

# GROWING YOUR PRACTICE ADDING DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

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**Disclosures**

*Ethicon Endosurgery  
Consultant/Speaker*

*Medtronic  
Consultant/Speaker*

*Olympus  
Consultant/ Speaker*

*Apolo  
Advisory Board*

*GI Windows  
Advisory Board*

*Advantage Bariatrics  
Consultant*

*Sager  
Advisory Board*

*LivsMed  
Consultant*

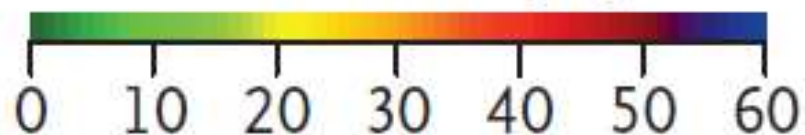
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SPECIAL ARTICLE

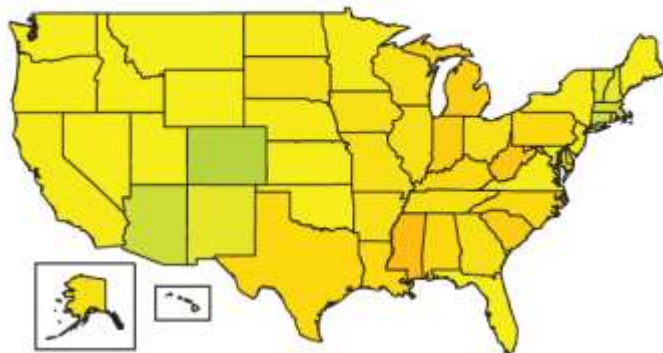
# Projected U.S. State-Level Prevalence of Adult Obesity and Severe Obesity

Zachary J. Ward, M.P.H., Sara N. Bleich, Ph.D., Angie L. Cradock, Sc.D.,  
Jessica L. Barrett, M.P.H., Catherine M. Giles, M.P.H., Chasmine Flax, M.P.H.,  
Michael W. Long, Sc.D., and Steven L. Gortmaker, Ph.D.

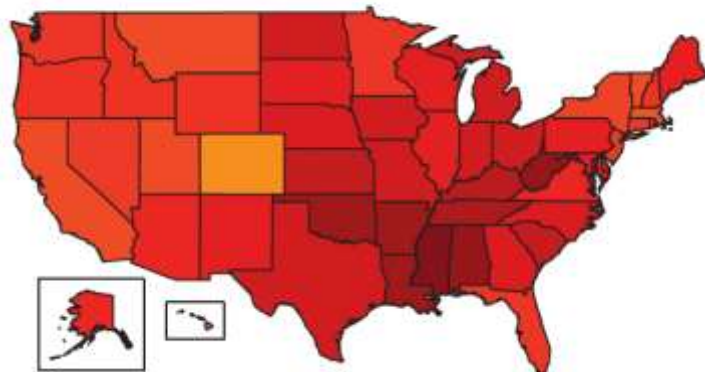
## Prevalence (%)



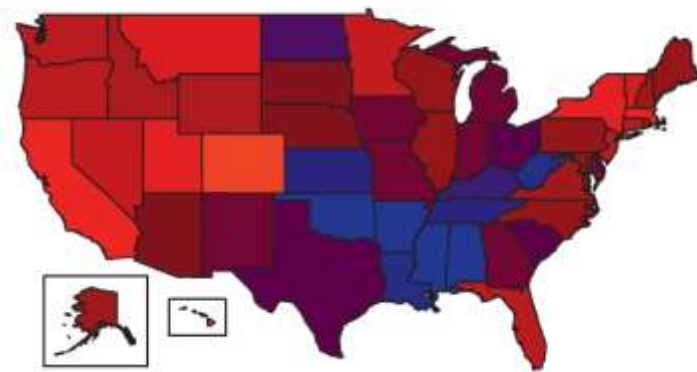
Prevalence of Overall Obesity (BMI,  $\geq 30$ )  
1990



2020



2030



# Type 2 Diabetes: Broad Consequences + Unmet Needs

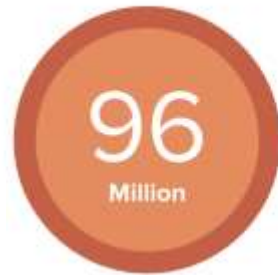


37 million people have diabetes

## DIABETES



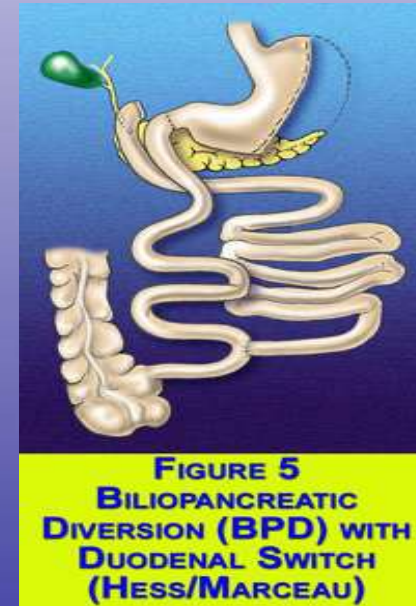
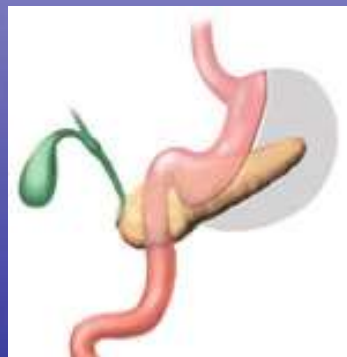
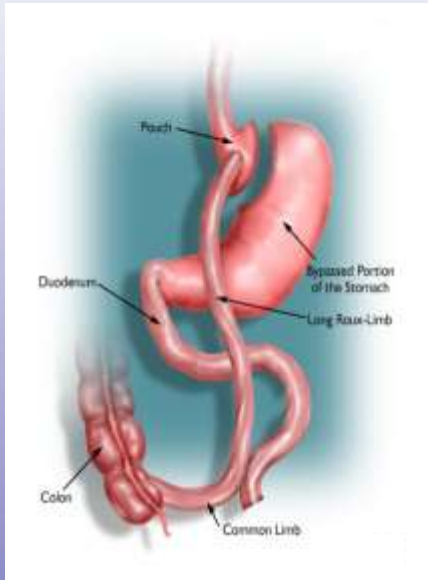
## PREDIABETES



96 million American adults—more than 1 in 3—have prediabetes



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



SP4569V01

PRIMARIES

METABOLIC

REVISIONS





**NEW**

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## Major updates to 1991 National Institutes of Health guidelines for bariatric surgery

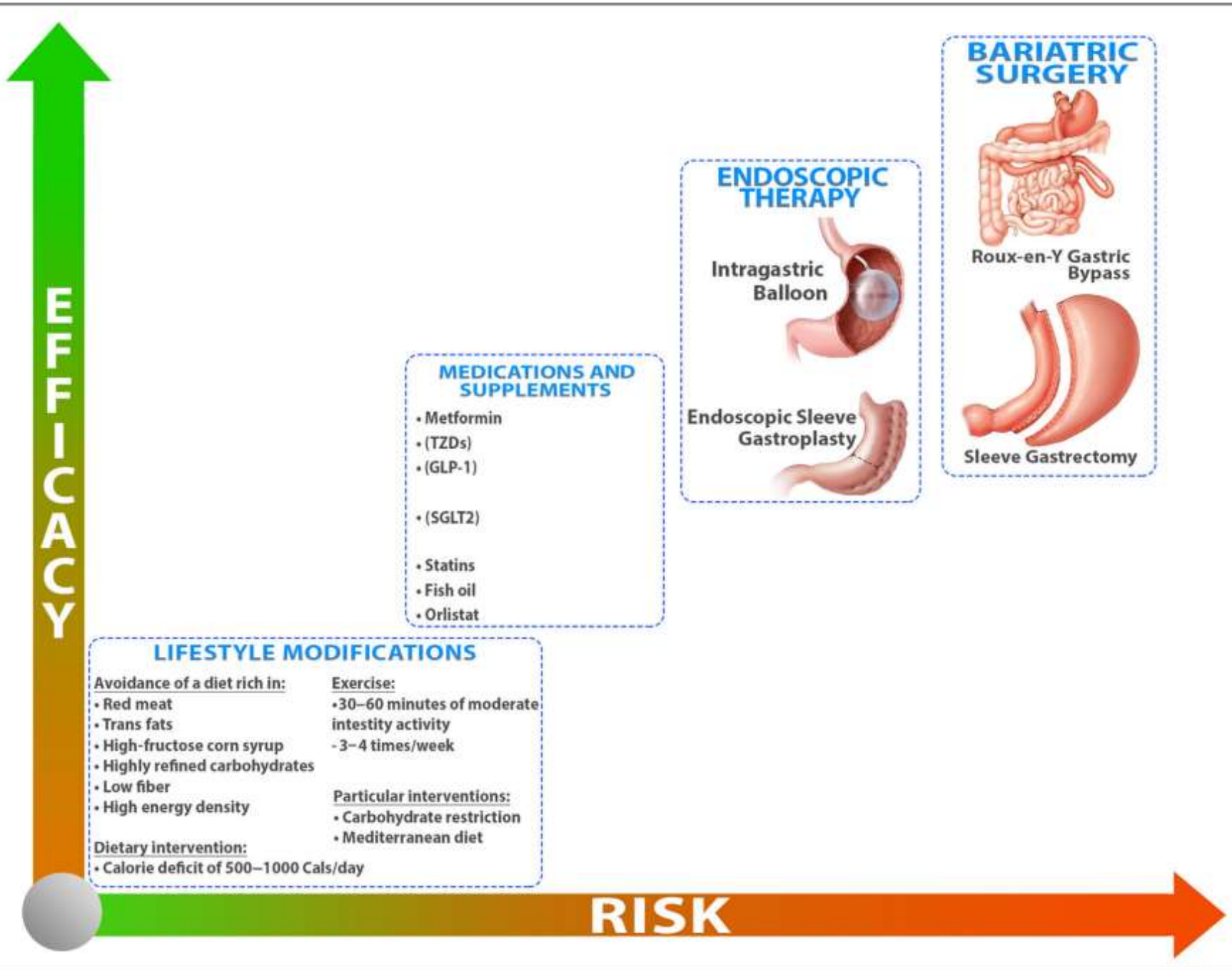
- Metabolic and bariatric surgery (MBS) is recommended for individuals with a body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 35$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, regardless of presence, absence, or severity of co-morbidities.
- MBS should be considered for individuals with metabolic disease and BMI of 30-34.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.
- BMI thresholds should be adjusted in the Asian population such that a BMI  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> suggests clinical obesity, and individuals with BMI  $\geq 27.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> should be offered MBS.
- Long-term results of MBS consistently demonstrate safety and efficacy.
- Appropriately selected children and adolescents should be considered for MBS.

(Surg Obes Relat Dis 2022; ■:1–12.) © 2022 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc on behalf of American Society for Metabolic & Bariatric Surgery (ASMBS) and Springer Nature on behalf of International Federation for the Surgery of Obesity and Metabolic Disorders (IFSO) This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

*Keywords:* Obesity; Metabolic and bariatric surgery; IFSO; ASMBS; Criteria; Indications

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- **The obesity rate for adults in America is 42%**
- **Obesity rate in children is now 20%**
- **Revisions are now the fastest growing bariatric intervention.**





PRIMARIES

METABOLIC

REVISIONS

ENDOSCOPIC

LETS BE SMART ABOUT IT



PRIMARIES

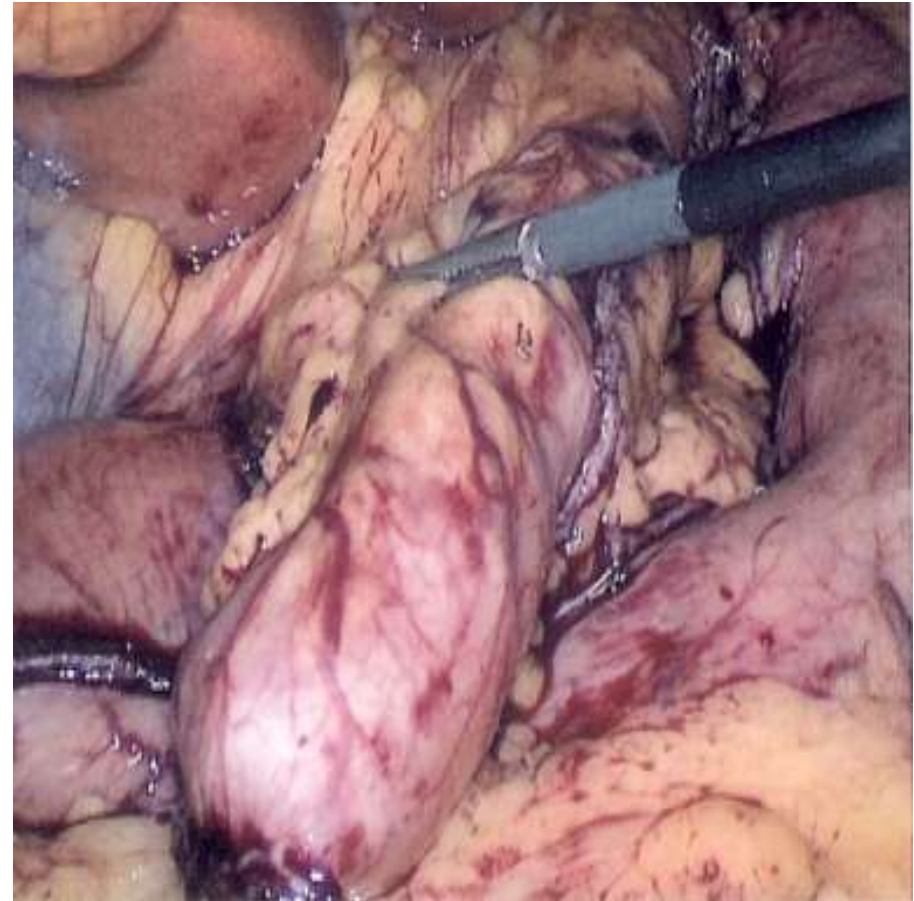
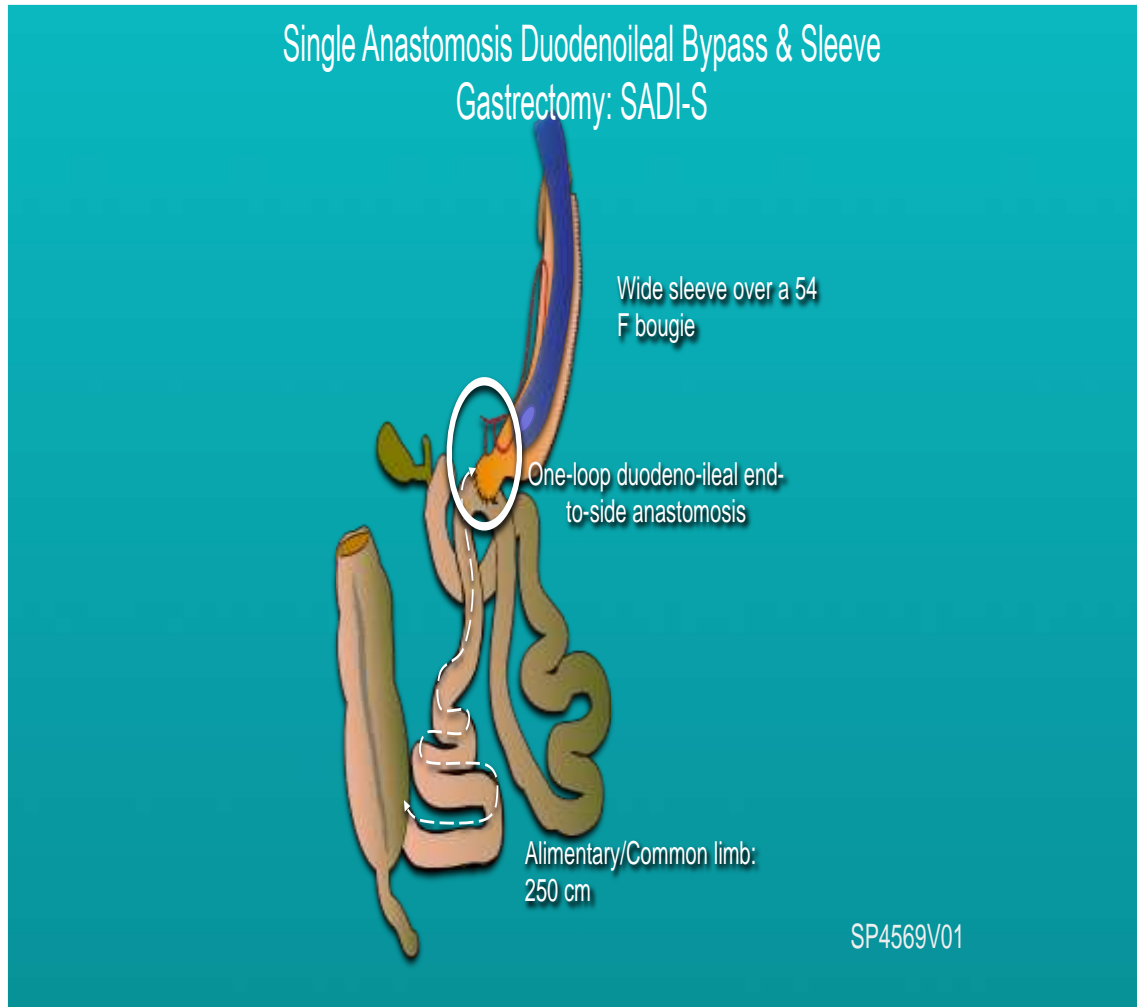
METABOLIC

+. MEDICATIONS

REVISIONS

ENDOSCOPIC

# PRIMARIES AND / OR METABOLIC



# REVISIONS

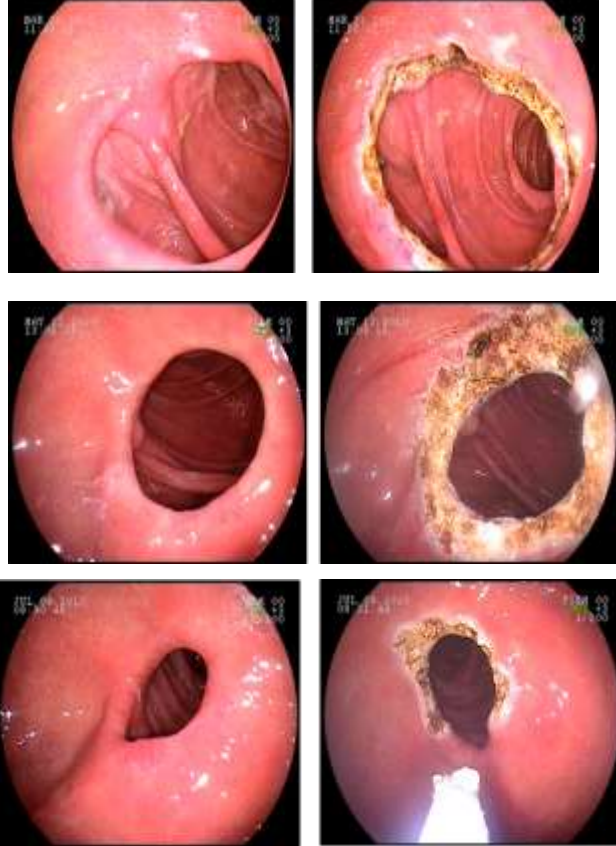
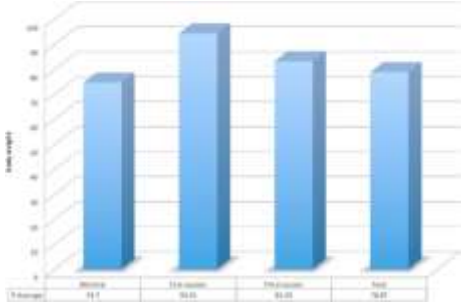


Fresno Medical Education Program    Advanced Laparoscopic Surgery Associates Medical Group

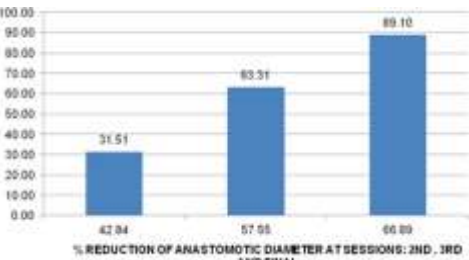
**First International Consensus Conference on Revisional Bariatric/Metabolic Interventions (ICC-RBMI)**  
 Tuesday, June 23 - Wednesday, June 24, 2015  
 Located in Fresno County, California

	There is enough clinical evidence to standardize (bougie size, distance from pylorus) the VSG.			Barrett's esophagus is a contraindication for offering the VSG.		
	n	Agree	Disagree	n	Agree	Disagree
Faculty	28	28.6%	71.4%	28	82.1%	17.9%
Cumulative	54	37.0%	63.0%	54	83.3%	16.7%

	n		EGD is mandatory prior to VSG		Strategies have or that might be used
	Faculty	Cumulative	Agree	Disagree	
Faculty	28	28	53.6%	46.4%	40
Cumulative	40	54	53.7%	46.3%	41.3%

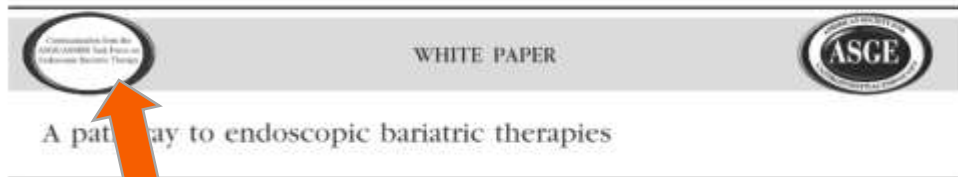
Session	% Reduction
2nd	31.51
3rd	63.31
Final	89.10



Session	% Reduction
2nd	42.34
3rd	57.05
Final	66.09



# OTHER SOCIETIES



ASGE/ASMBS Task Force on Endoscopic Bariatric Therapy: Gregory G Ginsberg, Bipan Chand, Gregory A Cote, Ramsey M Dallal, Steven A Edmundowicz, Ninh T Nguyen, Aurora Pryor, Christopher C Thompson

## THRESHOLD FOR PRIMARY ENDOSCOPIC THERAPY:

**25%** minimum EWL at 12 months    **15%** EWL over control at 12 months    **low** rate of SAEs

## SUMMARY STATEMENTS

- Obesity: a major health problem, associated with substantial morbidity and cost, is increasing world-wide
- Life-style & medical therapies for obesity have limited benefit
- Operative therapy for obesity is effective but at considerable cost, limited patient applicability, and with substantial risks
- EBTs may have various roles in treatment of obesity epidemic, including primary therapy, early intervention, bridge therapy, and metabolic therapy
- EBTs will have varying degrees of intensity, durability, and repeatability and should be evaluated based on intent of therapy and overall risk/benefit

Intervention	Weight loss
Lifestyle interventions (24 months) (Diet, counseling, exercise) <sup>5,4</sup>	4 kg (2%-9% total body weight)
Medical therapy (12 months) <sup>13</sup>	3-5 kg (2%-9% total body weight)
Laparoscopic gastric banding (12 months) <sup>36</sup>	47.5% EWL
Gastroplasty (12 months) <sup>14,15</sup>	68% EWL
RYGB (12 months) <sup>14,15</sup>	62% EWL

NEJM, New England Journal of Medicine; RYGB, Roux-en-Y gastric bypass; EWL, percent of excess weight loss.  
 †Values extrapolated from representative clinical trials of each intervention class.

# What we have:

## Orbera Intra-gastric Balloon

### GLOBAL PUBLICATIONS

**>525** Publications: including longer term follow-up

**>32K** Participants studied in clinical trials

## Bariatric Revisions (TORe/LSG)

### GLOBAL PUBLICATIONS

**>130** Publications: including follow-up to 5 years

**>3,000** Participants studied in Revision clinical trials

## Endoscopic Sleeve Gastroplasty

### GLOBAL PUBLICATIONS

**>200** Publications: including follow-up to 5 years

**>10,000** Participants studied in ESG clinical trials

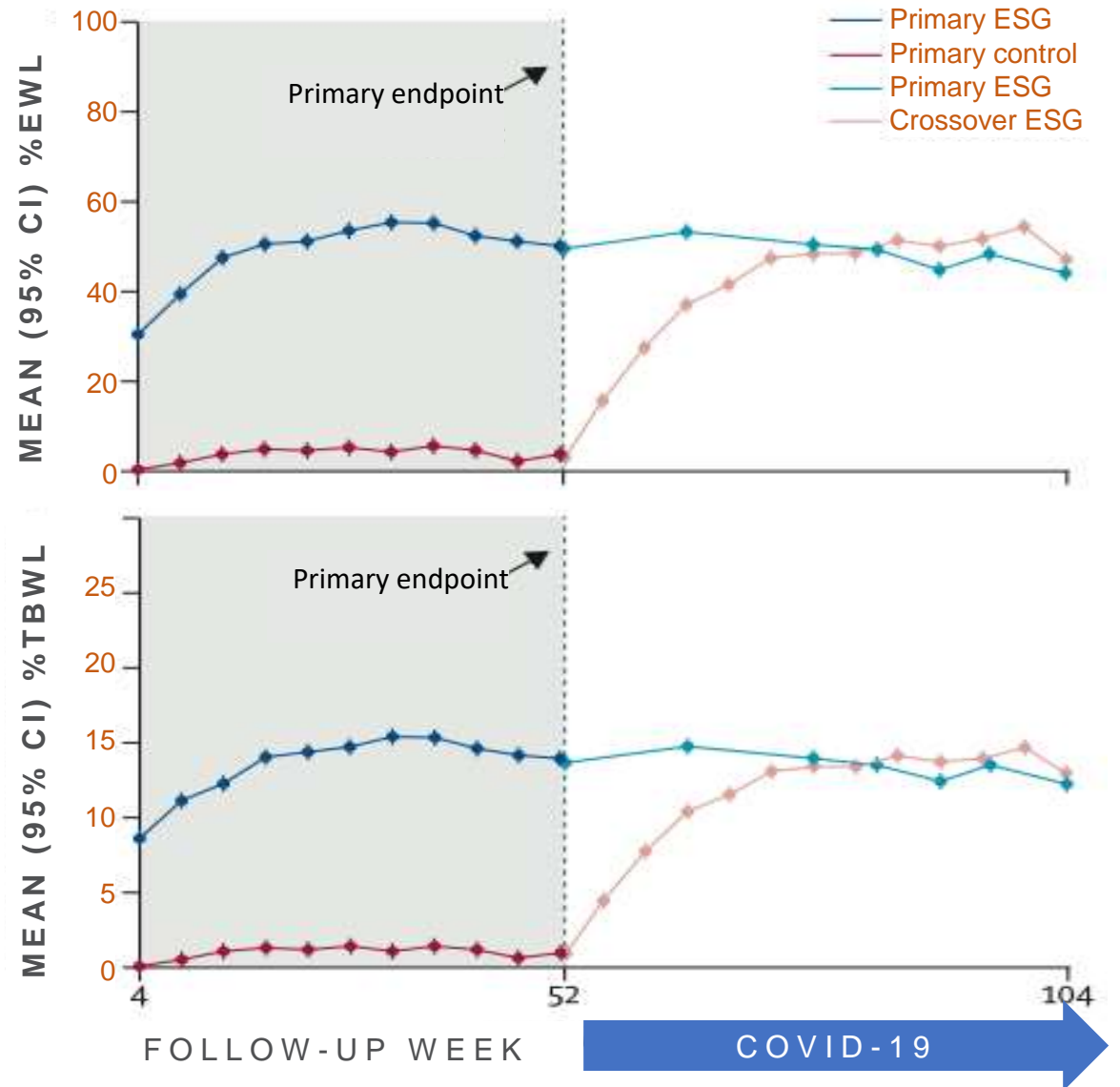
# MERIT Results: Efficacy & Durability

49%  $\pm$  32%, target 25%

45% delta vs lifestyle [95% CI 39 – 51]; target 15%

77% responder rate  $\geq$  25% EWL

16%  $\pm$  7% TBWL among responders; 11% > control

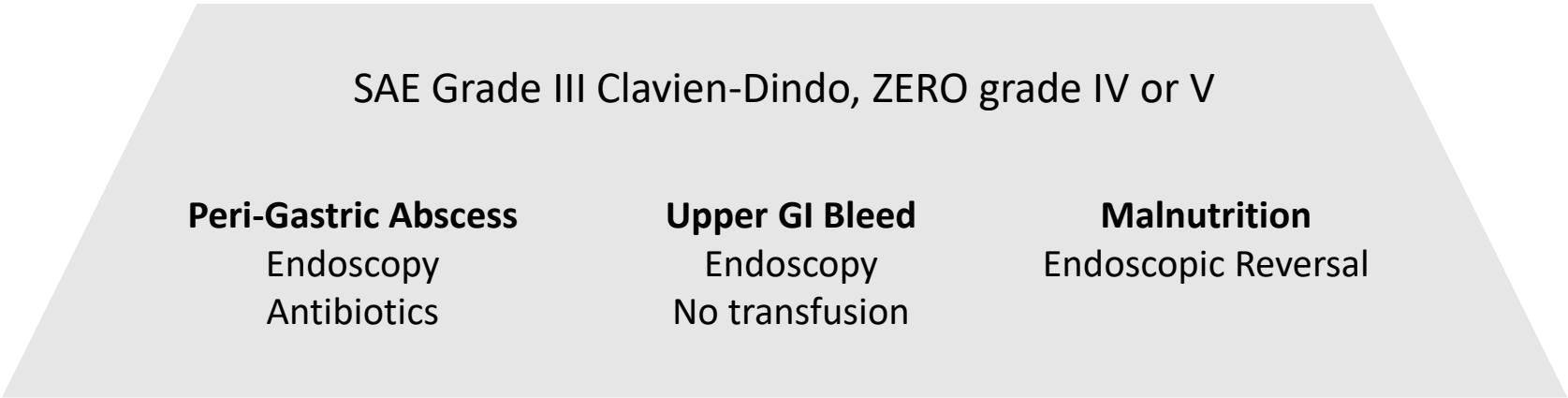


# MERIT Results: Safety

✓ Met primary safety endpoint



SAE rate among all ESG completers n=150  
All recovered



6 patients (4%) hospitalized for conservative management of accommodative symptoms

# MERIT Results: METABOLIC TOO ??

## Significant Impact on Comorbidities

ESG compared to standard of care

	ESG		SoC		p
	Improve	Worsen	Improve	Worsen	
Diabetes Mellitus Type II (DMII)	92%	0%	15%	44%	<0.001
Metabolic Syndrome + NAFLD + Inflammation	83%	0%	35%	38%	<0.001
Hypertension (HTN)	67%	6%	40%	23%	=0.01

diabetes mellitus type II (DMII)

	Improve ESG	Worsen (SoC)	p
HOMA-IR	-3 (SD 6.354)	+1.35 (SD 3.2)	P=0.01
HgA1c (Diabetics)	-0.87 (SD 1.1)	+0.39 (SD 0.7)	P<0.001
HgA1c (baseline>7)	-1.77 (SD 0.755)	+0.16 (SD 0.635)	p<0.001

metabolic syndrome + NAFLD + inflammation

	Improve ESG	Worsen (SoC)	p
Hepatic Steatosis Index (HSII)	-2.24 (SD 3.075)	-0.61 (SD 3.409)	P=0.01
CRP	-1.78 (SD 4.04)	+0.51 (SD 3.525)	P<0.01
Waist/ Hip Ratio (% Change)	-2.91 (SD 8.5188)	-0.36 (SD 7.2852)	P=0.02



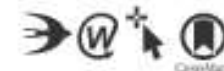
## MARKET AUTHORIZATION

The FDA authorized for marketing the Apollo ESG & Revise Systems, the **first FDA-authorized systems for endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty**, a minimally invasive procedure **to facilitate weight loss**. It is intended for adults with obesity (BMI 30-50 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) who have not been able to lose weight or maintain weight loss through more conservative measures such as diet and exercise.



# THE LANCET

**Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty for treatment of class 1 and 2 obesity (MERIT): a prospective, multicentre, randomised trial**

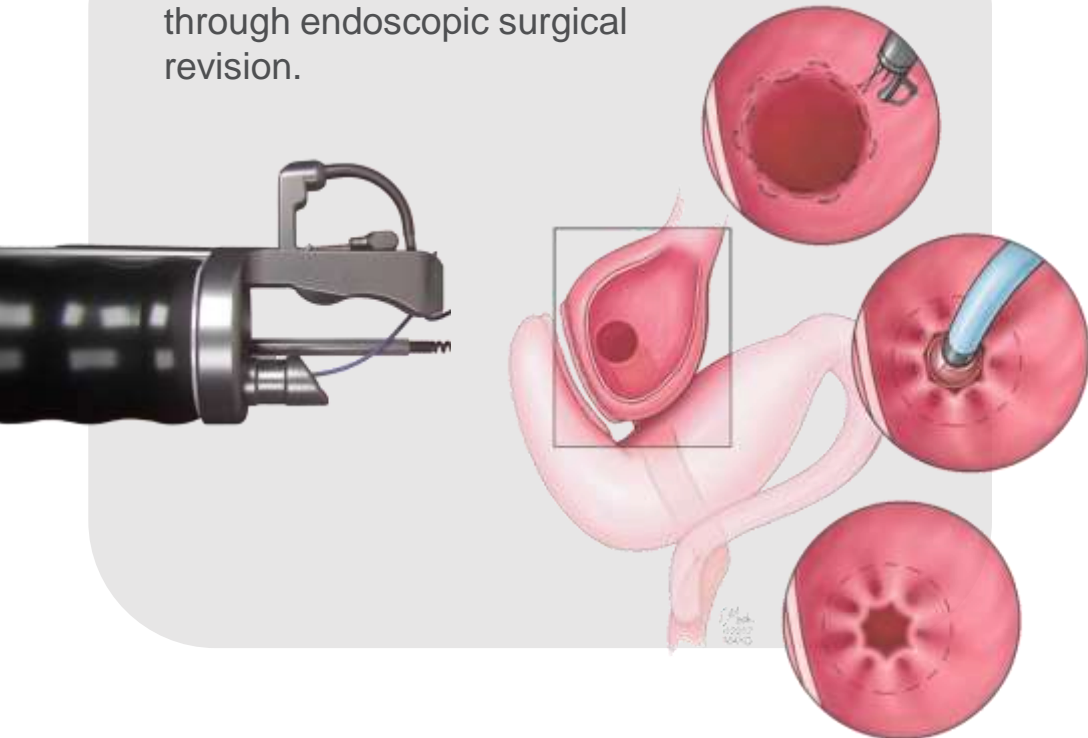


*Barham K Abu Dayyeh, Fateh Bazerbachi, Eric J Vargas, Reem Z Sharaiha, Christopher C Thompson, Bradley C Thamer, Andre F Teixeira, Christopher G Chapman, Vivek Kumbhari, Michael B Ujiki, Jeanette Ahrens, Courtney Day, the MERIT Study Group, Manoel Galvao Neto, Natan Zundel, Erik B Wilson*

Equipping physicians with an efficacious, less invasive solution for **revision** surgery

## REVISION CANDIDATES

Anatomically-driven weight regain following gastric bypass surgery can be corrected through endoscopic surgical revision.



**1.4M** U.S. adults received a gastric bypass or gastric sleeve procedure between 2011 and 2019<sup>1</sup>

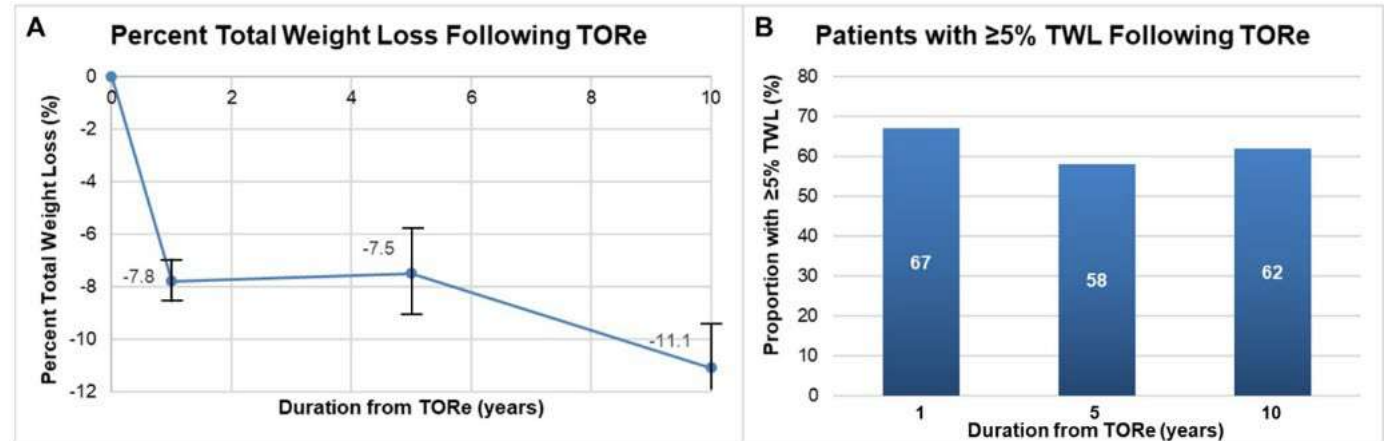
**~28%** of adult bariatric surgery patients undergo revision surgery<sup>2</sup>

**fastest** growing segment of bariatric surgery market<sup>3</sup>

# TORe Long-Term Follow Up

- 50 patients eligible for 10-year F/U
- 11.2±14.5% TBWL+
- 9.8±16.2% TBWL\*
- 74% Interrupted suture pattern
- 26% Purse-string suture pattern
- Presented at Digestive Disease Week 2023

Characteristics	N = 50
Age (years)	49 ± 11
Female sex (n (%))	40 (80)
Pre-RYGB weight (kg)	152 ± 34
Nadir weight (kg)	90 ± 22
Weight at the time of TORe (kg)	117 ± 28
BMI at the time of TORe (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	41.8 ± 10.5
Amount of weight regain (% from maximal lost weight)	43.9 ± 26.3
Duration from RYGB to TORe (years)	7 ± 3
Pre-TORe GJA diameter (mm)	25 ± 6
Pre-TORe pouch length (cm)	5 ± 2



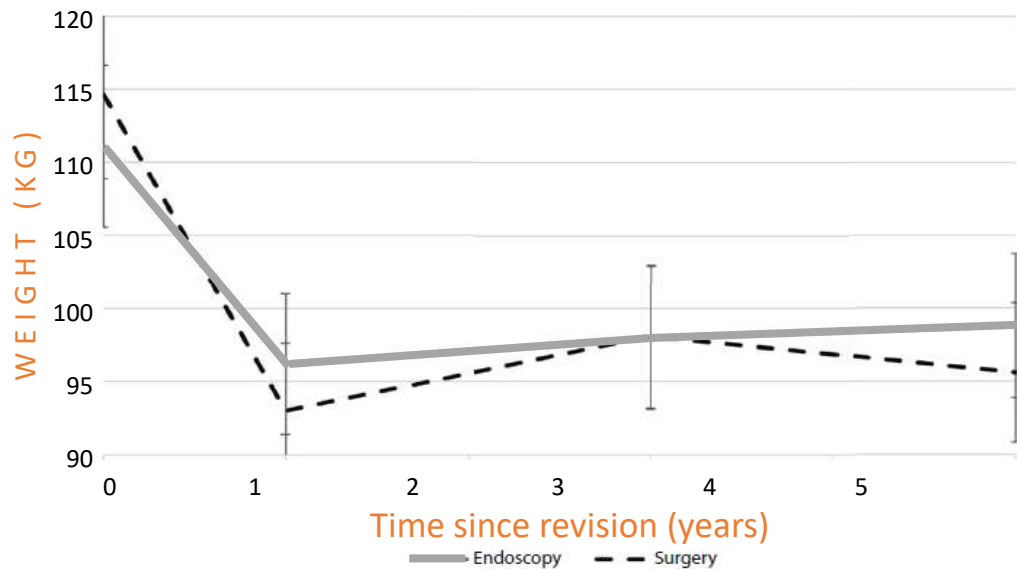
†All 50 patients included

\*All patients on pharmacotherapy (10) & those having undergone surgical intervention (3)

# 5-Yr Study: Endoscopic v. Surgical Revisions

Peer-reviewed Brigham & Women's study demonstrated **equivalent efficacy & improved safety profile**

**WEIGHT OVER 5-YEAR FOLLOW-UP**



	ENDO (n=31)	SURGICAL (n=31)	p
Efficacy at 5 years	11.5% TBWL	<b>13.1%</b> TBWL	0.67
Adverse events	6.5%	<b>29.0%</b>	0.04
Safety profile	0% SAE rate	<b>19.4%</b> SAE rate	0.024

# ESG Can Benefit Practices

Surgeon's experience: integration of ESG procedure had a significant impact on practice

**469** New patient consults driven to practice over 2-year period after initiating ESG

**65%** Total conversion rate (304 procedures)  
- 42% ESG (197 procedures)  
- 23% LSG (107 procedures)

**24%** TBWL @ 12 months for the patients that were treated with ESG

Top 10 Paper at IFSO 2022

“Millions of people are stuck in the disease of obesity but feel that surgery is too extreme for them. We need more tools to fight obesity.”

BRANDON VANDERWEL, MD



### Publication in Process



## GROWING YOUR PRACTICE ADDING DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

AS LONG AS:

THEY ARE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

THEY ARE SUPPORTED FOR OUR SOCIETY

WE HAVE THE PROPER TRAINING

WE WILL GROW OUR PRACTICE WITH A BETTER MENU, BETTER RESULTS AND  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

PRACTICES THAT DO ALL

MAY OFFER BETTER INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TO ALL THE  
DIFFERENT ISSUES OF OUR PATIENTS

CAN YOU MENTION THE DIFFERENCE??



CAN YOU MENTION THE DIFFERENCE??



AND YES. NEW PROCEDURES/INTERVENTIONS/COMBINED  
APPROACHES ARE A GREAT MARKETING TOOL

THANKS