

Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy(LSG) vs GLP-1 receptor agonists(GLP-1 RAs) in morbidly obese patients with insulin resistance:A prospective cohort study

Danlu Liu, Youtong Yan, Jinghao Xu, Qianyi Wan, Rui Zhao, Yi Chen
Division of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Department of General Surgery, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.

[] I have no potential conflict of interest to report

Background & Objective

- Different treatments are available for obesity management, including lifestyle interventions, pharmacological therapies, endoscopic interventions, and surgeries.
- Limited evidence is available on the weight loss effect and improvement of insulin resistance in LSG or GLP-1 RAs.
- Compare the weight loss effect and metabolic changes of LSG and GLP-1 RAs in morbidly obese patients with insulin resistance.

Methods

- A prospective cohort study
- LSG group or GLP-1 RAs group
- Follow-up for 6 months
- Primary endpoints: **EWL%** (Excess Weight Loss) and **changes of HOMA-IR** (Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance)

Results

80 patients were enrolled, **9** were excluded, and the final **71** obese patients were entered into the study and analyzed, **LSG group (N=36)**, **GLP-1 RAs group** (weekly subcutaneous injections of Semaglutide) (**N=35**).

Table 1. Primary endpoints at 6 months

	LSG(N=36)	GLP-1RAs(N=35)	p Value
EWL(%)	88.22±22.22	69.23±23.13%	0.001
HOMA-IR Change from baseline	5.50±4.36	3.11±2.30	0.006

Table 2. Adverse events and complications through 6 months

	LSG(N=36)	GLP-1RAs(N=35)	p Value
Acid reflux	15 (41.7%)	3 (8.6%)	0.001
Dizziness	18 (50.0%)	7 (20.0%)	0.008
Alopecia	18 (50.0%)	8 (22.9%)	0.018
Anorexia	36 (100%)	26 (74.3%)	0.001

Conclusion

In morbidly obese patients with insulin resistance, both the weight loss effect and the improvement in insulin resistance, LSG is more effective than GLP-1 RAs.

Thank you for your attention!