



Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease as an Indication of Revisional Bariatric Surgery - Indication and Results - a Systematic Review and Metanalysis

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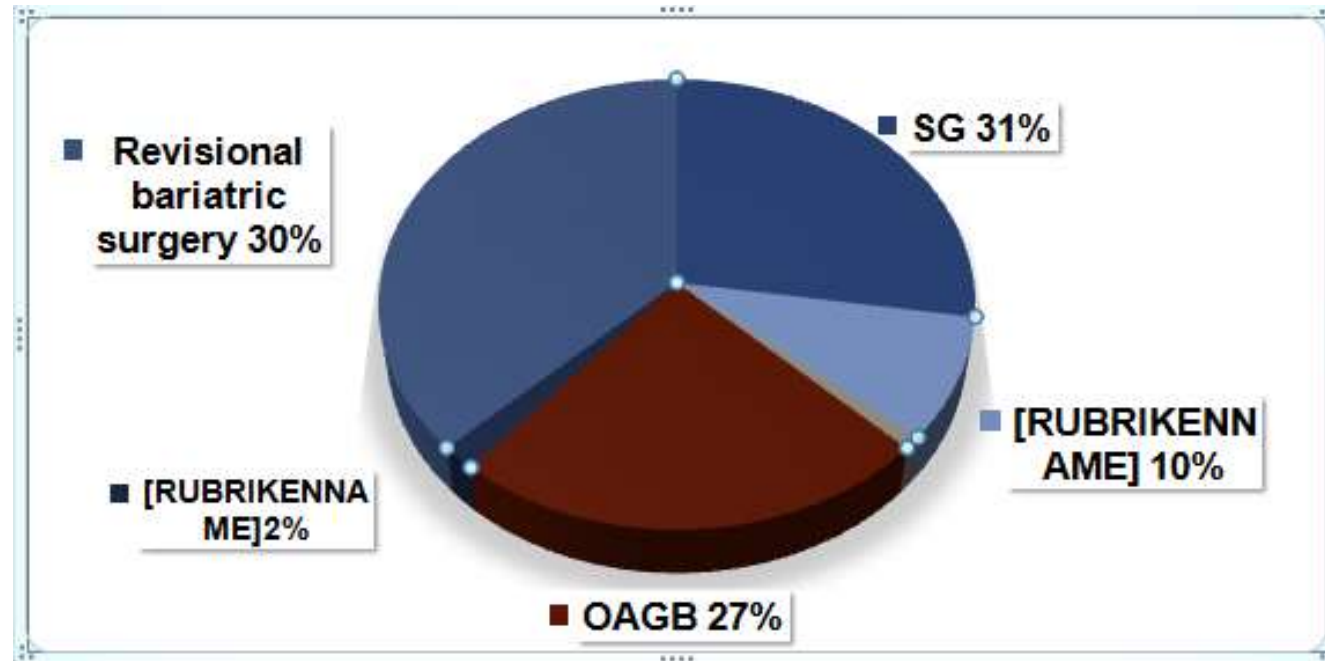




I have no potential conflict of interest to report



CASE MIX DISCLOSURE



Original article

Trends in revisional bariatric surgery using the MBSAQIP database 2015-2017

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- weight regain/weight loss failure
- recurrence of metabolic disorders
- long-term complications



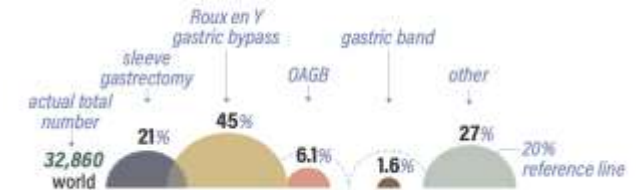
Fig. 3. Number and type of revision/conversion cases.

IFSO

11% of all procedures!

7th IFSO Global Registry Report

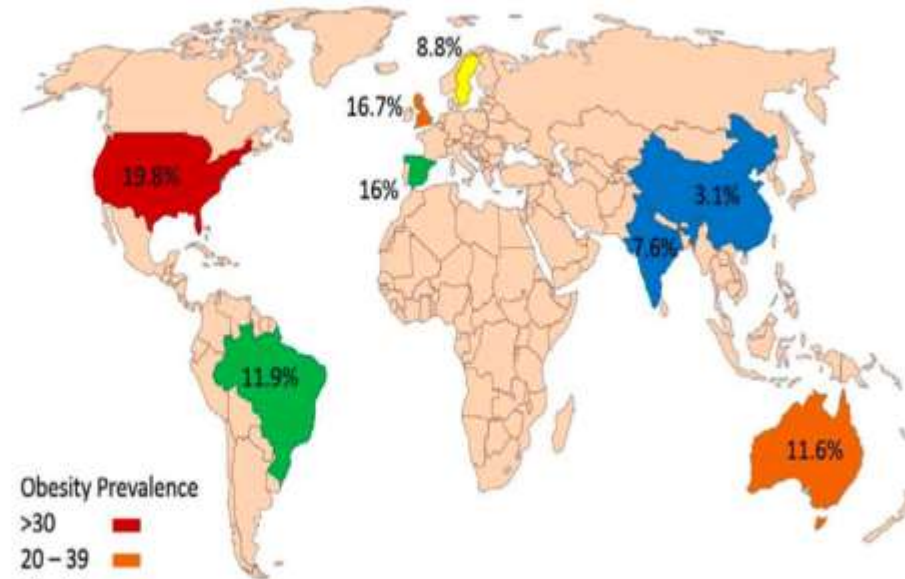
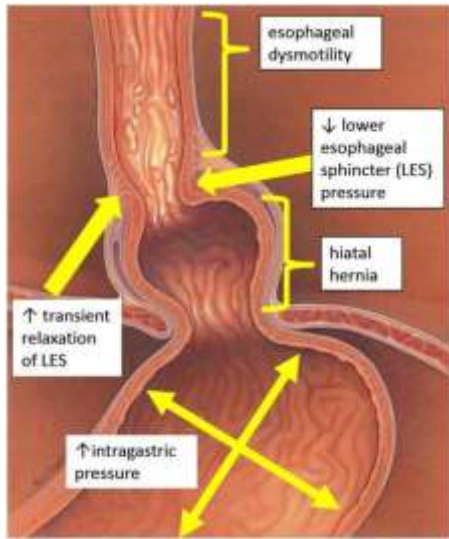
Revisional procedures by type
World total of revisional procedures



2022

Obesity and GERD

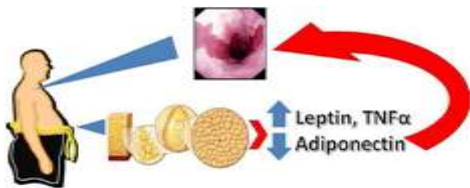
Chang and Friedenberg



Obesity Prevalence

- >30
- 20-39
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- <5

Weight loss, especially following BMS, improves GERD as well as gastrointestinal and general quality of life of patients.



Bariatric Surgery and GERD




However, depending on the type of bariatric procedure,
surgery can worsen or even cause a new-onset of GERD!

Barrett's esophagus after sleeve gastrectomy: a systematic review and meta-analysis



Bashar J. Qumseya, MD, MPH,¹ Yazan Qumsiyeh, MD,² Sandeep A. Ponniah, MD,³ David Estores, MD,¹ Dennis Yang, MD,¹ Crystal N. Johnson-Mann, MD,⁴ Jeffrey Friedman, MD,⁴ Alexander Ayzengart, MD, MPH,⁴ Peter V. Draganov, MD¹

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Incidence of GERD, esophagitis, Barrett's esophagus, and esophageal adenocarcinoma after bariatric surgery

Lisa A. Bevilacqua, M.D. • Nabeel R. Obeid, M.D. • Jie Yang, Ph.D. • ... Maria S. Altieri, M.D., M.S. • Konstantinos Spaniolas, M.D. • Aurora D. Pryor, M.D., F.A.C.S.   • Show all authors

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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British Journal of Surgery, Volume 108, Issue 12, December 2021, Pages 1498–1505, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjs/znab330>


Obesity Surgery (2022) 32:3156–3171
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11695-022-06183-w>



REVIEW



Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease as an Indication of Revisional Bariatric Surgery—Indication and Results—a Systematic Review and Metanalysis

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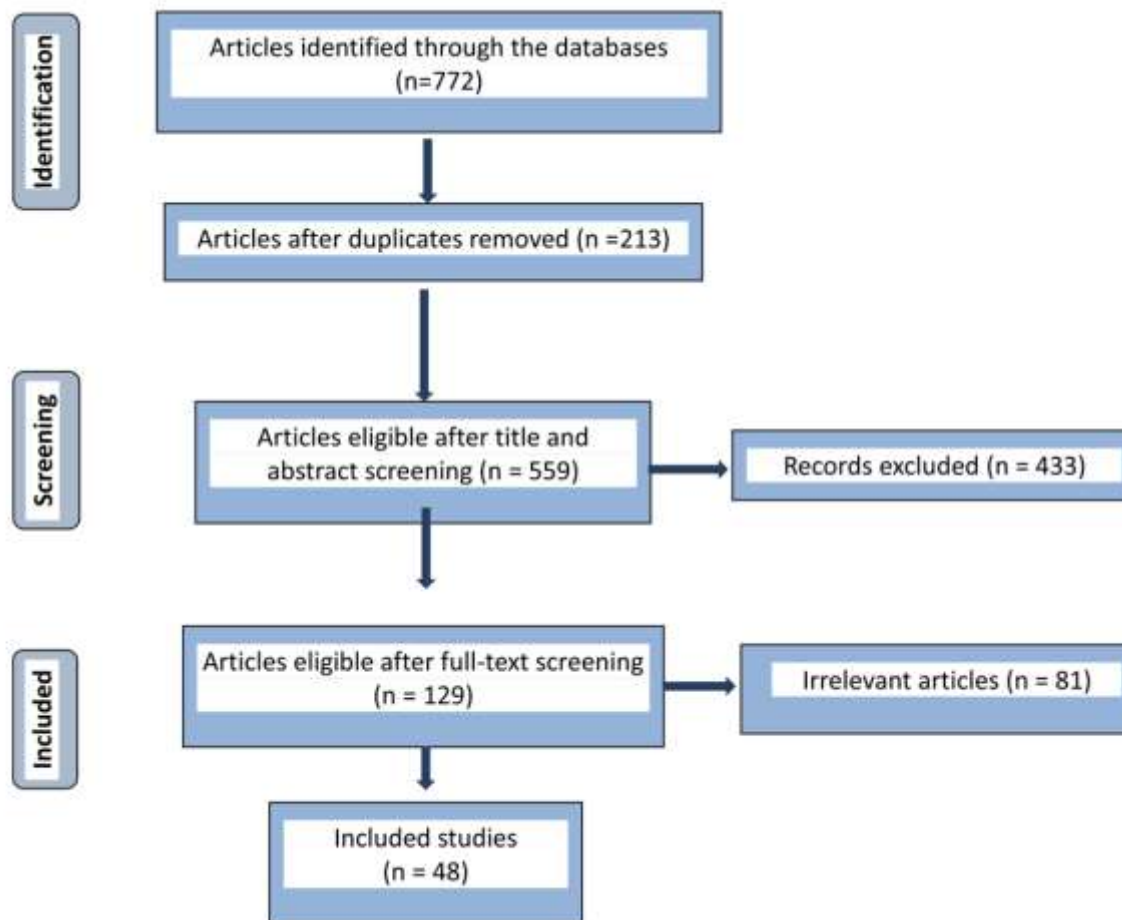
GERD and Revisional Bariatric Surgery

There is a lack of surgical standardization or a surgical procedure that is preferred to another to treat GERD after primary BMS!

The aim of this study is to provide a systematic review and meta-analysis on GERD after primary BMS and discuss the various procedures available to address this issue

Fig. 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

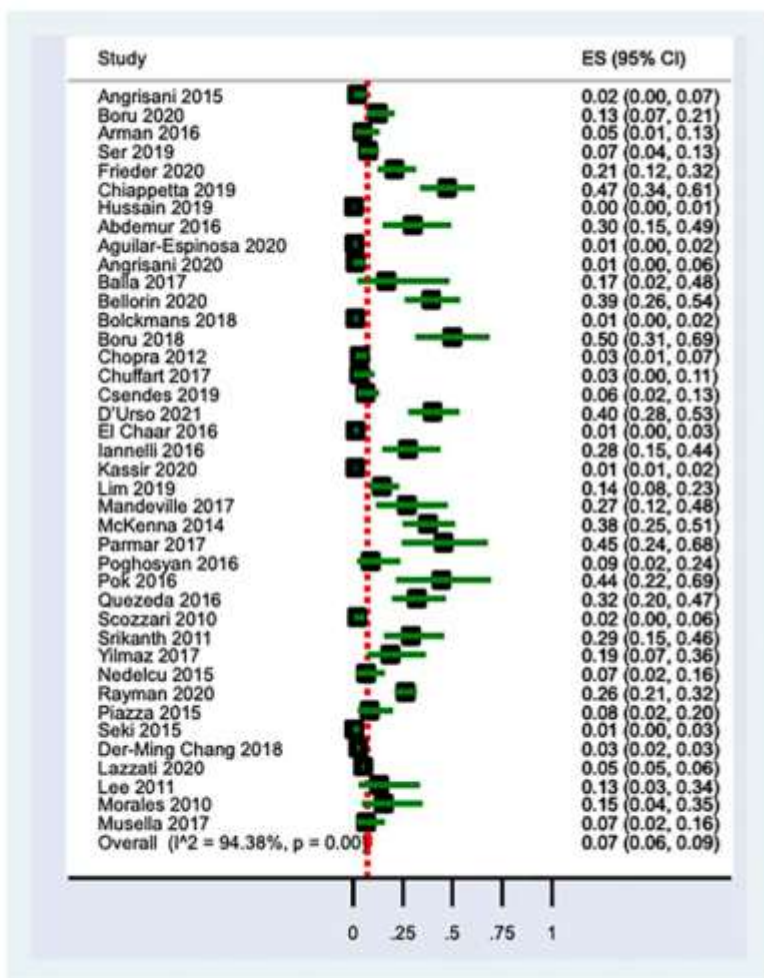
Methods



Primary bariatric procedures included:

- **SG** (27 studies, $n = 764$ patients, 83.5%)
- **SG with hiatal hernia repair** (5 studies, $n = 32$ patients, 3.5%)
- **OAGB** (8 studies, $n = 62$ patients, 6.8%)
- **single anastomosis duodenaljejunal bypass with sleeve gastrectomy (SADJB-SG)** (1 study, $n = 11$ patients, 1.2%)
- **biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch (BPD/DS)** (1 study, $n = 1$ patient, 0.1%)
- **vertical banded gastroplasty (VBG)** (2 studies $n = 24$ patients, 2.6%)
- **gastric banding (GB)** (1 study, $n = 4$, 0.4%)
- one study included mixed data of RYGB and SG ($n = 4$, 0.4%), and one study included mixed data of GB and VBG ($n = 11$, 1.2%)

Fig. 2 Percent of GERD before secondary surgery as a forest plot



After primary BMS, pooled estimation of a meta-analysis of studies reported a **GERD of 7%**

915 patients underwent revisional bariatric surgery (RBS) due to GERD

Table 3 Reasons to do reoperation following primary surgery

Variable	No. of patients reported in studies with listed reasons	Percent
intractable GERD including persistent GERD, de novo GERD	655	71.58
GERD + hiatal hernia	13	1.42
GERD + weight regain/weight loss failure	147	16.06
biliary reflux	57	6.22
GERD + band problems	3	0.32
GERD + stenosis	30	3.27
GERD + Barrett's esophagus	10	1.09

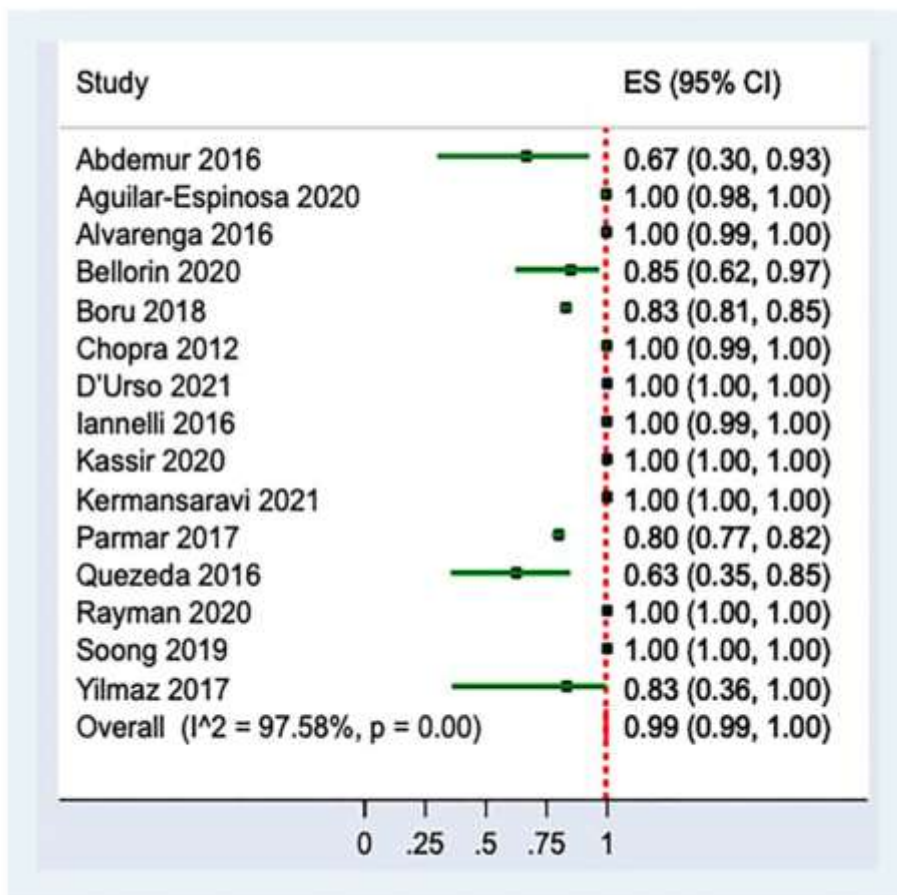
Revisional bariatric surgery for GERD included seven different procedures:

- **Conversion in RYGB** (32 studies, 310 patients)
- **Conversion in RYGB with hiatal hernia repair** (7 studies, 80 patients)
- Hiatal hernia repair with gastropexy (2 studies)
- Braun Anastomosis (2 studies)
- Re-SG (2 studies)
- OAGB (2 studies)
- Seromyotomy



Conversion in RYGB was the most performed RBS in this systematic review (390 of 533 patients, 73%)

Fig. 3 Percent of remission following secondary surgery as a forest plot



Polled estimation of a meta-analysis of the studies reported a **GERD remission of 99%** following secondary surgery.

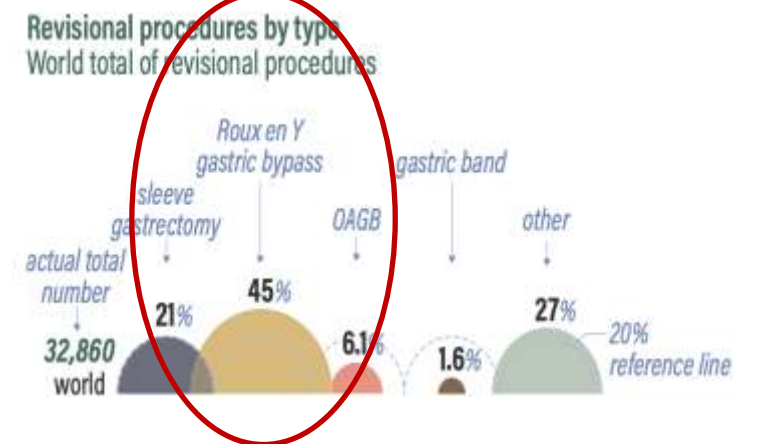
Results

- After primary BMS, pooled estimation of a meta-analysis of studies reported a **GERD of 7%**.
- **SG** was with **83.5%** the most reported primary BMS procedure, which needed RBS due to GERD, followed by OAGB with 6.8%.
- Polled estimation of a meta-analysis of the studies reported a **GERD remission of 99%** following secondary surgery.
- Although current literature reports different surgical treatment options, conversion in **RYGB** is the most performed RBS in treating GERD after primary BMS (**73.2%**).

Conclusion



This study underlines the importance of GERD in the long-term, especially after SG, but on the other hand demonstrates the evidence that RYGB is an efficient surgical treatment option for this long-term complication



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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