

Evidence Gaps in Metabolic Surgery

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Presenter Disclosure

Philip R. Schauer MD

Board Member/Advisory Panel – GI Dynamics; Persona; Keyron, Mediflix

Consultant – Ethicon, Medtronic, Keyron, Novo Nordisk, Lilly, Heron

Research Support – Ethicon, NIH, Medtronic, Pacira;

Stock/Shareholder - SEHQC, LLC

Clinical Trials (Last 2 Years):

STAMPEDE

MS-MACE

ARMMS

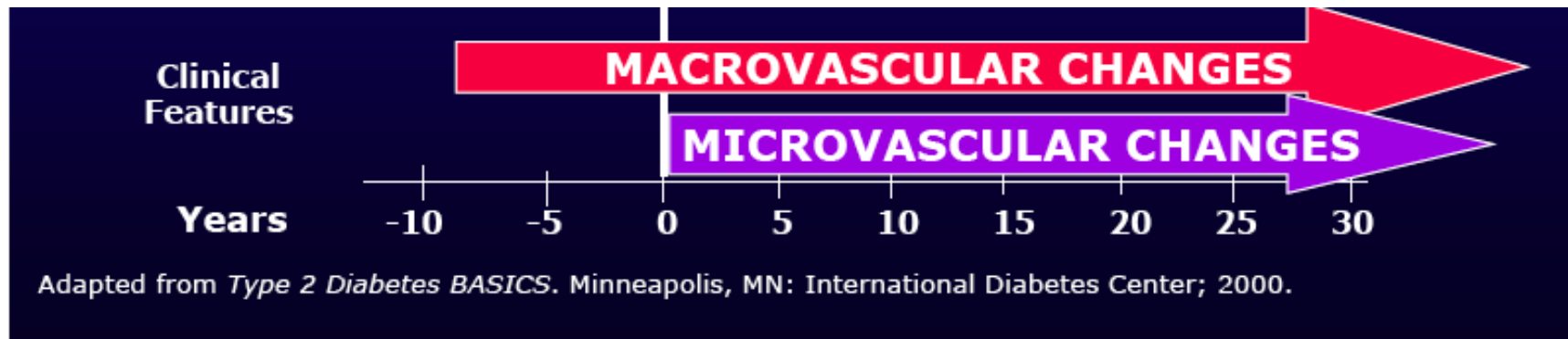
SPLENDOR-NASH

SPLENDID-Cancer

Results of 12 RCT's for Bariatric Surgery to Treat Obesity and Diabetes

| STUDY | Pts w/BMI <35 kg/m ² | Study design | No. pts | Follow-up (months) | Remission criteria | Remission or change in HbA1c (%) ^a | P value |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------|
| Dixon | 22% | LAGB vs control | 60 | 24 | HbA1c < 6.2% | 73 vs 13 | < 0.001 |
| Schauer | 36% | RYGB vs SG vs control | 150 | 60 | HbA1c ≤ 6.0% | 22 vs 15 vs 0 | < 0.05 |
| Mingrone | 0% | RYGB vs BPD vs control | 60 | 60 | HbA1c ≤ 6.5% | 42 vs 68 vs 0 | 0.003 |
| Ikramuddin | 59% | RYGB vs control | 120 | 60 | HbA1c < 6.0% | 7 vs 0 | 0.02 |
| Liang | 100% | RYGB vs control | 101 | 12 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 90 vs 0 vs 0 | < 0.0001 |
| Halperin | 34% | RYGB vs control | 38 | 12 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 58 vs 16 | 0.03 |
| Courcoulus | 43% | RYGB vs LAGB vs control | 69 | 36 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 40 vs 29 vs 0 | 0.004 |
| Wentworth | 100% | LAGB vs control | 51 | 24 | FBG < 7.0 mmol/L | 52 vs 8 | 0.001 |
| Parikh | 100% | (RYGB/LAGB/SG) vs control | 57 | 6 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 65 vs 0 | 0.0001 |
| Ding | 34% | LAGB vs control | 45 | 12 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 33 vs 23 | 0.46 |
| Cummings | 25% | RYGB vs control | 43 | 12 | HbA1c < 6.0% | 60 vs 5.9 | 0.002 |
| Shah | 85% | RYGB vs control | 80 | 24 | HbA1c < 6.5% | 60 vs 2.5 | <0.001 |

What about the effect of surgery on Long-term Morbidity/ Mortality



28 Observational Studies:

6 JAMA, 2 NEJM,
1 Lancet,
2 Diabetes Care,
1 Gastroenterology

All show mortality
benefit for surgery

Risk reduction
30-89%, Avg 45%

**Cleveland Clinic Study

Table 1—Association of metabolic and bariatric surgery with risk of all-cause mortality in 28 comparative observational studies

| First author (journal) | Publication year | Reduction in risk of death (%) |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| MacDonald KG (J Gastrointest Surg) | 1997 | 68 |
| Christou NV (Ann Surg) | 2004 | 89 |
| Flum DR (J Am Coll Surg) | 2004 | 33 |
| Adams TD (N Engl J Med) | 2007 | 40 |
| Busetto L (Surg Obes Relat Dis) | 2007 | 60 |
| Peeters A (Ann Surg) | 2007 | 72 |
| Siöström L (N Engl J Med) | 2007 | 29 |
| Sowemimo OA (Surg Obes Relat Dis) | 2007 | 82 |
| Perry CD (Ann Surg) | 2008 | 50 |
| Marsk R (Br J Surg) | 2010 | 30 |
| Maciejewski MK (JAMA)* | 2011 | 36 |
| Johnson RJ (Am Surg) | 2012 | 40 |
| Scott JD (Surg Obes Relat Dis) | 2013 | 55 |
| Arterburn DE (JAMA)** | 2015 | 53 |
| Eliasson B (Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol) | 2015 | 58 |
| Guidry CA (Am J Surg) | 2015 | 52 |
| Davidson LE (JAMA Surg) | 2016 | 40 |
| Flanagan E (Am Surg) | 2016 | 68 |
| Lent MR (Diabetes Care) | 2017 | 56 |
| Pontiroli AE (Cardiovasc Diabetol) | 2018 | 48 |
| Reges O (JAMA) | 2018 | 50 |
| Fisher DP (JAMA) | 2018 | 67 |
| Mousa OM (Ann Surg) | 2019 | 51 |
| Kaupila JH (Gastroenterology) | 2019 | 37 |
| Ceriani V (Int J Obes) | 2019 | 36 |
| Aminian A (JAMA) | 2019 | 41 |
| Singh P (Br J Surg) | 2020 | 30 |
| Liakopoulos V (Diabetes Care) | 2020 | 42 |

Meta-analysis of Bariatric Surgery and All Cause Mortality

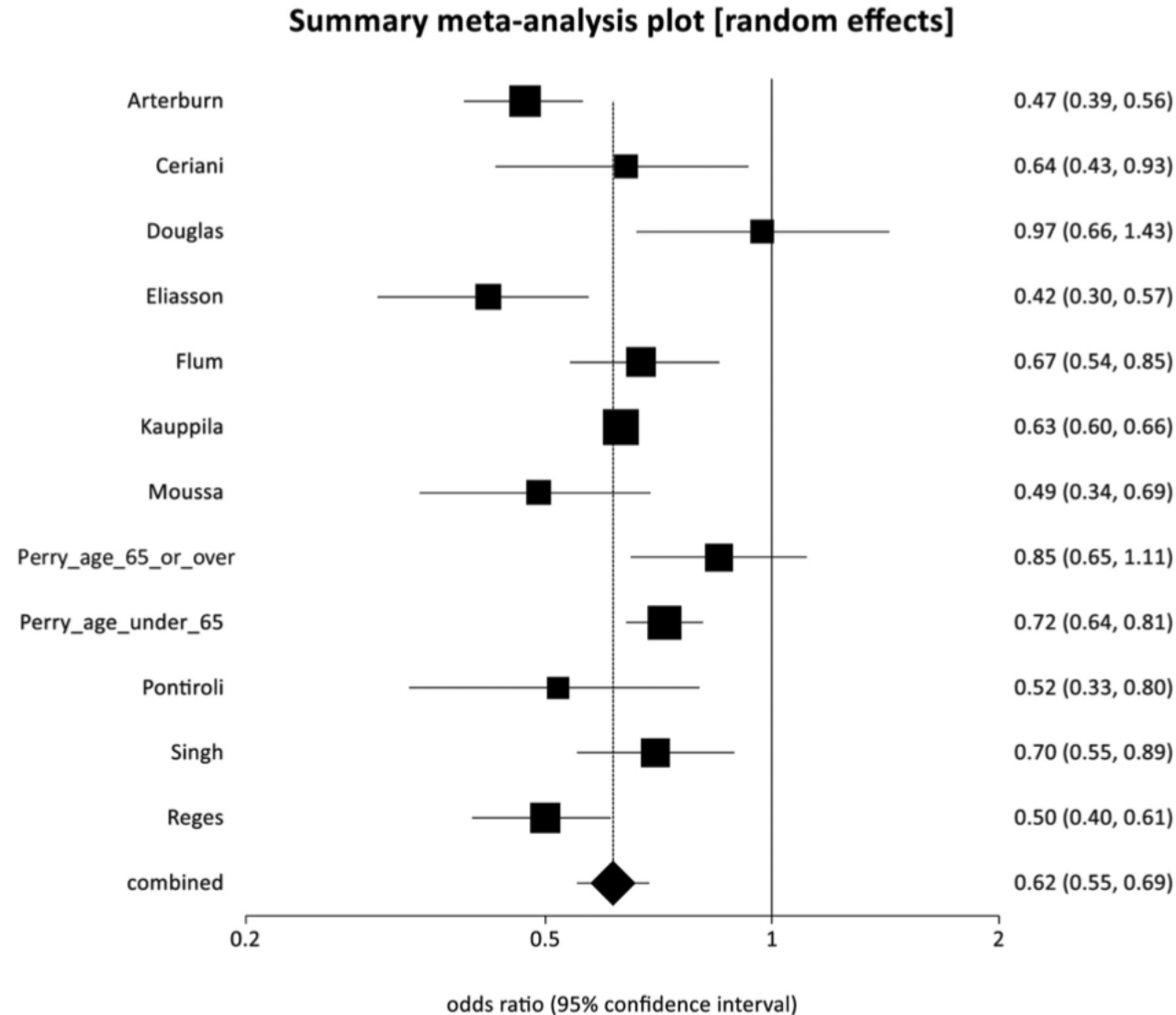


Fig 2. Forest plot of all-cause mortality (pooled odds ratio 0.62, 95% CI 0.55 to 0.69, $p < 0.001$).

Association of Metabolic Surgery With Major Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity

Ali Aminian, MD; Alexander Zajichek, MS; David E. Arterburn, MD, MPH; Kathy E. Wolski, MPH; Stacy A. Brethauer, MD; Philip R. Schauer, MD; Michael W. Kattan, PhD; Steven E. Nissen, MD

IMPORTANCE Although metabolic surgery (defined as procedures that influence metabolism by inducing weight loss and altering gastrointestinal physiology) significantly improves cardiometabolic risk factors, the effect on cardiovascular outcomes has been less well characterized.

OBJECTIVE To investigate the relationship between metabolic surgery and incident major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS Of 287 438 adult patients with diabetes in the Cleveland Clinic Health System in the United States between 1998 and 2017, 2287 patients underwent metabolic surgery. In this retrospective cohort study, these patients were matched 1:5 to nonsurgical patients with diabetes and obesity (body mass index [BMI] ≥ 30), resulting in 11 435 control patients, with follow-up through December 2018.

EXPOSURES Metabolic gastrointestinal surgical procedures vs usual care for type 2 diabetes and obesity.

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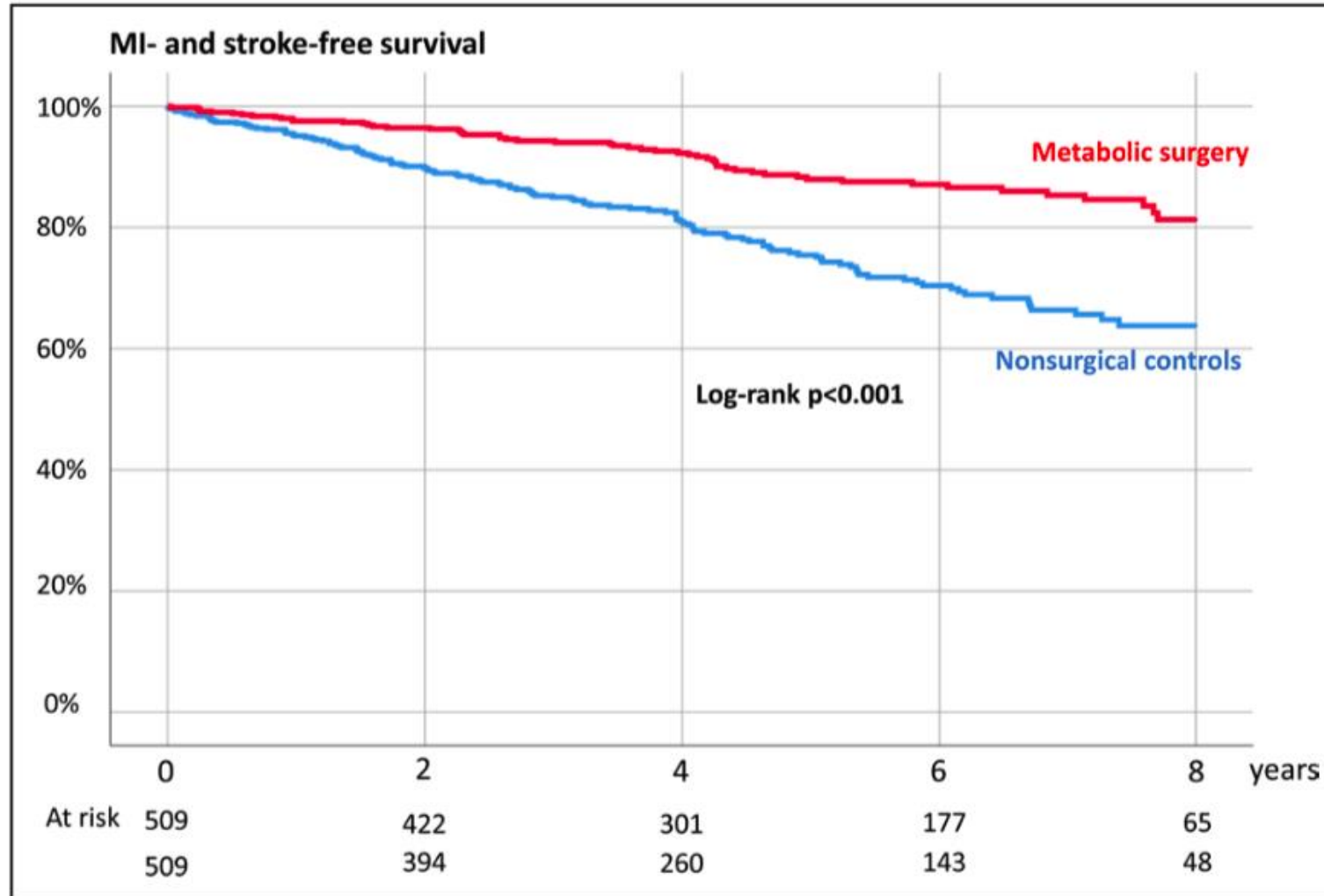
2,287 Metabolic Surgery
Vs.
11,435 Medical RX

SUMMARY: Metabolic Surgery

- 41% ↓ in death
- 62% ↓ in heart failure
- 31% ↓ in heart disease
- 33% ↓ in stroke
- 60% ↓ in kidney failure
- 22% ↓ in atrial fibrillation

By operating on 13 patients: one life can be saved

Association of Metabolic Surgery With Major Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Previous Myocardial Infarction and Severe Obesity





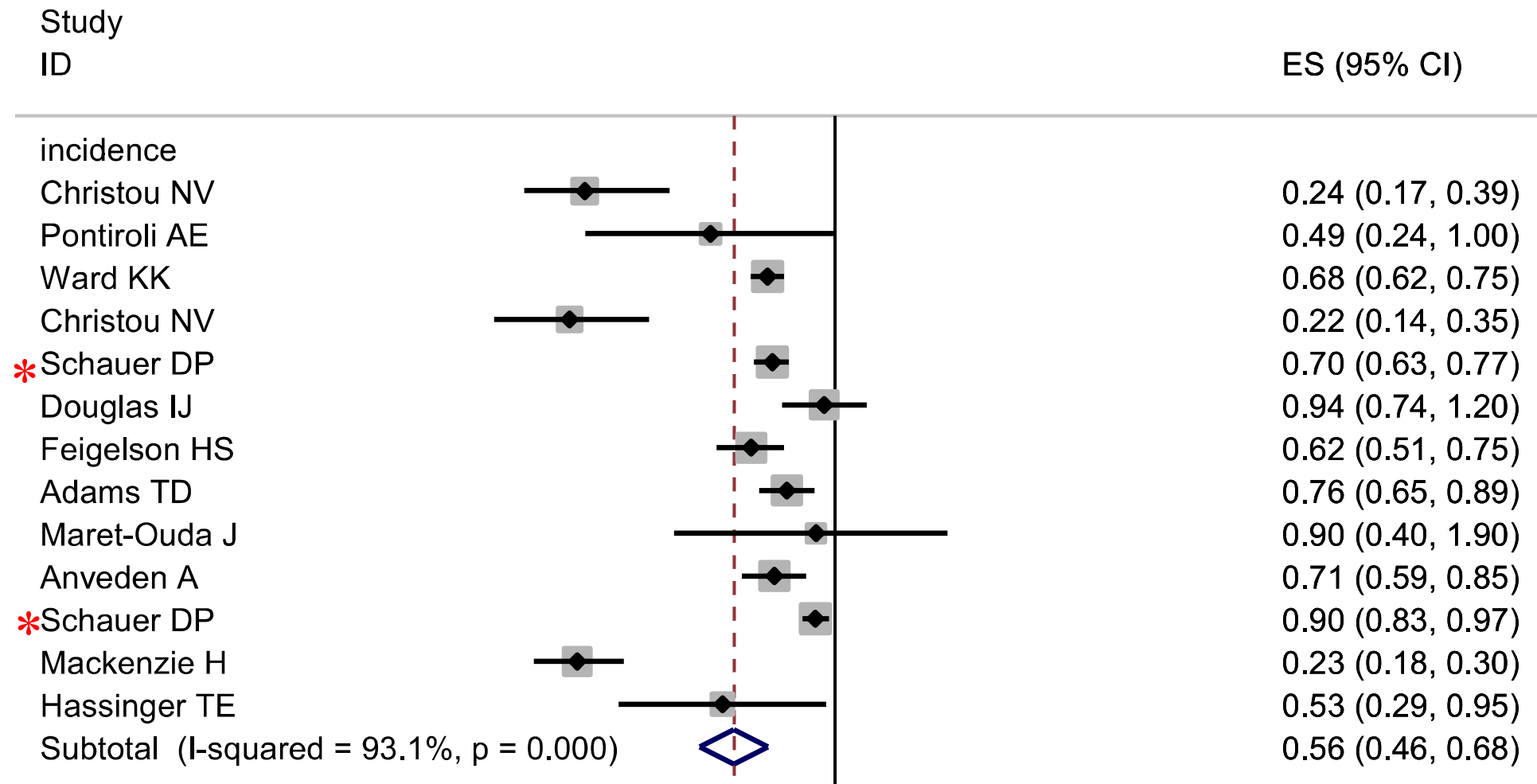
Success (but Unfinished) Story of Metabolic Surgery

Ali Aminian¹ and Steven E. Nissen²

Diabetes Care 2020;43:1175–1177 | <https://doi.org/10.2337/dci20-0006>

“ A large well-designed RCT is essential to definitively evaluate the effectiveness of metabolic surgery in reducing CV morbidity and mortality in patients with obesity and T2D. “

Metabolic Surgery Associated with Lower Cancer Risk (Observational Data)



Future Directions

We need a Multicenter RCT for Metabolic Surgery

DREAMMS Study Design

Key Inclusion Criteria

Obesity

Type 2 Diabetes

+/-CVD

R

Metabolic Surgery

Medical Therapy

Event Driven

What's the "Take Home?"

- Metabolic Surgery is more effective than medical RX for glycemic control and weight loss, AND improves HTN and nephropathy
- Risk of surgery = cholecystectomy, hysterectomy
- Observational studies show reduced morbidity and mortality for Metabolic Surgery
- We need a Multi-center RCT