



Does the third lumbar vertebral skeletal muscle index (L3SMI) predict weight loss in patients post Metabolic Bariatric Surgery?

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Background: Sarcopenia & Obesity

Broad, various definitions of Sarcopenia

Diverse methods of assessment

2 main methods of assessment:

- European Working Group Consensus (EWGSOP2): Low muscle strength, muscle quantity or quality, physical performance
- ESPEN/EASO: Low muscle strength, low muscle mass, increased fat mass, sarcopenic obesity



Objectives & Methods

 Objectives: Does pre-operative muscle (sarcopenia) influence postoperative weight loss (at 12 and 24 months)?



Methods:

- Compare pre- and post-operative Skeletal Muscle Index at L3 vertebra (L3SMI) using Computer Tomography (CT)
- Validated approach
- Pre-op CT within 2 years (for any reason)
- Post-op CT at 12 and 24 months (for any reason)

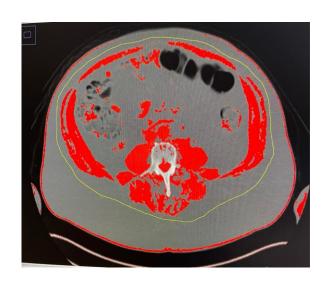




CT Measurement

- Software to measure Skeletal Muscle Index at L3 vertebra (L3SMI)
- Total muscle surface area @ L3/squared height

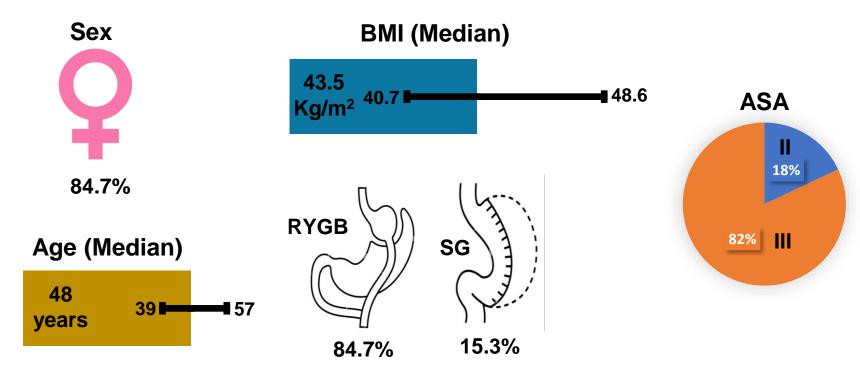
L3SMI Measurement



Skeletal Muscle Index = <u>Total Muscle Surface Area (at L3 vertebra)</u> Height in m²



Results (n= 72)

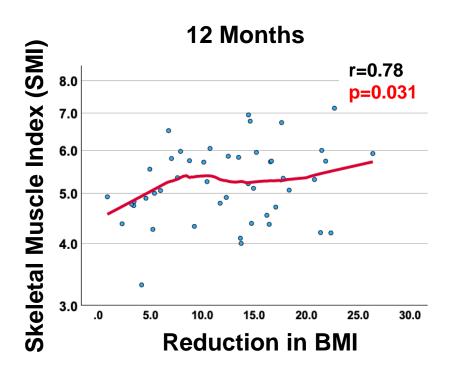


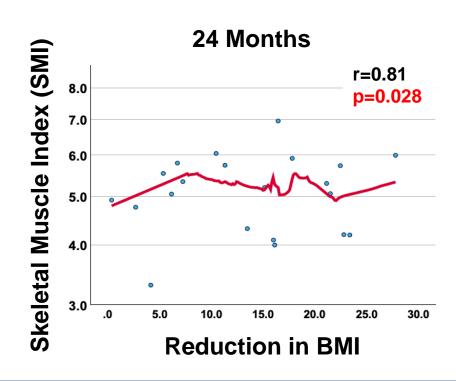


Results



SMI & BMI Reduction







Conclusion

 Increased Skeletal Muscle Index (SMI) at surgery is significantly correlated with greater weight loss at 12 and 24 months

- Possible explanations may be:
 - Higher baseline SMI (more active)
 - Muscle energy consumption is high
 - Psychological motivators ('looking good')
- Further work intends to explore other factors (ethnicity, age, occupation, gender, social deprivation)







Bedfordshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Thank you for your kind attention



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