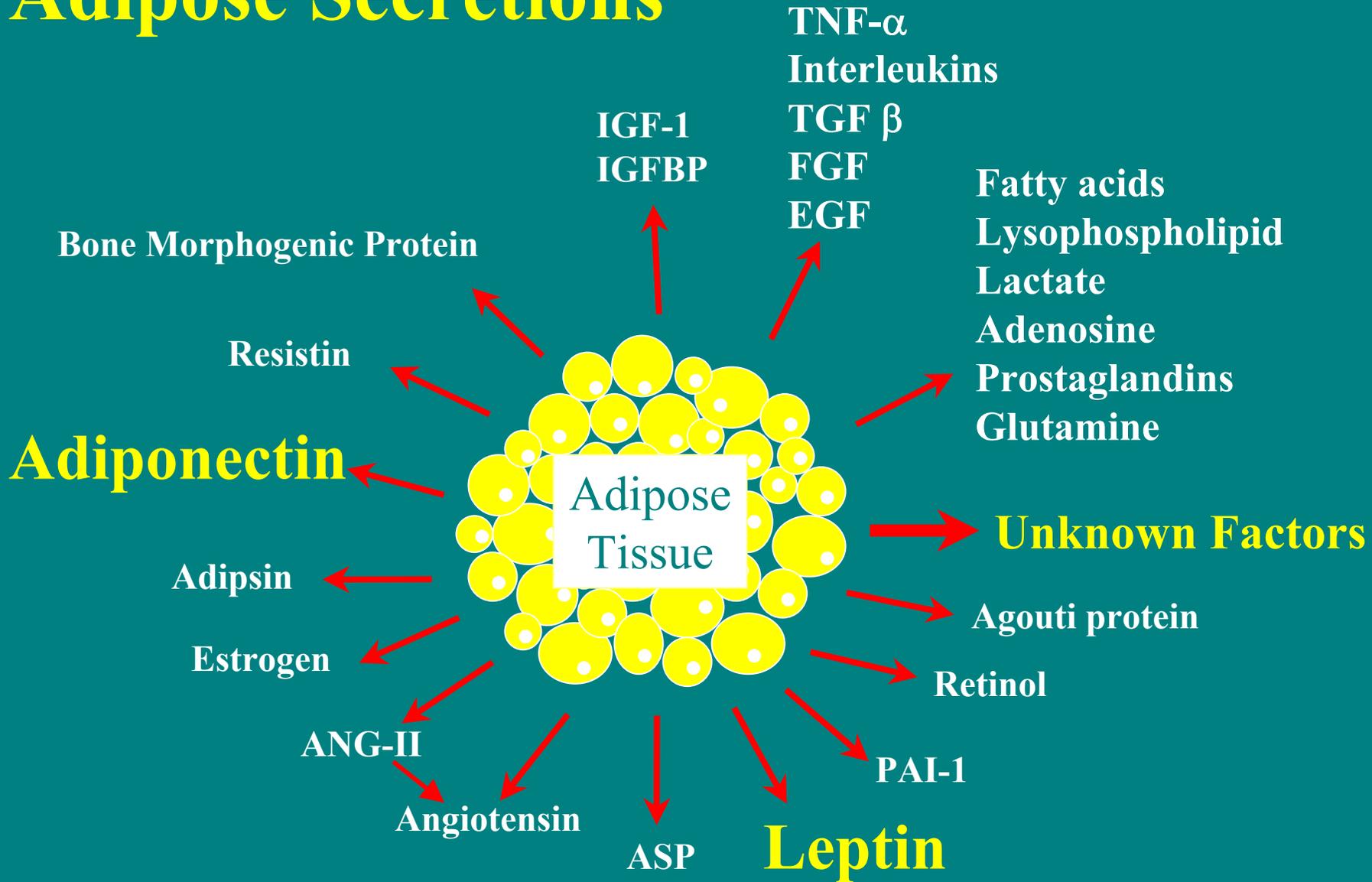
Net transcapillary flux of fatty acids in adipose tissue in the postabsorptive and postprandial states

– from Frayn, Diabetologia 2002

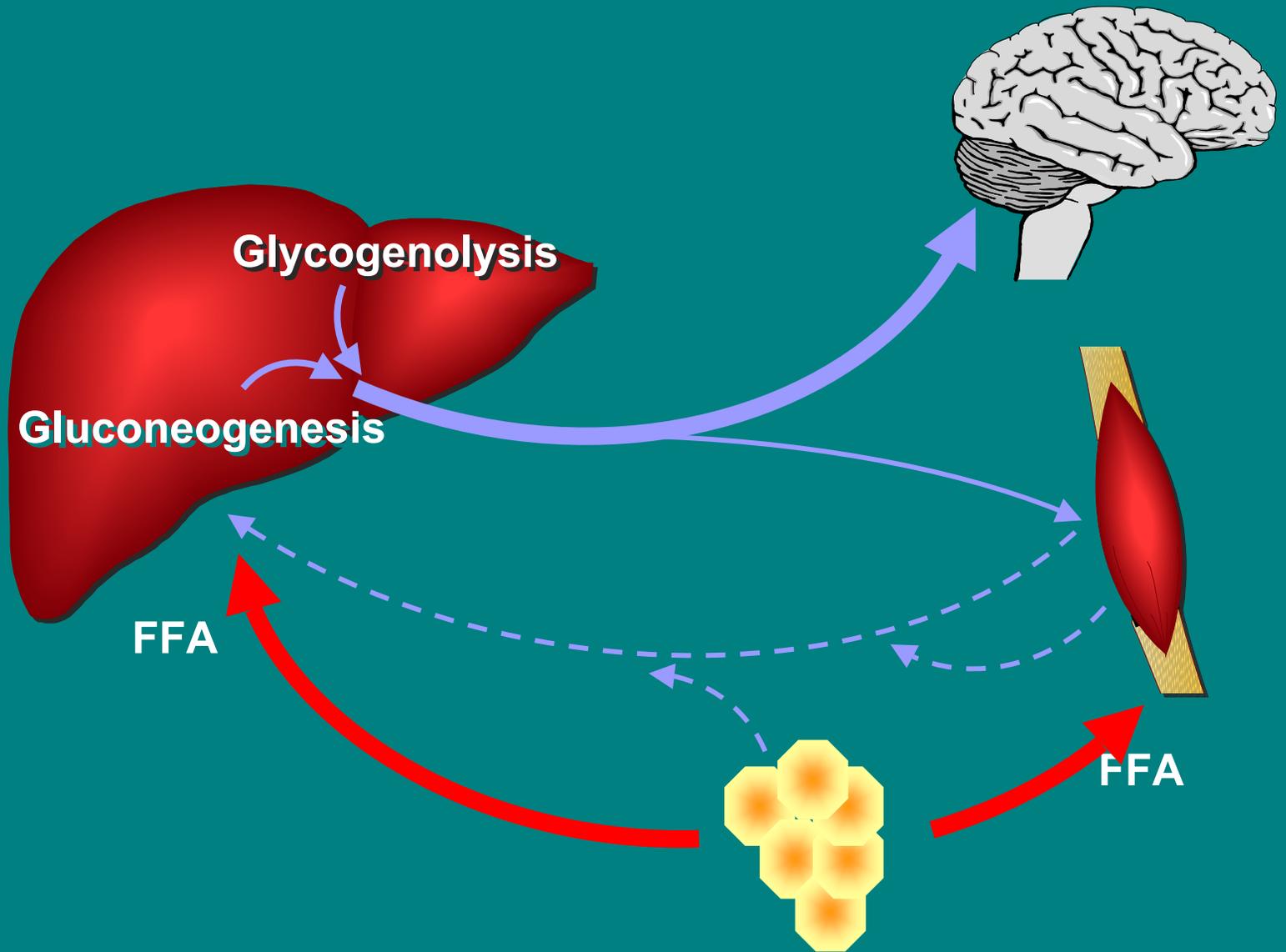
Adipocyte Size



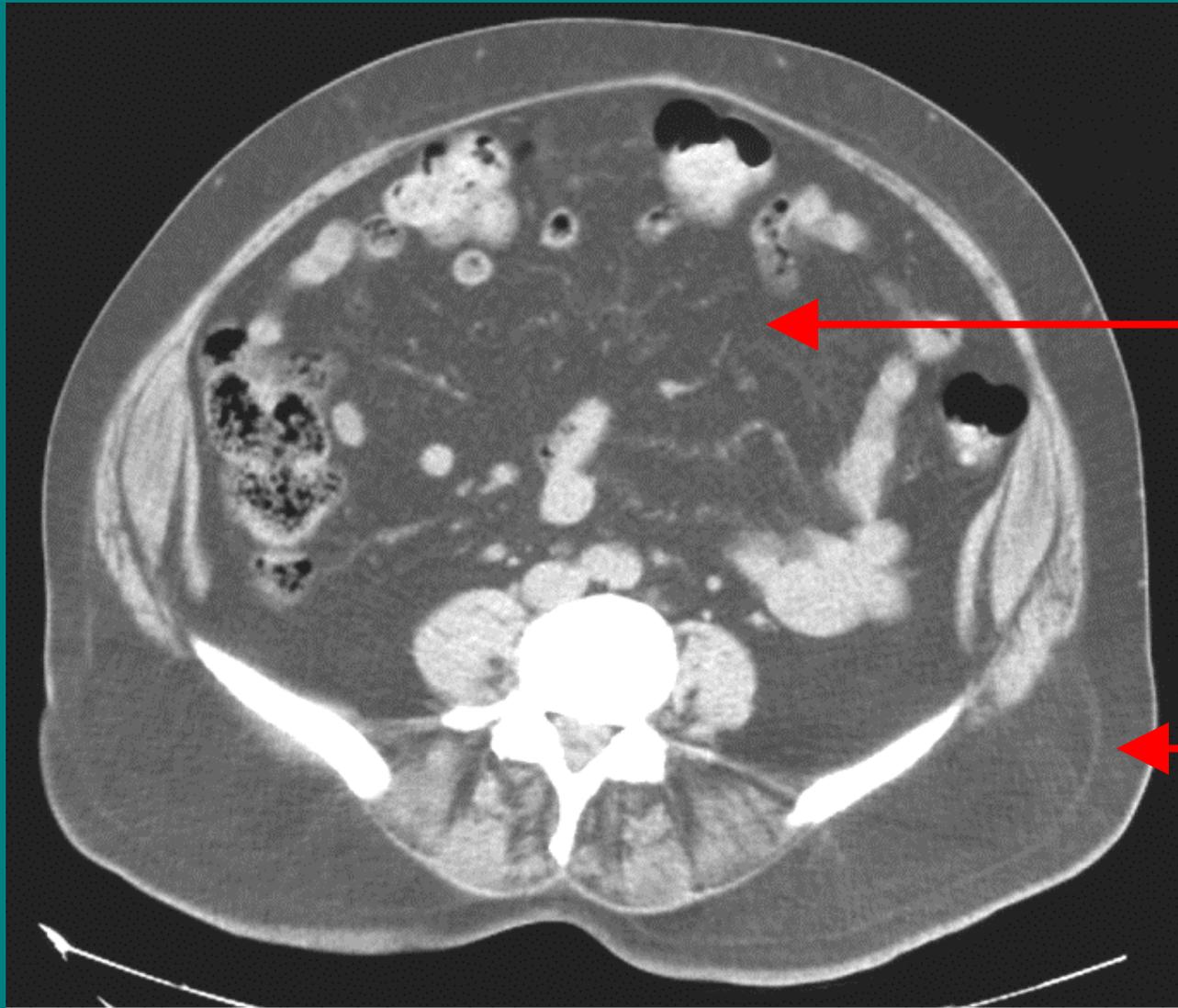
Adipose Secretions



FFA flux in the Fasting State



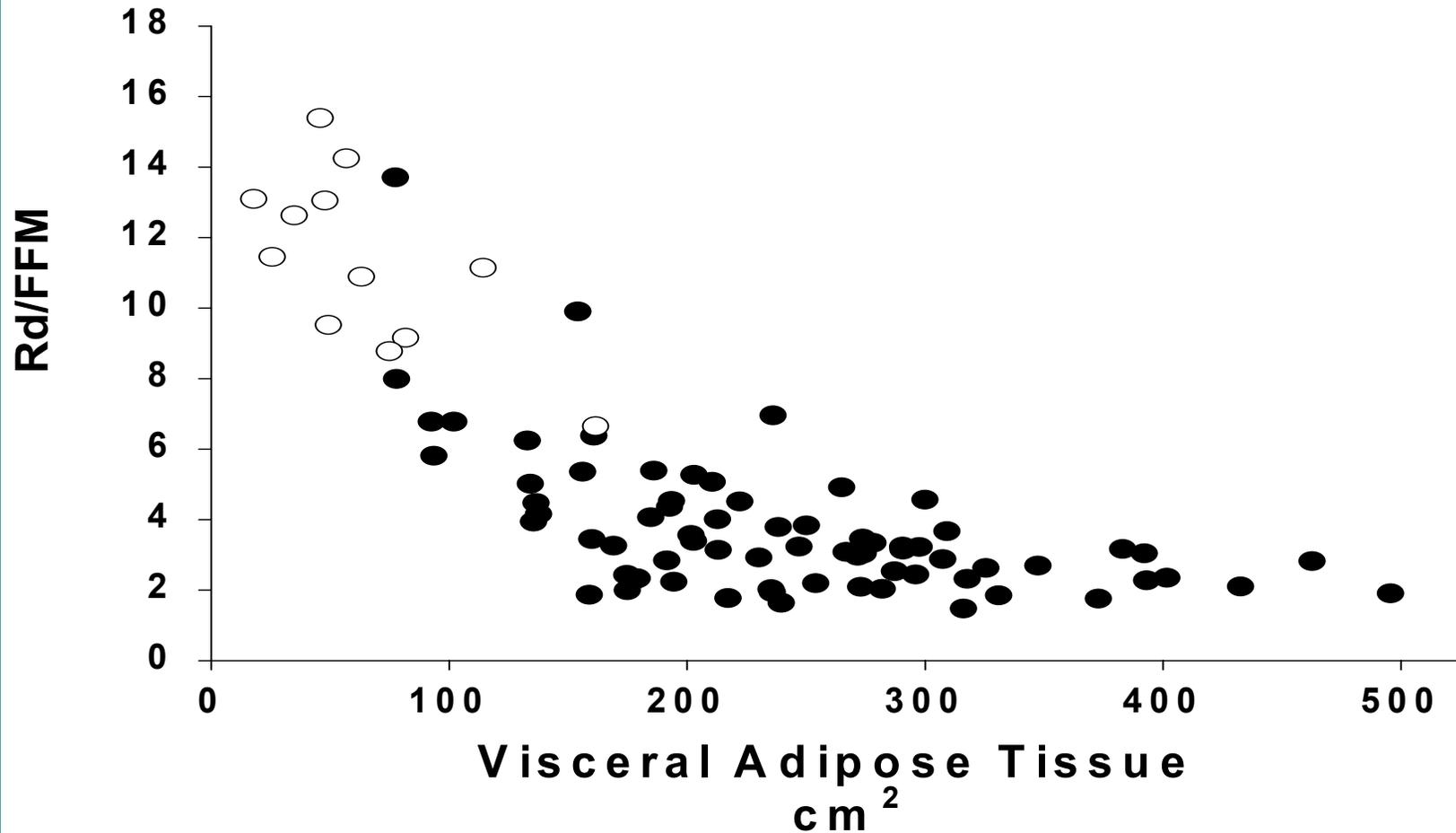
Abdominal CT



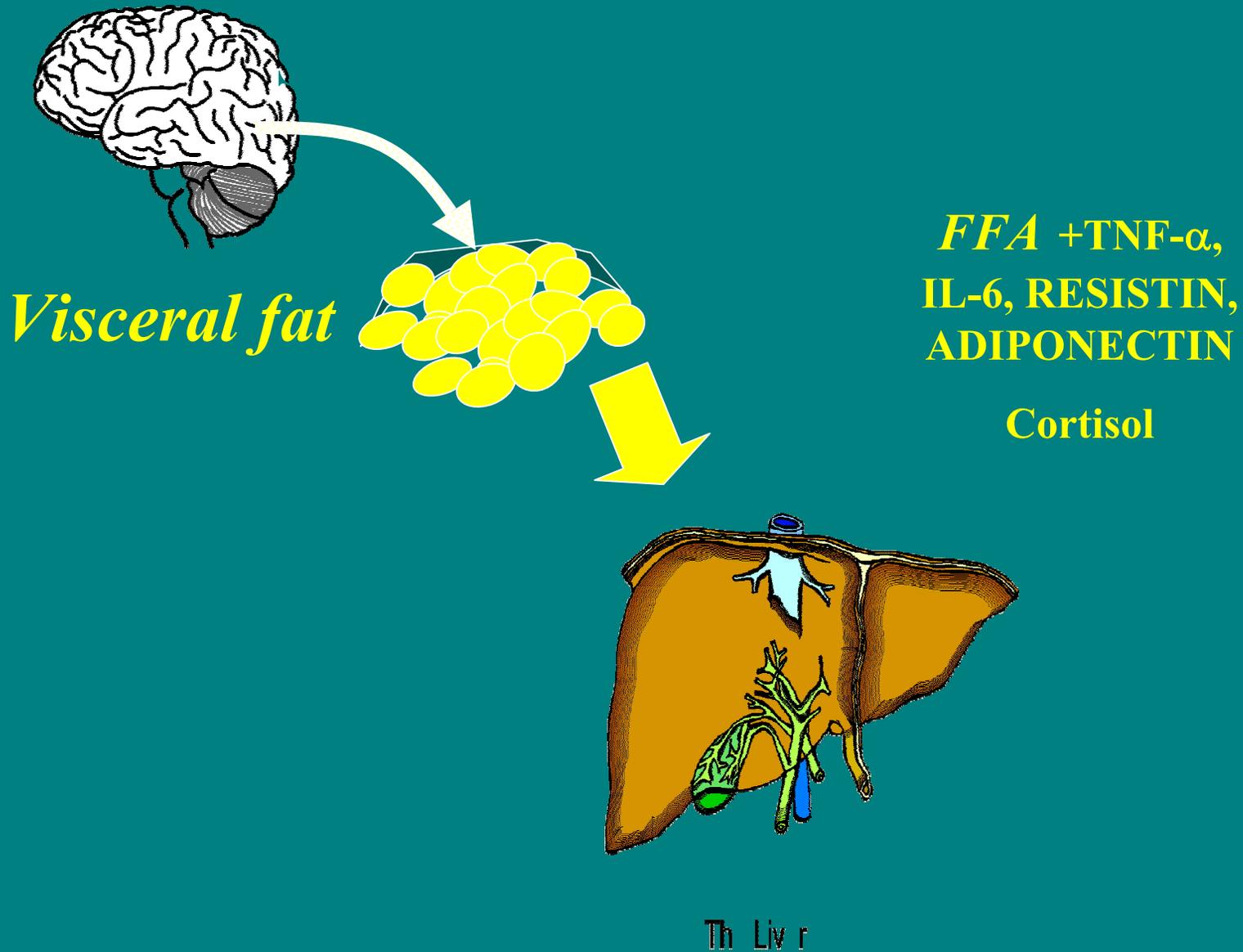
Visceral
Adipose Tissue

Subcutaneous
Adipose Tissue

Relation of VAT to IR



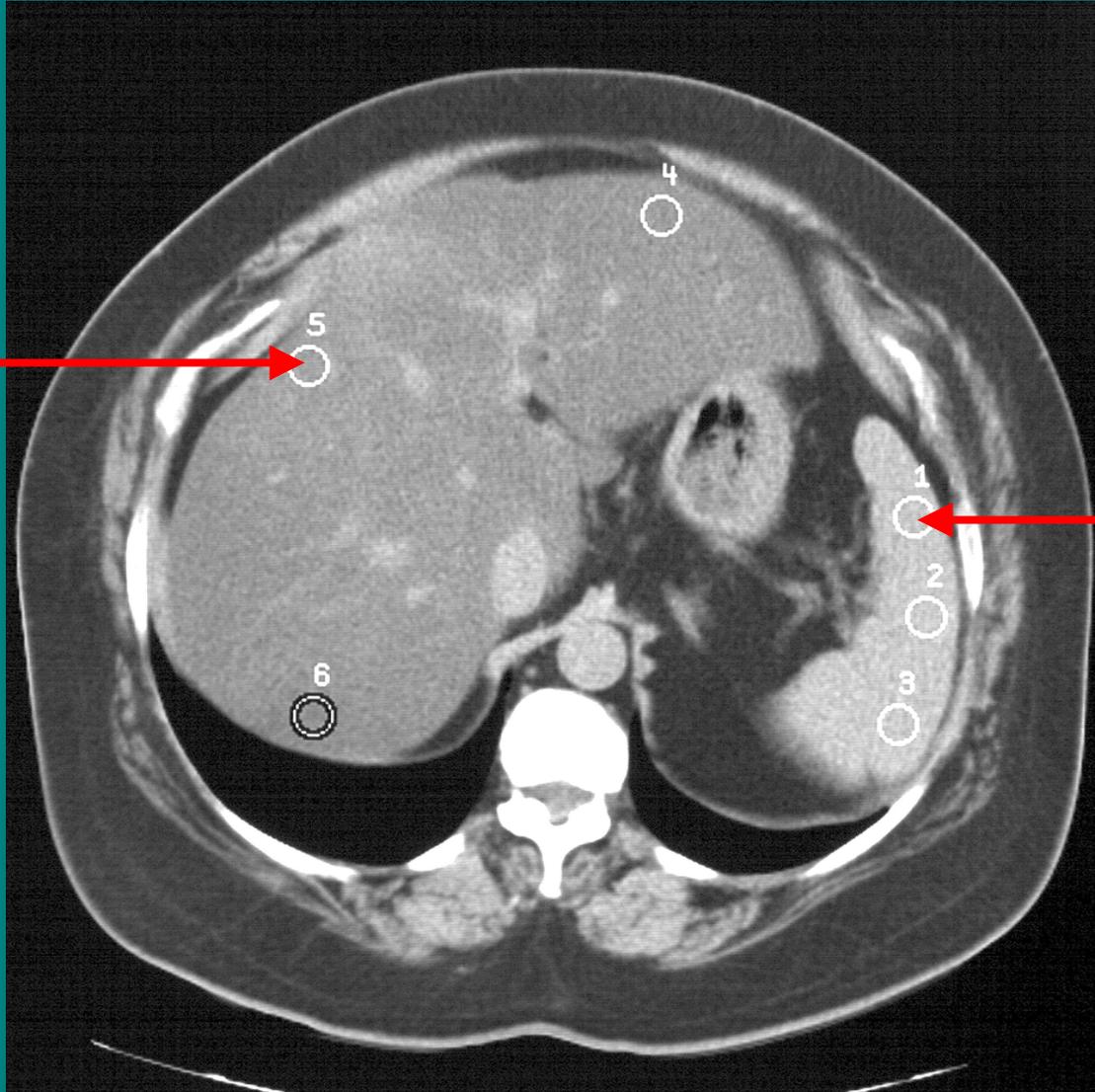
Visceral-Hepatic Axis



Liver and Spleen CT with Regions of Interest (ROI)

$L/S \text{ Ratio} = \text{mean Hounsfield Unit (HU) of Liver ROI} \div \text{mean HU of Spleen ROI}$

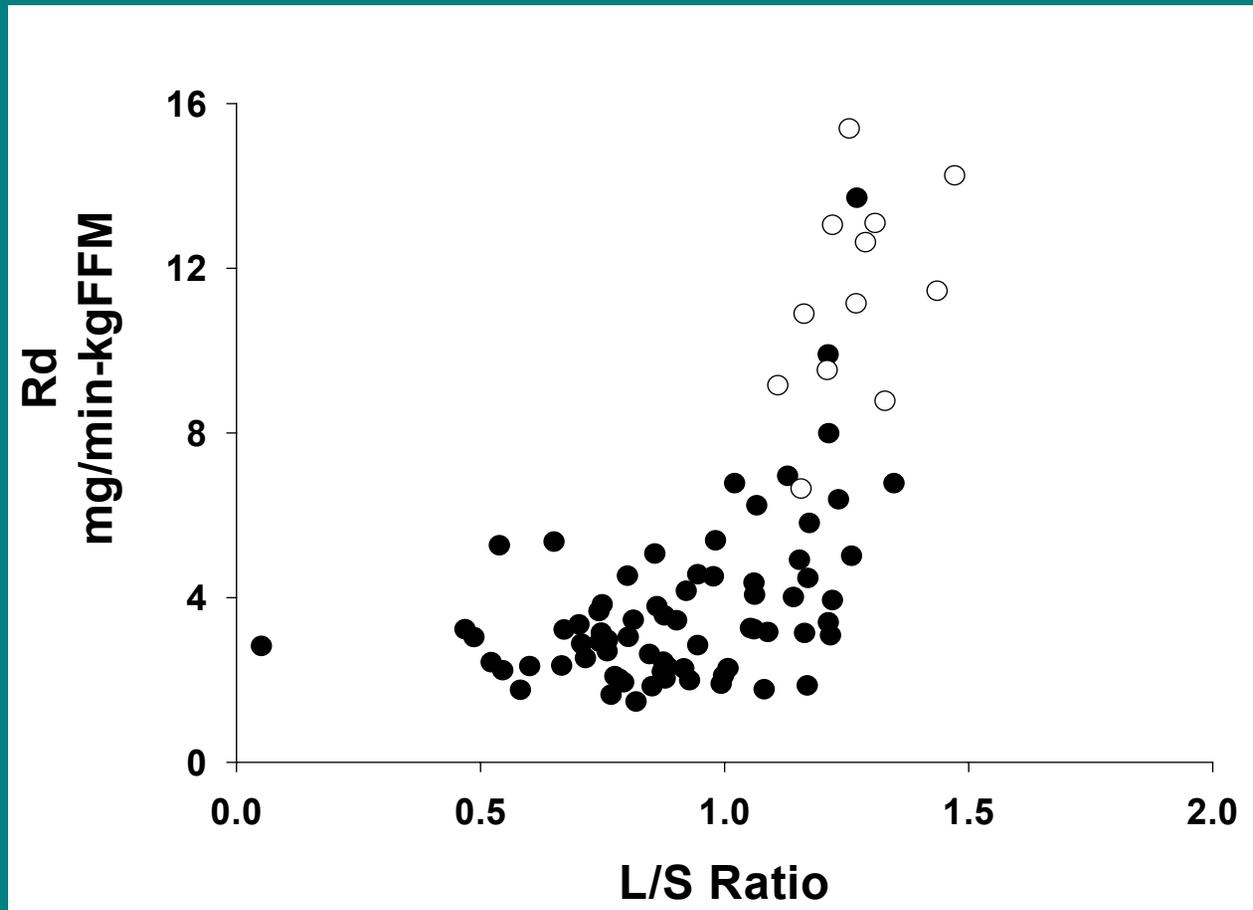
Liver ROI
4 = 9.8 HU
5 = 0.5 HU
6 = -2.4 HU



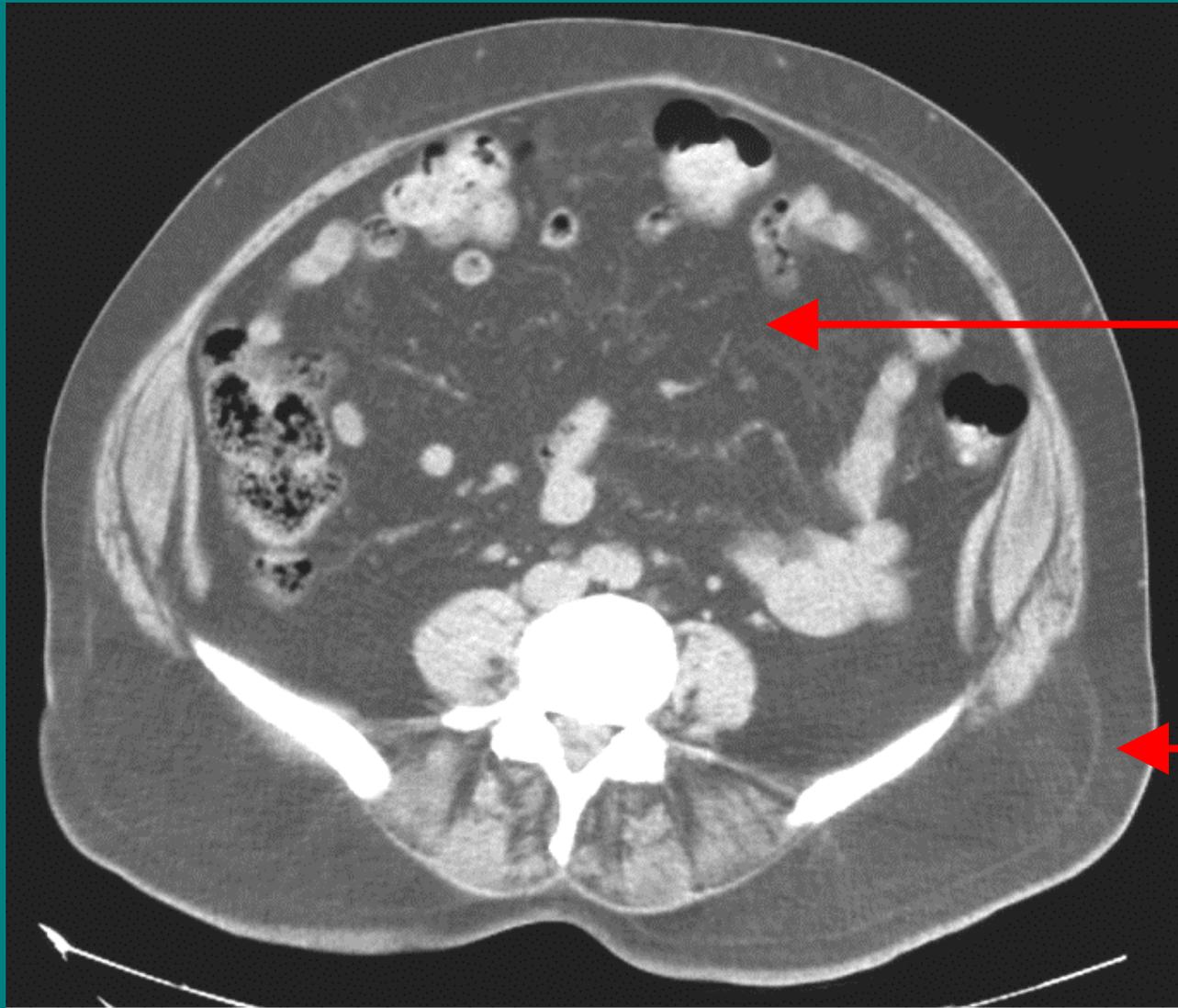
Spleen ROI
1 = 53.1 HU
2 = 52.6 HU
3 = 52.7 HU

L/S Ratio = 0.05
indicating
severe fatty
liver infiltration

Relation of Fatty Liver and IR



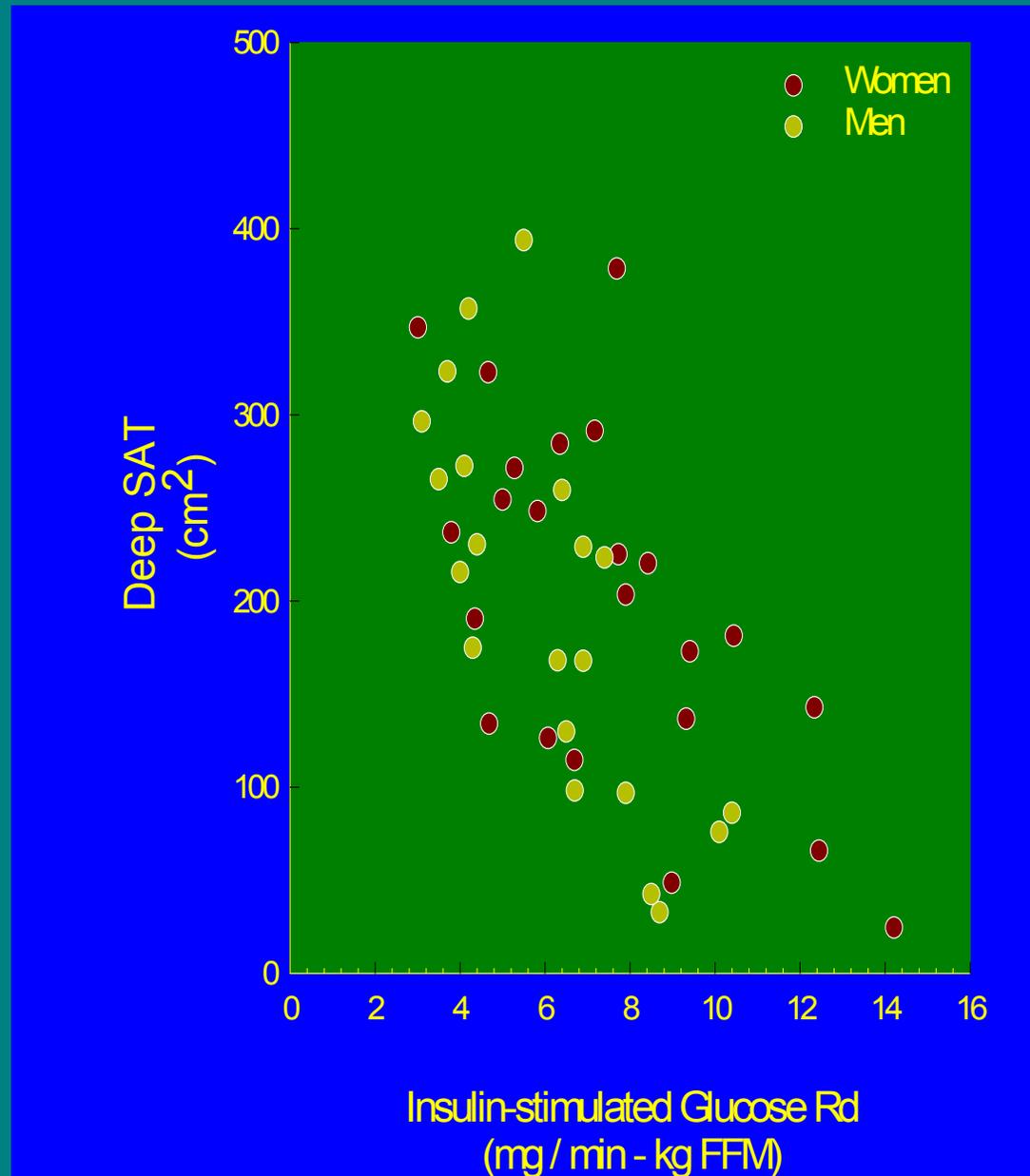
Abdominal CT



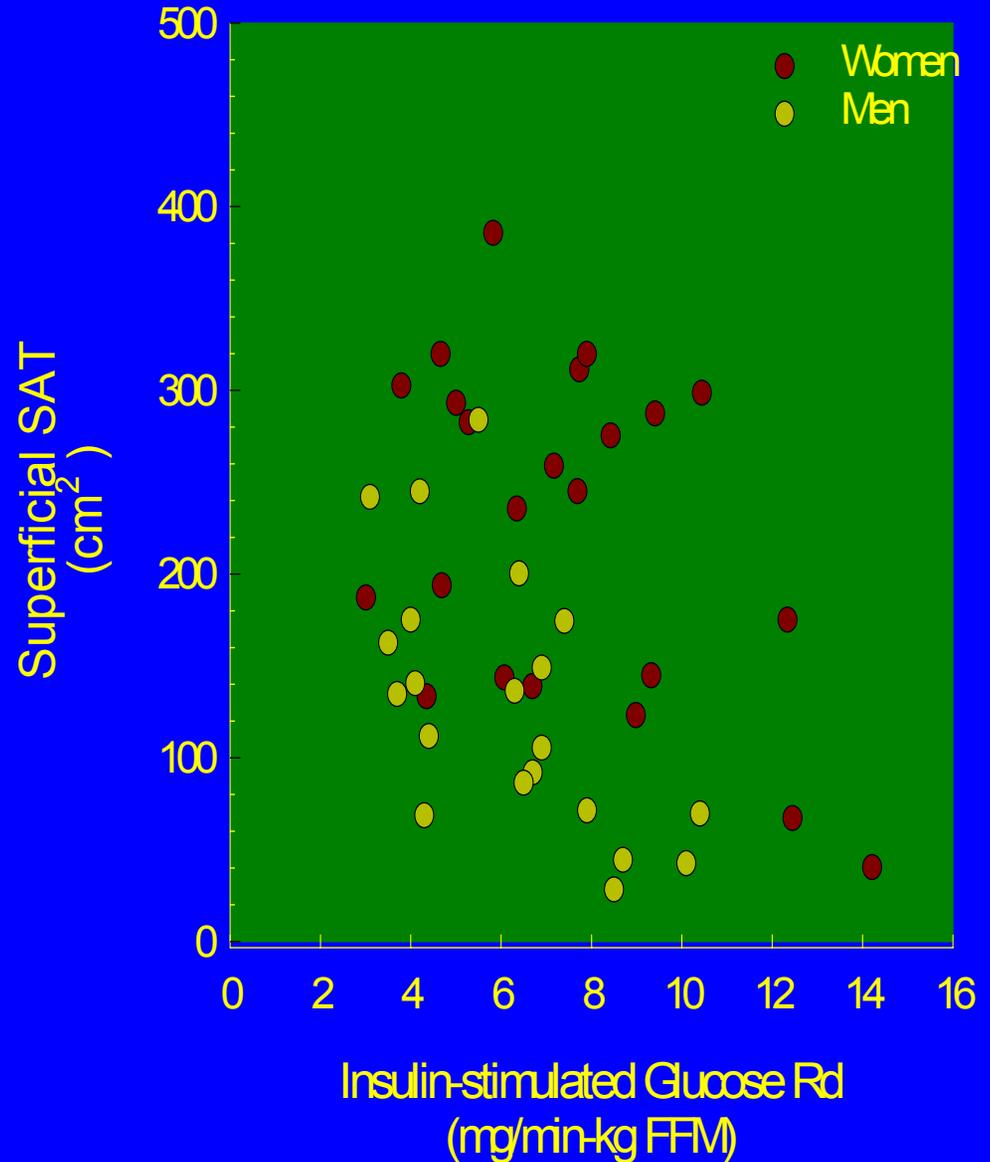
Visceral
Adipose Tissue

Subcutaneous
Adipose Tissue

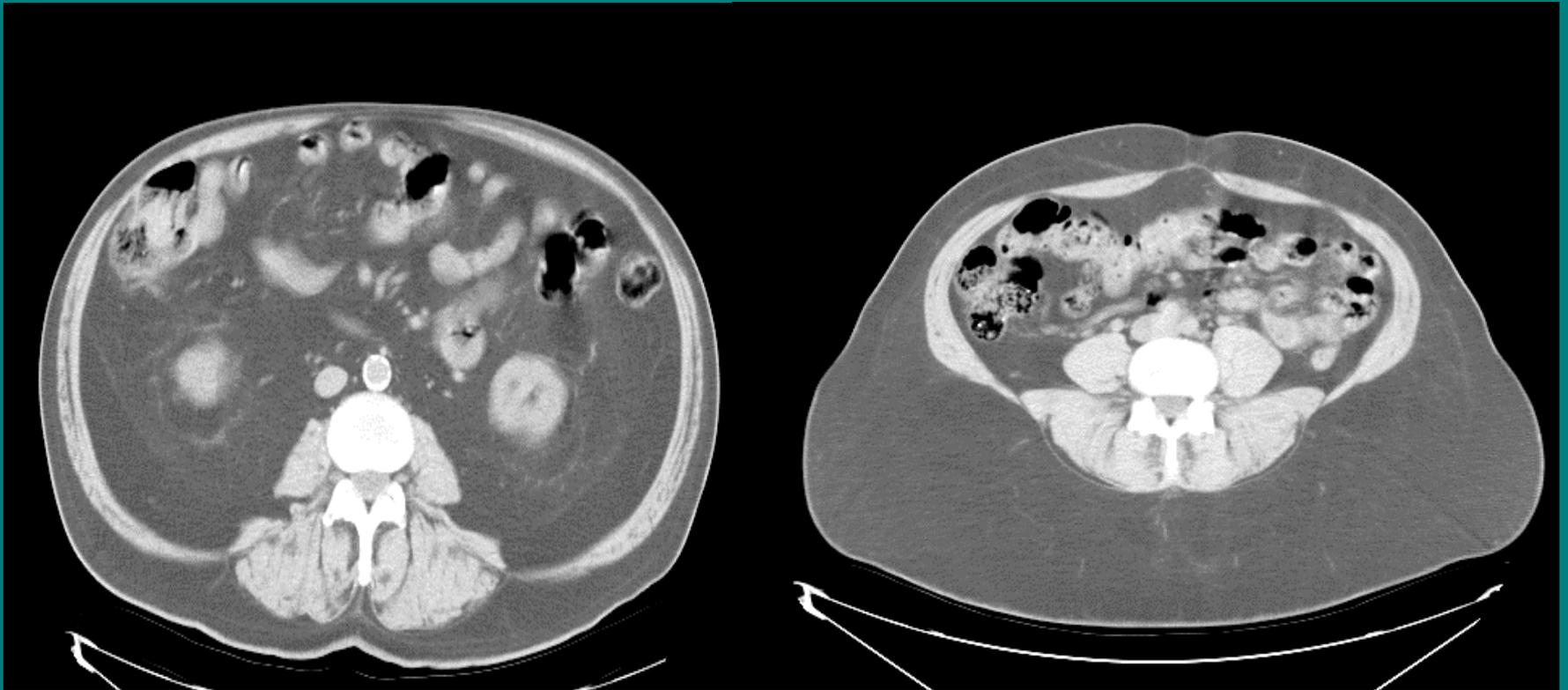
- Deep SAT vs Insulin Sensitivity
- $r = -0.64$;
 $p < 0.01$
- No effect of gender



- Superficial SAT versus Insulin Sensitivity
- $r = -0.29$; ns
- Was significant in men



Visceral Adipose Tissue



VAT= 75.7%
Total Fat = 738.53 cm²

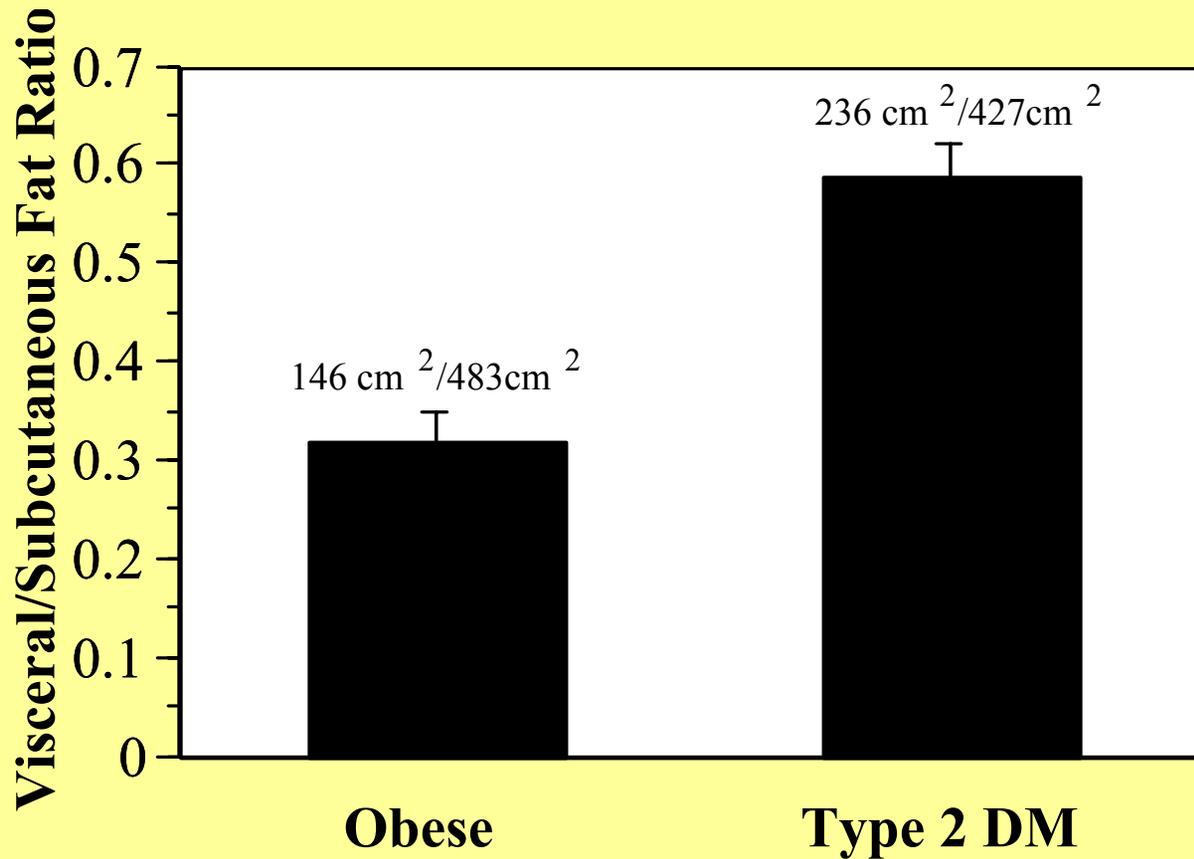
VAT= 20.5%
Total Fat = 728.46 cm²

SAT / VAT in IGT in youth.

Weiss et al, Lancet, 2003

- Evaluated IR and IGT in obese teenagers.
- Those with IGT had \uparrow VAT (70 vs 50 cm²), and had \downarrow SAT (480 vs 620 cm²).
- VAT / SAT : 0.07 vs. 0.16

Ratio of VAT to SAT in Type 2 DM



Women in Health ABC

	NGT	IGT	DM
Muscle attenuation (HU)	34.7 ± 6.5	33.7 ± 7.2	33.0 ± 7.2†
Mid-thigh fat (cm ²)			
Subcutaneous	104.0 ± 44.6	110.6 ± 52.1	107.7 ± 45.2
Abdominal fat (cm ²)			
Visceral	116.1 ± 54	140.8 ± 60.3*	162.2 ± 65.5†‡
Subcutaneous	322.4 ± 120.4	345.6 ± 135.4*	370.0 ± 127†

Sequential Model of Weight Gain and Insulin Resistance

