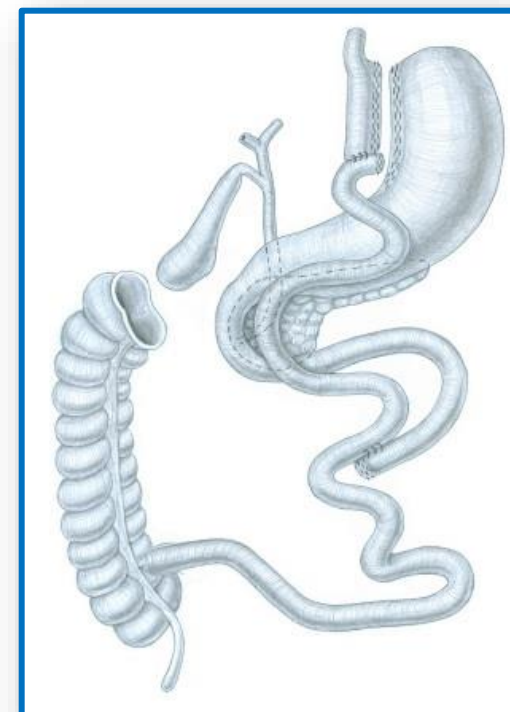


or



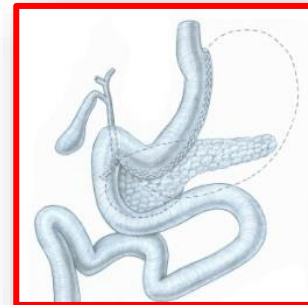
Marco Bueter, MD, PhD

m.bueter@spitalmaennedorf.ch

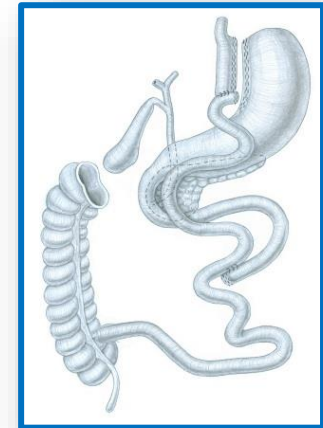
Swiss Multicentre Bypass or Sleeve Study (SM-BOSS)



- Multicentre RCT: Basel, Zürich, Bern, St. Gallen
- Endpoints:
 - Primary: Weight loss (excess BMI loss) at 5 y, comparative trial
 - Secondary: Reduction of co-morbidity
QoL
Safety
Mechanistic studies (gut hormones, adipokines, bile acids, ...)
- Funding:
 - Swiss National Science Foundation
 - Ethicon Endosurgery, USA



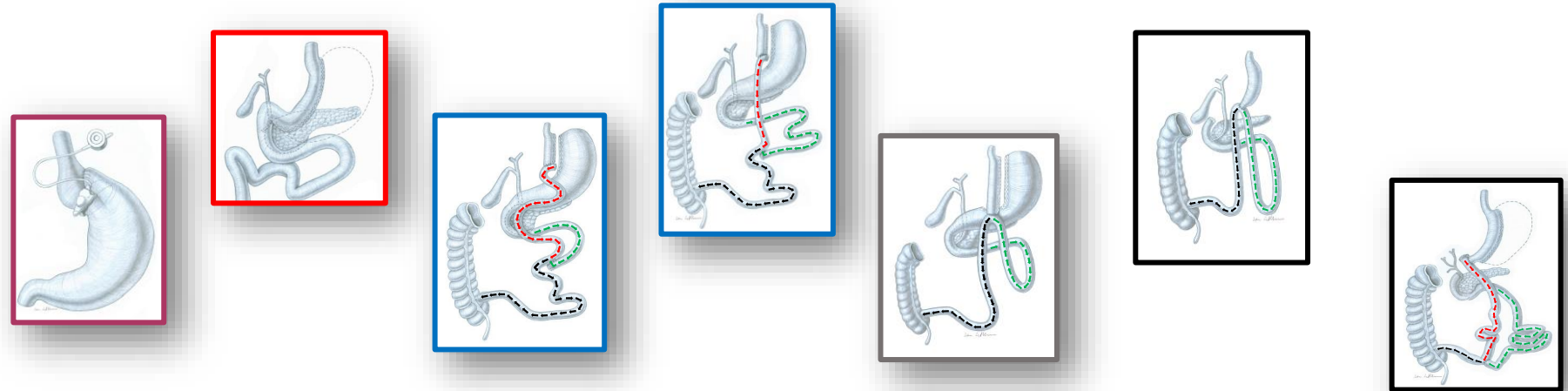
VS



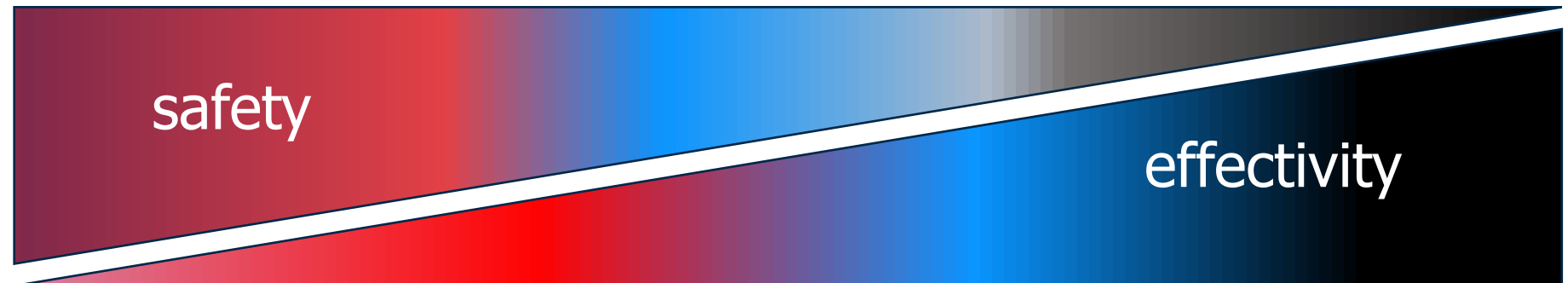
BACKGROUND

Bariatric-metabolic procedures

- Effectivity
 - Weight loss
 - Co-morbidities
 - Metabolic effect

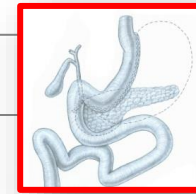
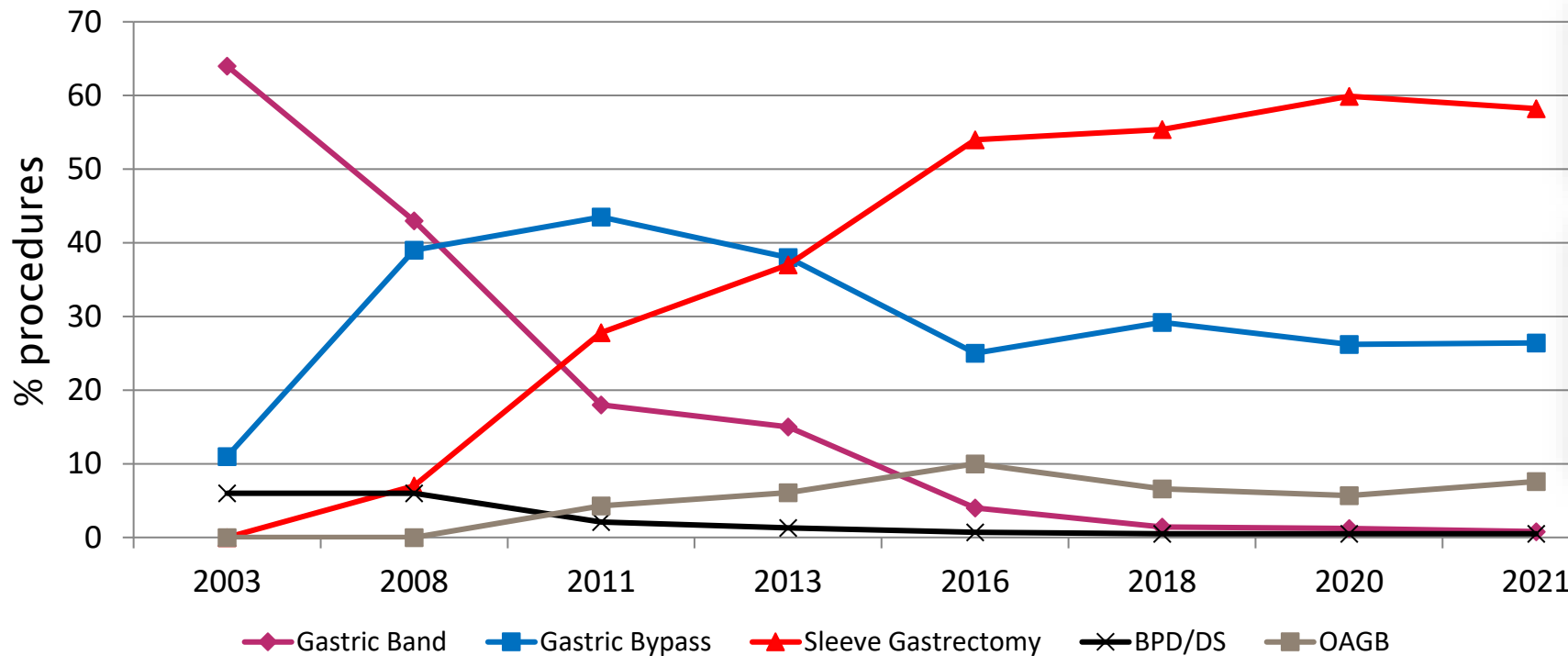


- Safety profile
 - Early
 - Long-term



BACKGROUND

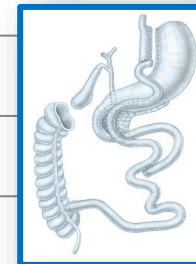
~ 5000/y



70%

43%

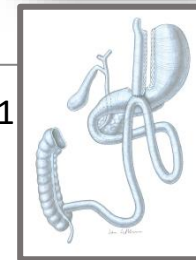
23%



27%

29%

75%

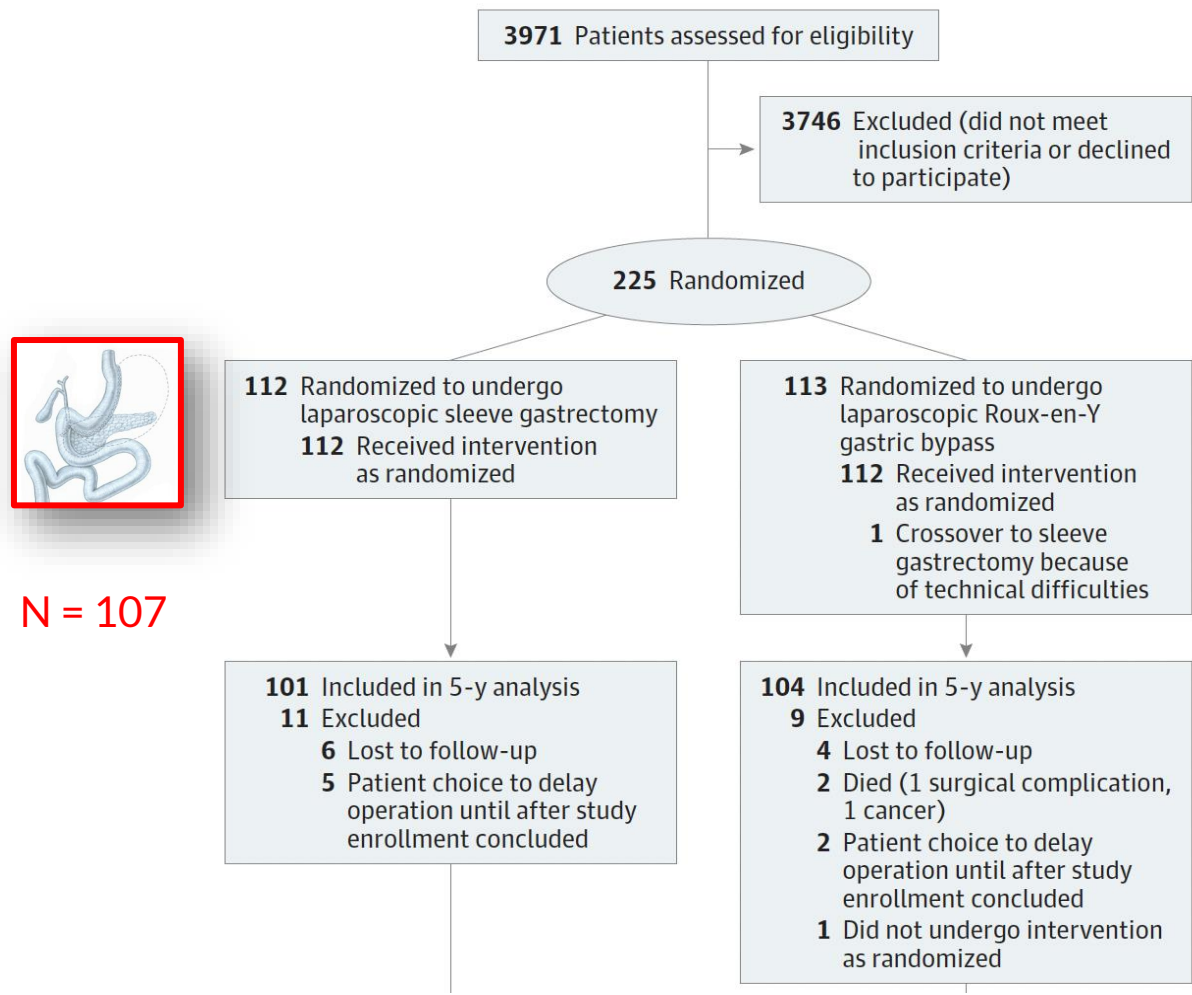


0.5%

16%

1%

Patients



N = 107



N = 110

2007 - 2011

At baseline:

- Age = 43 y
- BMI = 44
- T2D = 25%

5y: FU rate = 95%

Early / Mid-term Results

ORIGINAL ARTICLES FROM THE ESA PROCEEDINGS

OPEN

Early Results of the Swiss Multicentre Bypass Or Sleeve Study (SM-BOSS)

A Prospective Randomized Trial Comparing Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy and Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass

Ralph Peterli, MD, Yves Borbély, MD,**† Beatrice Kern, MD,* Markus Gass, MD,* Thomas Peters, MD,* Martin Thurnheer, MD,‡ Bernd Schultes, MD,‡ Kurt Laederach, MD,† Marco Bueter, MD, PHD,§ and Marc Schiesser, MD§*

(Ann Surg 2013;00:1–6)

RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

OPEN

Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy Versus Roux-Y-Gastric Bypass for Morbid Obesity—3-Year Outcomes of the Prospective Randomized Swiss Multicenter Bypass Or Sleeve Study (SM-BOSS)

Ralph Peterli, MD, Bettina Karin Wölnerhanssen, MD,†‡ Diana Vetter, MD,§ Philipp Nett, MD,¶ Markus Gass, MD,* Yves Borbély, MD,¶ Thomas Peters, MD,|| Marc Schiesser, MD,** Bernd Schultes, MD,†† Christoph Beglinger, MD,† Juergen Drewe, MD, MSc,‡‡ and Marco Bueter, MD, PhD§*

(Ann Surg 2017;265:466–473)

Early (1 year):

- **Sleeve** faster, (safer); equal weight loss

3 years:

- Equal weight loss, complications, QoL, co-morbidity
 - Except GERD, dyslipidemia: **bypass** better
- Same rate of vitamin deficiencies

Early / Mid-term Results

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(Ann Surg 2017;265:466–473)

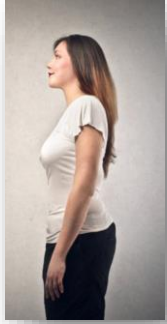
3 years:

- Equal weight loss, complications, QoL, co-morbidity
 - Except GERD, dyslipidemia: **bypass** better
- Same rate of vitamin deficiencies

Meal stimulated studies

GLP-1

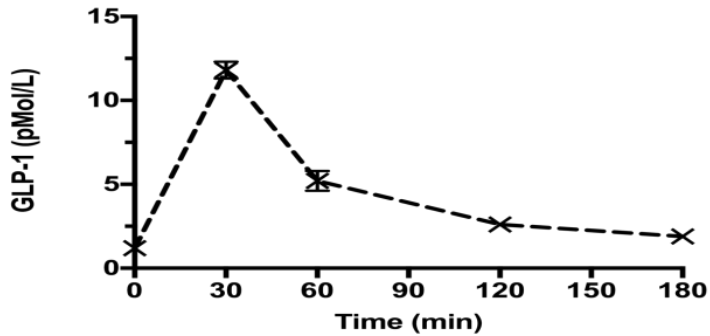
Lean



Pts with obesity (SM-BOSS)

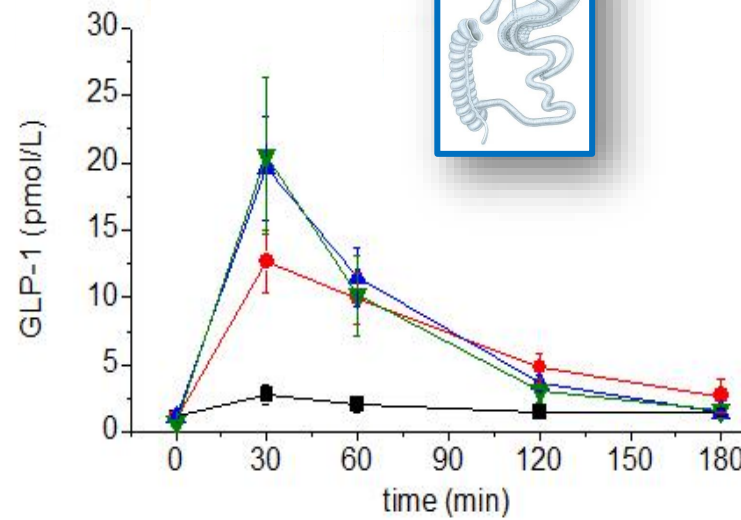


test meal



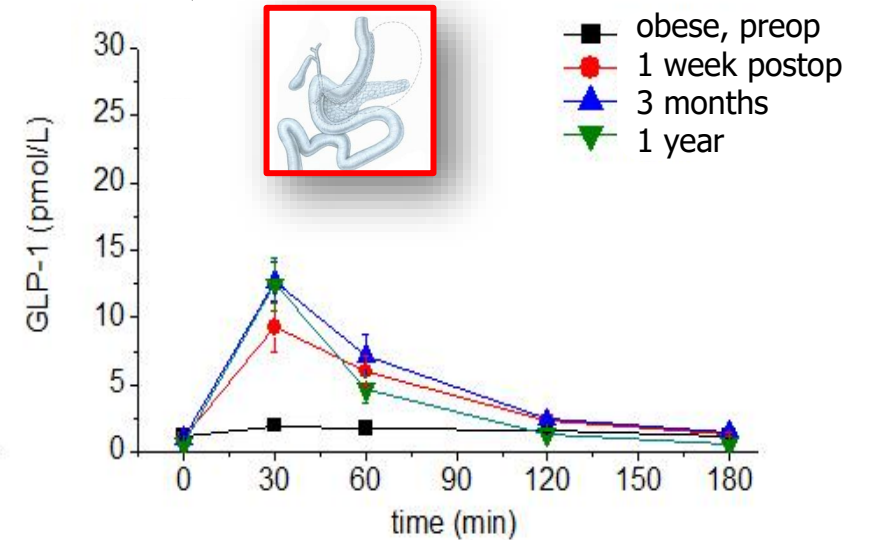
Meyer-Gerspach & Wölnerhanssen, unpublished

test meal



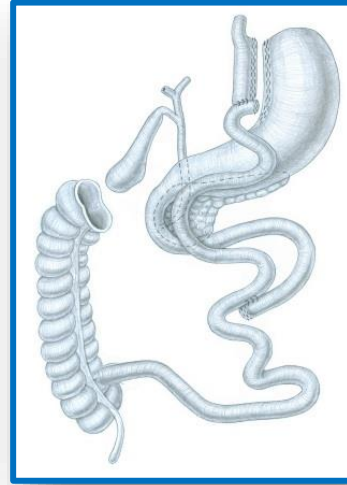
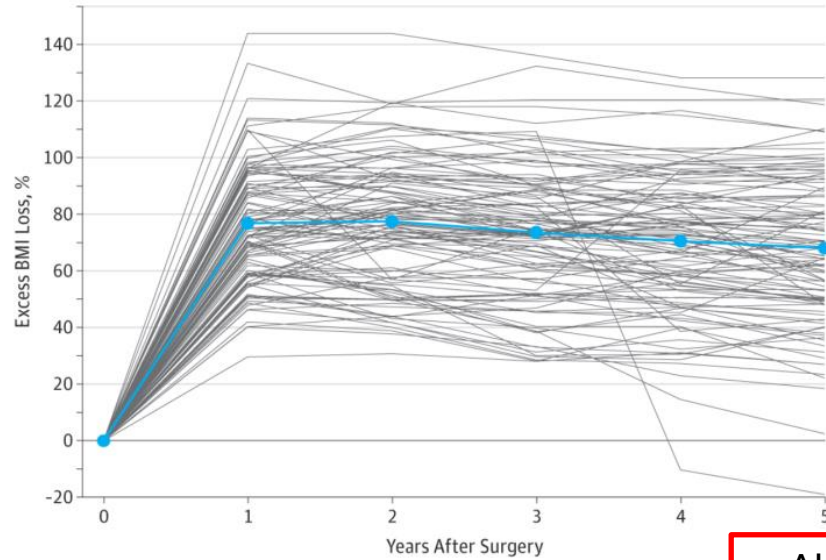
Peterli, Ann Surg 2009; Obes Surg 2012

test meal

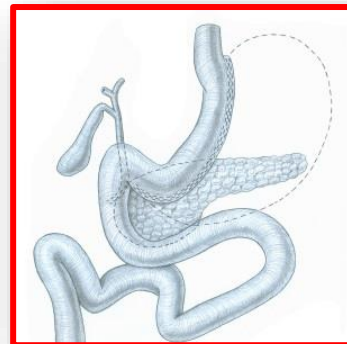
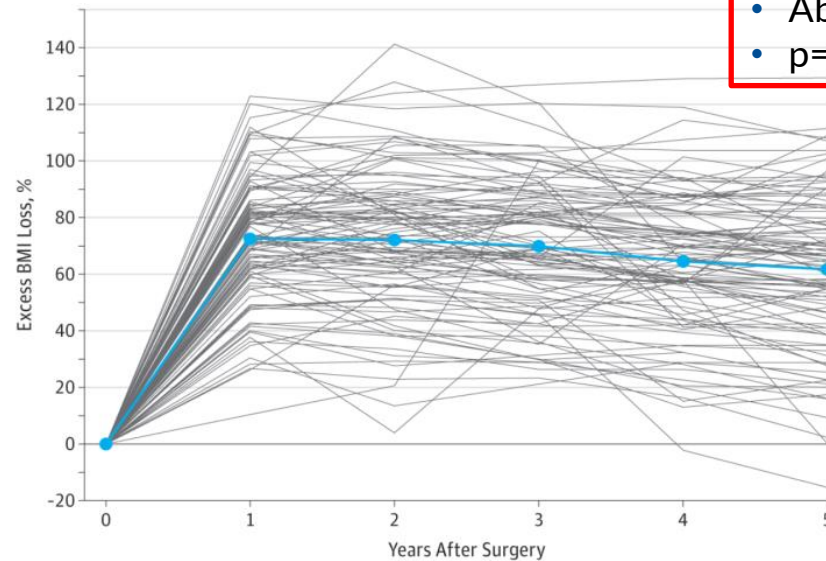


5-year Results

Excess BMI loss



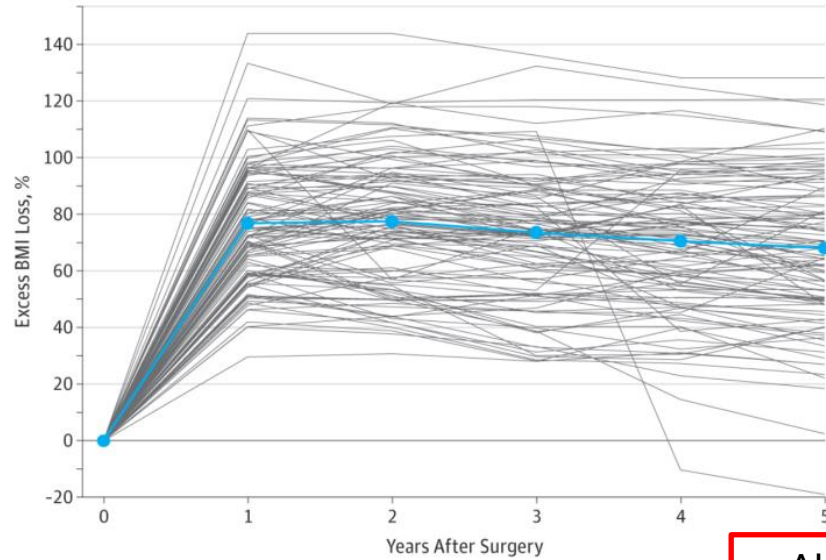
- Absolute difference -7.18% (95%CI: -14.30% to -0.06%)
- $p=0.22$ after adjustment for multiple comparisons



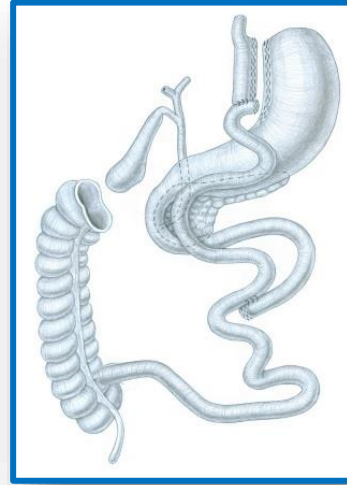
5-year Results

Excess BMI loss

% WL



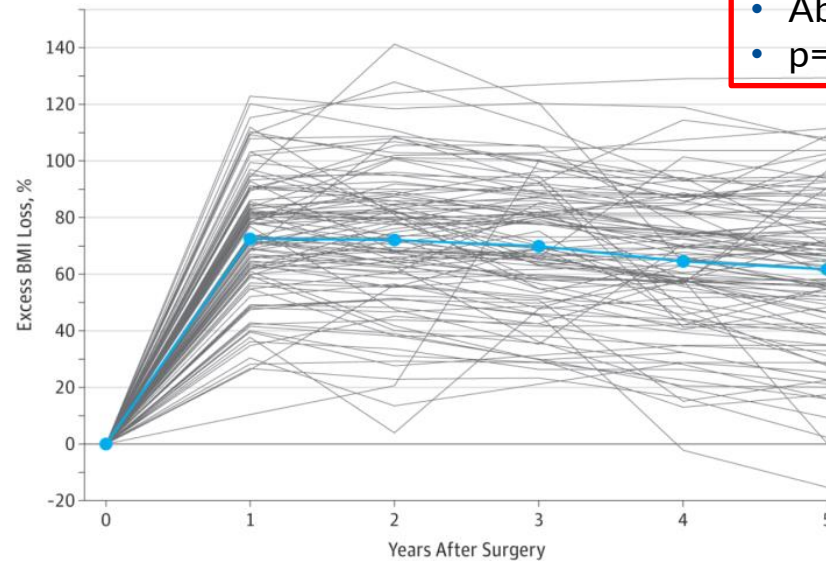
68%



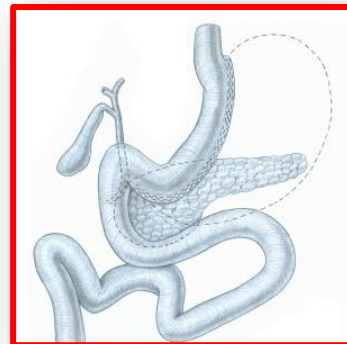
29%

- Absolute difference -7.18% (95%CI: -14.30% to -0.06%)
- p=0.22 after adjustment for multiple comparisons

P=0.019



61%



25%

10-year Results

Research

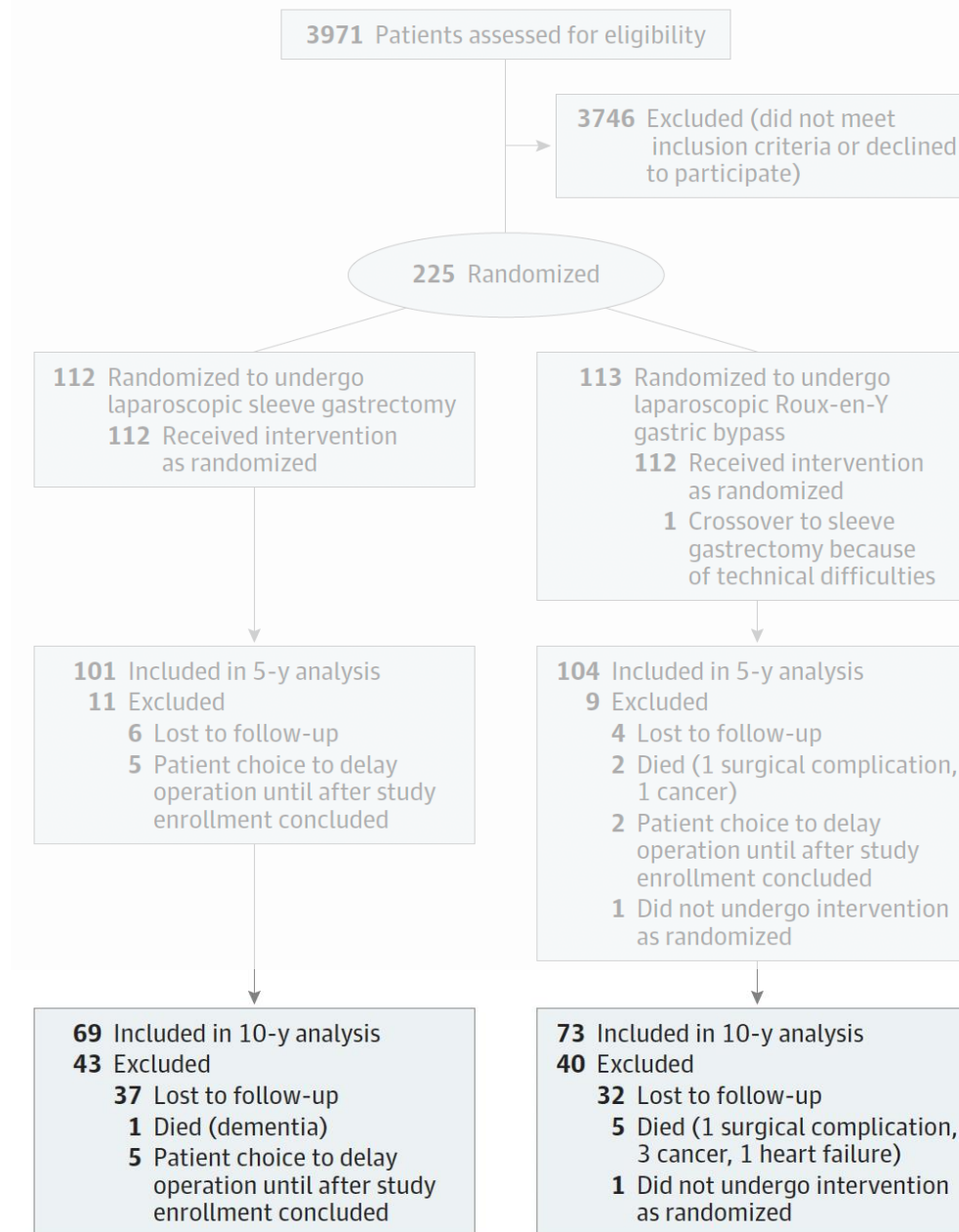
JAMA Surg. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2024.7052
Published online February 19, 2025.

JAMA Surgery | **Original Investigation**

Long-Term Outcomes of Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass vs Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy for Obesity The SM-BOSS Randomized Clinical Trial

Marko Kraljević, MD; Julian Süsstrunk, MD; Bettina Karin Wölnerhanssen, MD; Thomas Peters, MD; Marco Bueter, MD;
Daniel Gero, MD; Bernd Schultes, MD; Adisa Poljo, MD; Romano Schneider, MD; Ralph Peterli, MD

Patients at 10 y



At baseline:

- Age = 43 y
- BMI = 44
- T2D = 25%

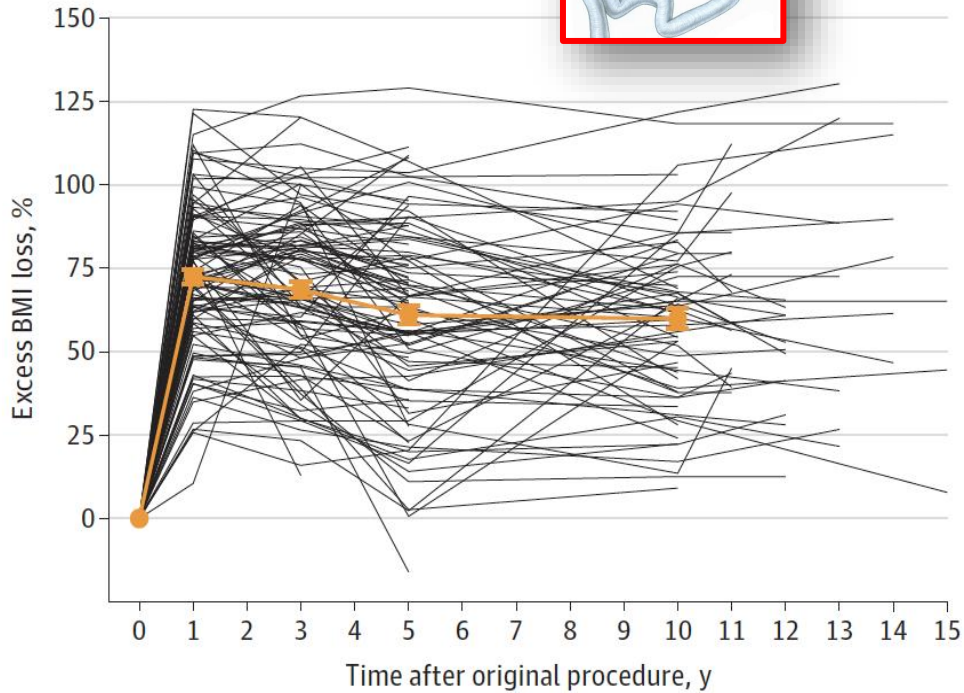
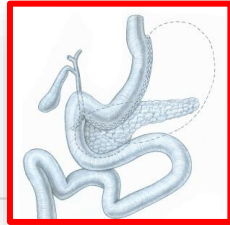
5y: FU rate = 95%

10y: FU rate = 65%

One centre not delivering pt data

10-year Results

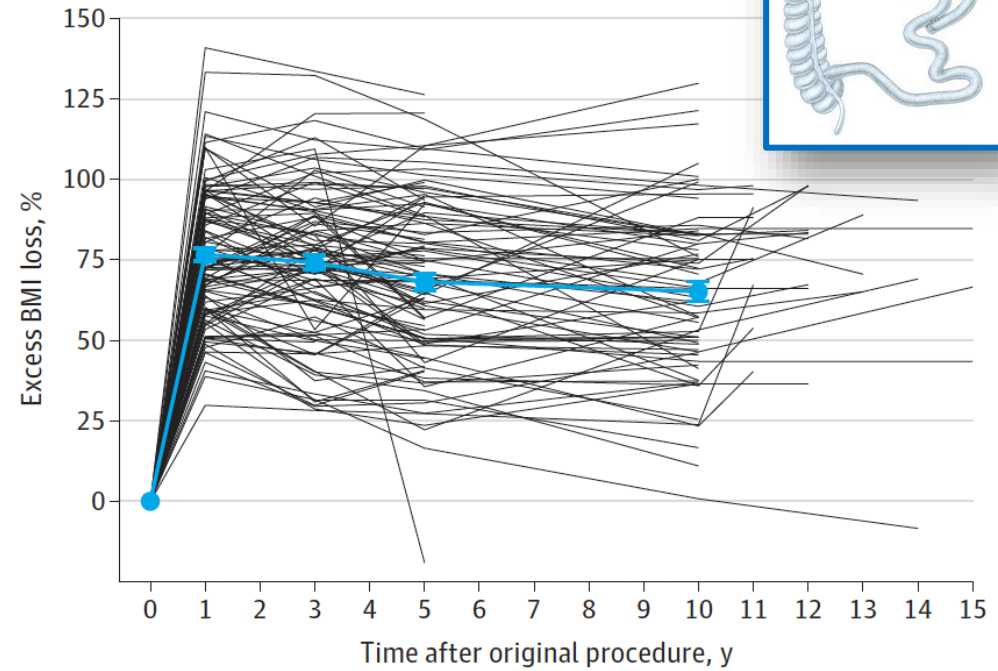
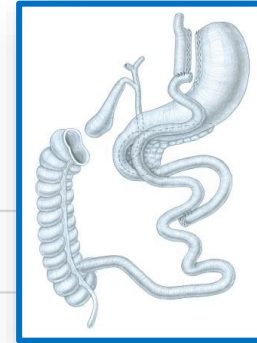
n = 69



10y: Sleeve 60.6 ±26 %

%EBMIL for *ITT* Population

n = 73



10y: Bypass 65.2 ±26 %

ns

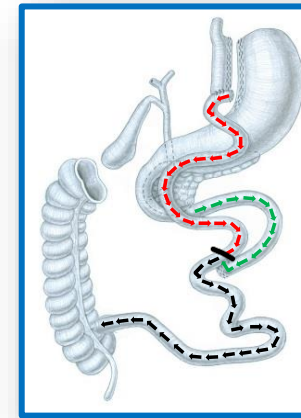
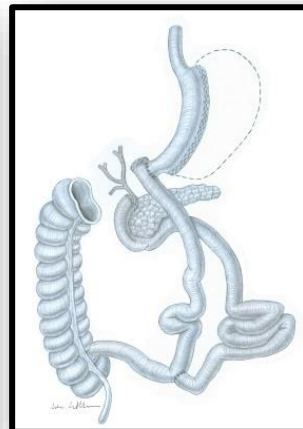
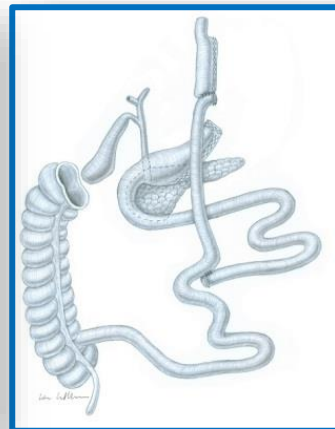
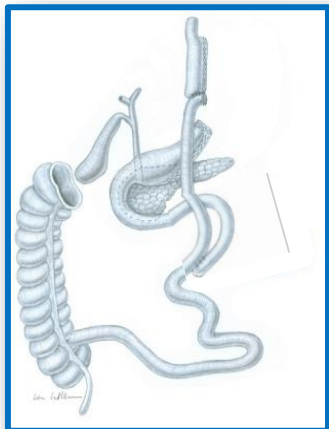
10-year Results

Conversion to different anatomy

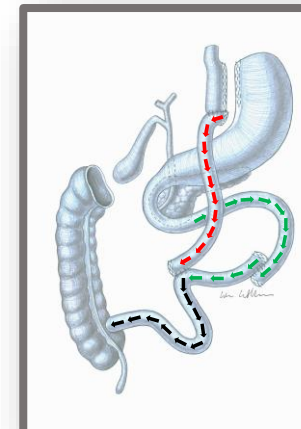
- **Sleeve** group had significantly higher rates of conversion (30% vs. 5.5%, $p < 0.001$)



- n=32
- Indication:
 - Reflux 50%
 - Suboptimal weight loss 30%
 - Both 20%

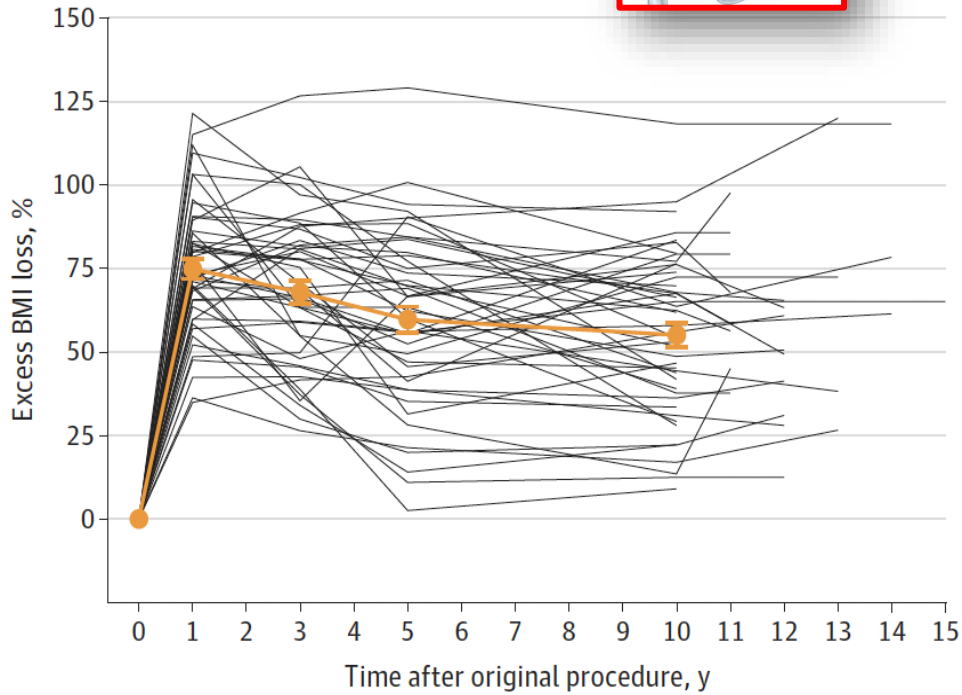
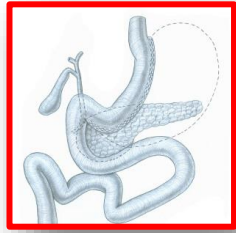


- n = 6
- Indication:
 - Suboptimal weight loss 100%



10-year Results

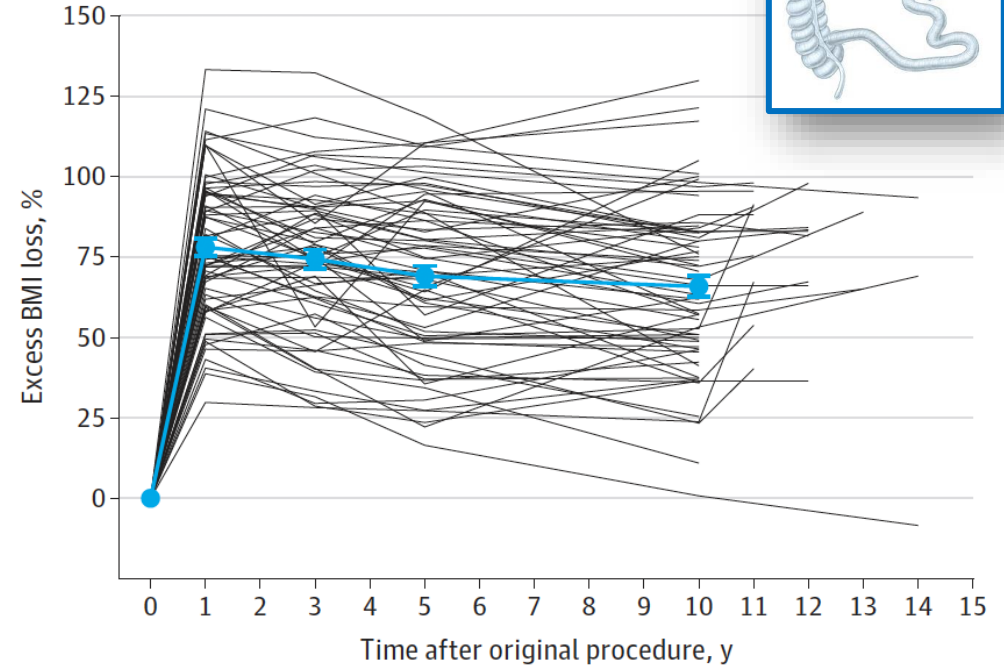
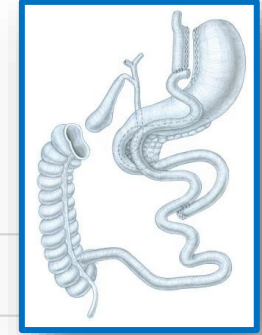
n = 48



Sleeve 56.1 ± 25.2%

%EBMIL for *PP* Population

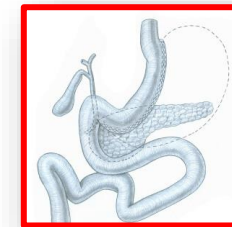
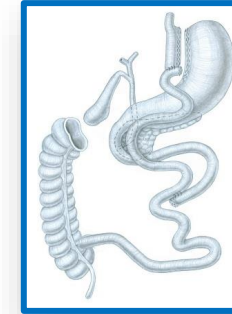
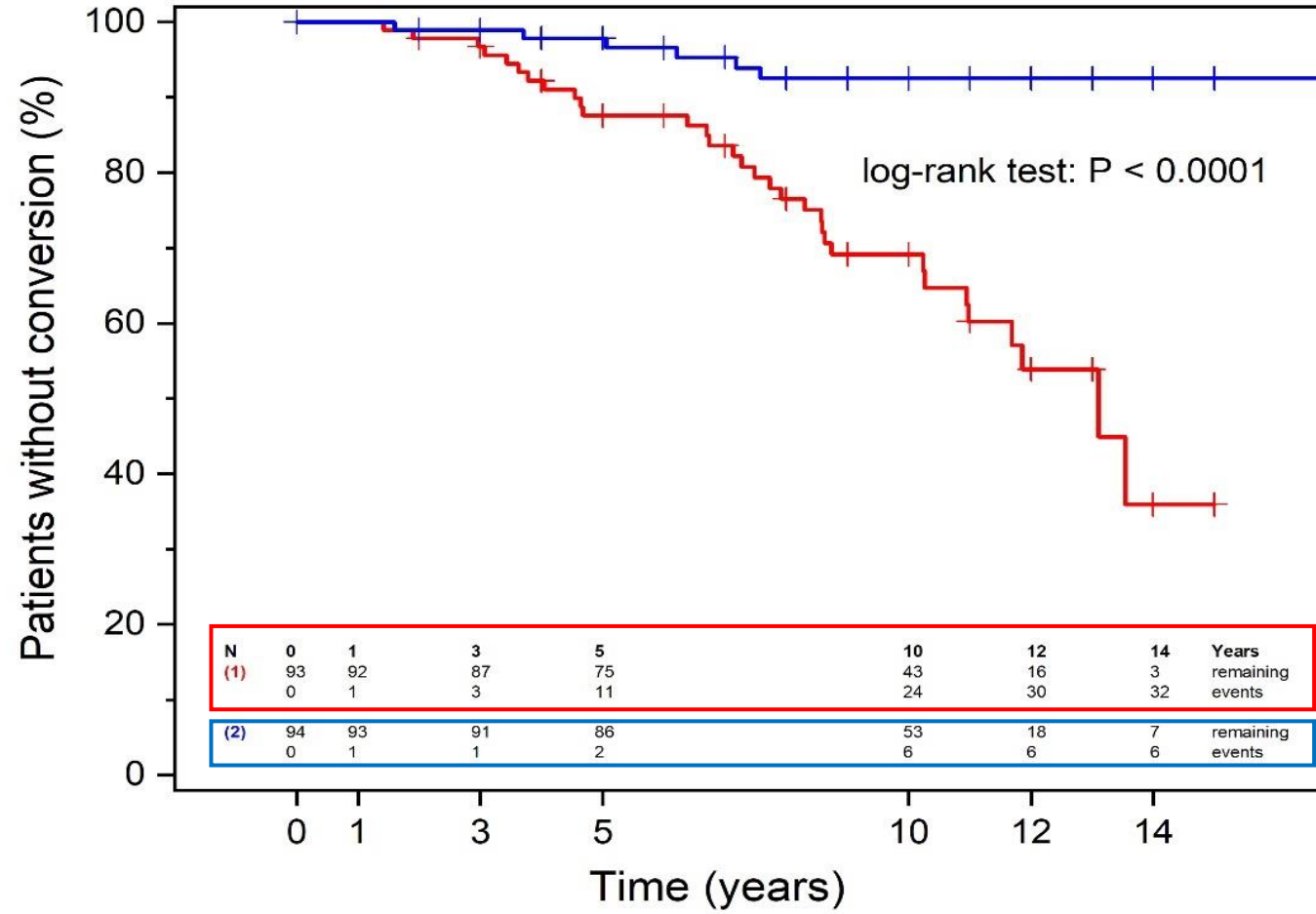
n = 66



Bypass 65.9 ± 26.3%

p = 0.048

10-year Results *Probability of Conversion over time*



> 60%

Comparison to other RCT's

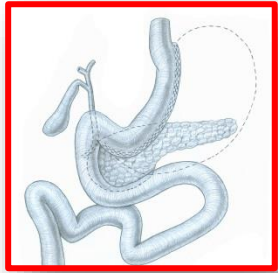
5 & 10 y

| Author | Journal | Year | N | | FU years | FU-rate % | reported as | Mean weight loss | | p |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Sleeve | Bypass | | | | Sleeve | Bypass | |
| Schauer (Stampede) | NEJM | 17 | 47 | 49 | 5 | 96 | % EBMIL | 61 | 68 | 0.02 |
| Zang | Obes Surg | 14 | 32 | 32 | 5 | 96 | % EWL | 63.2 | 76.2 | 0.02 |
| Ignat | BJS | 17 | 37 | 29 | 5 | 66 | % EWL | 65.1 | 74.8 | 0.02 |
| Salminen (Sleevepass) * | JAMA | 18 | 98 | 95 | 5 | 80 | % EWL | 49 | 57 * | n.s. |
| Peterli (SM-BOSS) | JAMA | 18 | 101 | 104 | 5 | 95 | % EBMIL | 61.1 | 68.3 | n.s. |
| Sleevepass/SM-BOSS | BJS | 21 | 199 | 199 | 5 | 87 | % EBMIL | 56 | 63 | 0.001 |
| Hauge (Oseberg) | Lancet DM | 25 | 55 | 54 | 5 | 85 | % WL | 17.2 | 22.2 | 0.0002 |
| Biter (SleeveBypass) # | Lancet RHE | 25 | 312 | 316 | 5 | 77 | % EBMIL | 58.8 | 67.1 # | (n.s.) |
| Salminen (Sleevepass) * | JAMA Surg | 22 | 98 | 95 | 10 | 85 | % EWL | 43.5 | 50.7 * | (n.s.) |
| Kraljevic & Peterli (SM-BOSS) | JAMA Surg | 25 | 93 | 95 | 10 | 76 | % EBMIL | 56 pp | 66 pp | 0.04 |

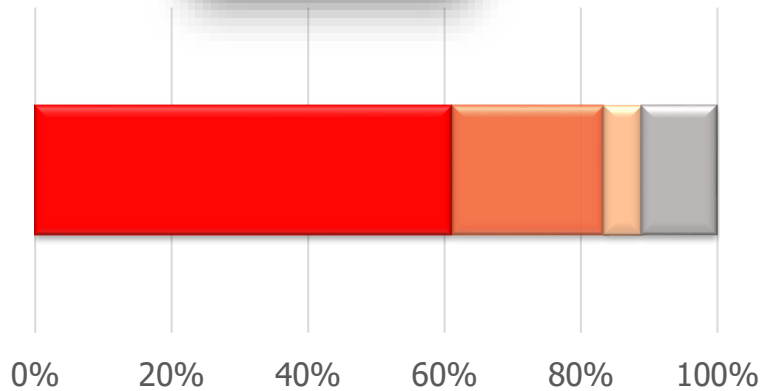
* Equivalence trial: margins -8 to +8% EWL

Equivalence trial: margins -13 to +13% EBMIL

10-year Results (ITT)



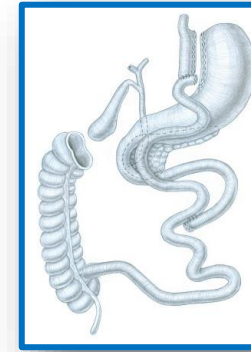
Baseline 26%



■ remission ■ improved
■ unchanged ■ worsened

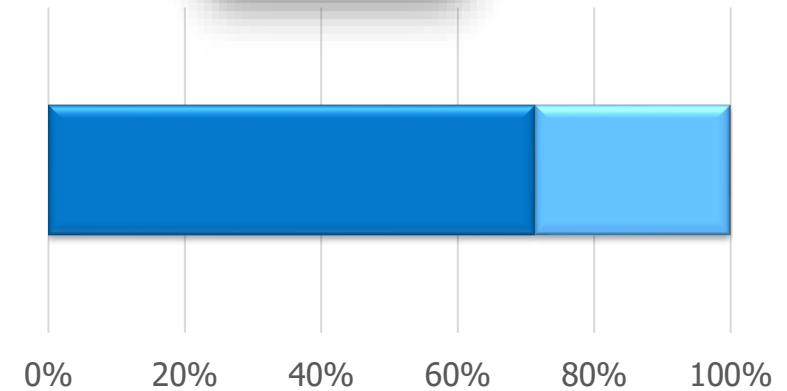
De novo: 2.5 %

T2DM



Baseline 19%

n.s.

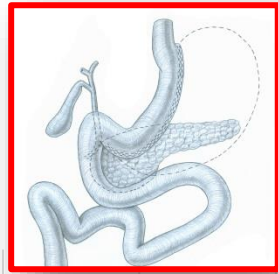


■ remission ■ improved
■ unchanged ■ worsened

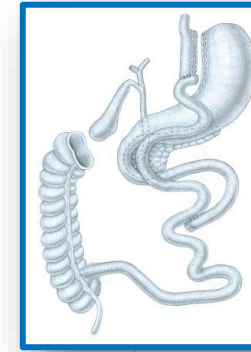
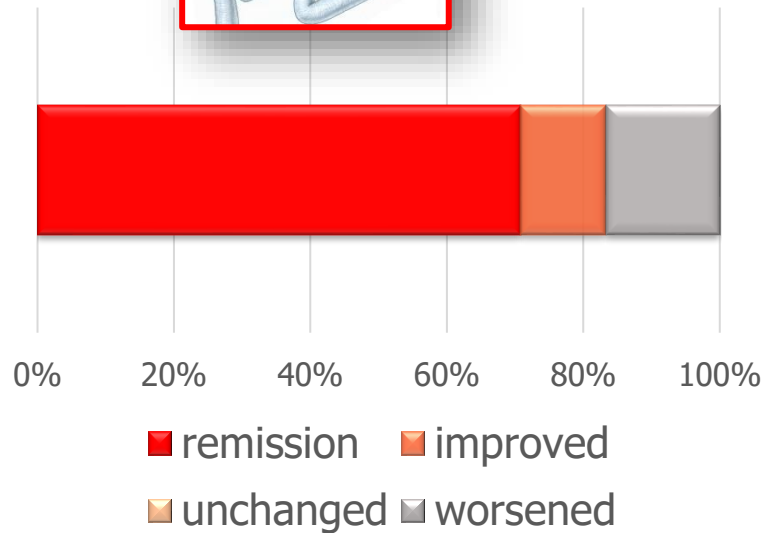
De novo: 1.8 %

10-year Results (ITT)

GERD

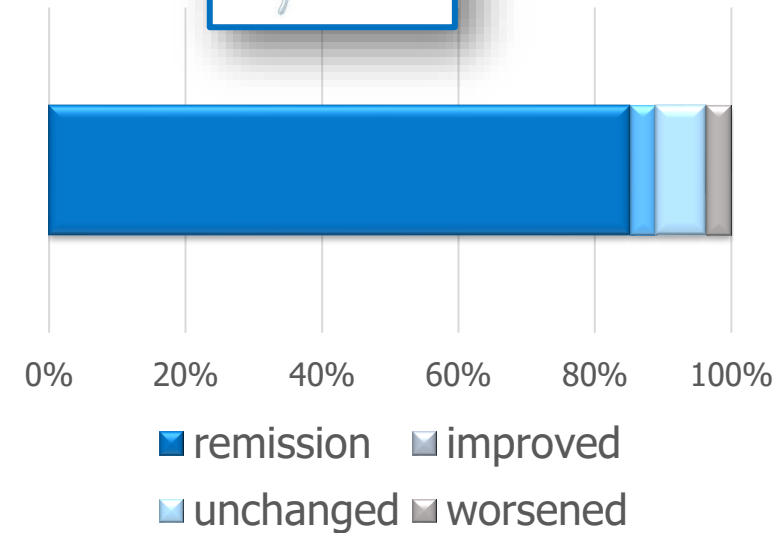


Baseline 36 %



Baseline 44 %

p=0.059



- De novo GERD: **32.4 %**
- De novo Barrett (7y)*: **3.6%**

vs

8 % (p<0.01)
1.2%

10-year Result

Late Complications \geq Clavien-Dindo III

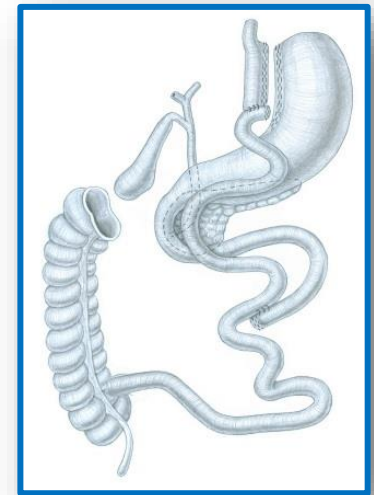
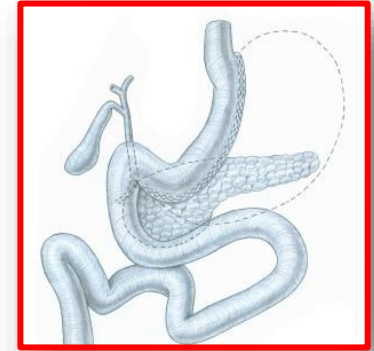
| | LSG (n = 69) | RYGB (n = 73) | p |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Gastroesophageal reflux | 15 | 0 | < 0.01 |
| Internal herniation | 0 | 9 | < 0.01 |
| Small bowel obstruction | 0 | 1 | ns |
| Incisional hernia | 0 | 2 | ns |
| Abdominal pain | 0 | 3 | ns |
| Dumping | 0 | 3 | ns |
| Stricture/stenosis | 2 | 1 | ns |
| Suboptimal weight loss | 9 | 6 | ns |
| Suboptimal weight loss + reflux | 6 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Gallstones | 1 | 1 | ns |
| Total intervention/reoperation | 33 | 26 | ns |
| Death | 1 | 4 (+1 early) | ns |
| Comprehensive Complication Index (CCI) | | | |
| All pts | 13.0 (\pm 19.3) | 12.0 (\pm 31.3) | ns |
| Pts with complications | 38.1 | 38.2 | |

Summary

Swiss **M**ulticentre **B**ypass or **S**leeve **S**tudy (SM-BOSS)

- **Sleeve** vs **Bypass**

- Weight loss 10y: Bypass (pp-population % EBMI 56% vs. 66%)
- Co-morbidities 10y:
 - T2DM remission: (Bypass)
 - Dyslipidemia: (Bypass)
 - GERD: Bypass
- Safety:
 - Early: Sleeve
 - 5 years: Sleeve \cong Bypass
 - 10 years: Bypass > Sleeve
- Other:
 - Reversible: Bypass
 - Conversion risk: Bypass (Sleeve at 14y > 60y)



Joint EASO / IFSO-EC Congress
April 13-17, 2027
Basel, Switzerland



THIS IS
BASEL

ralph.peterli@unibas.ch