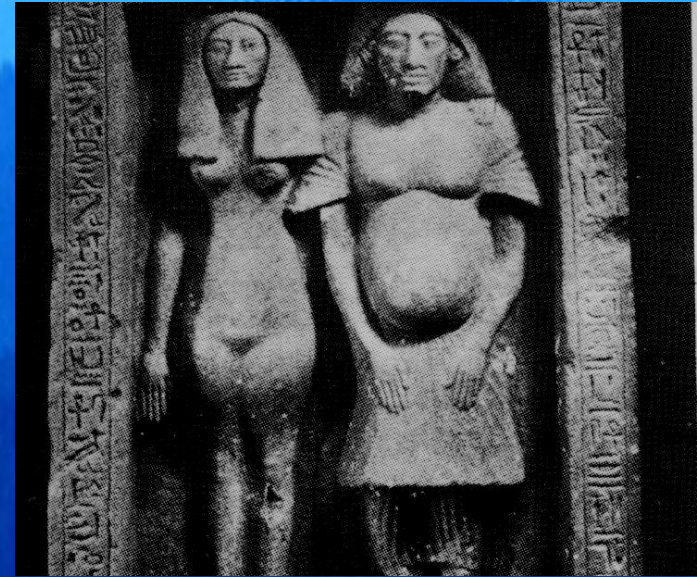


# How I changed my limb length throughout the years. What is the evidence?



**Khaled Gawdat, M.D.**  
**Professor of Surgery**  
**Ain- Shams School of Medicine**  
**President IFSO MENA Chapter**  
**Associate and Advisory Editor Obesity Surgery**  
**Cairo Egypt**

**R**

**RESTRICTED**

**UNDER 17 REQUIRES ACCOMPANYING  
PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIAN**

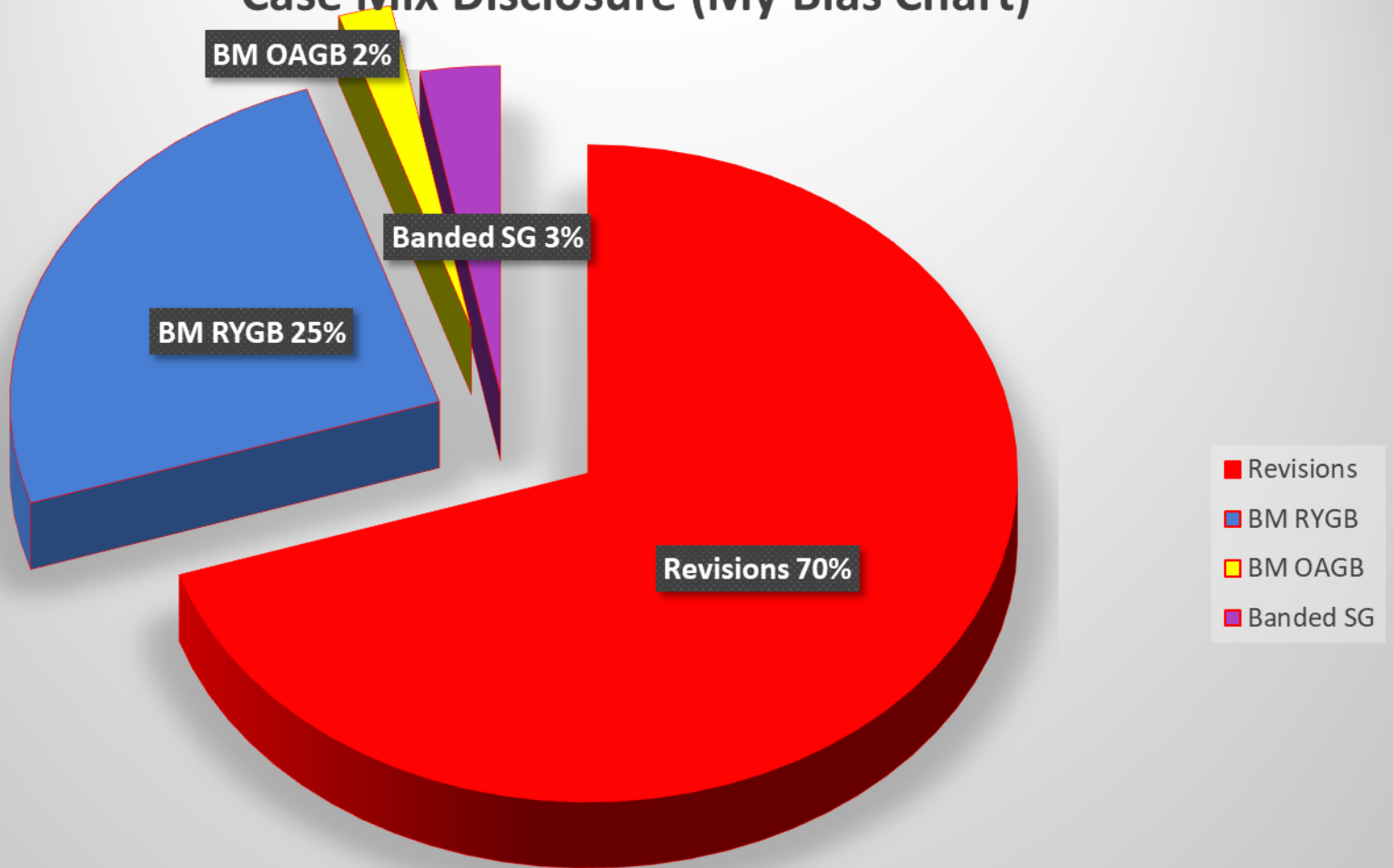
**STRONG LANGUAGE, THOUGHTS  
AND IDEAS**

**DISCLOSURES**

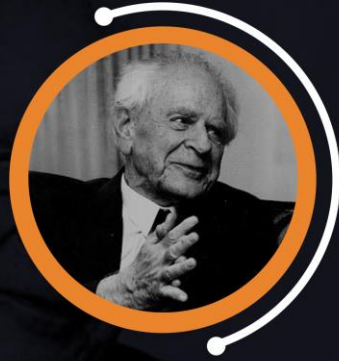


**Unfortunately non**

# Case Mix Disclosure (My Bias Chart)



PHILOSOPHICAL RHYTHMS



“The aim of argument should not be victory, but progress..”

~ Karl Popper

“Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored.”

— Aldous Huxley

[www.facebook.com/poets01](http://www.facebook.com/poets01)



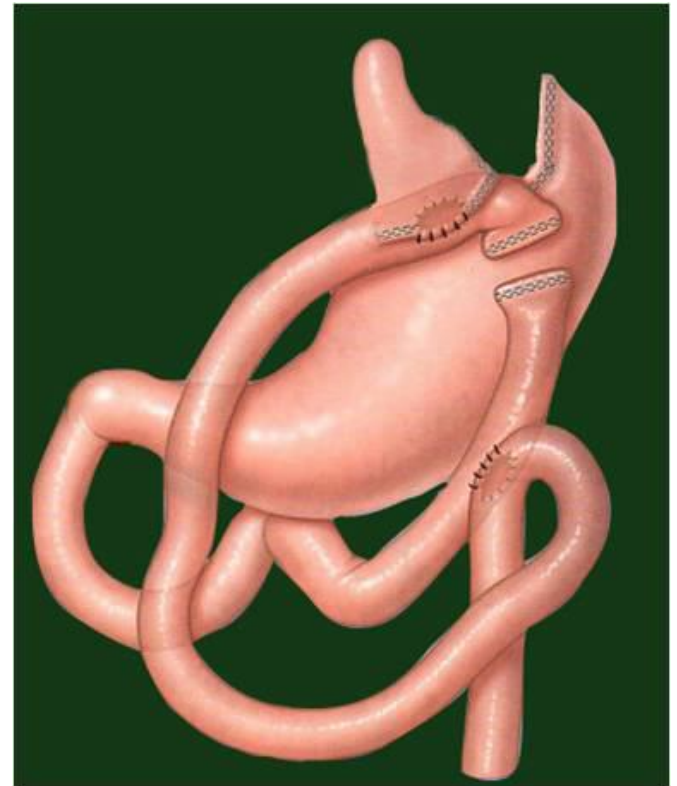
[www.facebook.com/poets01](http://www.facebook.com/poets01)

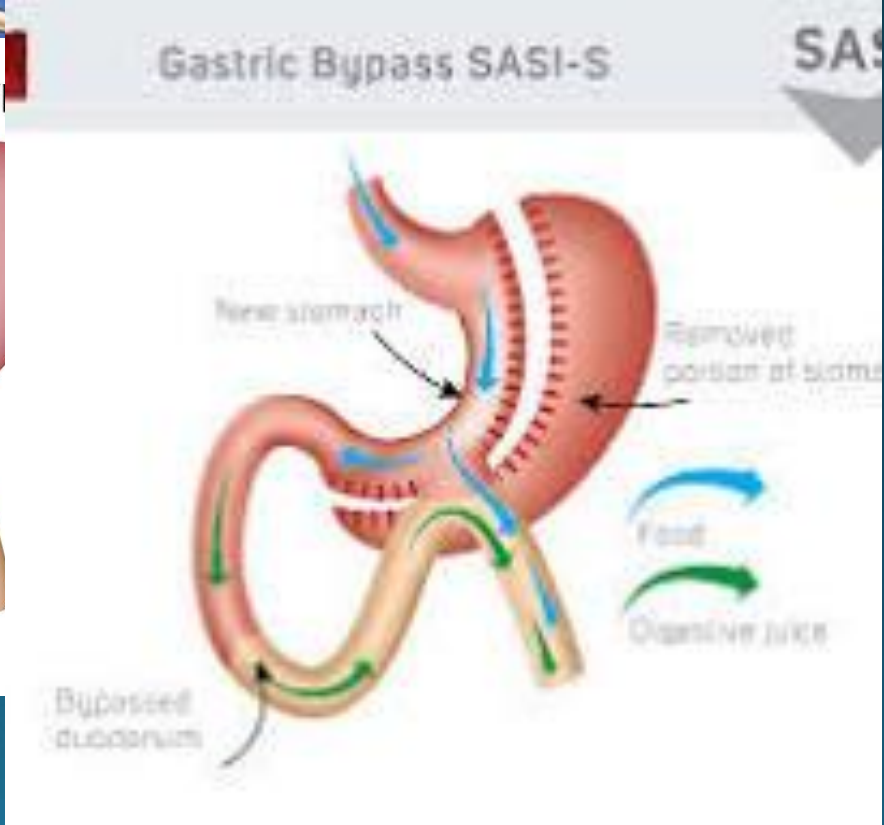
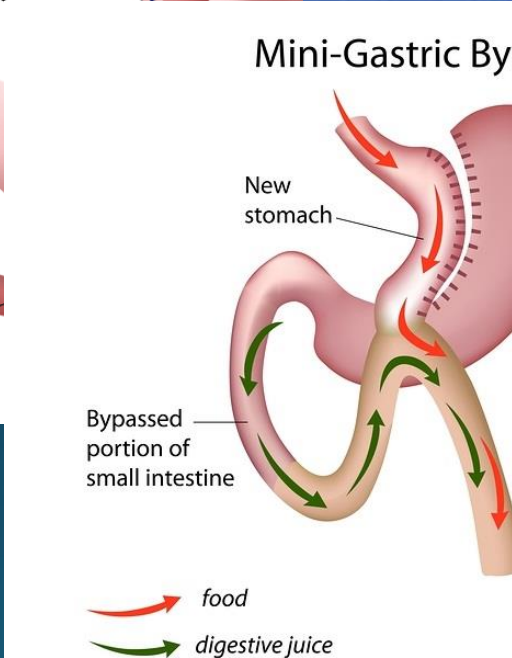
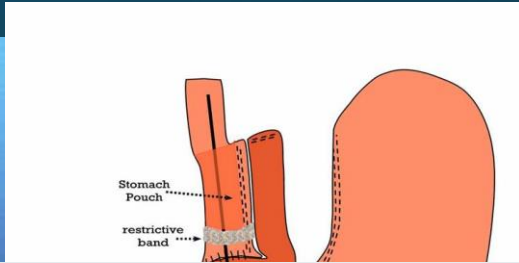
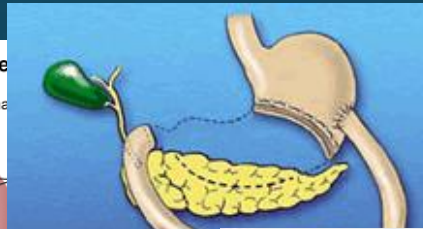
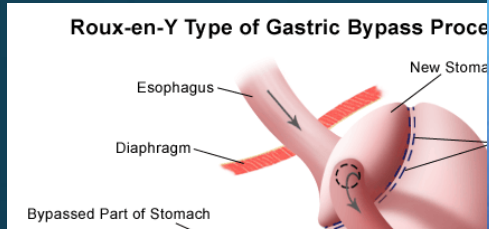
**WE DISTORT KNOWLEDGE FURTHER WHEN WE  
ABSTRACT LAYERS OF COMPLEXITY INTO ONE SIMPLE  
WORD**

# **Gastric Bypass**

# Gastric Bypass Variables

- Pouch size
- Pouch Enforcement
- Stoma Size
- Alimentary limb
- Biliopancreatic limb
- Common Channel
- Omega Vs Roux en Y





# THE OAGB STORY

- 1993-2000 race to establish laparoscopic OAGB (Schauer, Higa, Gagnier, Lonroch)

- 1998 Rutledge invented laparoscopic RYGB, no scientific evidence, commercial reasons

- Published good 6 year outcomes (JAMA, Lancet communications)

- WJ Lee made a prospective study that OAGB was better than RYGB (improvement in weight loss)

- JM chevalier reported that RYGB was shortened that to 150 minutes

- Yomega trial in France

> *Obes Surg.* 2005 Oct;15(9):1304-8. doi: 10.1381/096089205774512663.

## Continued excellent results with the mini-gastric bypass: six-year study in 2,410 patients

Robert Rutledge<sup>1</sup>, Thomas R Walsh

*J Minim Access Surg.* 2016 Oct-Dec; 12(4): 305-310.  
doi: [10.4103/0972-9941.181352](https://doi.org/10.4103/0972-9941.181352)

PMCID: PMC5022508  
PMID: [27251826](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27251826/)

### Current status of mini-gastric bypass

[Kamal K. Mahawar](#), [Parveen Kumar](#),<sup>1</sup> [William RJ Carr](#), [Neil Jennings](#), [Norbert Schroeder](#), [Shlok Balupuri](#), and [Peter K. Small](#)

In their comparative analysis of RYGB and MGB over a 10-year period, Lee *et al.*[3] found that at 5 years, MGB had a significantly lower body mass index (BMI) (27.7 vs 29.2) and higher excess weight loss (EWL) (72.9% vs 60.1%); there was no significant difference in the improvement of comorbidities. A randomized study from the same group[14] showed a lower complication rate with MGB (7.5% vs 20%,  $P < 0.05$ ) and a higher proportion of patients achieving an EWL >50% (95% vs 75%,  $P < 0.05$ ). We have also observed similar results in our practice.

## THE LANCET Diabetes & Endocrinology

This journal Journals Publish Clinical Global health Multimedia Events About

ARTICLES · Volume 12, Issue 4, P267-276, April 2024

### Efficacy and safety of one anastomosis gastric bypass versus Roux-en-Y gastric bypass at 5 years (YOMEGA): a prospective, open-label, non-inferiority, randomised extension study

[Prof Maud Robert, MD](#) <sup>a,b</sup> [✉](#) · [Tigran Poghosyan, MD](#) <sup>c</sup> · [Prof Delphine Maucort-Boulch, MD](#) <sup>d,e</sup> · [Dr Alexandre Filippello, MD](#) <sup>g</sup> · [Prof Robert Caiazzo, MD](#) <sup>h</sup> · [Adrien Sterkers, MD](#) <sup>i</sup> · [Lita Khamphommala, MD](#) <sup>i</sup> · [Prof Fabian Reche, MD](#) <sup>j</sup> · [Vincent Malherbe, MD](#) <sup>k</sup> · [Adriana Torcivia, MD](#) <sup>l</sup> · [Toufic Saber, MD](#) <sup>m</sup> · [Dominique Delaunay, PhD](#) <sup>a</sup> · [Carole Langlois-Jacques, MSc](#) <sup>d,e</sup> · [Augustin Suffisseau, MD](#) <sup>c</sup> · [Sylvie Bin, MD](#) <sup>n</sup> · [Prof Emmanuel Disse, MD](#) <sup>b,f</sup> · [Prof François Pattou, MD](#) <sup>h</sup> Show less

Affiliations & Notes [▼](#) Article Info [▼](#) Linked Articles (1) [▼](#)



# Bariatric literature with poor data Quality

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## **Garbage in Garbage out**

**Low quality data produces low quality statistical analysis low quality meta-analysis and low quality systematic reviews**

**THE GREATEST OF MANKIND'S  
CRIMINALS ARE THOSE WHO  
DELUDE THEMSELVES INTO  
THINKING THEY HAVE DONE THE  
RIGHT THING**

# History of Modern RYGB

- 1980s
- Good initial results
- Gold standard terminology vs VBG
- 1990s RYGB Failures prompted the search for modifications
- Banded Bypass (Fobi Capella)
- Distal Bypass (Brolin)
- Duodenal switch (Hess, Marceau)
- Laparoscopic (smaller pouch) Bypass

# RYGB

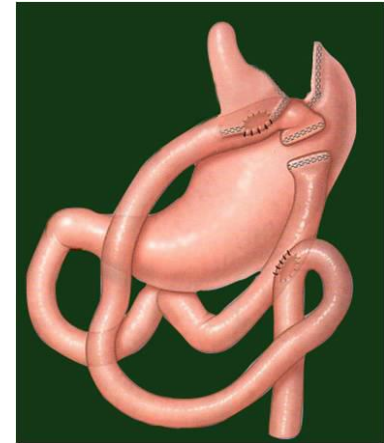
- A restrictive bariatric procedure with claimed MalAbsorpive and hormonal effects that is performed with infinite technical combinations and variations, with extremely variable outcomes and it is called the gold standard bariatric procedure by Harvey Sugarman.



# Mechanism of Action of the Gastric Bypass Procedures

---

- ▶ We do not know
- ▶ Restrictive?
- ▶ Mal-absorptive?
- ▶ hormonal elements?
- ▶ Combination?
- ▶ Others (bile salts, gut flora, etc)



# What happens to bariatric patients on the long term

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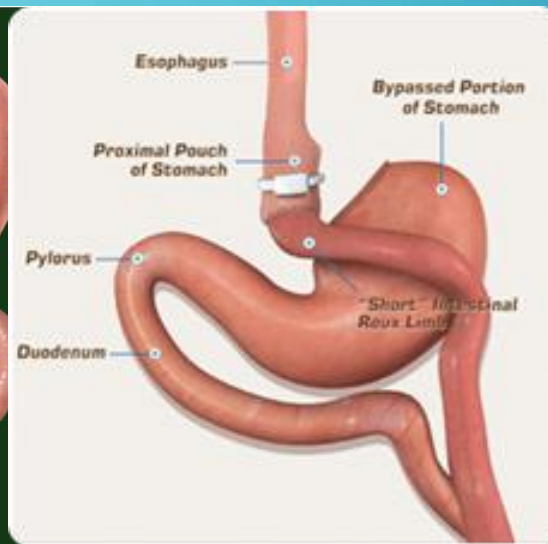
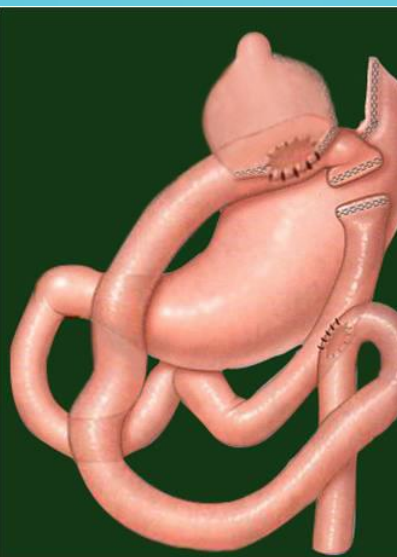
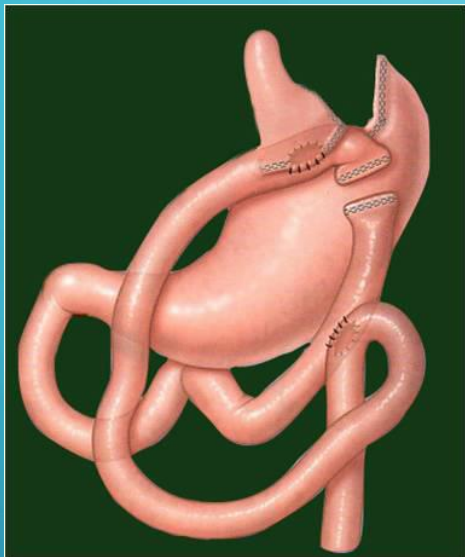
**We don't know**

**Lack of long term studies**

**Poor long term follow-up rates**

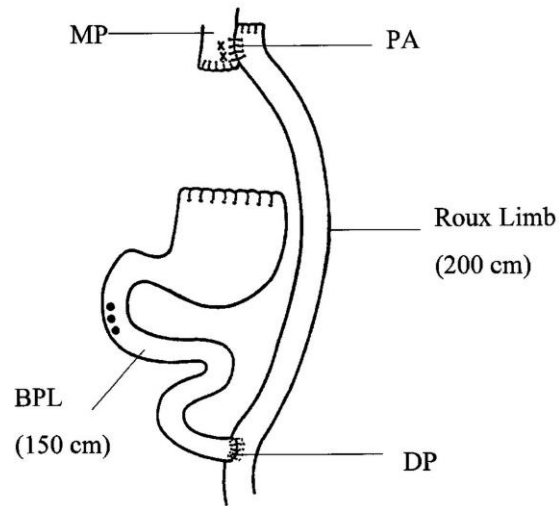
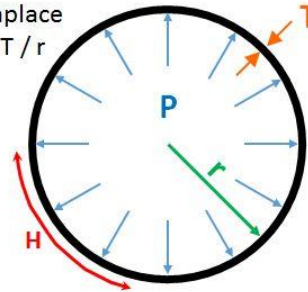
**Should we measure preoperative hormones and follow up hormone changes for every body?**

# RYGB WHY BAND?



# The Micropouch Patent MGB

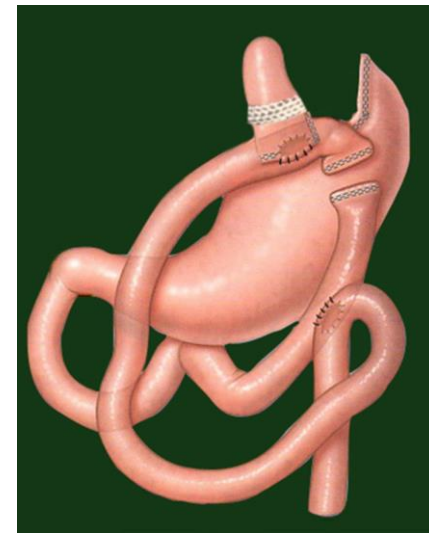
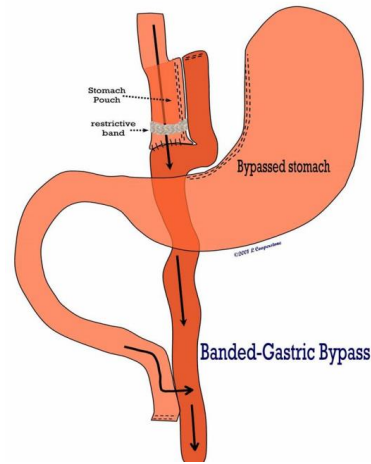
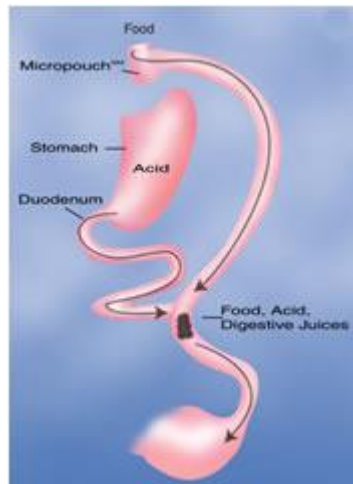
Law of Laplace  
 $P = 2HT / r$

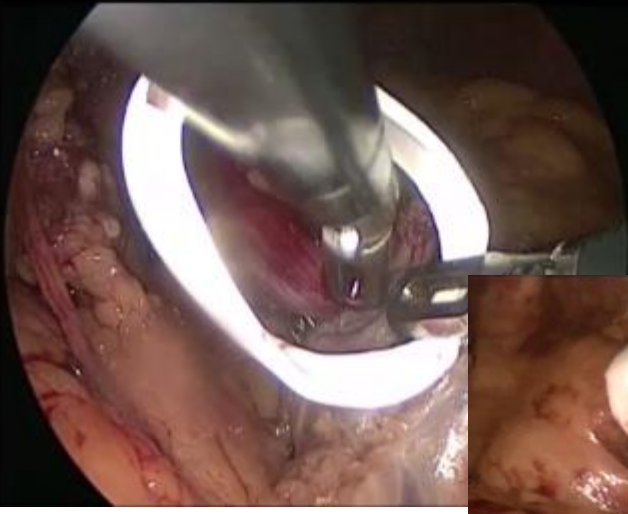
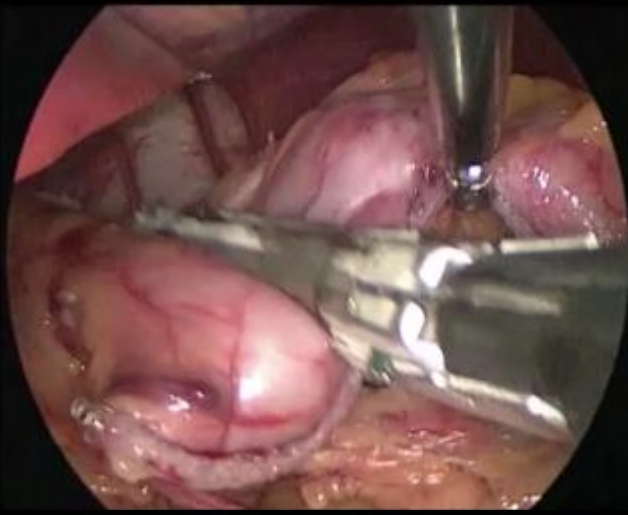




# Rational behind long BP BMRYGB

---





**PROBLEM:** BARIATRIC SURGERY  
DESIGN ELEMENTS: CHANGES  
WITH TIME



# How each procedure works

	Restriction	Hormonal	Hypo absorption
Sleeve Gastrectomy	++	<u>±</u>	-
OAGB	+	+++	++
RYGB	++	++	+
SADIs/DS	+	+++	++
<b>Long BP BMRYGB</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>+++</b>	<b>++</b>

# How Procedures Fail: What happens Later

	Restriction	Hormonal	Hypoabsorption	Mal Adaptive behavior
Sleeve Gastrectomy	-	-	-	++
OAGB	-	++	+	++
RYGB	-	+	-	++
SADIs/DS	-	++	++	++
<b>Long BP BMRYGB</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>++</b>	<b>++</b>

# Logic defying science is wrong

- ▶ **Gasrtic Pouches will not dilate**
- ▶ **Sleeves and reflux no problem**
- ▶ **OAGB no bile reflux, no anastomotic ulcer, no internal hernia**

# Our experience

- **Since 1996 , 4500+ bariatric procedures.**
- **1996-2001 Randomized 4 procedure comparison  
LAGB, VBG, RYGB & BPD**
- **Gradually shifted to long BP banded micropouch RYGB  
(FOBI, SAPALA)**

# ROUX-EN-Y LIMB LENGTHS CHANGES OVER THE YEARS

- **The Shorter the BP limb the better the Calcium absorption (Sugarman)**
- **Distal (Malabsorptive) RYGB (Brolin)**
- **The long BP limb gives better weight loss**



# THE LONG BP LIMB WITH RYGB

- Research concluded superior weight loss

[Int J Obes \(Lond\)](#). 2022; 46(11): 1983–1991.

Published online 2022 Aug 4. doi: [10.1038/s41366-022-01186-0](#)

PMCID: PMC9584808

PMID: [35927470](#)

Length of biliopancreatic limb in Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and its impact on post-operative outcomes in metabolic and obesity surgery—systematic review and meta-analysis

[Anna Kamocka](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Swathikan Chidambaram](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Simon Erridge](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Gauri Vithlani](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Alexander Dimitri Miras](#)<sup>1,3</sup> and [Sanjay Purkayastha](#)<sup>2</sup>

Randomized Controlled Trial > [Obes Surg](#). 2014 Oct;24(10):1551–1557.  
doi: [10.1007/s11695-014-1245-7](#).

**Gastric bypass with long alimentary pancreateo-biliary limb—long-term weight loss, resolution of co-morbidities and quality of life parameters**

[Bent Johnny Nergaard](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Björn Geir Leifsson](#), [Jan Hedenbro](#), [Hjörtur Gíslason](#)

## Conclusion

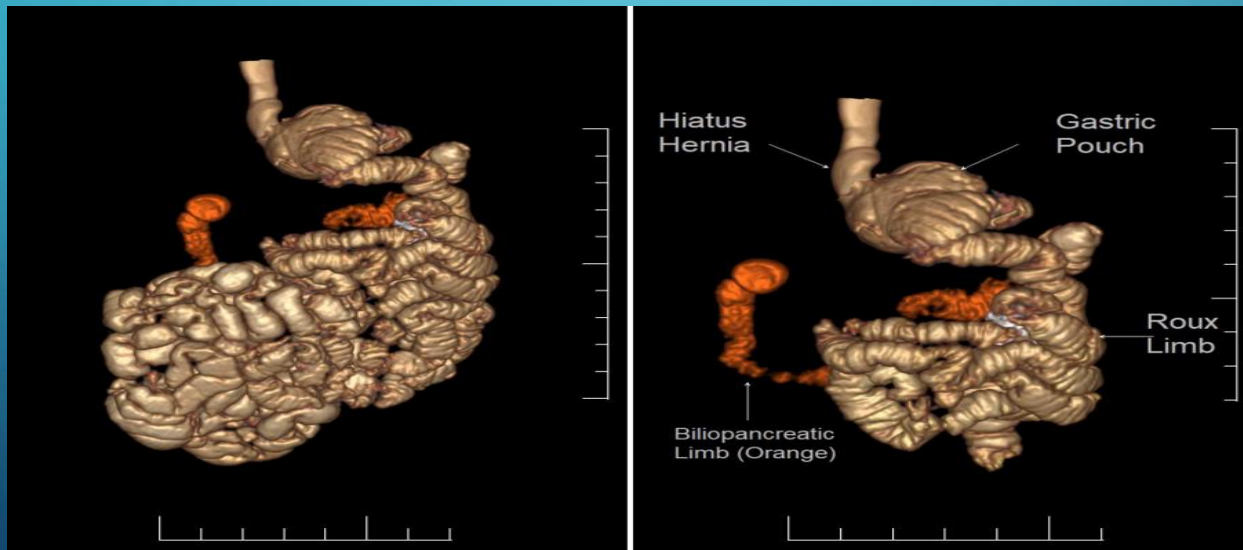
Based on the outcomes of the present study, there is no definitive evidence to suggest that alteration of the BPL affects the quantity of weight loss or resolution of co-existent metabolic comorbidities associated with obesity.

**Conclusions:** Gastric bypass with a 2-m BP-limb gives better weight loss than gastric bypass with a 60-cm BP-limb and a 150-cm A-limb. Metabolic follow-up is of utmost importance, as most patients needed repeated adjustments of their supplementation.

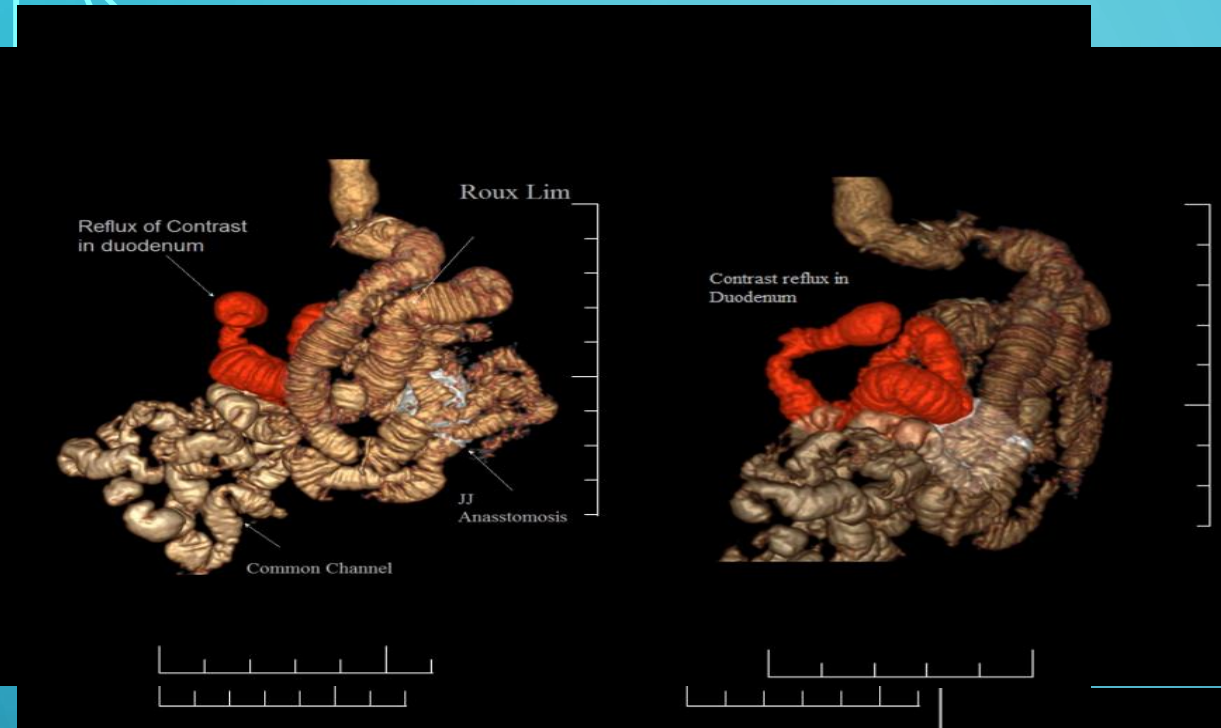
# The Radiological Extent of Biliopancreatic Limb Reflux in One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass vs a Short Biliopancreatic Limb Standard Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass vs Long Biliopancreatic Limb Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: Is Longer Biliopancreatic Limb Necessary?

Adel Mabrouk- Ahmed Osman- Tamer Othman- Amen Othman – Khaled Gawdat

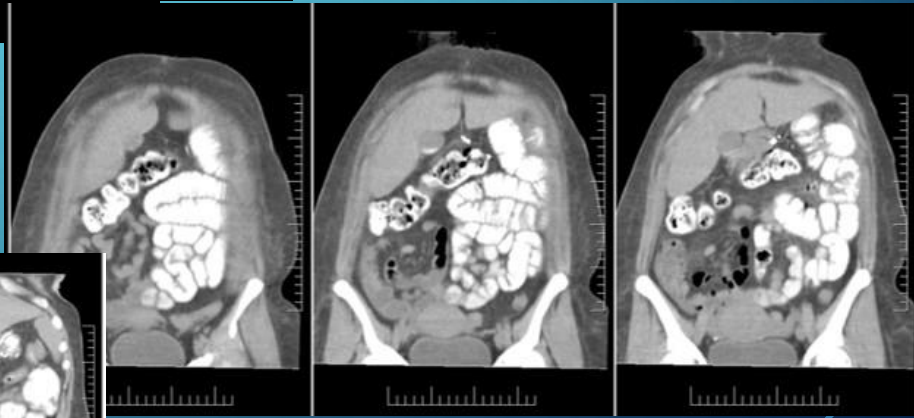
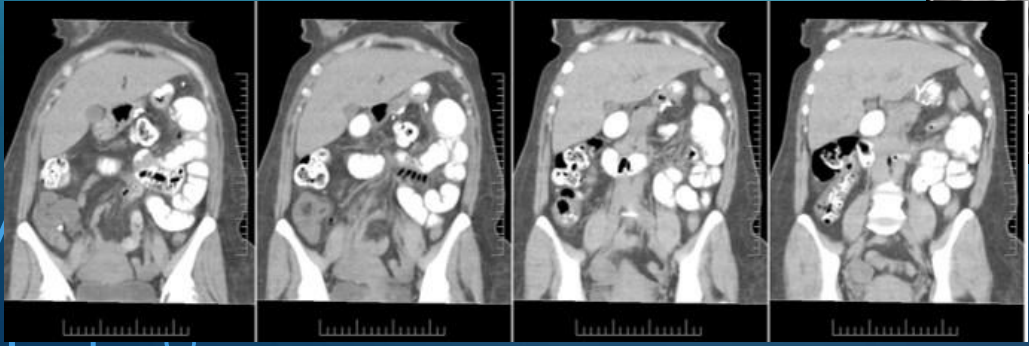
Department of Bariatric Surgery, Ain Shams University Hospital, Cairo, Egypt  
Dar El Teb Radiology center, Cairo, Egypt



3d reconstruction with the BP limb colored in orange



the extent of reflux in a OAGB with a level 1 <50cm reflux from the gastrojejunal junction.



show contrast reaching the duodenum and excluded stomach

- **300 post-op bariatric surgery patients had each group consisting of 100 patients who underwent one of the following procedures: standard roux en Y gastric bypass with a short biliopancreatic limb, one anastomosis gastric bypass or Roux en Y gastric bypass with a long biliopancreatic limb.**
- **300 cases who were seen in the bariatric outpatient clinic Ain shams university hospitals in routine post-op follow up and were referred to radiology for a modified radiological technique of CT gastric volumetry – Virtual gastroscopy with small bowel measurements, between the period of January 2019 and January 2020 at Dar el Teb radiology center in Cairo, Egypt. These were Consecutive patients that agreed to go through the radiological procedure**

Variable	Total	S-RYGB	OAGB	L-RYGB	P value
Age (Years)	43	43 (21-65)	43 (18-69)	44 (19-70)	NS
Females	225	73	77	75	NS
Males	75	27	23	25	NS
Duration since procedure	5	8 (1-15)	4 (1-7)	4 (1-8)	NS

*Table 1: Patient Demographics*

### **3 groups**

**One anastomosis gastric bypass group had jejunal omega shaped loop ranging up to 200 cm (100-200 cm) from the duodo-jejunal junction .**

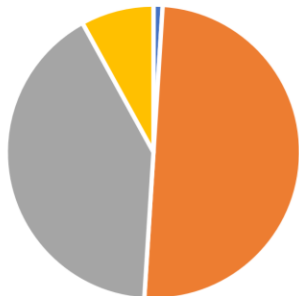
**the S-RYGB had a biliopancreatic limb up to 65 cm (40-65 cm) in length in the or 200 cm (150-200 cm) in the L-RYGB.**

#### ***Outcomes***

Primary outcomes were measures of level of reflux by categorizing patients into 4 levels of reflux: Level 1: <50cm, Level 2: >50cm, Level 3: duodenum and finally level 4: excluded stomach.

<b>Reflux</b>	<b>S-RYGB (n=100)</b>	<b>OAGB (n=100)</b>	<b>P</b>		
<50cm	<b>Reflux</b>	<b>S-RYGB (n=100)</b>	<b>L-RYGB (n=100)</b>	<b>P</b>	
>50cm					
Duodenum	<50cm	1	72	0.02	
Excluded Stomach	>50cm	<b>Reflux</b>	<b>OAGB (n=100)</b>	<b>L-RYGB (n=100)</b>	<b>P</b>
	Duodenum				
Excluded Stomach	<50cm	92	72	NS	
	>50cm	7	28	NS	
Duodenum	1	0	NS		
Excluded Stomach	0	0	NS		

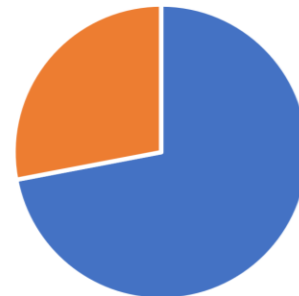
S-RYGB



OAGB



L-RYGB



■ <50 cm      ■ >50 cm  
■ Duodenum      ■ Excluded Stomach

■ <50 cm      ■ >50 cm  
■ Duodenum      ■ Excluded Stomach

■ <50 cm      ■ >50 cm  
■ Duodenum      ■ Excluded Stomach

### Reflux

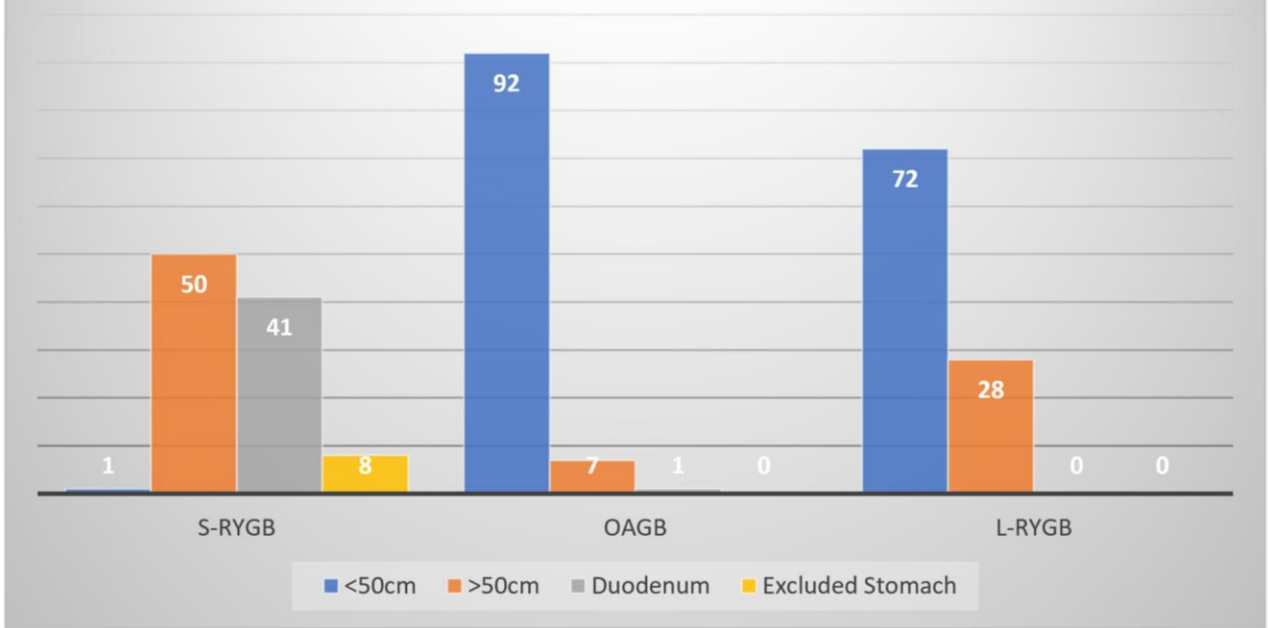
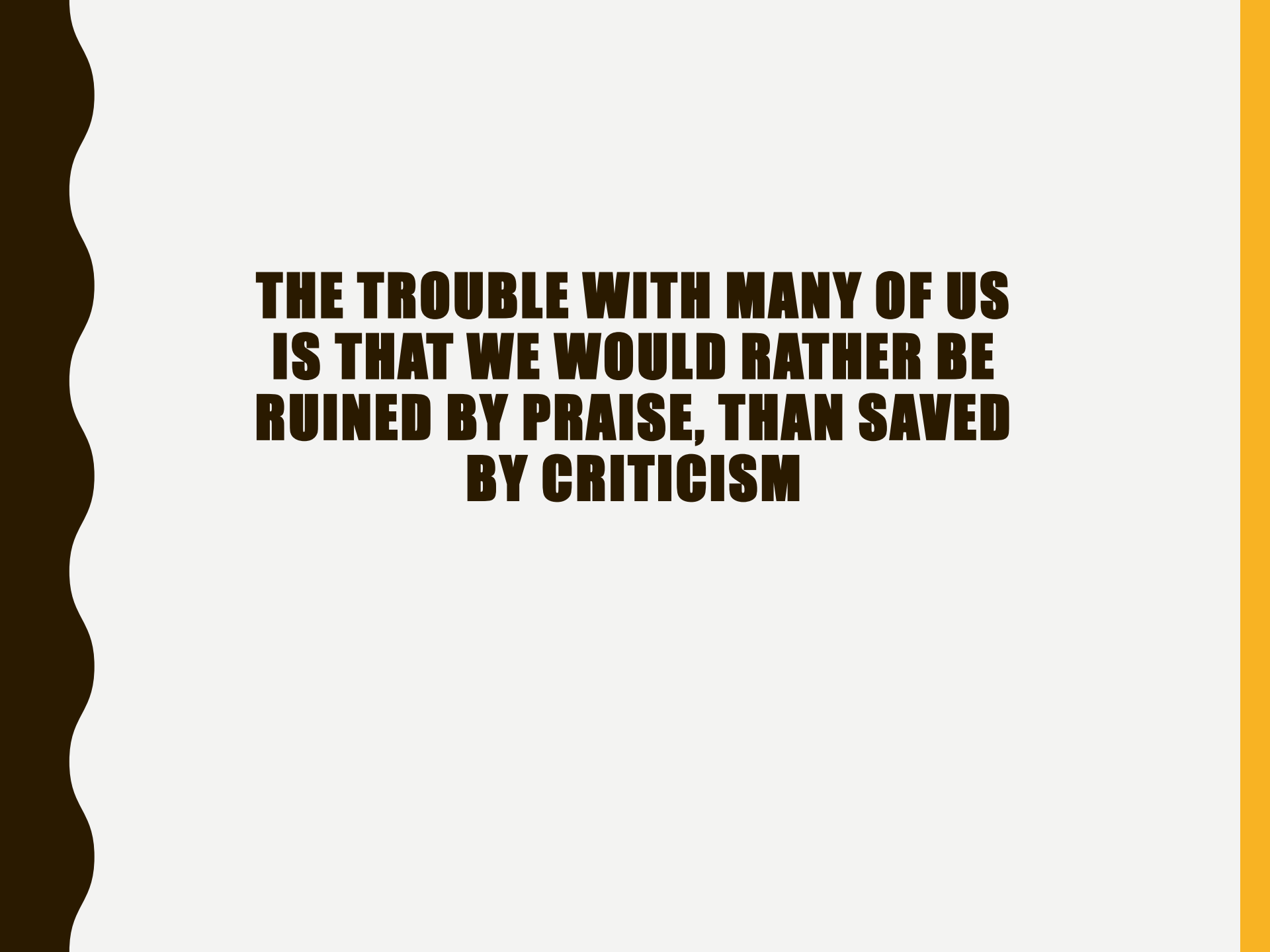


Figure 6: The level of reflux in each procedure





**THE TROUBLE WITH MANY OF US  
IS THAT WE WOULD RATHER BE  
RUINED BY PRAISE, THAN SAVED  
BY CRITICISM**

# Things To Remember

Obesity is not a GIT problem.

Procedure anatomy changes with time, hormonal changes decrease with time and results change.

The first 18 months for every bariatric procedure is a Honey moon period, later results vary, your results at 5 and 10 years will be completely different than your initial results.

Ego is the enemy of Science.

# CONCLUSION

- **Not All gastric bypasses are the same**
- **S-RYGB was significantly associated with more reflux to the duodenum and excluded stomach compared to OAGB and L-RYGB**
- **OAGB vs L-RYGB showed no significant difference to the degree of reflux**
- **Longer BPL in Bypass type procedures should be encouraged in all gastric bypass type procedures to decrease the duodenogastric reflux and maintain the duodenal exclusion mechanism of the bypass**
- **Celebrate your success and find humor in your failures. Don't take your self so seriously, no body else does**

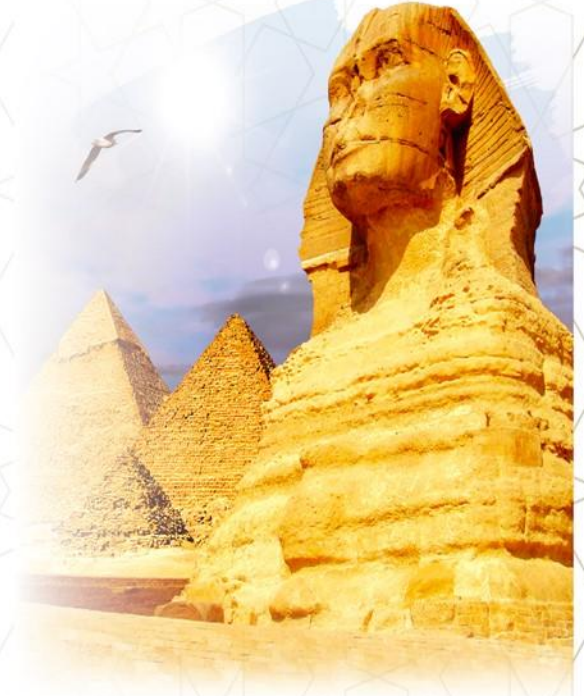


# 3<sup>rd</sup> IFSO MENAC | 20<sup>th</sup> ESBS Meeting

12-14 December 2024 | Cairo, Egypt

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*Save the Date*



## Abstract Submission is still open

*In collaboration with*

