

Long-term results following RY Gastric By-pass

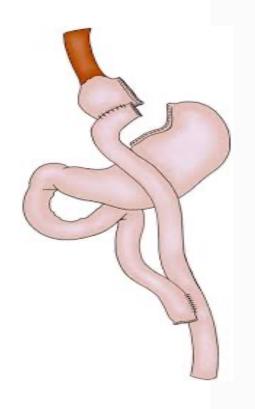


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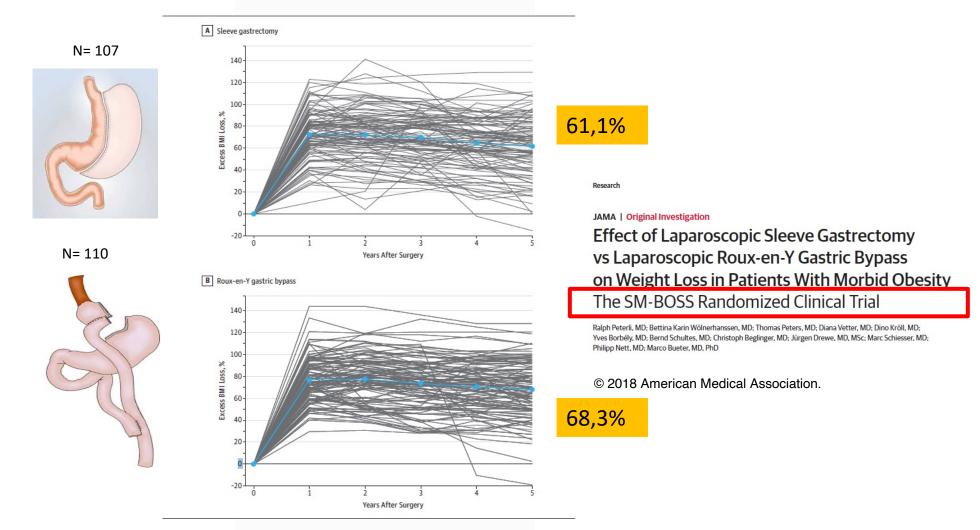
Roux en-Y Gastric By-pass



Gastric pouch (20-50 ml)
Bilio-pancreatic limb (> 70 cm)
Alimentary limb (> 100 cm)

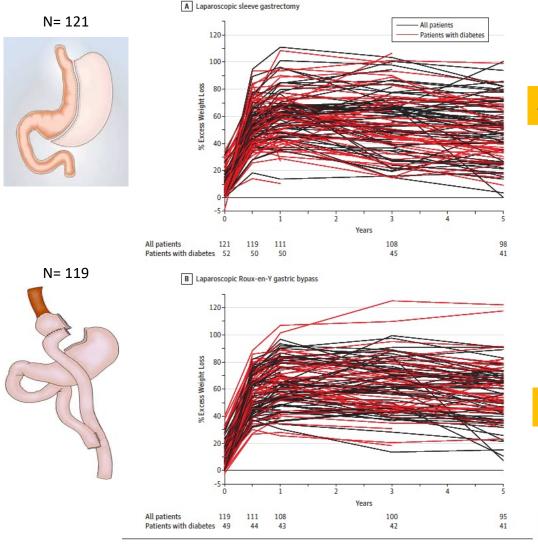


% Excess BMI Loss over 5 years follow up





% Excess Weight Loss over 5 years follow up



49%

JAMA | Original Investigation

Effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy
vs Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass on Weight Loss
at 5 Years Among Patients With Morbid Obesity

The SLEEVEPASS Randomized Clinical Trial

Paulina Salminen, MD, PhD; Mika Helmiö, MD; Jari Ovaska, MD, PhD; Anne Juuti, MD, PhD; Marja Leivonen, MD, PhD; Pipsa Peromaa-Haavisto, MD, PhD; Saija Hurme, MSc; Minna Soinio, MD, PhD; Pirjo Nuutila, MD, PhD; Mikael Victorzon, MD, PhD

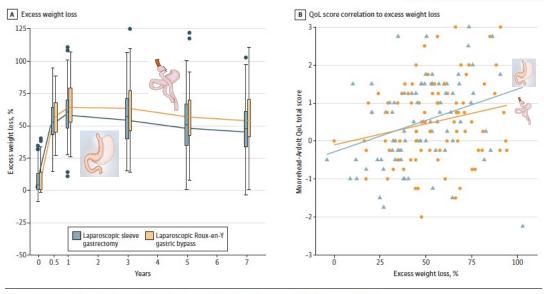
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57%

Percentage excess weight loss at time O represents preoperative weight loss between day of randomization and day of surgery.



% Excess Weight Loss & QoL score over 7 years follow up



A, Excess weight loss at each follow-up point. B, Moorehead-Ardelt QoL total score correlation to excess weight loss.

JAMA Surgery | Original Investigation

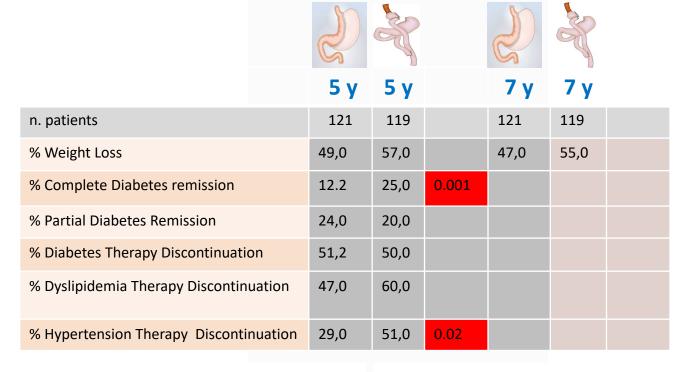
Effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy vs Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass on Weight Loss and Ouality of Life at 7 Years in Patients With Morbid Obesity The SLEEVEPASS Randomized Clinical Trial

Sofia Grönroos, MD; Mika Helmiö, MD, PhD; Anne Juuti, MD, PhD; Roosa Tiusanen, BM; Saija Hurme, MSc; Eliisa Löyttyniemi, MSc; Jari Ovaska, MD, PhD; Marja Leivonen, MD, PhD; Pipsa Peromaa-Haavisto, MD, PhD; Suvi Mäklin, MSc; Harri Sintonen, DSocSc; Henna Sammalkorpi, MD, PhD; Pirjo Nuutila, MD, PhD; Paulina Salminen, MD, PhD

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The SLEEVEPASS Randomized Clinical Trial



JAMA | Original Investigation

Effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy vs Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass on Weight Loss at 5 Years Among Patients With Morbid Obesity The SLEEVEPASS Randomized Clinical Trial

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The Pisa Experience





10 y 10 y

3393 1604

42,0 62,0 0.02

Gastric pouch (20-50 ml) Bilio-pancreatic limb (> 70) Alimentary limb (> 100)





Small Gastric pouch (20 ml)

Long Bilio-pancreatic limb (> 120) Alimentary limb (> 150)

Small gastro-jejunal anastomosis

JAMA Surgery | Original Investigation

Effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy vs Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass on Weight Loss and Quality of Life at 7 Years in Patients With Morbid Obesity The SLEEVEPASS Randomized Clinical Trial

Sofia Grönroos, MD; Mika Helmiö, MD, PhD; Anne Juuti, MD, PhD; Roosa Tiusanen, BM; Saija Hurme, MSc; Eliisa Löyttyniemi, MSc; Jari Ovaska, MD, PhD; Marja Leivonen, MD, PhD; Pipsa Peromaa-Haavisto, MD, PhD; Suvi Mäklin, MSc; Harri Sintonen, DSocSc; Henna Sammalkorpi, MD, PhD; Pirjo Nuutila, MD, PhD; Paulina Salminen, MD, PhD

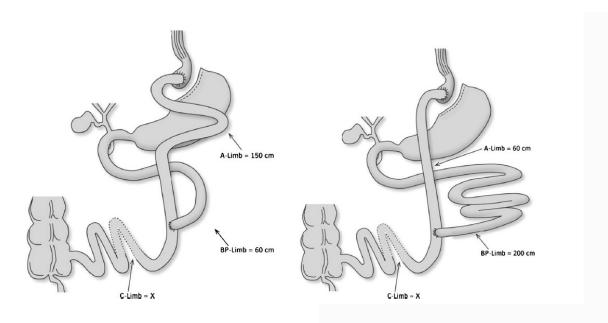


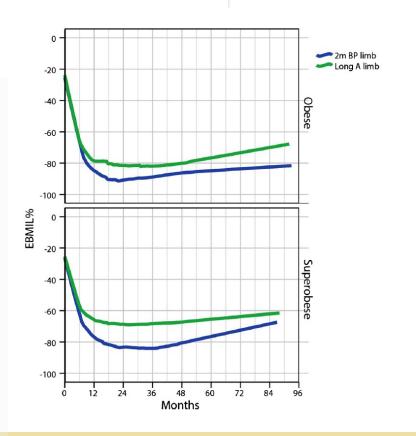


ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Gastric Bypass with Long Alimentary Limb or Long Pancreato-Biliary Limb—Long-Term Results on Weight Loss, Resolution of Co-morbidities and Metabolic Parameters

Bent Johnny Nergaard • Björn Geir Leifsson • Jan Hedenbro • Hjörtur Gislason







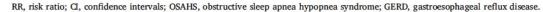
Comparative analysis of weight loss and resolution of comorbidities between laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass: A systematic review and meta-analysis based on 18 studies



Youkui Han^{a,1}, Yang Jia^{b,1}, Honglei Wang^a, Lei Cao^a, Yongjie Zhao^{a,*}

^bDepartment of Gerontology, First Teaching Hospital of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, 300193, China

Outcomes	No. of studies	Pooled results			heteroge	heterogeneity		
		RR	95% CI	P value	I^2	P_h value	Analytical effect mod	
Dyslipidemia								
Overall remission [6,10,11,21,26]	5	1.36	1.17, 1.59	< 0.0001	40%	0.14	Fixed-effect model	
Midterm remission [21,26]	2	1.13	0.93, 1.38	0.23	0%	0.72	Fixed-effect model	
Long-term remission [6,10,11]	3	1.43	1.19, 1.72	0.0001	34%	0.21	Fixed-effect model	
Improved [10,11,21]	3	0.67	0.47, 0.95	0.03	0%	0.40	Fixed-effect model	
Unchanged [10,11,21]	3	0.50	0.16, 1.59	0.24	68%	0.05	Random-effect model	
Hypertension								
Overall remission [6,10,11,21,26]	5	1.23	1.05, 1.44	0.01	1%	0.41	Fixed-effect model	
Midterm remission [21,26]	2	1.23	0.71, 2.15	0.46	14%	0.28	Fixed-effect model	
Long-term remission [6,10,11]	3	1.23	1.04, 1.45	0.01	22%	0.28	Fixed-effect model	
Improved [10,11,21]	3	0.80	0.59, 1.10	0.17	0%	0.82	Fixed-effect model	
Unchanged [10,11,21]	3	0.62	0.37, 1.04	0.07	9%	0.33	Fixed-effect model	
OSAHS								
Remission [10,21]	2	0.93	0.78, 1.12	0.46	0%	0.81	Fixed-effect model	
Improved [10,21]	2	1.15	0.78, 1.69	0.49	0%	0.34	Fixed-effect model	
Back or Joint Pain								
Remission [10,21]	2	0.93	0.72, 1.19	0.57	0%	0.68	Fixed-effect model	
Improved [10,21]	2	1.03	0.76, 1.40	0.85	52%	0.15	Fixed-effect model	
Unchanged [10,21]	2	1.30	0.18, 9.27	0.79	84%	0.01	Random-effect mode	
Worsened [10,21]	2	0.87	0.22, 3.41	0.84	0%	0.49	Fixed-effect model	
GERD								
GERD remission [10,21]	2	1.68	0.86, 3.29	0.13	79%	0.03	Random-effect model	
GERD improved [10,21]	2	1.48	1.07, 2.04	0.02	7%	0.34	Fixed-effect model	
GERD unchanged [10,21]	2	0.67	0.38, 1.17	0.16	0%	0.35	Fixed-effect model	
GERD worsened [10,21]	2	0.16	0.06, 0.44	0.0004	0%	0.59	Fixed-effect model	
de novo GERD [10,21]	2	0.33	0.15, 0.68	0.003	0%	0.86	Fixed-effect model	
Hyperuricemia remission [10,21]	2	1.11	0.78, 1.59	0.55	80%	0.02	Random-effect model	
Depression	7			7.77		(8) 1-E		
Remission [10,21]	2	0.98	0.52, 1.88	0.96	2%	0.31	Fixed-effect model	
Improved [10,21]	2	2.07	0.24, 17.61	0.51	78%	0.03	Random-effect model	
Unchanged [10,21]	2	0.76	0.32, 1.79	0.53	58%	0.12	Fixed-effect model	





^a Department of General Surgery, Tianjin Union Medical Center, Tianjin, 300121, China

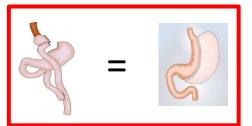
Review

International Journal of Surgery 76 (2020) 101-110

Comparative analysis of weight loss and resolution of comorbidities between laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass: A systematic review and meta-analysis based on 18 studies



Youkui Han^{a,1}, Yang Jia^{b,1}, Honglei Wang^a, Lei Cao^a, Yongjie Zhao^{a,*}



The pooled results of the comparison of T2DM resolution between LRYGB and LSG.

Groups/subgroups	No. of studies	Pooled results			Heterogeneity		
		Estimate	95% CI	P value	P	P_h value	Analytical effect model
RCTs							
T2DM remission [6,10,11,21-26]	9	RR: 1.12	0.95, 1.33	0.16	0%	0.48	Fixed-effect model
Midterm remission [21,26]	2	RR: 1.06	0.90, 1.25	0.47	0%	0.83	Fixed-effect model
Long-term remission [6,10,11,21]	4	RR: 1.18	0.94, 1.47	0.16	0%	0.71	Fixed-effect model
T2DM improved [10,21]	2	RR: 0.57	0.26, 1.24	0.16	0%	0.76	Fixed-effect model
T2DM unchanged [10,21]	2	RR: 0.93	0.21, 4.20	0.92	0%	0.54	Fixed-effect model
T2DM worsened [10,21]	2	RR: 0.42	0.03, 6.62	0.54	68%	0.08	Random-effect model
NRSI							
T2DM remission [29,30,32]	3	OR: 1.85	1.00, 3.44	0.05	0%	0.74	Fixed-effect model
Midterm remission [29,30]	2	OR: 1.92	1.03, 3.61	0.04	0%	0.65	Fixed-effect model
Long-term remission [32]	1	OR: 0.56	0.01, 24.51	0.76	_	_	_

RCT, randomized control trial; NRSI, non-randomised studies of interventions; RR, risk ratio; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence intervals; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus.



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^bDepartment of Gerontology, First Teaching Hospital of Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin, 300193, China



Endocrine Care

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass and Sleeve Gastrectomy: Mechanisms of Diabetes Remission and Role of Gut Hormones

M. Nannipieri, S. Baldi, A. Mari, D. Colligiani, D. Guarino, S. Camastra, E. Barsotti, R. Berta, D. Moriconi, R. Bellini, M. Anselmino, and E. Ferrannini

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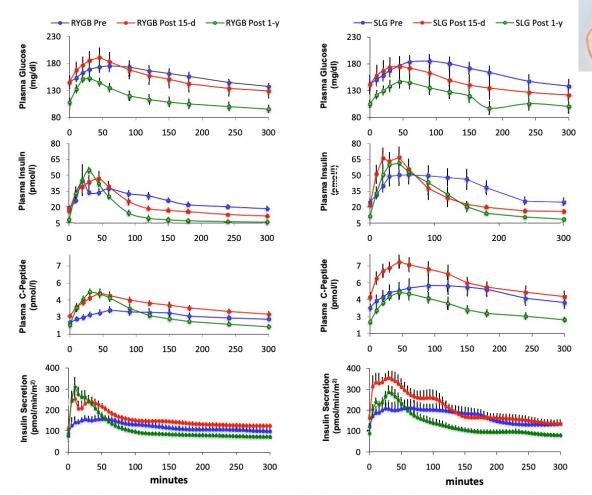


Figure 1. Plasma glucose, insulin, and C-peptide concentrations and insulin secretion during MMT in patients undergoing RYGB and SLG before and 15 days and 1 year after surgery. Plots are means ± SEM.

J Clin Endocrinol Metab 98: 4391-4399, 2013



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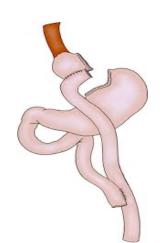
Original article

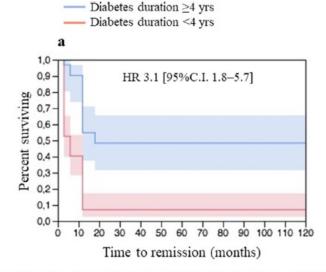
Predictors of type 2 diabetes relapse after Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: A ten-year follow-up study

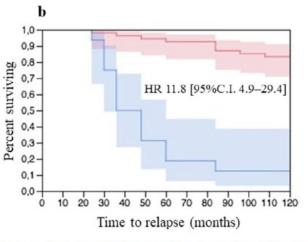


D. Moriconi^a, M.L. Manca^b, M. Anselmino^c, E. Rebelos^b, R. Bellini^c, S. Taddei^b, E. Ferrannini^d, M. Nannipieri^{b,*}

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D. Moriconi, M.L. Manca, M. Anselmino et al.

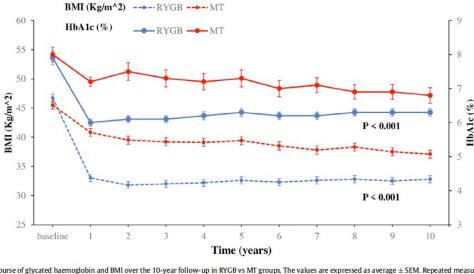


Fig 1. Time course of glycated haemoglobin and BMI over the 10-year follow-up in RYGB vs MT groups. The values are expressed as average ± SEM. Repeated measures ANOVA was performed to compare the groups. Full lines denote HbA1 c in MT (red line) and RYGB (blue line). Dotted lines represent BMI in MT (red line) and RYGB (blue line). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

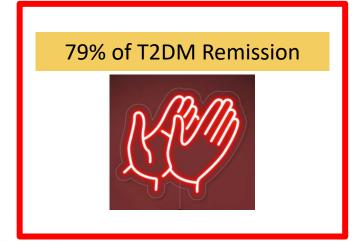


Fig 2. Kaplan-Meier curves for remission-free survival (A) and relapse-free survival (B), in the group of patients with diabetes duration ≥ 4 years (blue line) and in the group of patients with diabetes duration < 4 years (red line). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

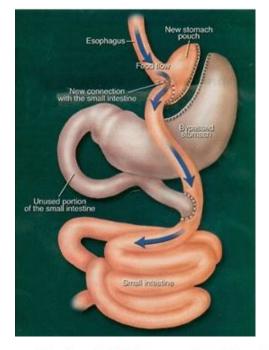


Diabetes & Metabolism 48 (2022) 101282

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ARTICLE



Postprandial hypoglycaemia after Roux-en-Y gastric bypass in individuals with type 2 diabetes

Daniela Guarino ^{1,2} • Diego Moriconi ¹ • Andrea Mari ³ • Eleni Rebelos ¹ • Daria Colligiani ¹ • Simona Baldi ¹ • Marco Anselmino ⁴ • Ele Ferrannini ² • Monica Nannipieri ¹

Received: 10 April 2018 / Accepted: 9 August 2018 / Published online: 12 October 2018 © Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

14: Rapid delivery of undigested carbohydrates to the small intestine might result in high concentrations of glucose that induce a hyperinsulinaemic response, resulting in subsequent hypoglycaemia and related late dumping syndrome.

- Statement endorsed.
- Overall agreement 100%: A+ 80%, A 20%, A- 0%, D- 0%, D 0%, D+ 0%.
- Grade A.

25-35% of diabetic patients experience episodes of late dumping which persist despite therapy in the long term (> 10 y) in less than 3% of patients





Anemia after Roux en-Y Gastric By-pass

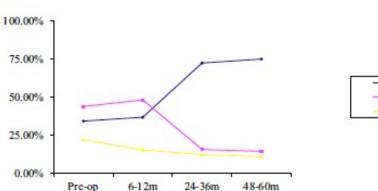
Obesity Surgery (2019) 29:2790–2794
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11695-019-03920-6

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

One of the contract of

Anemia Before and After Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: Prevalence and Evolution on Long-Term Follow-up

Roberto de Cleva ¹ • Lilian Cardia ¹ • Daniel Riccioppo ¹ • Miwa Kawamoto ² • Newton Kanashiro ² • Marco Aurelio Santo ¹



	Preop, % (n) $(N = 831)$	6–12 months, % (n) (N=431)	24-36 months, % (n) $(N=221)$	48–60 months, % (n) (N=116)
Anemia	8.8 (73)	18.3 (79)	26.2 (58)	24.1 (28)
Mild	93.2 (68)	87.4 (69)	67.3 (39)	53.6 (15)
Moderate	6.8(5)	10.1 (8)	17.2 (10)	46.4 (13)
Severe	_	2.5(2)	15.5 (9)	_
Iron deficiency	34.3 (25)	36.7 (29)	72.4 (42)	75.0 (21)
Chronic disease	43.8 (32)	48.1 (38)	15.5 (9)	14.3 (4)
Mixed anemia	21.9 (16)	15.2 (12)	12.1 (7)	10.7(3)

+++-

Importance of Vit. B12, vit. C and Iron supplementation



Poor QoL following RYGBP due to Internal Herniation

Chronic abdominal pain



 A jejunojejunostomy displaced to the right side of the midline which suggests torsion of the mesenteric root.

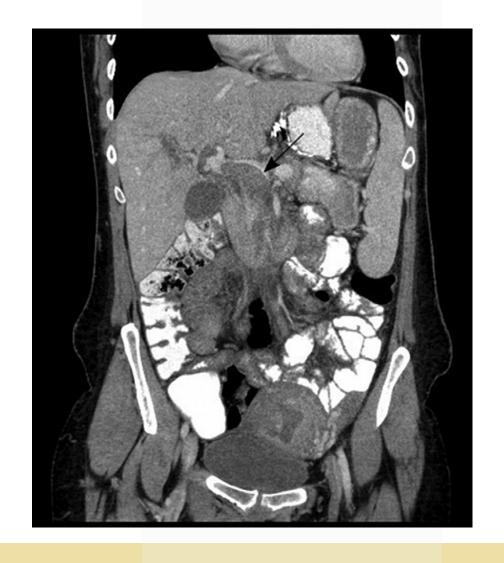
(In the normal situation the jejunojejunostomy should be located on the left side of the abdomen).

Displacement of JJ to right side

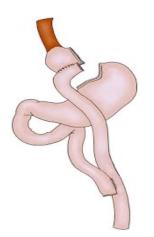




Superior mesenteric venous thrombosis related to torsion of the mesenteric root







Long-term (> 7 y) complications after Roux en-Y Gastric By-pass

	RCT	Meta-analysis	Pisa Experience (n= 3393)
Abdominal pain /Internal Herniation	0,8%	5,5%	67 (1.97%)
Marginal ulcers	1,7%	2,0%	33 (0.97%)
Candy cane/blind loop	0,8%	n.c.	83 (2.44%)
Late Dumping	2,5%	3,1%	99 (2,91%)
Anemia – Iron deficiency	6%	11%	244 (7.19%)
Vitamin deficiencies (B12 -Folate)	7%	6,8%	189 (5.57%)



Super Obesity

Obesity Surgery (2021) 31:3391–3399 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11695-021-05464-0

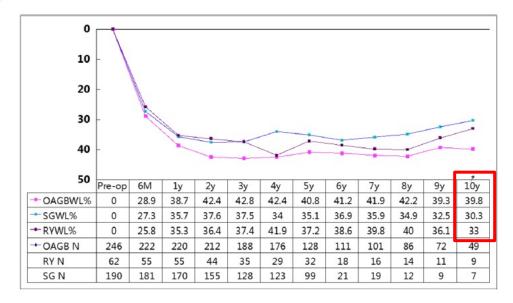


ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Long-Term Efficacy of Bariatric Surgery for the Treatment of Super-Obesity: Comparison of SG, RYGB, and OAGB

Tien-Chou Soong ^{1,2,3} • Ming-Hsien Lee ⁴ • Wei-Jei Lee ^{2,5} • Owaid M. Almalki ⁶ • Jung-Chien Chen ^{4,5} • Chun-Chi Wu ⁵ • Shu-Chun Chen ⁵





Long-term results after Roux en-Y Gastric By-pass

Conclusions I

- Roux-en-Y GBP is still fashioned with too variable pouch volumes and limb lenghts
- As a consequence bias occur in weight loss measurements and, above all, during co-morbidities resolution/amelioration calculation
- In RCT studies when compared to SG the long-term weight loss (> 7 y) is greater for Roux-en-Y GBP (55% vs 47%) even if not statistically different when the values of %EWL are adjusted to 95% confidence intervals. This in not always true in the retrospective studies where Roux-en-Y GBP seems to be more effective.
- Nevertheless Roux-en-Y GBP remains the first choice operation in obese with GER and Type 2 diabetes expecially with < 4 y disease duration where, at 10 y, the resolution amounts to 95% and 79% respectively
- Complications such as internal herniation, anastomotic ulcers, vitamin and iron deficiencies are rare but can affect patients in the long-term follow-up



Conclusions II

Long-term Results after Roux en-Y Gastric By-pass

QUALE INTERVENTO CHIRURGICO PER QUALE PAZIENTE? UNA SCELTA CHE DIVIDE

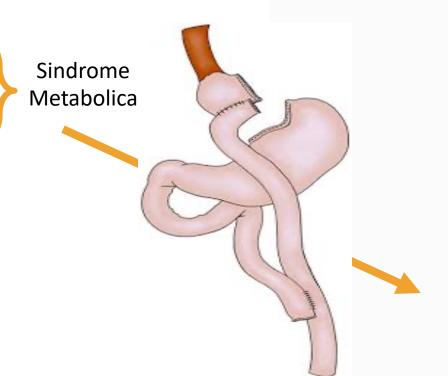
Obesita' Centrale

GERD

DM tipo II

Ipertensione severa

Dislipidemia severa



Gastric pouch (20-50 ml)
Bilio-pancreatic limb (> 70 cm)
Alimentary limb (> 100 cm)



Small Gastric pouch (20 ml)
Long Bilio-pancreatic limb (> 120 cm)
Alimentary limb (> 150 cm)
Small gastro-jejunal anstomosis (1,5-2 cm)



Conclusions III

Revisional Surgery for Failed or Complicated Roux en-Y Gastric Bypass.

A problem not to underestimate

.....sometimes a real hard fighting







Grazie







