

Esophageal Function, Acid and None-acid Reflux after One-Anastomosis Gastric Bypass - A Prospective Midterm Study

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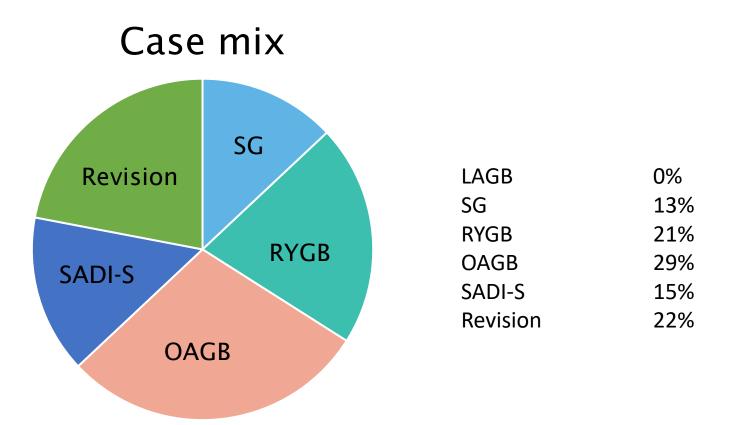
Executive Director of IFSO-EC President Elect of IFSO-EC





EAES Research Grant

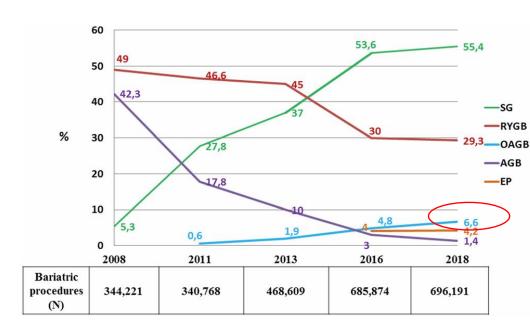


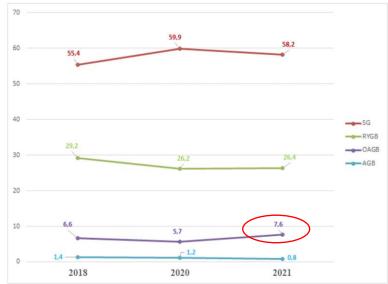




Background

Bariatric operations worldwide until 2021





Angrisani L. et al. Obes Surg 2024

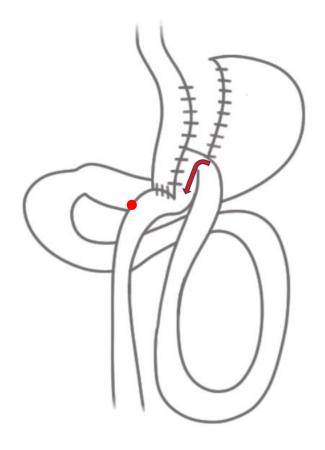


Technique

- Long, narrow pouch (36fr Bougie)
- Linear anastomosis (30mm)
- 150-175cm biliopancreatic limb
- Anti-reflux sutures
- Anti-kinking suture
- (Hiatoplasty)

1EDICAL UNIVERSITY

VIENNA



Felsenreich D.M. et al., STI 2021



Alkaline reflux after OAGB

One Thousand Consecutive Mini-Gastric Bypass: Short- and Long-term Outcome

Roger Noun • Judith Skaff • Edward Riachi • Ronald Daher • Nayla Abi Antoun • Marwan Nasr

The laparoscopic mini-gastric bypass: the Italian experience: outcomes from 974 consecutive cases in a multicenter review

M. Musella · A. Susa · F. Greco · M. De Luca · E. Manno · C. Di Stefano · M. Milone · R. Bonfanti · G. Segato · A. Antonino · L. Piazza

A 6-Year Experience with 1,054 Mini-Gastric Bypasses—First Study from Indian Subcontinent

K. S. Kular · N. Manchanda · R. Rutledge

One Thousand Single Anastomosis (Omega Loop) Gastric Bypasses to Treat Morbid Obesity in a 7-Year Period: Outcomes Show Few Complications and Good Efficacy

Jean Marc Chevallier • Gustavo A. Arman • Martino Guenzi • Cedric Rau • Mathieu Bruzzi • Nathan Beaupel • Frank Zinzindohoué • Anne Berger **0.4%** alkaline reflux (4/1000)

0,9% alkaline reflux (8/974)

2,0% alkaline reflux (18/1054)

0,7% alkaline reflux (7/1000)



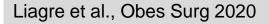
Alkaline reflux after OAGB

Obesity Surgery (2020) 30:4206–4217 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11695-020-04775-y	X
ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS	
One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass with of 150 cm: Weight Loss, Nutritional C and Quality of Life at 8-Year Follow-U	outcomes, Endoscopic Results,
Arnaud Liagre ¹ • Tarek Debs ² • Radwan Kassir ³ • Alain L Andrea Lazzati ⁵ • Francesco Martini ¹ • Niccolo Petruccia	edit ⁴ • Gildas Juglard ¹ • Mael Chalret du Rieu ¹ • ni ^{2,6} 💿
Published online: 20 June 2020 © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2020	
	Procedure
	Cholecystectomy
	Conversion to RYGB
	Explorative laparoscopy [*]
	Suture of perforated marginal ulcer
	Correction of internal hernia
	Abdominal wall surgery

^{*} In 6 cases for intractable reflux, in 1 case for chronic diarrhea

Data are presented as absolute number (percentage)

RYGB Roux-en-Y gastric bypass



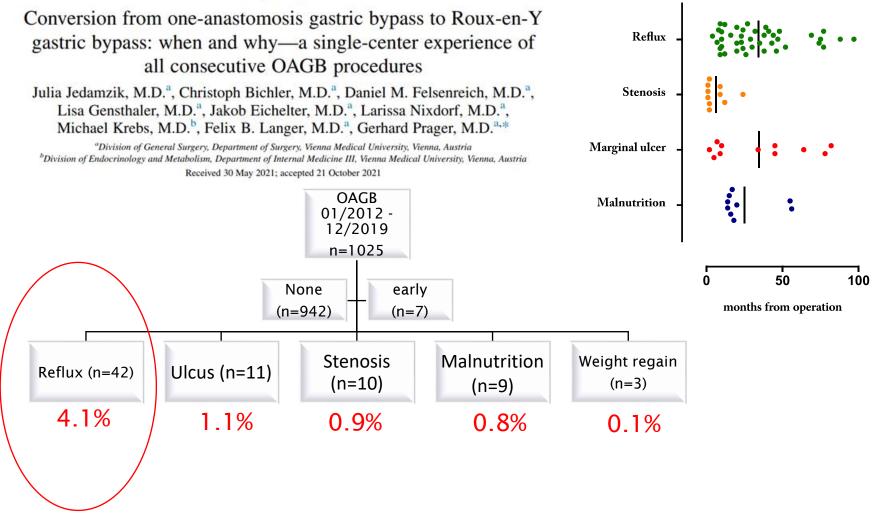


N(%)

11 (9.5%) 7 (7.6%) 2 (1.7%) 1 (0.8%) 1 (0.8%) 1 (0.8%)

Reflux after OAGB

Original article





Surgical Endoscopy (2023) 37:3832–3841 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00464-022-09857-9

ORIGINAL ARTICLE





Esophageal function and non-acid reflux evaluated by impedance-24 h-pH-metry, high-resolution manometry, and gastroscopy after one-anastomosis gastric bypass—outcomes of a prospective mid-term study

D. M. Felsenreich¹ · M. L. Zach¹ · N. Vock¹ · J. Jedamzik¹ · J. Eichelter¹ · M. Mairinger¹ · L. Gensthaler¹ · L. Nixdorf¹ · P. Richwien¹ · C. Bichler¹ · I. Kristo¹ · F. B. Langer¹ · G. Prager¹

Received: 29 September 2022 / Accepted: 27 December 2022 / Published online: 24 January 2023 © The Author(s) 2023



Criteria for inclusion:

Patients with primary One-Anastomosis Gastric Bypass before 2018

Preoperative examinations:

- Gastroscopy
- 24h pH-metry
- High-resolution manometry

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



Specific examinations for this study after a

- minimal follow-up of 1 years
- mean follow-up 4.1 years
- Gastroscopy
- 24h pH-metry
- High-resolution manometry

Comparison of pre- and postoperative examinations

Additionally:

- History of weight
- Remission of comorbidities
- Quality of life

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



Included patients:

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and history of weight	
	All patients (n=50)
Sex (female) (n=36)	72.0%
Age at OAGB (years)	43.9 ±9.0
Previous bariatric procedures	0%
OAGB: Length biliopancreatic limb (cm) Hiatoplasty (n=5) Anti-reflux sutures (n=21)	150 – 250 10.0% 100%
Symptomatic roflux: 0%	

Symptomatic reflux: 0%

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



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Oursentene ette neftung 00/	

Symptomatic reflux: 0%

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



History of weight:

Table 1 Baseline characteristics an	d history of weight
	All patients (n=50)
Weight at OAGB:Weight (kg)	125.5 ±21.0
• BMI (kg/m ²)	44.6 ±5.4
Nadir weight:	
 Weight (kg) 	74.2 ±9.4
 BMI (kg/m²) 	26.9 ±2.6
Change BMI	17.7 ±3.1
• TWL (%)	40.8 ±8.2
• EWL (%)	92.4 ±15.2
Follow-up:	
Minimal follow-up (years)	1.0
Mean Follow-up (years)	4.1 ±2.9
Weight at follow-up:	
 Weight (kg) 	79.0 ±13.1
• BMI (kg/m ²)	28.7 ±5.7
Change BMI	15.9 ±4.6
• TWL (%)	37.1 ±8.1
• EWL (%)	83.7 ±17.1
	03.7 ±17.1

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



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Manometry:

	All Patients		
	Basis OAGB (n=50)	Follow-up (n=50)	p-value
Manometry			
LESP (mmHg)	27.7 ±12.3	29.6 ±15.1	0.439
(10-35mmHg) Time liquid bolus (s) (<12s)	6.2 ±1.9	4.6 ±2.1	0.001
IRP (mmHg) (<15mmHg)	12.7 ±6.2	12.0 ±6.7	0.501
DCI (mmHg-cm-s) (450 - 8000 mmHg-cm-s)	2270.0 ±1539.8	1612.7 ±1067.2	0.017
Impedance-24h-pH-metry			
Acid exposure time (% of 24h) (normal <4.2%)	4.4 ±4.2	1.6 ±1.4	0.001
Total number of refluxes (normal <40)	46.6 ±19.5	56.6 ±34.8	0.060
Number non-acid refluxes	18.7 ±12.6	46.3 ±31.0	0.001
Number acid refluxes	27.9 ±17.7	10.3 ±9.5	0.001
DeMeester score (normal 14.72)	17.8 ±16.7	10.3±9.6	0.046

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



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Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



Endoscopy in OAGB

Gastroscopy:

Table 3 Gastroscopy before OAGB and at follow-up

	Alle patients
Basis (OAGB)	(n=50)
Macroscopic	
Gastritis	10 (20.0%)
Esophagitis	7 (14.0%)
Hiatal hernia	14 (28.0%)*
Mean hiatal hernia size	1.62 cm (R 1-3
Microscopic	
Helicobacter pylori	6 (12.0%)**
Gastritis	12 (24.0%)
Esophagitis	6 (12.0%)
Barrett's esophagus	Ò (0%) ´

Follow-up	(n=50)
Macroscopic	
Pouchitis	12 (24.9%)
Anastomositis	14 (28.0%)
Anastomotic ulcer	8 (16.0%)
Esophagitis	6 (12.0%)
Hiatal hernia	0 (0.0%)***
Bile in the pouch	24 (48.0%)
Microscopic	
Helicobacter pylori	1 (2%)
Pouchitis	9 (18%)
Anastomositis	19 (38.0%)
Esophagitis	17 (34.0%)
Barrett`s esophagus	3 (6.0%)

Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



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Follow-up	(n=50)
<i>Macroscopic</i> Pouchitis Anastomositis Anastomotic ulcer	12 (24.9%) 14 (28.0%) 8 (16.0%)
Esophagitis Hiatal bernia Bile in the pouch	6 (12.0%) 0 (0.0%)*** 24 (48.0%)
<i>Microscopic</i> Helicobacter pylori Pouchitis Anastomositis Esophagitis Barrett`s esophagus	1 (2%) 9 (18%) 19 (38.0%) 17 (34.0%) 3 (6.0%)

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Table 2Associated medical problems and GERD before OAGB and at follow-up

	All patients
Basis (OAGB)	(n=50)
T2D	9 (18.0%)
Arterial hypertension	25 (50.0%)
OSA	4 (8.0%)
Hyperlipidemia	9 (18.0%)
GERD	0 (0%)
Follow-up	(n=50)
T2D	2 (4.0%)
Arterial hypertension	11 (22.0%)
OSA	1 (2%)
Hyperlipidemia	1 (2%)
GERD	6 (12.0%)

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Felsenreich D.M. et al., in press



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Management of (biliary) reflux after OAGB

- **Symptomatic therapy:** double-dose PPI (1 month 2x40mg Esomeprazol) / Ursodeoxycholic acid + no smoking, no alcohol,
 - + dietological re-evaluation (reflux-promoting eating habits)
- Diagnosis:
 - Gastroscopy + biopsies (signs of reflux), bile?
 - 3D-CT volumetry (ITM?)
 - Manometry + 24h pH-metry (LESP?, acid, non-acid reflux?)
- Re-operation:
 - Conversion to RYGB (adding a jejuno-jejunostomy)
 - · Hiatoplasty, if needed
 - Always look for obstruction in the common limb!
 - Kinking, adhesions, Petersen-space hernia



Conclusion:

- Very good outcome regarding weight loss and remission of obesity related complications 4 years after OAGB.
- Decreased acid reflux but increased non-acid reflux in the 24h pH-metry.
- Suspicious findings in the gastroscopy 4 years after OAGB even in asymptomatic patients (esophagitis, pouchitis, anastomotic ulcers, etc.).



Thank you for your attention!



Gerhard Prager

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13thCongress of the International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity (IFSO) European Chapter

15-17 May 2025 | Venice, Italy

