Sucrose when consumed in excess can result in the development of overweight and abdominal fat accumulation. With this understanding, this study aims at assessing possible changes of body weight, abdominal fat index and dietary patterns of mice treated with sucrose. Were used four groups (n = 10) of mice, males and females, thus divided: G1: males treated with 20% sucrose solution; G2: males treated with water; G3: females treated with 20% sucrose solution; and G4: females treated with common water. Access to feed and drinking water were free. After 55 weeks, the animals were sacrificed and its organs and visceral fat were removed for subsequent analysis. The animals of the groups G1 and G3 have average consumption ration less when compared to groups G2 and G4. Water consumption was higher among animals in the G3 group when compared with the group G4. However, the animals of the group G1 consumed less water when compared with the group G2. With relation to weight gain, animals in group G1 showed increased body weight which the group G2, but the same amendment was not perceived between the groups G3 and G4. In relation to visceral fat index, both animals groups G1 and G3 have higher indexes than animals in groups G2 and G4. This experimental model allowed us to observe the physiological and biometric changes triggered by chronic changes in the diet of mice of both sexes.

Keywords: sucrose, mice, experimental model

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