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Effect of bariatric surgery on urinary sphingolipids in adolescents with severe obesity

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Running head: Urinary sphingolipids in severe obesity

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Introduction

Childhood obesity has become a worldwide epidemic, tripling in the last three decades and now affecting 17% of US children and adolescents.^{1,2} While the overall prevalence of obesity has not increased over last decade, the prevalence of severe obesity, defined as an absolute BMI ≥ 35 kg/m² or $> 120^{\text{th}}$ percent of the 95th percentile³, is increasing and now affects 4-6% of U.S. children and adolescents.^{4,5} Adults with untreated obesity develop glomerular

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