How to help match foods choices to procedures, micronutrients, protein food content

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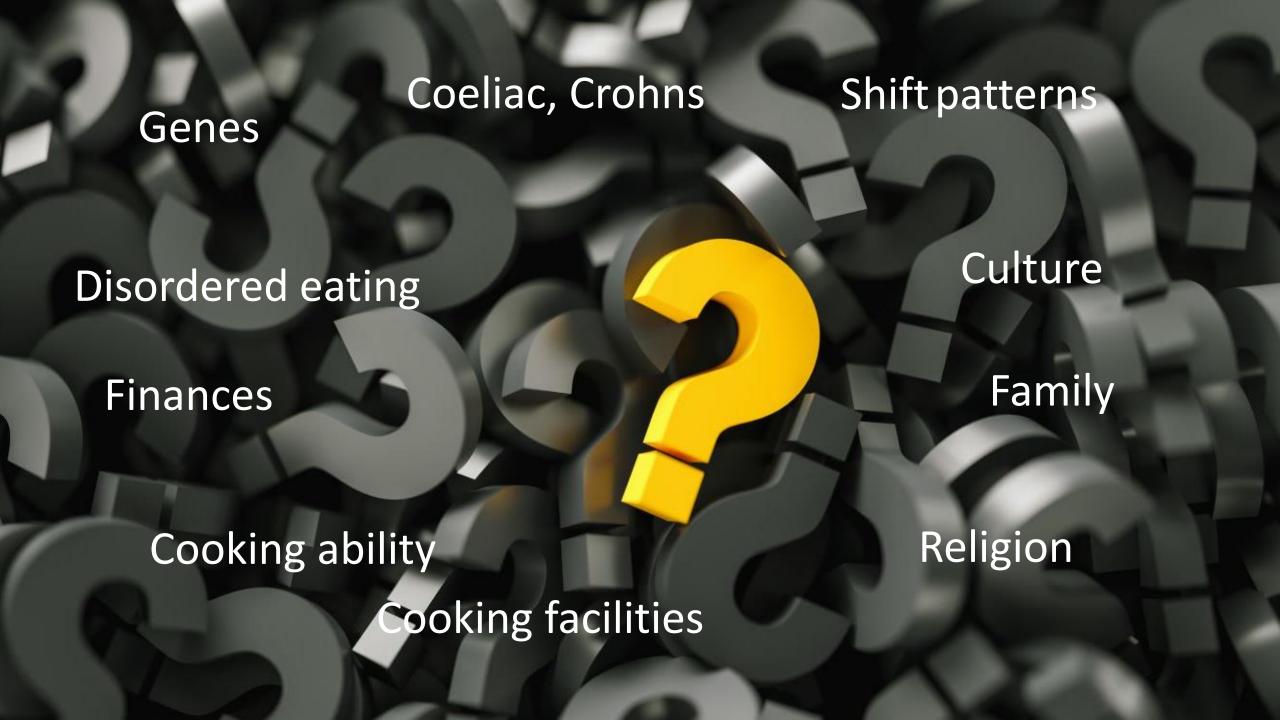
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I have no potential conflict of interest to report





Everyone likes healthy food after surgery.

Myth or Fact?





Do food preferences change?

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RYGB) & Sleeve Gastrectomy (SG)

- Decrease in energy intake
- No changes in food preferences
- Reduction in energy intake smaller portions of the same food items
 RYGB & One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass
- Decrease in energy intake
- Dietary energy density & relative macronutrient intake remained constant
- Decline in energy intake eating smaller portions of same foods
- Any expressed changes in preference for high-sugar foods did not result in decreased consumption.

Nielsen et al. Obesity 2018;26(12):1879-1887; Livingstone et al. J Nutr. 2022;152(11):2319-2332



Sleeve gastrectomy (SG) and Roux-en-y gastric bypass (RYGB): Impact on Absorption

SG

Malabsorption
Iron, calcium,
Vitamin D,
Vitamin B12,
zinc, copper, selenium

One anastomosis gastric bypass (OAGB) with biliopancreatic limb 150 cm or less

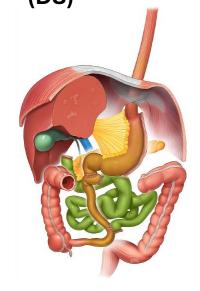


Images © Dr Levent Efe, courtesy of IFSO

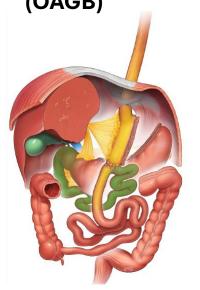
RYGB

Malabsorptive procedures: Impact on nutrition

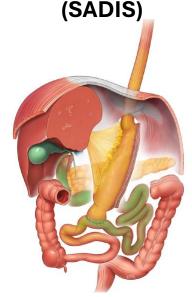
Duodenal Switch (DS)



One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass* (OAGB)



Single Anastomosis Duodeno-Ileal Switch



Malabsorption –iron, vitamin B12, protein, fat, calcium, vitamin D, fat-soluble vitamins, zinc, copper & selenium *Biliopancreatic limb >150 cm Images © Dr Levent Efe, courtesy of IFSO



Protein - dietary and absorption

- Food intolerance /maladaptive diet
- Eating habits / cultural
- Omnivore / pescatarian / vegetarian / vegan
- Adherence / affordability / cooking skills / dentition
- Anorexia / loss of appetite
- Malabsorption
- Protein malnutrition may present several years post surgery



Protein intake post bariatric surgery

- 60 80g/day after SG, RYGB, OAGB with BPL 150 cm or less
- 80 -100g/day after OAGB (BPL >150 cm), DS, SADI-S





Table 1. Impact of bariatric surgery procedures on nutritional absorption [10,11,12*,13*,14,15,16*,17]

Surgical procedure nutrient	Sleeve gastrectomy	Roux-en-y gastric bypass	One anastomosis gastric bypass	Duodenal switch	Single anastomosis duodenal-ileal bypass with sleeve gastrectomy
Protein	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fat	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vitamin D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fat-soluble vitamins A, E and K	No	Potentially vitamin A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iron, folate, vitamin B12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zinc, copper and selenium	Yes	Yes	Yes, high risk	Yes, high risk	Yes, high risk
Thiamine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Curr Opin Gastroenterol 2021, 37:135–144



Nutritional supplements following MBS

SG, RYGB, OAGB BP limb <150cm

- Forceval* (2 mg Cu)
- Ferrous sulphate
- Vitamin D (plus calcium)
- Intramuscular (IM) injections of vitamin B12 (3 monthly)
- Consider thiamine in "at risk" patients during first 3 to 4 months
- Adjust supplements following monitoring

OAGB BP limb > 150cm, DS, SADI-S

- Forceval* 2 daily (double Zn, Cu and Se)
- Ferrous sulphate
- Vitamin D (plus calcium) (higher doses)
- IM vitamin B12 (3 monthly)
- Consider thiamine in "at risk" patients during first 3 to 4 months
- Vitamin A, E and K (high doses) (Water-miscible forms of fat-soluble vitamins)
- Additional zinc and copper (maintain Zn/Cu ratio)
- Adjust supplements following monitoring
 *Multivitamin and mineral supplement

O'Kane et al. Obes Rev. 2020;21:e13087



Holistic Assessment

- Dietetic and nutrition assessment
- Eating patterns, food preferences
- Social circumstances, shift pattern, support network
- Affordability of diet
- Access and affordability of vitamin and mineral supplements
- Access to appropriate dietetic monitoring and support
- Share information to enable joint objective decision making







