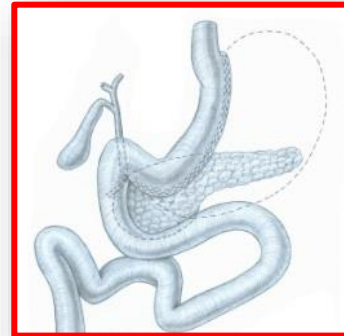


Why I do not do Sleeve

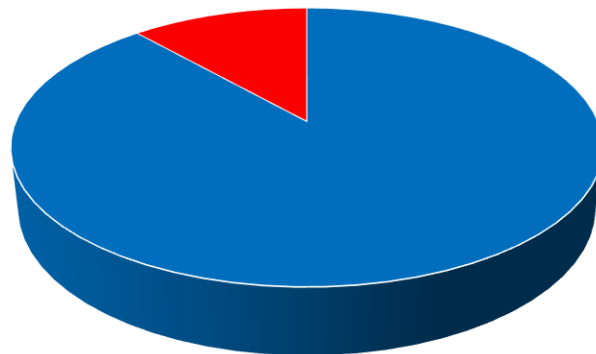


Prof. Ralph Peterli
Department of Clinical Research University of Basel, Switzerland
Senior Consultant Visceral Surgery: ViszeraMed Zürich & Spital Männedorf

DISCLOSURES

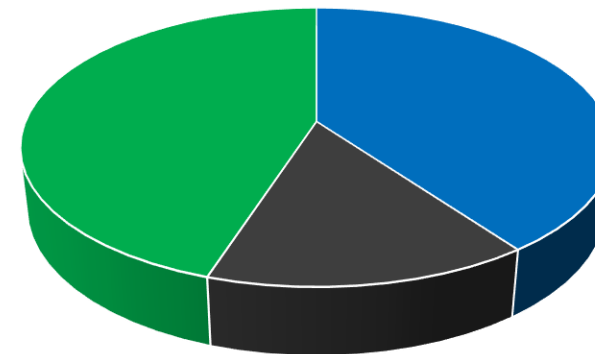
- Research grants: Swiss National Science Foundation, Johnson & Johnson, Hirzbrunnen Foundation
NovoNordisk, UKBB, Novartis
- Lecture/consulting fees: Johnson & Johnson, Viatris, Falk Foundation, NovoNordisk, Lilly, Medtronic
- Case mix disclosure

Primary Procedures



■ RYGB ■ Sleeve

Revisional Procedures



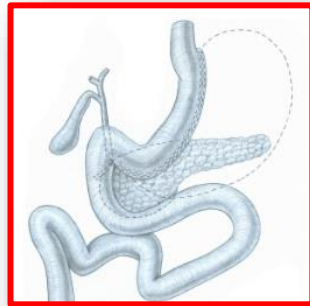
■ RYGB ■ BPD / SADI ■ Other

Why I do not do Sleeve ?

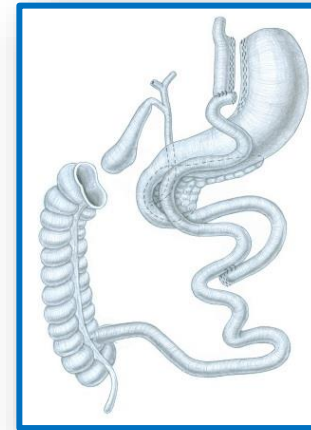
Because I believe in (my own) research

Swiss Multicentre Bypass or Sleeve Study (SM-BOSS)

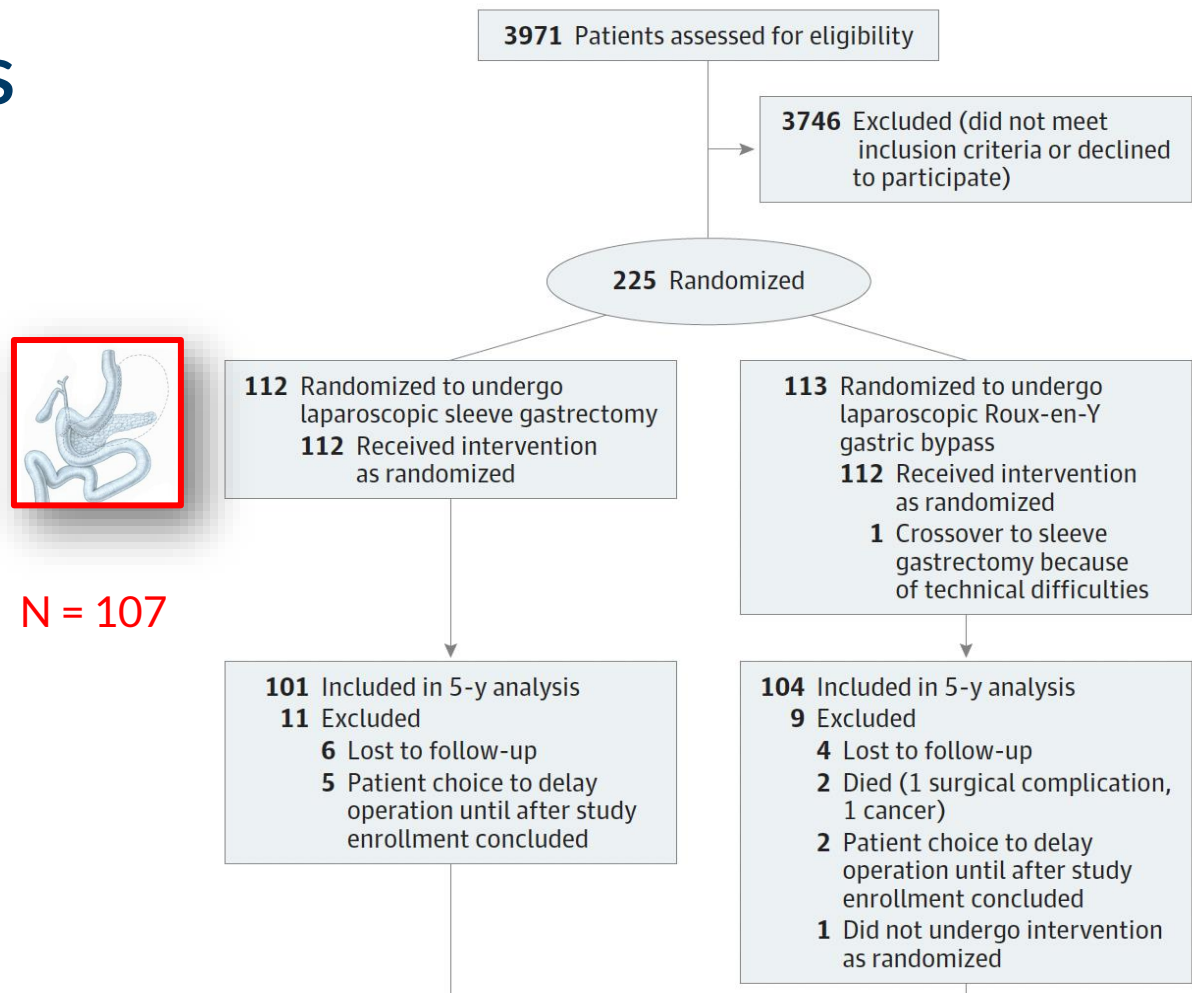
- Endpoints:
 - Primary: Weight loss (excess BMI loss) at 5 y, comparative trial
 - Secondary: Reduction of co-morbidity
QoL
Safety
Mechanistic studies (gut hormones, adipokines, bile acids, ...)



VS



Patients



N = 107



N = 110

SM-BOSS

At baseline:

- Age = 43 y
- BMI = 44

- T2D = 25%

5y: FU rate = 95%

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):

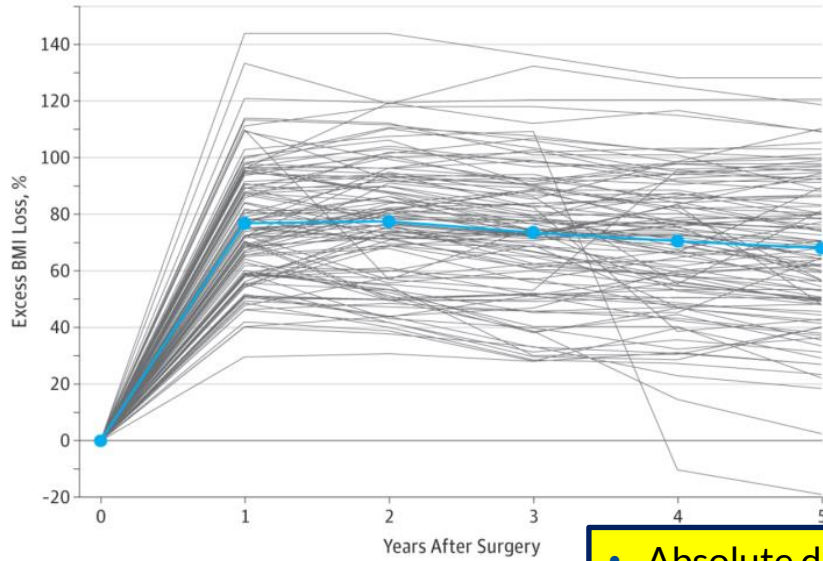
- **Sleeve** faster, (safer); equal weight loss

3 years:

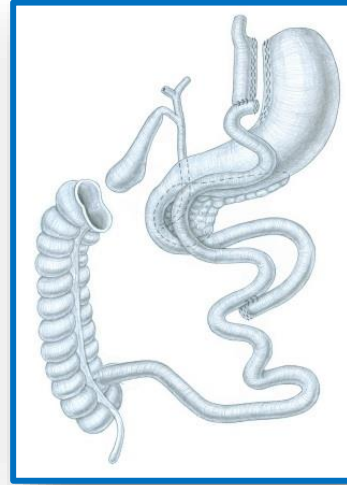
- Equal weight loss, complications, QoL, co-morbidity
 - Except GERD, dyslipidemia: **bypass** better
- Same rate of vitamin deficiencies

5-year Results

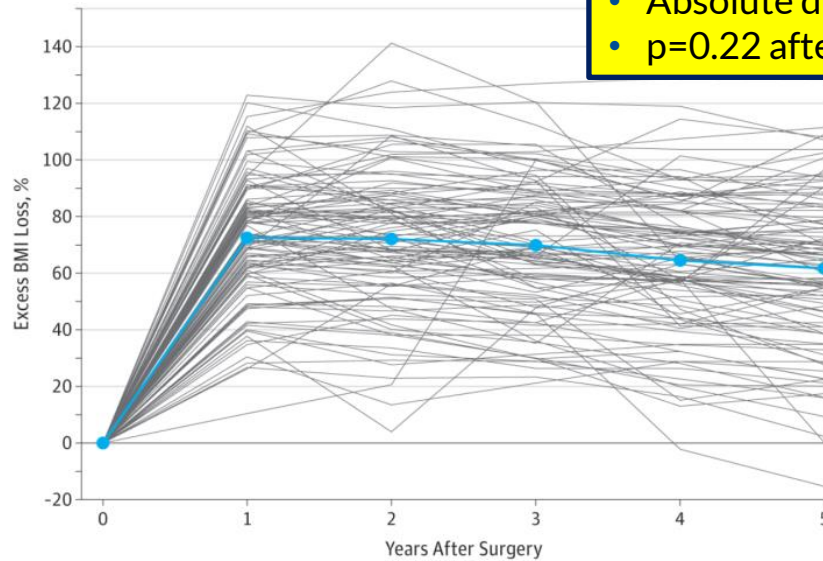
Excess BMI loss



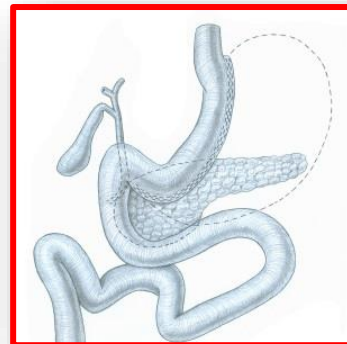
68%



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



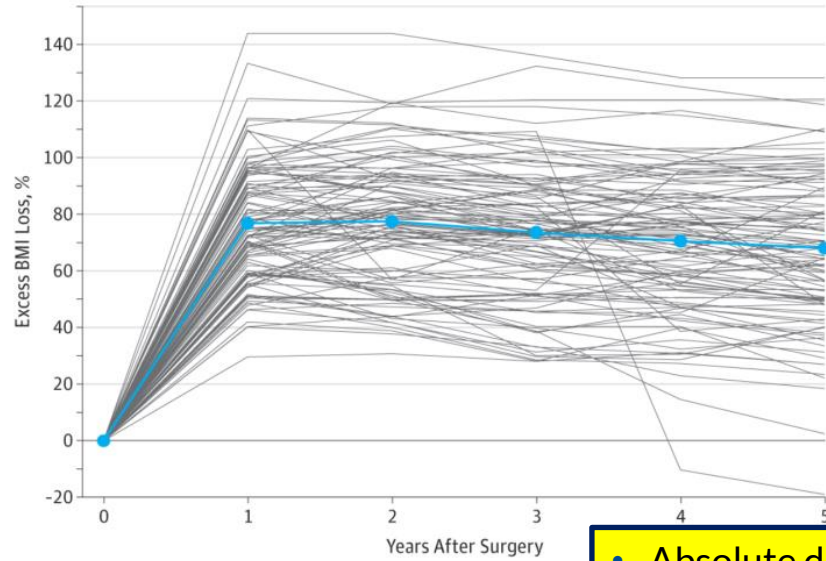
61%



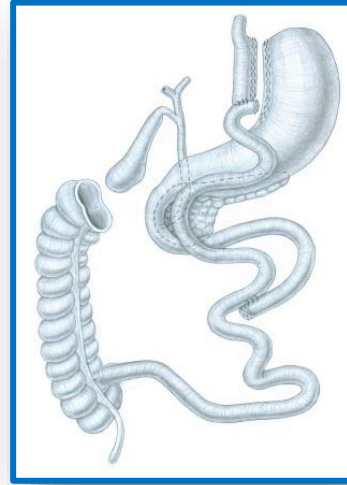
5-year Results

Excess BMI loss

% WL



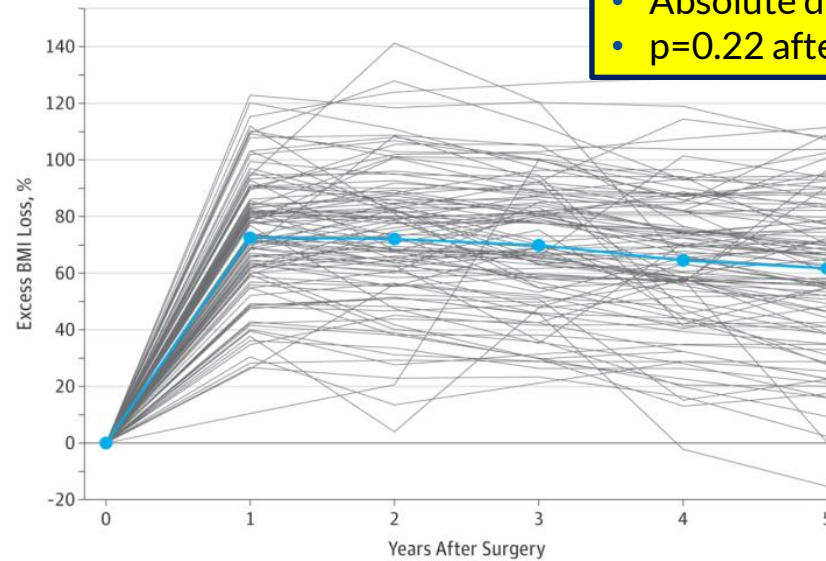
68%



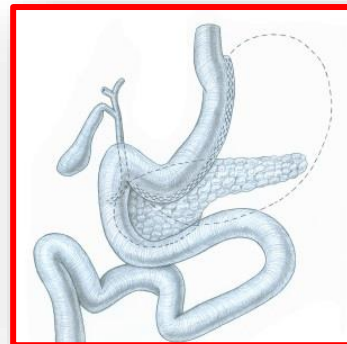
29%

- 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

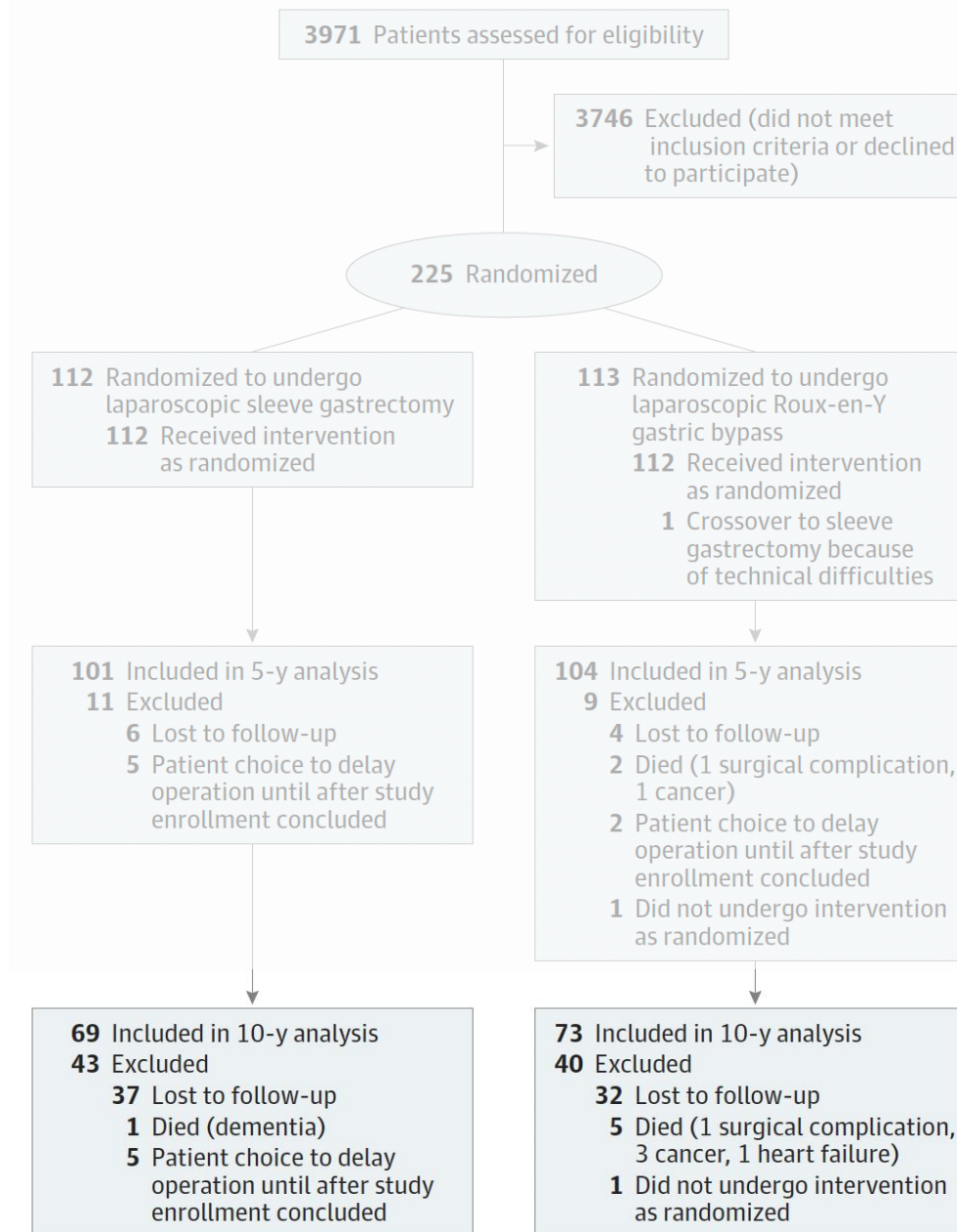
JAMA Surg. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2024.7052
Published online February 19, 2025.

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 Süssstrunk, 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%

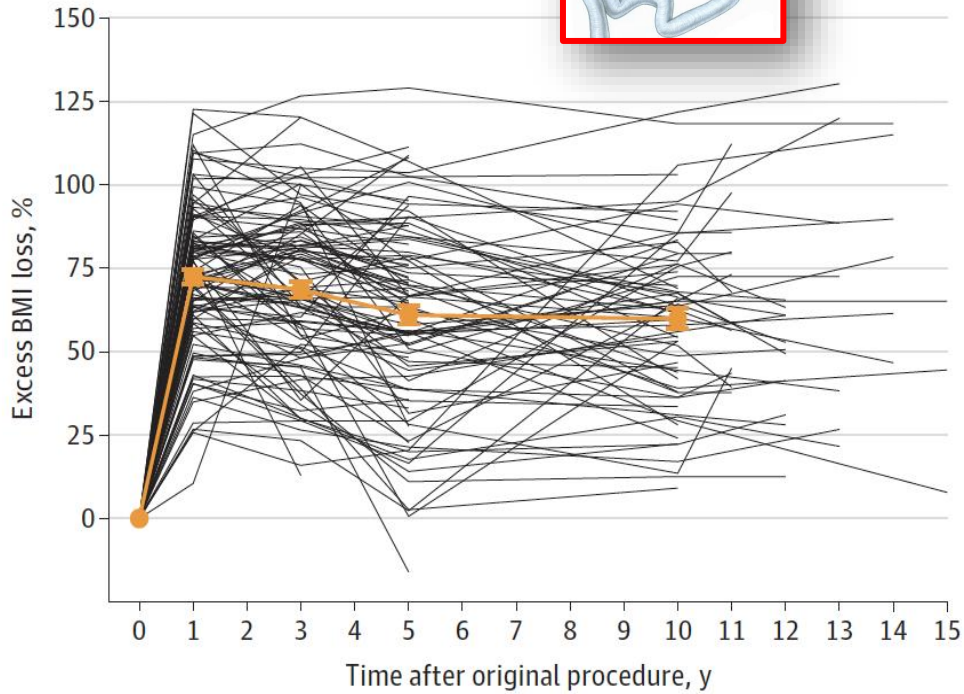
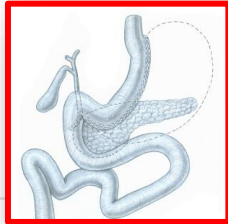
5y: FU rate = 95%

10y: FU rate = 65%

One centre not delivering pt data

10-year Results

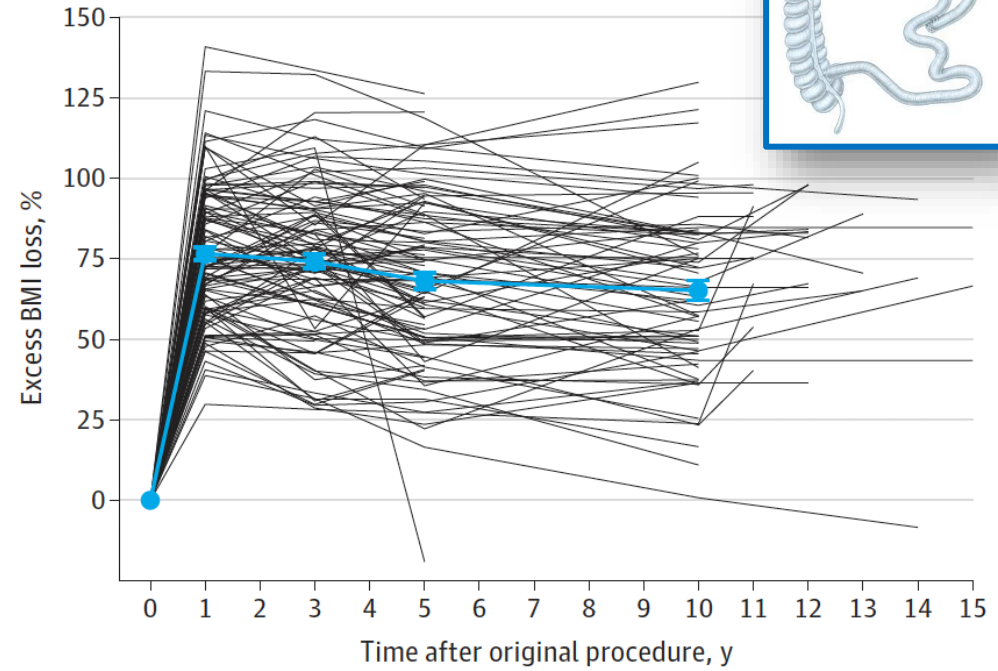
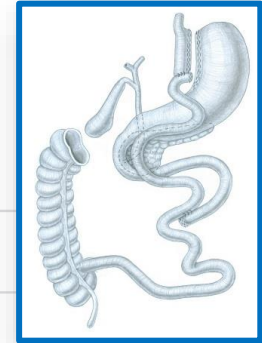
n = 69



10y: Sleeve 60.6 ±26 %

%EBMIL for *ITT* Population

n = 73



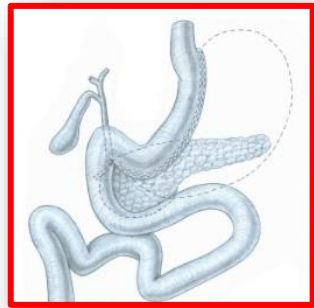
ns

10y: Bypass 65.2 ±26 %

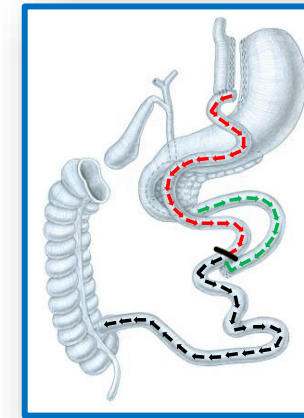
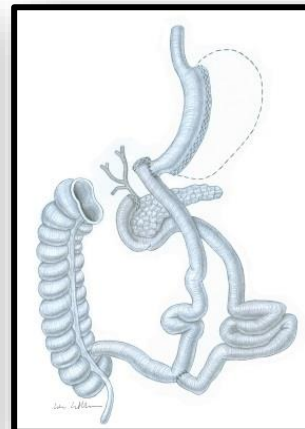
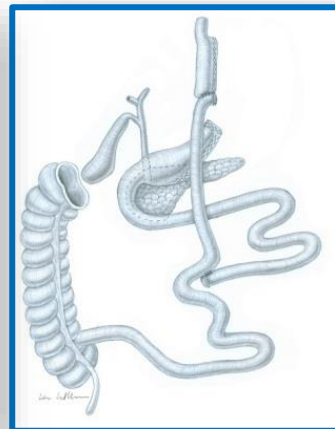
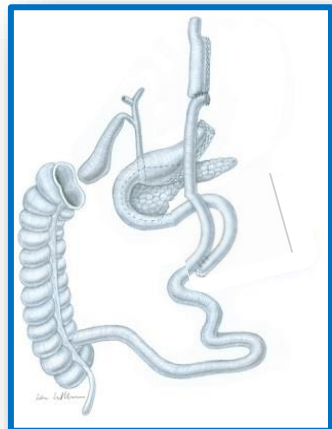
10-year Results

Conversion to different anatomy

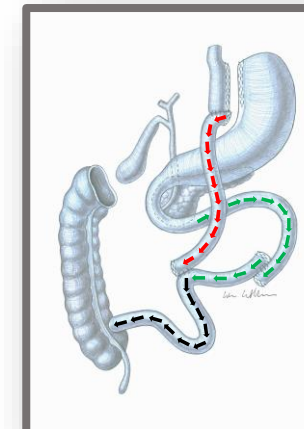
- **Sleeve** group had significantly higher rates of conversion (30% vs. 5.5%, $p < 0.001$)



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

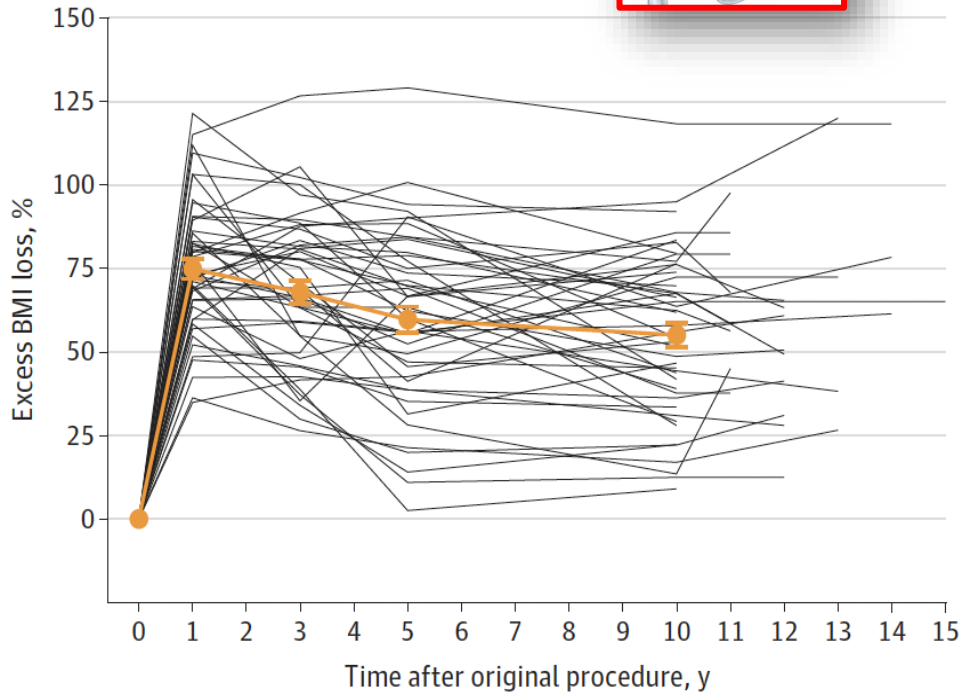
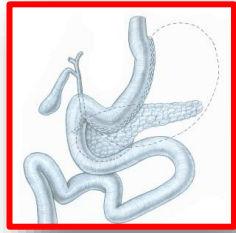


- n = 6
- Indication:
 - Suboptimal weight loss 100%



10-year Results

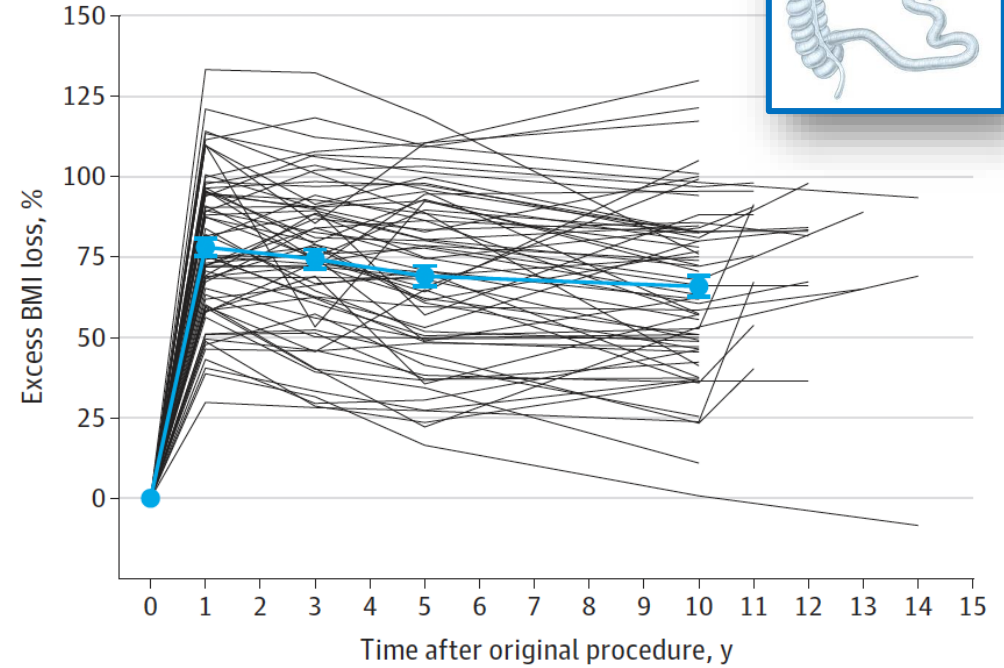
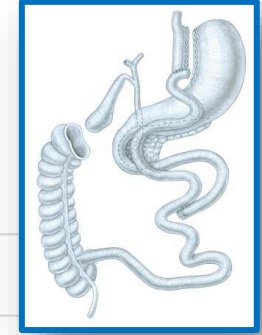
n = 48



Sleeve 56.1 ± 25.2%

%EBMIL for *PP* Population

n = 66



Bypass 65.9 ± 26.3%

p = 0.048

Comparison to other RCT's

5 & 10 y

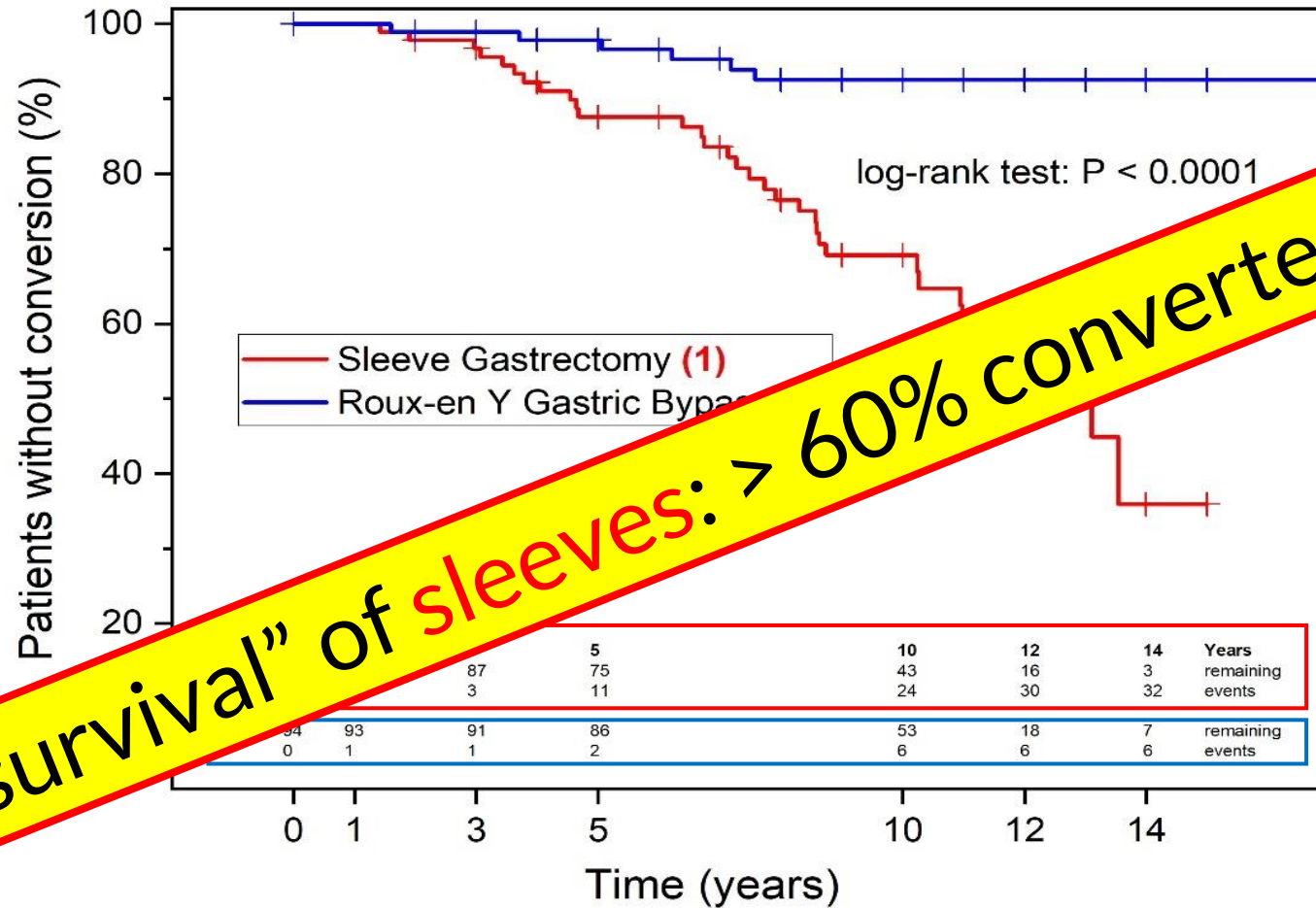
Author	Journal	Year	N		FU years	FU-rate %	reported as	Mean weight loss		p
			Sleeve	Bypass				Sleeve	Bypass	
Schauer (Stampede)	NEJM	17	47	49	5	96	% EBMIL	61	68	0.02
Zang	Obes Surg	14	32	32	5	96	% EWL	63.2	76.2	0.02
Ignat	BJS	17	37	29	5	66	% EWL	65.1	74.8	0.02
Salminen (Sleevepass) *	JAMA	18	98	95	5	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

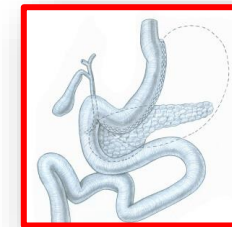
Equivalence trial: margins -13 to +13% EBMIL

10-year Results

Probability of Conversion over time



Poor "survival" of sleeves: > 60% converted at 14y FU

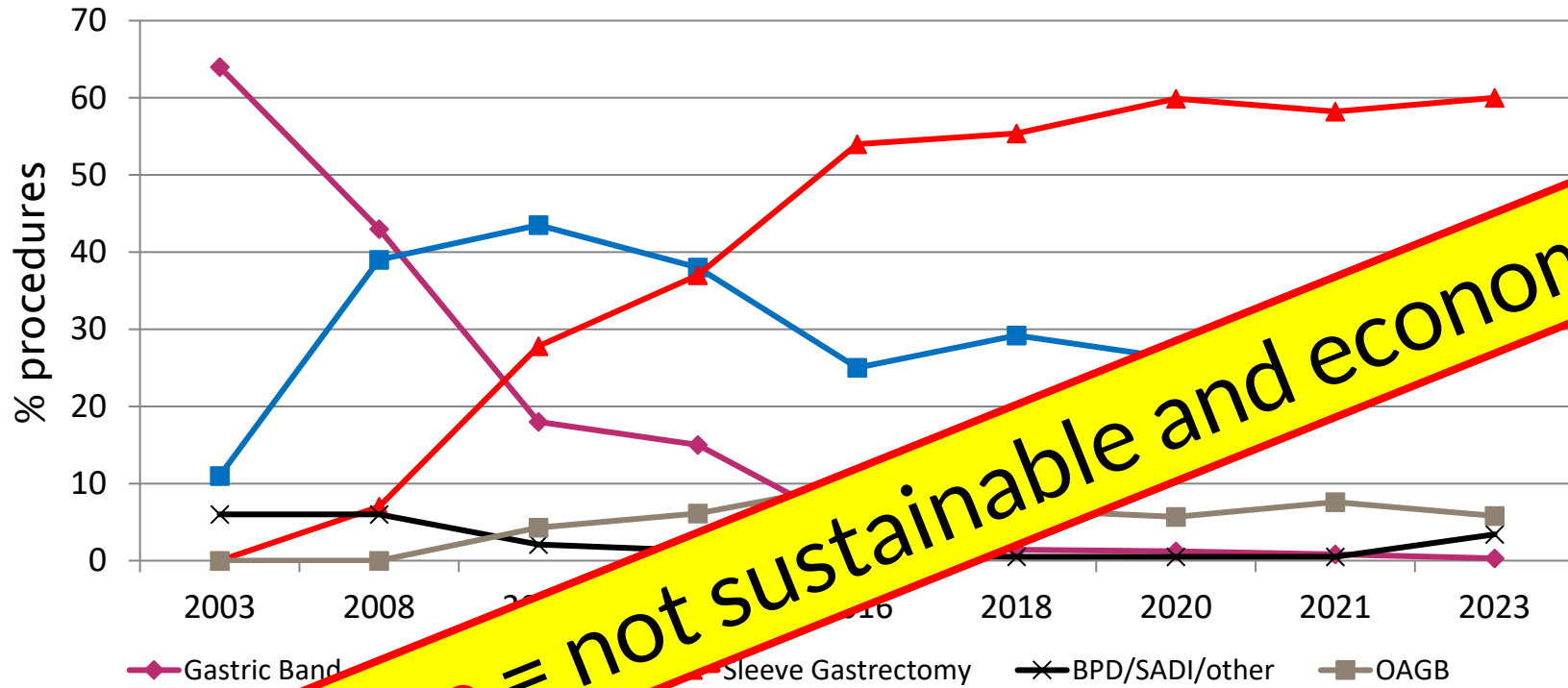


> 60%

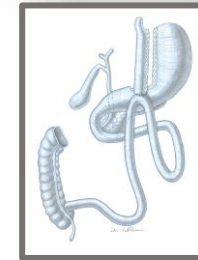
BACKGROUND

Procedures worldwide

~ 10⁶



Sleeve = not sustainable and economically unwise



23%

27%

29%

75%

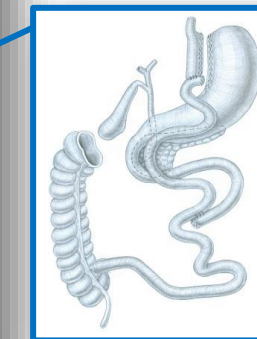
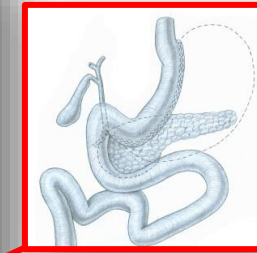
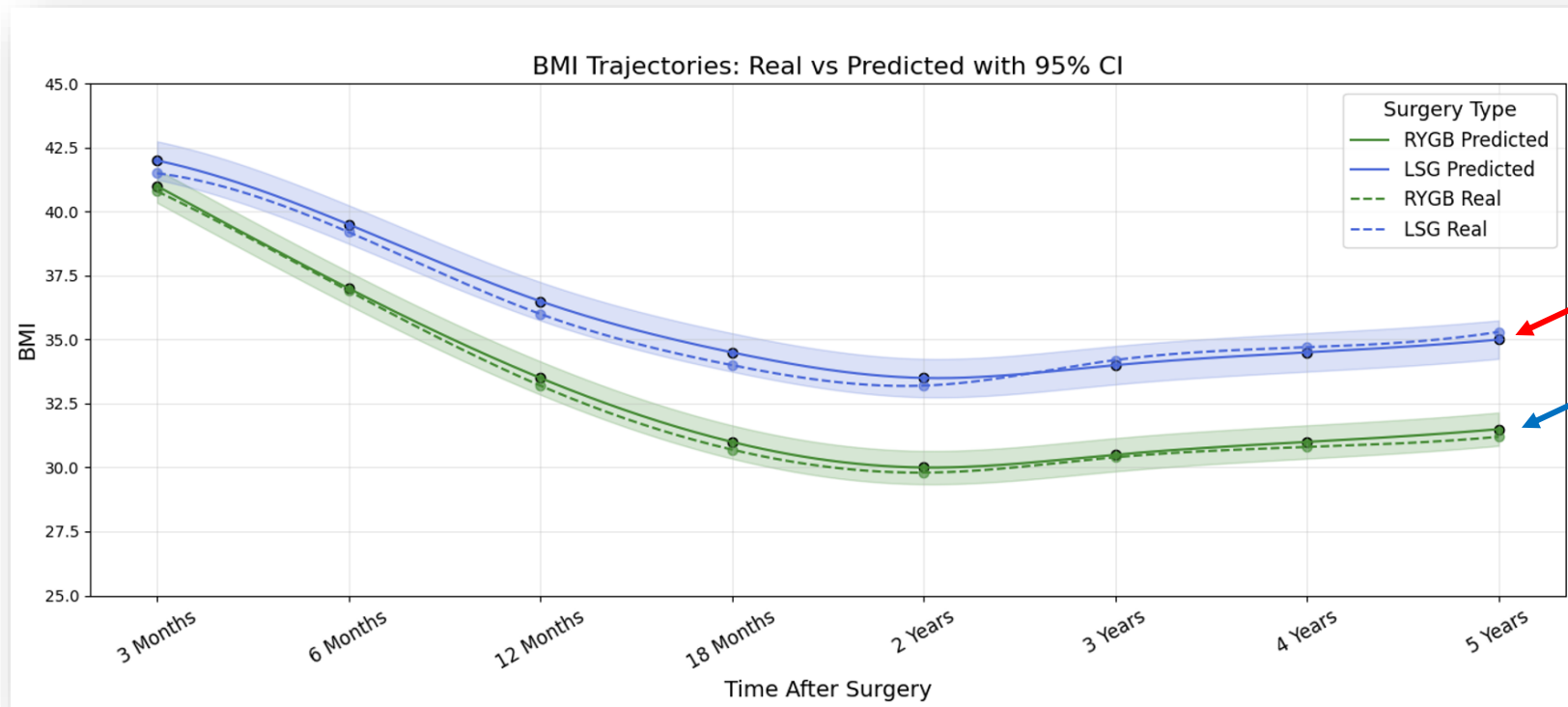
0.5%

16%

1%

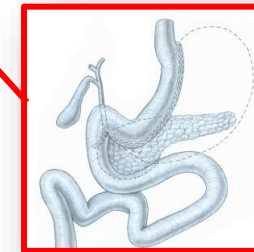
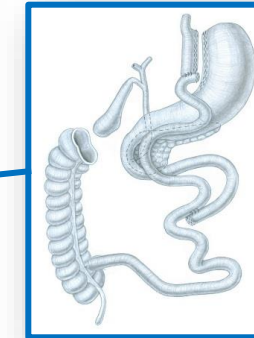
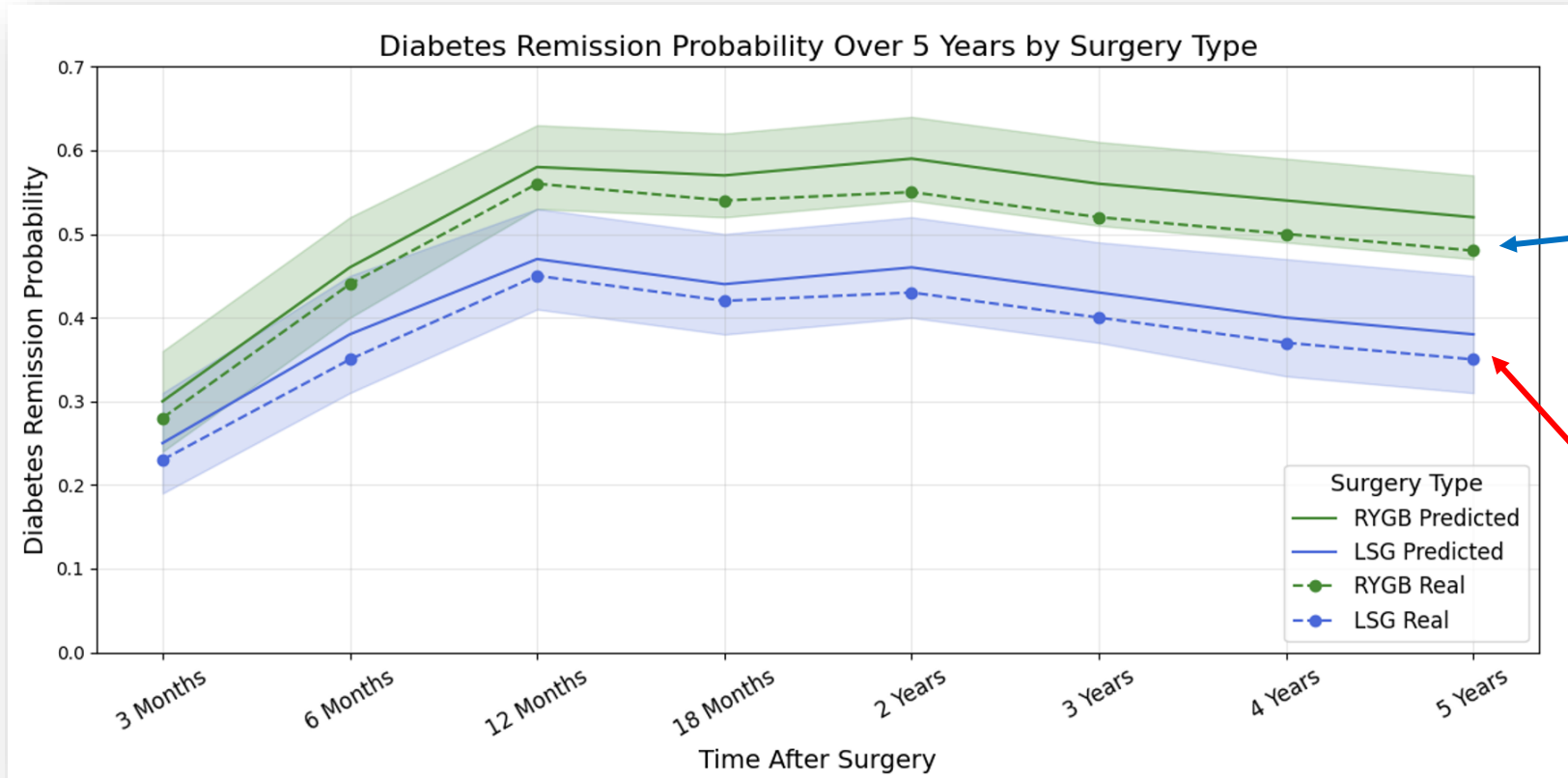
Predictive model for postoperative BMI outcomes

- A two-stage machine learning framework
- 11 European centers
- N = 9652



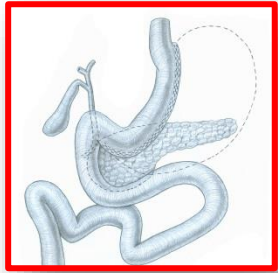
Predictive model for postoperative T2DM outcomes

- A two-stage machine learning framework
- 11 European centers
- N = 9652

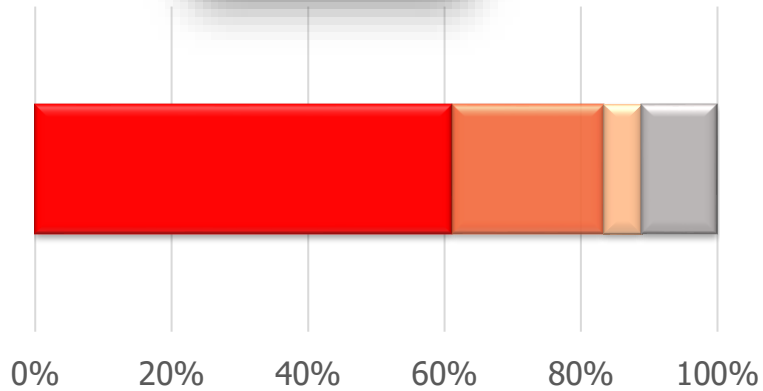


SM-BOSS 10-year Results (ITT)

T2DM

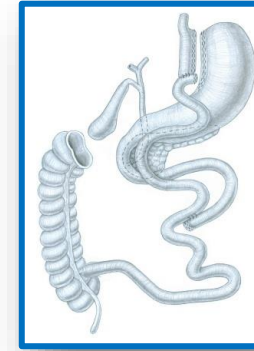


26%



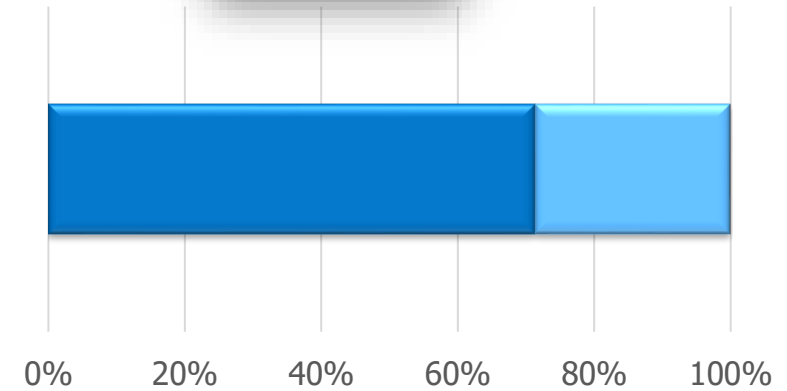
■ remission ■ improved
■ unchanged ■ worsened

De novo: 2.5 %



19%

n.s.

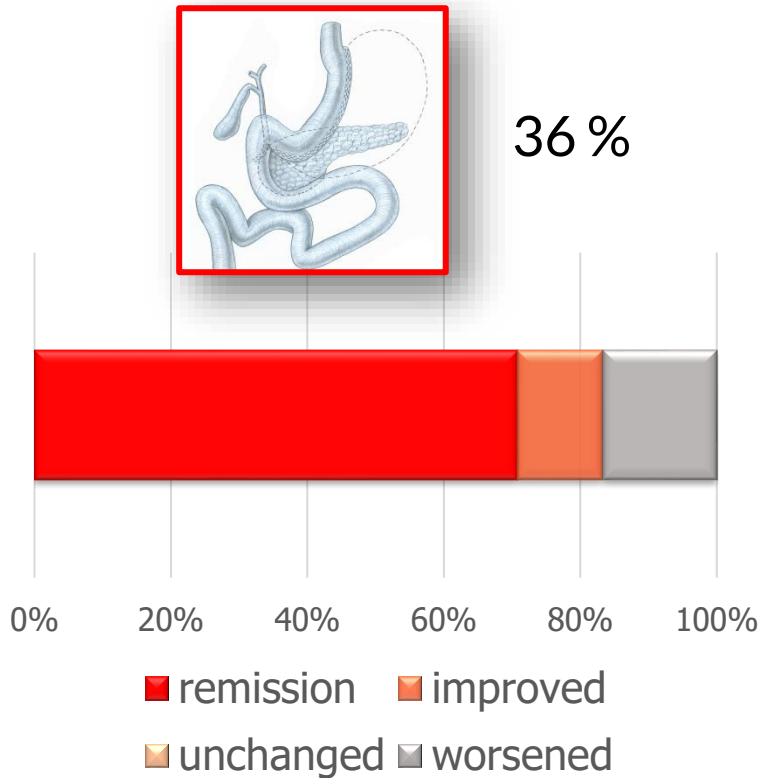


■ remission ■ improved
■ unchanged ■ worsened

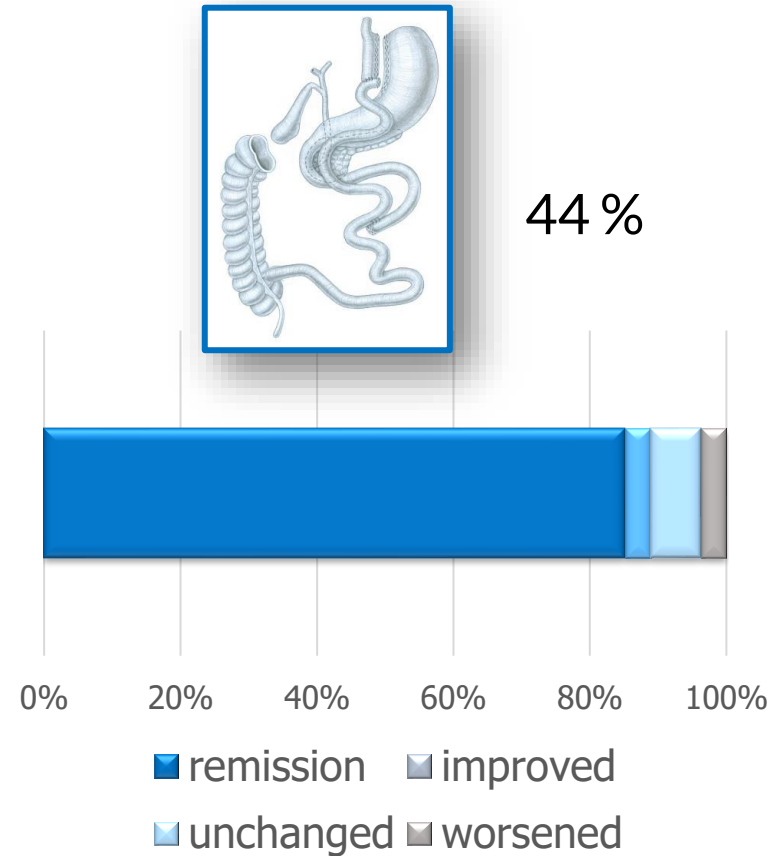
De novo: 1.8 %

SM-BOSS 10-year Results (ITT)

GERD



p=0.059



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

vs

8 % (p<0.01)
1.2%

SM-BOSS 10-year Results

Late Complications \geq Clavien-Dindo III

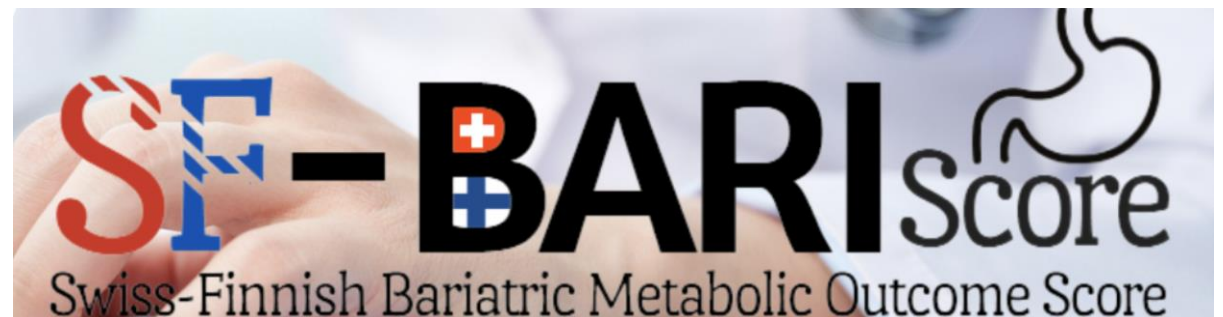
	LSG (n = 69)	RYGB (n = 73)	p
Gastroesophageal reflux	15	0	< 0.01
Internal herniation	0	9	< 0.01
Small bowel obstruction	0	1	ns
Incisional hernia	0	2	ns
Abdominal pain	0	3	ns
Dumping	0	3	ns
Stricture/stenosis	2	1	ns
Suboptimal weight loss	9	6	ns
Suboptimal weight loss + reflux	6	0	0.01
Gallstones	1	1	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	

Swiss-Finnish **BARI**atric Metabolic Outcome **Score*** *SM-BOSS 10 years*

- Composite endpoint to compare different treatment modalities / series
 - Weight loss (%WL * 2)
 - Co-morbidities
 - T2DM
 - Dyslipidemia
 - Hypertension
 - OSAS
 - Complications / side effects
 - Comprehension complication index (0 = no complication / 100 = death)
 - Quality of life
- No significant difference for SF-BARI Score between **Sleeve** and **Bypass**: **84.5**
± 30.0 vs. **87.9 ± 35.9**

Categorization of score

Response	SF-BARI Score
Excellent	≥ 135
Very good	110 to <135
Good	70 to <110
Fair	35 to <70
Suboptimal	< 35

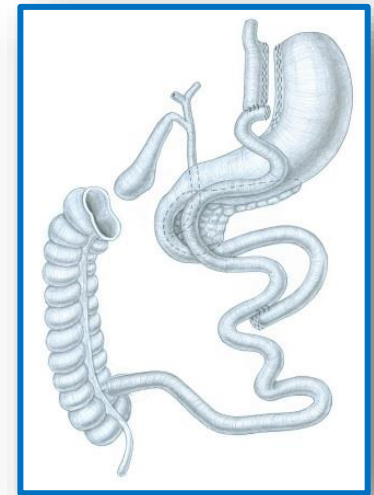
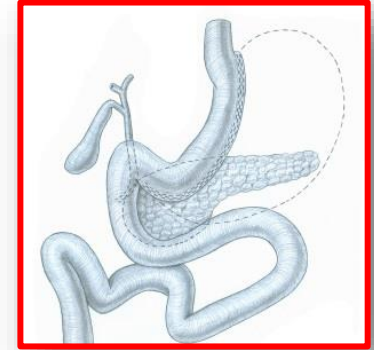


Summary

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

- Sleeve vs Bypass

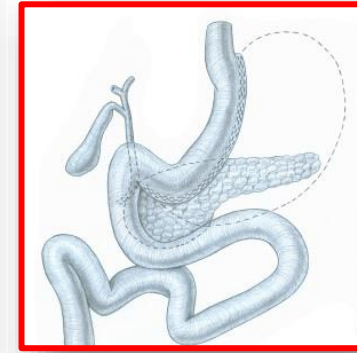
- Weight loss 10y: Bypass (pp-population % EBMI 56% vs. 66%)
- Co-morbidities 10y:
 - T2DM remission: (Bypass)
 - Dyslipidemia: (Bypass)
 - GERD: Bypass
- Safety:
 - Early: Sleeve
 - 5 years: Sleeve \cong Bypass
 - 10 years: Bypass > Sleeve
- Other:
 - Reversible: Bypass
 - Conversion risk: Bypass (Sleeve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



Conclusion

- Candidate for **Sleeve**:
 - Very high BMI
 - Necessity of endoscopic access
 - Extensive previous surgery (exp)
 - Crohn's disease
 - Driver by profession (fear of dur)
 - Elderly patient

- All other pts get some sort of byp



Advanced Course in Metabolic-Bariatric Surgery



**DAVOS
COURSE**
GI SURGERY

43rd INTERNATIONAL

GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY WORKSHOP

APRIL 11 – APRIL 16, 2026

CONGRESS CENTER DAVOS, SWITZERLAND

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



THIS IS
BASEL

ralph.peterli@unibas.ch