

# OAGB and Bypass

Ronald Liem, Nederlandse Obesitas Kliniek (NOK)

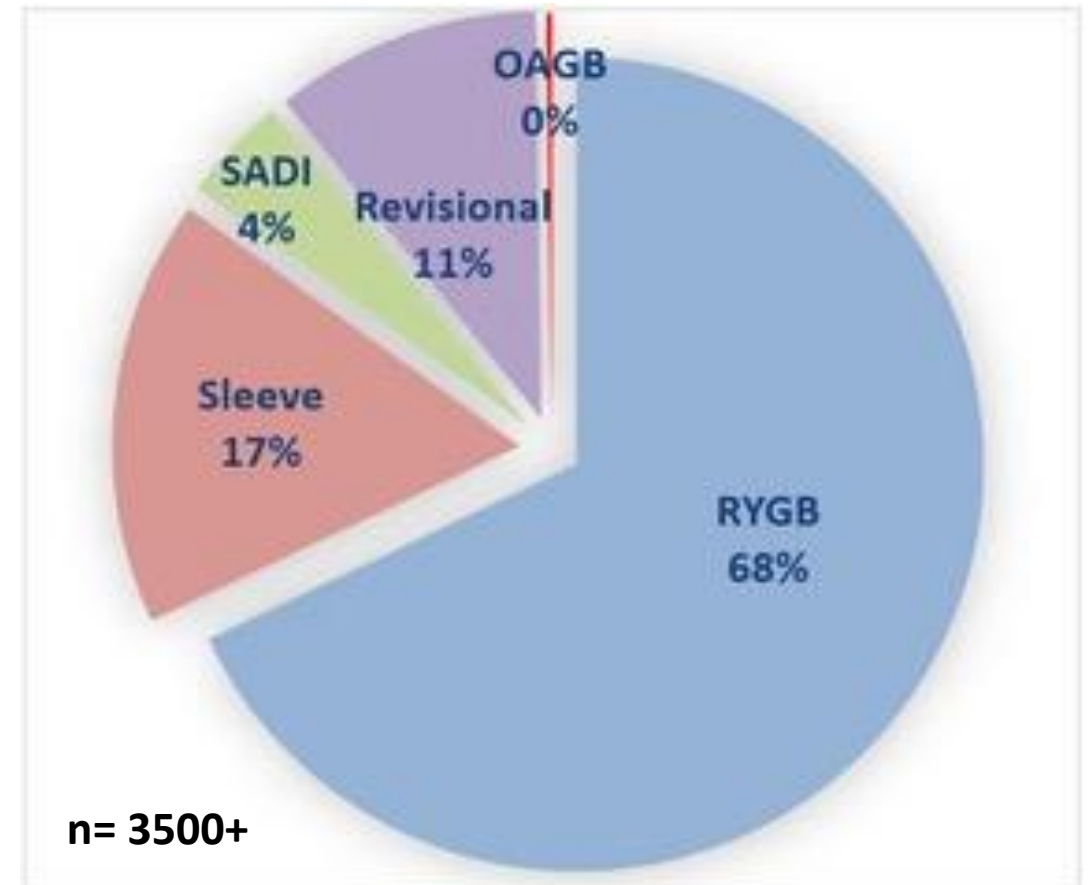
## Ulcers after OAGB and RYGB: treatment algorithm

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

I have no potential conflict of interest to report for this presentation

Johnson and Johnson  
Medtronic  
Olympus  
FitForMe



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Quit smoking  
Rule out HP  
PPI



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Is that all there is to it?



# Ulcers after OAGB and RYGB: treatment algorithm

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Journal of  
*Clinical Medicine*

*Review*

## **Marginal Ulcers after Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: Etiology, Diagnosis, and Management**

**Marita Salame<sup>1</sup>, Noura Jawhar<sup>2</sup>, Amanda Belluzzi<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Al-Kordi<sup>1</sup>, Andrew C. Storm<sup>3</sup>,  
Barham K. Abu Dayyeh<sup>3</sup> and Omar M. Ghanem<sup>1,\*</sup>**



# Ulcers after OAGB and RYGB: treatment algorithm

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## Introduction

- ✓ marginal ulcer (MU) typically occurs at or near the gastrojejunal anastomosis
- ✓ reported mean incidence rate 4.6% (2-19%)
- ✓ early MU (<30d) 0,3%\*
- ✓ typically, MU develops 6–12 months after the surgery (>50%)
- ✓ several potential risk factors:

*\*Obes Surg 2024, Cornejo et al.*



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- ✓ reported mean incidence rate 4.6% (2-19%)
- ✓ typically, MU develops 6–12 months after the surgery
- ✓ several potential risk factors:
  - smoking
  - diabetes
  - NSAIDs & steroids
  - Helicobacter pylori infection
  - alcohol consumption



## Introduction

Symptoms may vary, with some patients being asymptomatic

nausea/vomiting

abdominal pain

gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding

ulcer perforation



## Pathofysiology

- ✓ presence of highly acidic gastric secretions
- ✓ pt with MU: higher density of gastrin-producing G-cells retained in the gastric pouch\*
- ✓ the jejunal mucosa, which lacks protective buffering mechanisms, is vulnerable to the effects of gastric secretions
- ✓ local activation of pepsin in the jejunal mucosa leads to the development of MU
- ✓ impaired tissue perfusion (cause local ischemia and chronic inflammation)

*\*Obes Surg 2024, Capaverde et al.*

## Anatomic and Surgery-Related Factors

- ✓ size of the gastric pouch
- ✓ non-absorbable suture material
- ✓ tension on the anastomosis
- ✓ circular stapled anastomosis result in higher rates of MU when compared to linear stapled anastomosis and hand sewn anastomosis



## Helicobacter pylori

- ✓ potentially create a state of chronic inflammation with gastritis and metaplasia
- ✓ urea breath tests may yield false negative results
- ✓ serology has limited diagnostic value
- ✓ stool antigen tests have a sensitivity and specificity of over 90%, making them the most suitable non-invasive diagnostic tool (caveat: PPI use)
- ✓ histological samples, however, remain the gold standard for accurate detection



## Diagnosis

- ✓ upper endoscopy (+biopsies)
- ✓ GI series may be used as an additional diagnostic tool
- ✓ CT scan

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## Management

- ✓ Medical therapie:
  - ✓ stop non-surgical risk factors: smoking, NSAIDs and alcohol
  - ✓ acid-reducing medications: PPIs, H2 blockers, and sucralfate
  - ✓ step-down treatment approach
  - ✓ open capsule PPI approach significantly reduced ulcer healing times\*

\*SOARD 2024, Yoo et al.



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- ✓ Endoscopic Therapy
  - ✓ minimally invasive step-up therapies (suturing and stenting)
  - ✓ non-perforated MUs
  - ✓ MU bleeding: coagulation and endoscopic clips

*Obes. Surg.* **2018**, Barola



# Ulcers after OAGB and RYGB: treatment algorithm

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## Surgery

- ✓ for MU refractory to medical treatment or recurring cases despite initial successful treatment (caveat: bleeding, perforation, intractability, or stricture)
- ✓ associated gastrogastic fistulas (retrograde reflux)
- ✓ various surgical approaches aim to correct different contributing factors, such as reducing acid production and correcting mucosal disruption, ischemia, and gastric pouch acidity:



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  - ✓ truncal vagotomy





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  - ✓ truncal vagotomy
  - ✓ esophagojejunostomy
  - ✓ (RYGB reversal and conversion to sleeve)



## Complicated Ulcers

- ✓ Perforation
  - ✓ surgical approach focuses on addressing the perforation itself, followed by medical therapy, risk factor optimization (smoking cessation, discontinuation of NSAIDs, H. Pylori eradication, etc.) and endoscopic surveillance



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  - ✓ closure (with an omental patch)
  - ✓ anastomotic revision

*J Gastrointest Surg* **2023**, Crawford et al.



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  - ✓ anastomotic revision
  - ✓ endoscopic management may be a viable option for a contained perforation before resorting to surgery



## Complicated Ulcers

- ✓ Strictures
  - ✓ persistent or worsening postprandial vomiting, dysphagia, and abdominal pain
  - ✓ endoscopic dilation; presence of an ulcer at the stricture site might predispose the area for perforation during dilation
  - ✓ lumen-apposing metal stent
  - ✓ anastomotic revision



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## Recurrent MU

- ✓ incidence up to 16%\*
- ✓ evaluated for other causes of ulceration (Zollinger–Ellison syndrome)
- ✓ re-revision of the GJ (+truncal vagotomy)
- ✓ reversal of the bypass to normal anatomy
- ✓ resection of the pouch and esophagojejunostomy

\**Am Surg* **2023**, Pina et al.



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- ✓ re-revision of the GJ
- ✓ reversal of the bypass to normal anatomy
- ✓ resection of the pouch and esophagojejunostomy
- ✓ endoscopic coverage of the ulcer bed by either endoscopic suturing or stent deployment may be a feasible alternative for high-risk patients, after previous revision or patients who would otherwise require an esophagojejunostomy





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## MU after OAGB

- ✓ incidence of MU after OAGB is around 2-4% but varies between reports
- ✓ surgical repair when perforated:
  - ✓ omental patch with or without primary repair
  - ✓ conversion to RYGB with resection of the distal gastric pouch and perforated segment
  - ✓ Reversal of the OAGB back to the “normal” anatomy, i.e., division of the gastrojejunostomy, maintaining small bowel continuity and gastrogastrostomy between the pouch and remnant

*SOARD 2021*, Aviran et al.

*Obes Surg 2023*, Lee et al.

*J Clin Med 2024*, Abu-Abeid et al.



## Other ulcers after RYGB and OAGB

- ✓ gastric remnant ulcers
  - ✓ attributable to HP infection, NSAID use, excessive alcohol consumption, acidic gastric environment and bile reflux
- ✓ duodenal ulcers
- ✓ jejunal ulcers



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**Thank you for  
your attention**

**Any questions?**



Nederlandse Obesitas Kliniek (NOK)  
The Hague and Gouda, Netherlands  
[ronald.liem@ghz.nl](mailto:ronald.liem@ghz.nl)

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