

had incomplete elementary school ($n = 23$, 39%), did not work ($n = 31$, 52.5%), and were in socioeconomic class C1 ($n = 24$, 40.7%). BMI before BS was 49.70 ± 1.25 kg/m² (mean \pm S.D.). The last available BMI after surgery (assessed within 30 days from the assessments) was 33.60 ± 7.31 kg/m². The mean postoperative follow-up time at assessment was 47.76 ± 3.04 months. Most participants were above the cutoff points for binge eating disorder ($n = 54$, 91.5%) and impulsivity ($n = 45$, 76.3%). The overall sample showed food AB (16.30 ± 7.09) when food stimuli were exposed during 2000 msec, suggesting a conscious attention towards food stimuli ($t(58) = 2.303$, $p = .025$, $d = 0.29$). SO and non-SO were compared using post-operative time as a covariate. Food AB was significantly higher in SO (24.06 , SEM 8.55) than in non-SO (-12.98 , SEM 8.11) when food stimuli were exhibited during 500 msec, indicating a pre-conscious attention to food stimuli in SO ($F(2, 106) = 5.124$, $p = .008$, $\eta^2_{\text{partial}} = .083$). At 500 msec, AB value was significantly different from 0 only in SO ($t = 2.763$, $p = .010$, $d = 0.53$, $n = 27$), indicating an AB to food stimuli when attention orientation was less possible. Overall, the food AB observed in the whole sample indicates that all patients show a conscious attention toward food stimuli after BS, which may influence weight maintenance. Notwithstanding, the result was different when SO and non-SO were compared considering the post-operative time. The longer the time elapsed since surgery, the higher the food AB at 500 msec in SO. Given that SO patients have a higher risk of weight regain, these data suggest that a non-conscious AB after bariatric surgery may be one of the inductors of food ingestion, thus predisposing to weight regain.

Diabetes Mellitus and Glucose Metabolism

PREGNANCY, LIPIDS, AND CV RISK — IMPACT OF DIABETES ACROSS THE SPECTRUM

Sex and Ethnic Differences in Advanced Lipoprotein Profiles in South Asians, African-Americans, and Caucasians

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Background: African-Americans (AA) and South Asians (SA) are known to have higher risk for T2D and cardiovascular disease (CVD) compared to Caucasians (CA). Advanced analysis of lipoprotein particles with nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy can offer insights into CVD risk and lipid metabolism beyond a standard lipid panel. Insulin resistance (IR) is known to be associated with atherogenic lipoprotein profile.

Objective: To characterize the lipoprotein profile in AA, CA, and SA men and women.

Design: A cross-sectional study of 182 healthy, non-diabetic SA, AA and CA patients was conducted at NIH. Subjects underwent an intravenous glucose tolerance test from which insulin sensitivity (Si) was derived using the Minimal Model. Lipoprotein profiles were measured by NMR with the LP4 deconvolution algorithm, which reports

triglyceride-rich lipoprotein particles (TRLPs), high-density lipoprotein particles (HDLs), and low-density lipoprotein particles (LDLs). For group comparisons, Si was adjusted for age and fat free mass. Lipoprotein parameters were adjusted for age and body fat %.

Results: Fifty-nine non-diabetic SA (33 males, 26 females), 49 AA (26 males, 23 females), and 74 CA (29 males, 45 females) were included in the study. Ethnic differences in Si were observed in men ($p = 0.002$) but not in women ($p = 0.43$). SA men had a significantly lower Si than both AA and CA men ($p = 0.02$). TG concentrations and TRL particle number were significantly higher in CA men and women when compared with AA. TRLP size was not different between the ethnic groups in either sex. LDL particle number and ApoB concentration was significantly higher in SA men and women compared to AA and CA. There were no ethnic or sex differences in LDL size. HDL concentration, HDL particle number, and ApoA-I levels were not different between the groups in both sexes. However, in SA, large HDL particle number and HDL particle size was significantly lower than CA. Cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) activity was significantly higher in SA men, but not women, when compared with AA and CA. Ethnic differences in LDLP and L-HDLP number remained even after adjusting for Si.

Conclusions: In SA men and women, the lipoprotein phenotype (higher LDLP and lower L-HDLP) is independent of insulin sensitivity. Increased CETP activity may contribute to the lower large HDL particle number in this group. In AA, TG and TRLP number were lower as previously reported. Further investigation is needed to determine the factors mediating the atherogenic profile in SA.

Pediatric Endocrinology

PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINE CASE REPORTS II

Autonomy and Self-Determination in a Patient with XY Gonadal Dysgenesis.

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Background:

XY gonadal dysgenesis is characterized by the presence of male chromosomes with atypical testes differentiation. Due to an impaired ability to make testosterone, patients are often under-virilized at birth and present with ambiguous genitalia. For multidisciplinary teams specialized in disorders of sex development (DSD), gonadal dysgenesis presents challenges in sex assignment, initiation of hormonal therapy, and timing of surgical interventions. Recent discussions have reconsidered early interventions in favor of preserving self-determination in decisions regarding gender and anatomy.

Case:

LT initially presented at 3 years old, after her grandmother noted her abnormal appearing genitalia. Examination revealed clitoromegaly, 1.8 cm in length and 0.8 cm in width, with a blind, open introitus. XY gonadal dysgenesis was diagnosed, based on a pelvic MRI, cystourethroscopy/vaginoscopy, genetic and hormonal testing.