Bariatric Surgeon Presentation

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Memorial Bariatric Services

- Nationally accredited under the Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Quality Improvement Program (MBSAQIP) administered through ACS and ASMBS
- Blue Distinction Center for Bariatric Surgery
- Strong multidisciplinary team
- Two experienced bariatric surgeons
- Over 2000 bariatric cases completed
- Extensive pre-operative and post-operative care



$BMI = \frac{Weight in Kilograms}{(Height)m^2}$



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Categories: Normal: 19-24.9 Overweight: 25-29.9 Obese: 30-39.9 Morbidly Obese: 40-49.9 Super Morbidly Obese: 50-59.9

Obesity Facts

- 35% OF ADULT POPULATION BMI >30
- 6% OF ADULT POPULATION BMI >40
- 210 BILLION OF USD ARE SPENT ANNUALLY TO TREAT CO-MORBIDITIES ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY (21% OF HEALTH EXPENDITURES)



Co-Morbid Conditions Associated with Obesity

- Type 2 Diabetes (8.3% of the population)
- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidemia
- Sleep apnea
- Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (85%) → Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (25%) → Cirrhosis (25%)
- Coronary artery disease \rightarrow Heart attack
- Atrial fibrillation → Stroke
- Cardiomyopathy → Congestive heart failure

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Co-Morbid Conditions Associated with Obesity

- GERD (acid reflux)
- Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- Osteoarthritis
- Infertility
- Gallbladder disease
- Poor quality of life
- Cancer



Metabolic Syndrome

Type 2 Diabetes + Hypertension +

Hyperlipidemia +

↑ waist circumference (102 cm men; 88 cm females) +

= ↑morbidity and mortality





NIH Treatment Options



Obesity Current Treatments

- Lifestyle Changes
 - Diet
 - Exercise regimen
 - Traditional lifestyle modification results in 3-7% total body weight loss
 - Those with morbid obesity 95% regain in 5 years



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Obesity Current Treatments



- Pharmacotherapy
 - 10% total body weight with diet + exercise
 - Barriers to cost, compliance, side effects and relapse after stopping medication



Optimal Procedure Selection

- Low morbidity and mortality
- Result in significant and durable weight loss
- Lead to improvement and resolution of obesity related comorbidities and quality of life

Surgical Options



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Laparoscopic technique 100% of procedures

- Less invasiveLess scarring
- Less pain
 - Shorter recovery time Less risk of hernia and surgical site infection Better visualization



Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band



Procedure Benefits

- Restrictive procedure, no malabsorption
- No change to anatomy

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- Reversible and removable
- Outpatient

Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band



Ideal Patient

- BMI 30-40
- Active
- Compliant
- Good support with multidisciplinary team approach

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• Age 18-60

Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band



Procedure Disadvantages

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- Failure to lose weight (25%)
 - Slower weight loss (3 years)
 - Lower overall weight loss (40-50% EWL)
 - Cheatable
- Long term tolerance
 - Explantation rate >50% at 5 years; 75% at 15 years
 - 75% require another operation
- Device related problems (25%)
 - Port Leakage
 - Device slippage
 - Erosion
- Anatomic and physiologic problems with the device (25%)
 - Nausea/vomiting/abdominal pain
 - GERD
 - Esophageal and pouch dilatation
- Multiple adjustments required

Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy



Procedure Benefits

- Shorter operative time (40 min)
- Overnight stay in the hospital
- Restrictive with no malabsorption
- No implanted medical device/no anastomosis/ no bypass of intestines
- Causes favorable changes in gut hormones (ghrelin) affecting hunger, satiety, and insulin resistance
- No risk of marginal ulcers and internal hernias
- **Pylorus preservation** (minimal risk of dumping, diarrhea, marginal ulcers)
- Good weight loss
 - Total weight loss 20-25% at 5 years
 - BMI reduction 10-12 points at 5 years

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Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy



Ideal Patient

- BMI 35-45
- No GERD or Barrett's
- Active
- Adhesions/hernias
- Transplant
- Staged procedure for BMI > 50 to reduce risk



Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy



Procedure Disadvantages

- Chronic GERD
- Irreversible
- Higher weight recidivism rate
- Less total weight loss than malabsorptive operations



Procedure Benefits

- Current Gold Standard
 - Long-term experience over 50 yrs.
- Excellent weight loss benefits with acceptable risk of malnutrition and malabsortive complications
 - Total weight loss 25-35% at 5 years
 - BMI reduction 12-15 points at 5 yrs
- Can be staged procedure or revisional procedure for patients who failed a restrictive procedure (band or sleeve)
- Excellent option for treatment of reflux and metabolic disease
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Ideal Patient

- BMI 35-50
- Type 2 Diabetes (< 10 years and not on insulin)
- Significant GERD
- Barrett's Esophagus
- Age 18-65
- No previous stomach and lower GI/hernia

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Procedure Disadvantages

- Changes anatomy, bypasses pylorus
 - Dumping syndrome (↑ sweets)
- Marginal Ulcers/Strictures/Internal Hernias (long term risk)
- Nutritional deficiencies
- More difficult to revise
- Recidivism
 - − 20% for BMI <u><</u> 50
 - Up to 35% for BMI > 50 Memorial WEIGHT LOSS & WELLNESS

Laparoscopic Duodenal Switch



Procedure Benefits

- Greatest reduction in weight
 - Total weight loss 40-50% at 5 years
 - BMI reduction 21-24 points at 5 yrs
- Most effective in diabetes improvements
 - 97% remission for type II diabetes
 - On insulin 5-10 yrs =88% remission
 - On Insulin > 10 years = 66% remission
- Lowest recidivism (6%) at 5 years



Laparoscopic Duodenal Switch



Procedure Benefits

- Pylorus function is maintained
 - No dumping syndrome
 - Helps maintain normal blood sugar levels
 - Prevents bile reflux into stomach
 - Lower risk of marginal ulcers and strictures compared to gastric bypass
- Can be **staged procedure** or **revisional procedure** for patients who failed a restrictive procedure (band, sleeve, or bypass)
- Causes favorable changes in gut hormones (ghrelin) affecting long-term hunger, satiety, and insulin resistance
- Euglycemia
 - Reduces risk of postprandial hypoglycemia





Ideal Patient

- High BMI > 50
- Poorly controlled Type 2 Diabetes
- Poorly controlled Hypertriglyceridemia
- Metabolic Syndrome
- Age 18-65
- Compliant patients requires lifelong follow-up
- No history of Crohn's or intestinal resection surgery
- Not a good option for transplant patients

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Laparoscopic Duodenal Switch



Procedure Disadvantages

- Highest surgical risk for nutritional deficiencies
 - Protein/calorie malnutrition with poor compliance <5%
 - Greater malabsorption of vitamins/minerals
- Longer OR time (2 ¹/₂ 3 hours)
 - Higher risk of DVT/PE
- Risk of excessive weight loss and diarrhea with poor compliance
- More technically difficult to perform, staged operation may need to be done
- Risk of internal hernia



Bariatric Procedures Procedure Benefits



- Benefits similar to duodenal switch without malabsorptive disadvantages
 - Pylorus function is maintained
 - No dumping syndrome
 - Helps maintain normal blood sugar levels
 - Prevents bile reflux into stomach
 - Lower risk of marginal ulcers and strictures compared to gastric bypass
- Improved weight loss and Type 2 Diabetes resolution over gastric bypass or sleeve gastrectomy
 - Total weight loss 35-45%
 - BMI reduction 15-21 points
- Fewer possible GI side effects compared to gastric bypass or duodenal switch
- Lower risk of nutritional and vitamin deficiencies compared to the duodenal switch
- Can be revised or used as a revision to a traditional duodenal switch for better weight loss
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Ideal Candidate

- BMI 40-55
- Age 18-65 years
- Metabolic syndrome (DMII, hypertension, hyperlipidemia)
- No history of Crohn's disease
- No previous resection of ileocecal valve or intestinal surgery
- Not a good option for transplant patients
- Willing to participate in life-long follow up

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Procedure Disadvantages

- Longer operative time (1.5-3 hours)
- Unknown long term weight loss and metabolic results
- Risk of internal hernia



Bariatric Surgery Case Distributions

January 2016-December 2020

MBSAQIP

MMC



	MMC	MBSAQIP
Gastric Bypass	631	228960
Sleeve Gastrectomy	380	575361
Revision	34	13866
Duodenal Switch	14	7711
DJBS	60	No data
Intragastric Balloon	5	No data

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Outcomes after Gastric Bypass Co-morbidity Prevalence

Gastric Bypass Baseline Gastric Bypass 5 Years



89% of Gastric Bypass patients experienced a remission of 1 or more comorbidities at 5 years

Memorial Bariatric Services data

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Outcomes after Sleeve Gastrectomy Co-morbidity Prevalence



78% of Sleeve Gastrectomy patients experienced a remission

of 1 or more comorbidities at 5 years

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Outcomes after Duodenal Switch Co-morbidity Prevalence



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Outcomes after Duodenal-Jejunal Bypass Co-morbidity Prevalence



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BMI Reduction after Bariatric Surgery

GASTRIC BYPASS

SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY



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BMI Reduction after Bariatric Surgery



DUODENAL-JEJUNAL BYPASS 48.4 50 45 40 36.6 BMI 33.8 35 30 25 Baseline 6 month 1 veai

n=24 patients



30 Day Bariatric Surgery Outcomes January 2016 – December 2020

Procedure	Cases	Re-admit	Re-op	Intervention*	ED visit	SSI	Mortality
Gastric Bypass	631	33 (5.2%)	16 (2.5%)	4 (0.6%)	58 (9.1%)	7 (1.1%)	0 (0%)
Sleeve Gastrectomy	380	7 (1.8%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	13 (3.4%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
DJBS	60	2 (3.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Duodenal switch	14	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	1085	43 (3.9%)	20 (1.8%)	4 (0.3%)	41 (3.7%)	8 (0.7%)	0 (0%)

*Endoscopic procedures not associated with an operation and procedures completed by interventional radiology





Why would you want to enter our program?

- Comprehensive
- Certified
- Safety
- Extensive nutrition education
- Extensive medical evaluation
- Long term surveillance
- Support groups
 - Hospital based/Springfield Clinic and SIU staffed

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Endoscopic Options

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Balloon Procedure

Intragastric Balloon



Benefits

• Outpatient endoscopy with sedation

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- No incision
- No scar
- Easy to perform
- Faster recovery
- Safe
- Affordable?

Intragastric Balloon

MECHANISMS OF ACTION

I. DELAY GASTRIC EMPTYING

II. GASTRIC VOLUME REDUCTION

III. BARORECEPTOR STIMULATION- "STRETCH" RECEPTORS THAT AFFECT SATIETY AND HUNGER CONTROL BY ALTERING GUT HORMONES

Indications

- 1) PREEMPTIVE THERAPY BMI>30 AT RISK OF DISEASE DEVELOPMENT
- 2) METABOLIC THERAPY BMI>30 WITH COMORBIDITIES
- 3) PRIMARY THERAPY BMI> 30-40 (WEIGHT LOSS)
- 4) PREPARATION FOR SURGERY BMI >40 WHO ARE HIGH RISK



Balloon Procedure

Intragastric Balloon



Best

- Ages 18-65
- BMI- 30-40 KG/M2
 - PREEMPTIVE,METABOLIC,PRIM ARY THERAPY
- SUPER OBESE BMI >50 IN
 - PREPARATION TO BARIATRIC SURGERY
- HIGHER RISK BMI>40 PATIENTS
 - Surgery optimization
- No previous stomach or GI surgery
- Multidisciplinary team approach.
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Balloon Procedure

Intragastric Balloon



Disadvantages

- Device related GI side
 effects
 - Nausea/Vomiting/Abd Pain
 - GERD
 - Rare: obstruction, perforation, aspiration pneumonia, death
 - Device intolerance 5%

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- Durability?

Balloon Outcomes

1) Weight loss 17.8 kg in the range of (4.9 kg-28.5 kg)

2) %TWL -10-15 (1 year)

3) %EWL- 25 (1 year)

4) BMI REDUCTION- 4-9 KG/M2 (1 year)

5) SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT OF COMORBIDITIES AND QOL

6) MUST BE USED WITH A **MDT** APPROACH TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM BENEFIT 7) IT IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE IN PRODUCING A **SHORT TERM WEIGHT** LOSS IN ABOUT ²/₃ OF PATIENTS

8) **DATA IS LACKING ON SUCCESS OF** WEIGHT MAINTENANCE AND EVOLUTION OF COMORBIDITIES BEYOND 2 YEARS





• The Pre-Operative Evaluation Phase is essential for selecting appropriate patients to ensure safe and quality outcomes





