Adults with type 2 diabetes and a BMI 35.0 and higher may be considered for bariatric surgery when lifestyle interventions are inadequate in achieving healthy weight goals.

‡BMI ≥ 37.5: Recommended regardless of glycemic control
BMI 32.5–37.4: Recommended if inadequate glycemic control
BMI 27.5–32.4: To be considered if inadequate glycemic control

International Diabetes Federation (IDF)¹

**North America**
- American Diabetes Association (ADA)²
- Diabetes Canada (DC)³
- Endocrine Society (ES)⁴
- Mexican Society of Nutrition and Endocrinology (SMNE)⁴

**Europe**
- Association of British Clinical Diabetologists (ABCD)⁴
- French Society of Diabetes (SFID)⁴
- German Diabetes Society (DDG)⁵
- Italian Society of Diabetology (SID)⁴
- Spanish Society of Diabetes (SSD)⁴

**South America**
- Argentinian Society of Diabetes (SAD)⁶
- Brazilian Society of Diabetes (SBD)⁴
- Chilean Society of Endocrinology and Diabetes (SCED)⁴

**Asia**⁴
- Chinese Diabetes Society (CDS)⁶,⁷
- Diabetes India (DI)⁴,⁸
- Japan Diabetes Society (JDS)⁹

**Middle East**
- Dubai Health Authority (DHA)¹⁰
- Health Authority – Abu Dhabi¹¹
- Saudi Diabetes and Endocrine Association (SDEA)⁴

**Oceania**
- Australian Diabetes Society (ADS)⁴,¹²
CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH BENEFITS

Several leading cardiovascular organizations also say bariatric surgery should be a recommended treatment.

**American Heart Association**
Recommended for adults with BMI ≥ 40, or BMI ≥ 35 with obesity-related comorbidities

**American College of Cardiology**
Recommended for adults with BMI ≥ 40, or BMI ≥ 35 with obesity-related comorbidities

**Obesity Society**
Recommended for adults with BMI ≥ 40, or BMI ≥ 35 with obesity-related comorbidities

**National Lipid Association**
Bariatric procedures improve dyslipidemia and other major cardiovascular risk factors

**Obesity Medicine Association**
Bariatric procedures improve dyslipidemia and other major cardiovascular risk factors

**Canadian Cardiovascular Society**
May be considered in patients with severe obesity and mild cardiac dysfunction

**European Society of Cardiology**
Bariatric surgery is an additional option for long-term treatment of obesity

**Heart Foundation**
Patients with stable coronary heart disease and BMI > 35 may be considered for bariatric surgery if non-surgical methods have been unsuccessful

**The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand**
Patients with stable coronary heart disease and BMI > 35 may be considered for bariatric surgery if non-surgical methods have been unsuccessful

**International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity and Metabolic Disorders — Asia Pacific Chapter**
Bariatric surgery should be considered for patients with BMI ≥ 35 with or without comorbidities

**REFERENCES**


For information on bariatric and metabolic surgery options, visit medtronic.com/covidien/clinical-solutions/bariatric-health