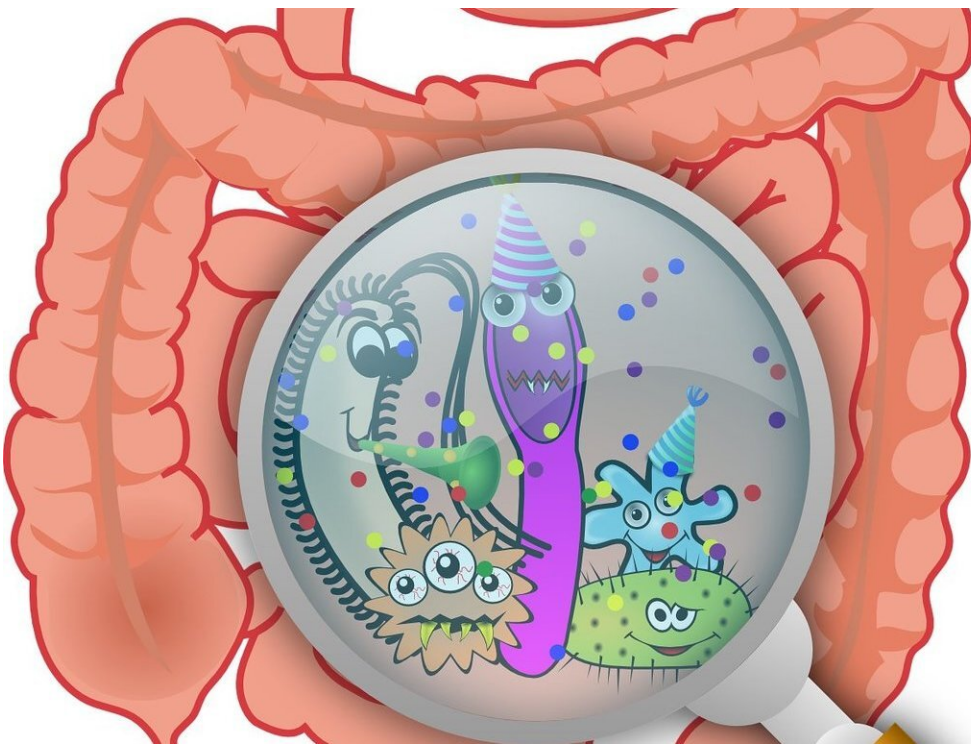


Gut microbiome fermentation determines of the efficacy of exercise for prediabetics

November 29 2019, by Bob Yirka



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A team of researchers affiliated with multiple institutions in China has found that the makeup of the gut microbiome can be a determiner for the efficacy of exercise with prediabetics. In their paper published in the journal *Cell Metabolism*, the group describes their study of prediabetic volunteers and exercise and what they found.

In the [medical community](#), type 2 diabetes is considered to be preventable in most people—all it takes is a change in diet and an increase in [exercise](#). But things may not be as simple as that as the researchers with this new effort discovered—they found that exercise does not always lead to reductions in [glucose metabolism](#).

The study by the team involved asking 29 male prediabetic volunteers to undergo glucose [metabolism](#) and gut microbe testing. Then the group was divided into two—20 volunteers were asked to undergo an exercise regimen for three months while the other 19 were asked to maintain their normal eating and exercise habits. At the end of the three-month period, all of the volunteers once again underwent glucose and gut microbe metabolic testing.

The researchers report that only 70 percent of the volunteers who carried out the exercise regimen saw improvements in glucose metabolism and changes in sensitivity to insulin. None of those in the sedentary group saw any improvement. The researchers also report that they found differences in the gut microbiomes between those who followed the exercise regimen—those who had reductions in glucose metabolism were also generating more short-chain fatty acids. They were also doing a better job breaking down branched chain amino acids.

The researchers also transplanted [fecal samples](#) from the volunteers into obese test mice. They found that those mice that received such samples from the volunteers who saw improvements in glucose metabolism developed better insulin resistance—none of the other mice saw any improvements.

The researchers suggest their experiment gives evidence of the gut microbiome playing a role in glucose metabolism and degree of sensitivity to insulin. This, they further suggest, indicates fecal transplants may be a viable option for people who do not gain [glucose](#)

metabolism benefits from exercise.

More information: Yan Liu et al. Gut Microbiome Fermentation Determines the Efficacy of Exercise for Diabetes Prevention, *Cell Metabolism* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2019.11.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2019.11.001)

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