Shocking Sleeve Dilemmas session Friday Sept 6, 2024 IFSO World Congress Melbourne Australia

"Revision choices after Sleeve Gastrectomy explain the higher revision rates than in Gastric Bypass patients" – Pro

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XXVII IFSO World Congress

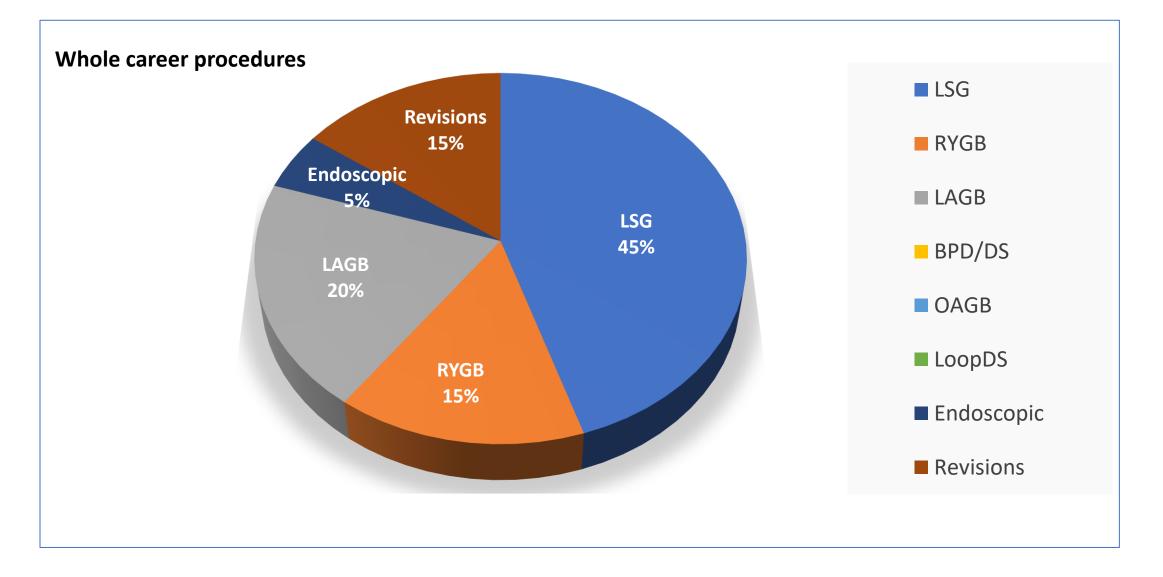


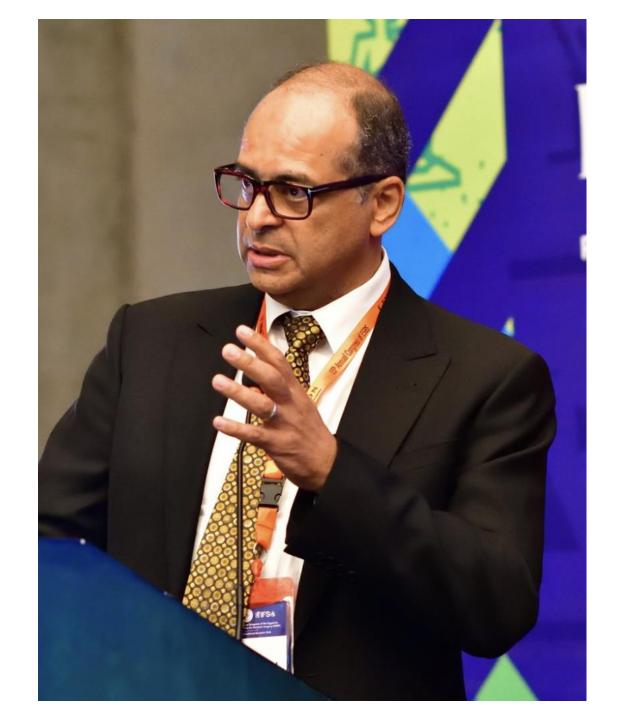
Melbourne 2024

Conflict of Interest Disclosures

- Gore: speaker, consultant
- <u>ReShape Lifesciences</u>: consultant
- <u>Olympus</u>: speaker
- <u>Allurion</u>: consultant
- <u>Medtronic</u>: consultant, speaker
- <u>Applied Medical</u>: consultant
- Ethicon: speaker
- Intuitive: speaker
- <u>Tissium</u>: consultant

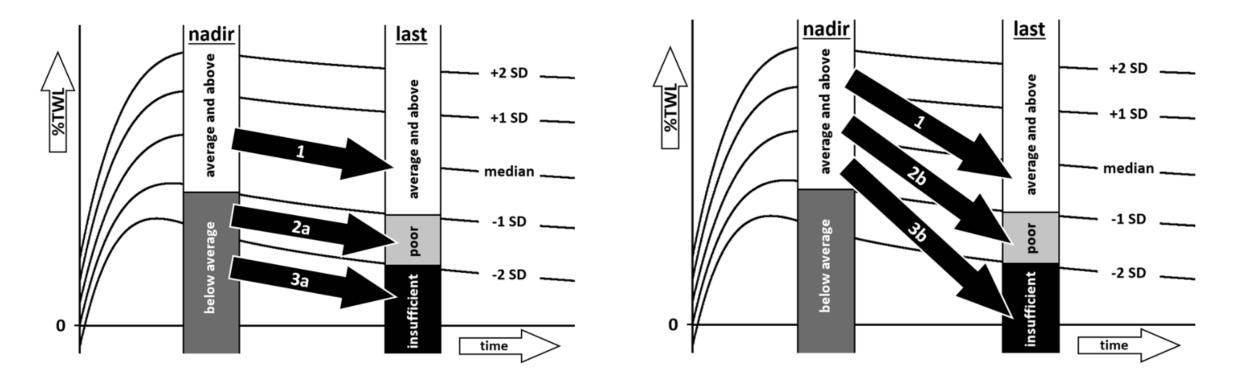
Case Mix Disclosure Slide





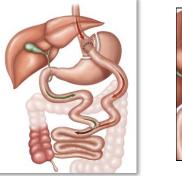
Not everybody has the same response

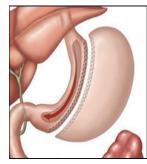
Variable response to MBS



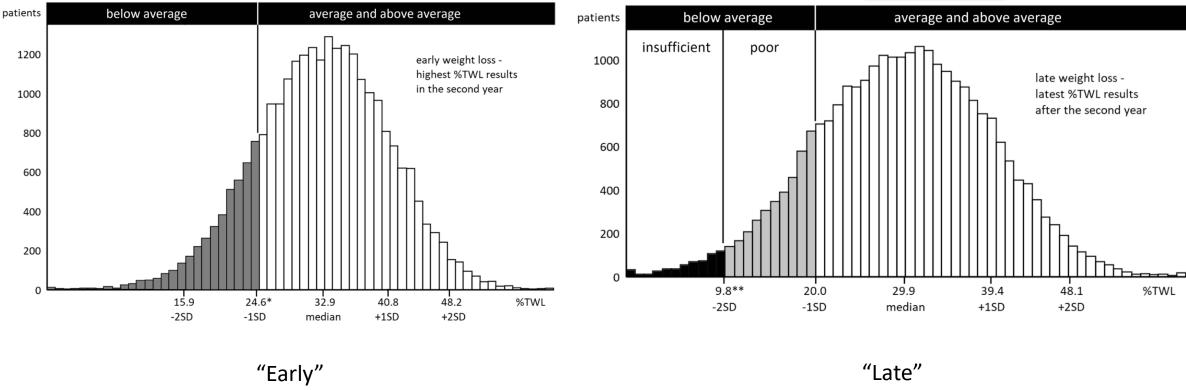
"Gradual" recurrent weight gain "Steep" recurrent weight gain

Evidence-Based Classification for Post-bariatric Weight Regain from a Benchmark Registry Cohort of 18,403 Patients and Comparison with Current Criteria. Obesity Surgery (2023) 33:2040–2048





Variable response to MBS



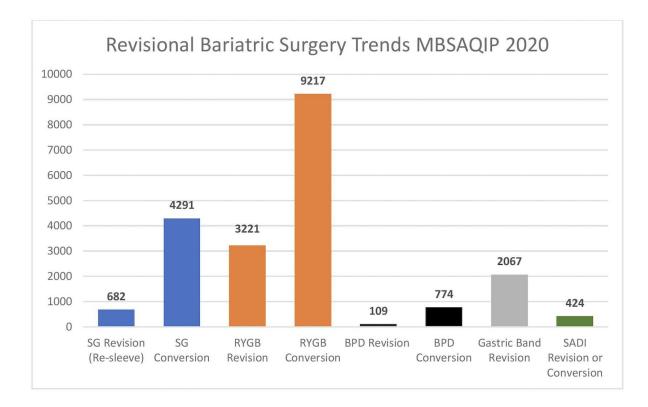
Poor response

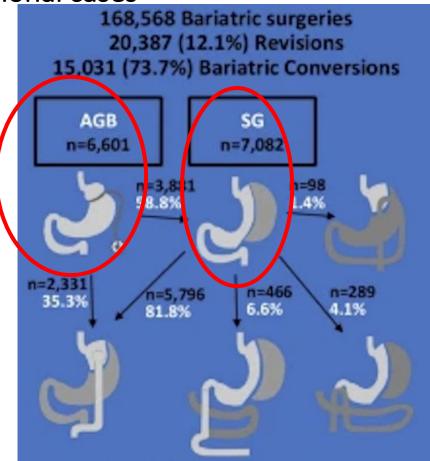
Poor response

Evidence-Based Classification for Post-bariatric Weight Regain from a Benchmark Registry Cohort of 18,403 Patients and Comparison with Current Criteria. Obesity Surgery (2023) 33:2040–2048

Revisional cases have declined from 17% peak in 2019 and indication trends have changed

MBSAQIP 2020 Revisional cases





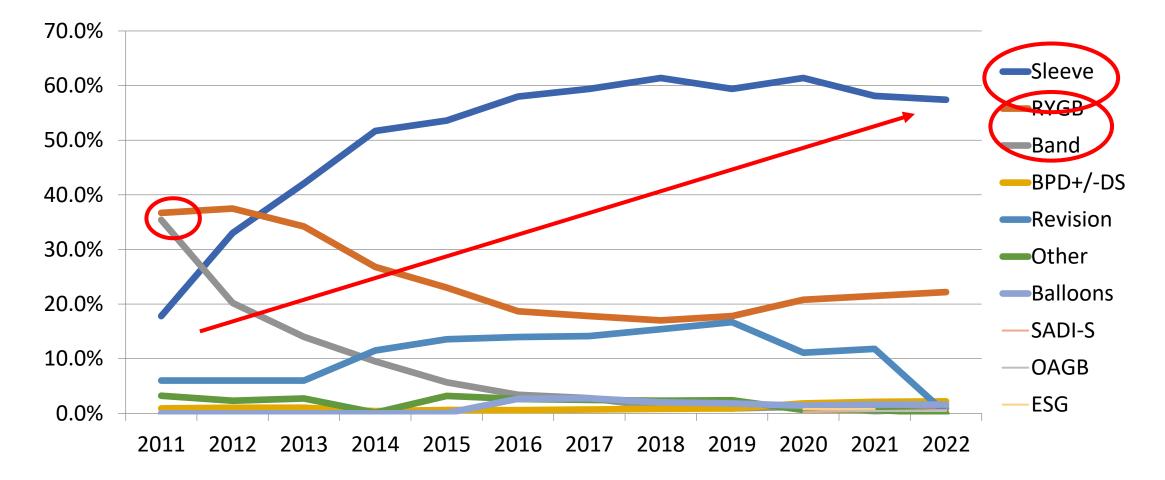
Vanetta et al. Bariatric Surgery Conversions in MBSAQIP Centers: Current Indications and Outcomes. Obes Surg (published online Aug 2022)

MBSAQIP 2020 Revisional cases Conversions

Conversion	
SG to RYGB	40.3%
Reflux 54.2%	
Poor weight loss 35.8%	
AGB to SG	27%
AGB to RYGB	16.2%
SG to BPD/DS	3.2%
SG to SADI	2%
RYGB to BPD/DS	0.9%

Vanetta et al. Bariatric Surgery Conversions in MBSAQIP Centers: Current Indications and Outcomes. Obes Surg (published online Aug 2022)

Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Procedure Percentage Trends: 2011 - 2022







SURGERY FOR OBESITY AND RELATED DISEASES

Review article

Reasons for underutilization of bariatric surgery: The role of insurance benefit design[☆]

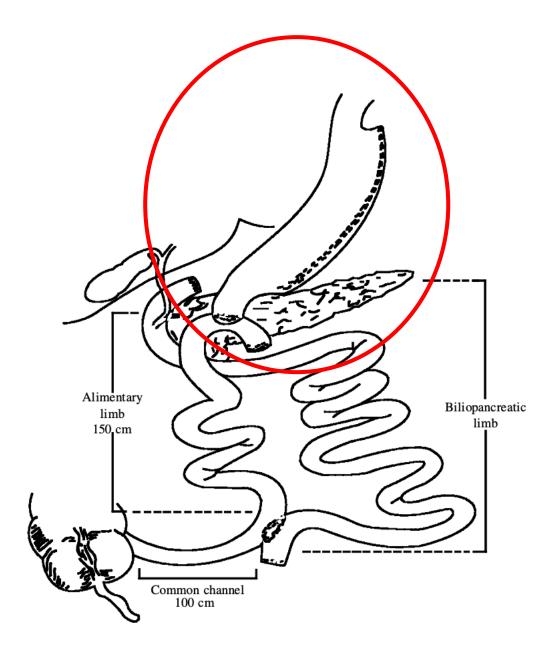
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^a Department of Health Services Administration and Policy, College of Public Health, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ^b Center for Obesity Research and Education, College of Public Health, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Received 10 August 2018; received in revised form 12 September 2018; accepted 6 October 2018

- 20.3% thought Bariatric Surgery was safe enough
- With only **17.5% of them** willing to have surgery
- That's only **3.5%** of the total survey participants (safety reasons)

Sleeve Gastrectomy preference

- Patients still are afraid of bariatric surgery
- Many will not choose RNY
- Sleeve is a good option to "assess" response rate (SLEEVEPASS, SM-BOSS trial 50-70% pts had weight loss "equivalence" at 5-10 yrs)
- Sleeve preserve anatomy access (biliary, upper GI)
- Sleeve is easier to revise than bypass, and has ½ complication rate



M. Gagner 2000 – 1st stage LSG



IFSO Revisional position statement (2024)

- Revision after RNY: more challenging for the surgeon and patient, endoscopic revisions results are limited short-term, surgical revision creates higher rate of complications
- **Revisions after SG:** multiple options (RNY short and long limb, resleeving, DS, SADI-S, or OAGB). RNY good mid-term results (5-yr) for GERD resolution. RNY long limb, DS, SADI or OAGB for SoCR, less technical complications than RNY conversions.



