



Managing Obesity after Liver Transplantation: A Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy Case Study

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Nothing to Disclose





OBESITY IS A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS MANY LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS.

i. immunosuppressive medications

- increasing appetite, reducing metabolism, and promoting fat storage

ii. reduction in physical activity

iii. prevalence of obesity among liver transplant recipients increased from 27% at one year post-transplant to 44% at five years post-transplant.





Clinical History

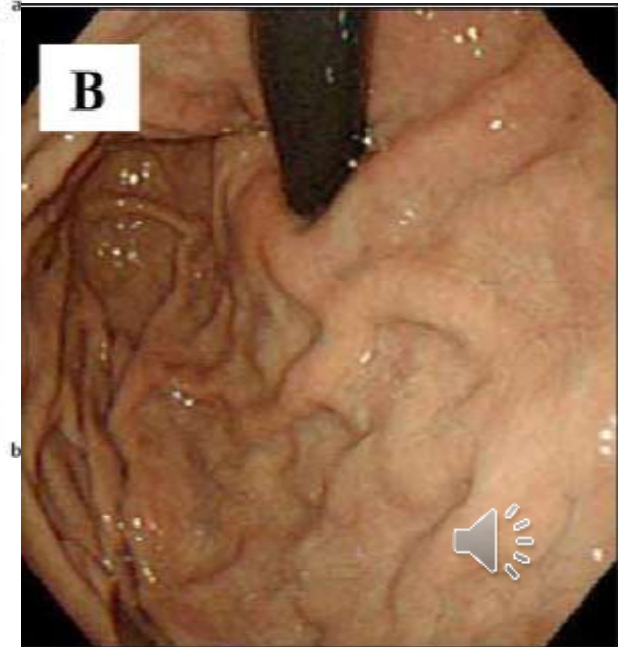
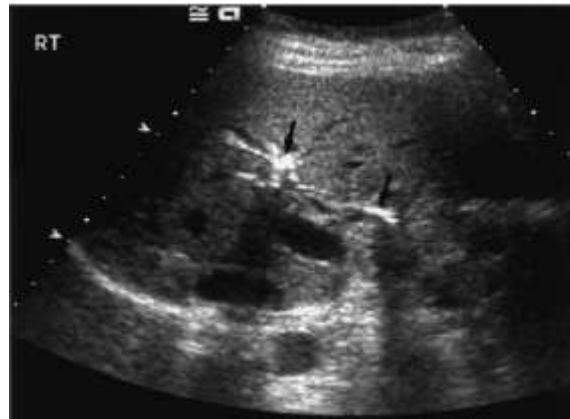
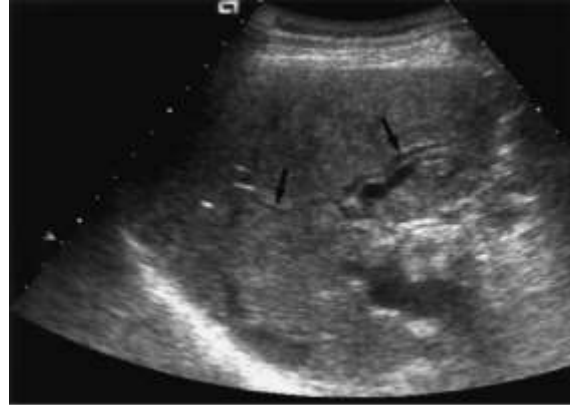
- ❖ 30 y/o, Female
- ❖ BMI 40
- ❖ Liver Transplant due to Liver Failure
- ❖ Chronic Hepatitis C





Pre-op Evaluation:

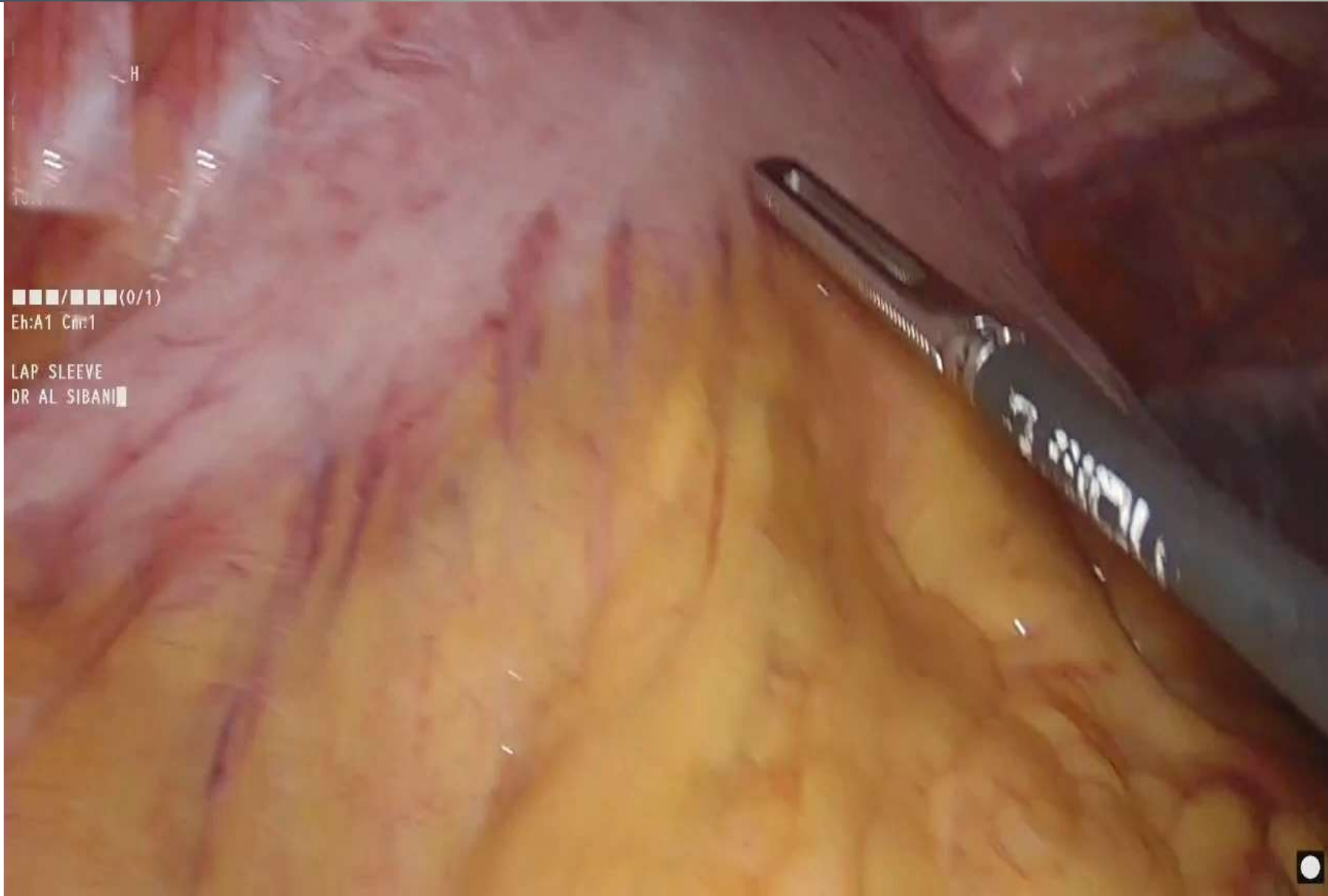
- Blood Tests
- Imagings: CXR, USG
- OGD





Operative Procedure





■■■■/■■■■(0/1)
Eh:A1 Cm:1
LAP SLEEVE
DR AL SIBANI





Postoperative Outcome

- The patient achieved a significant reduction in weight and BMI, with a total weight loss of 38.6 kg and a BMI reduction to 28.3 kg/m² at 12 months postoperatively
- Significant improvements in her quality of life and was able to discontinue her antihypertensive medications.





CONCLUSION

- ❖ Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy can be a safe and effective option for managing obesity after liver transplantation in carefully selected patients, but it can be technically challenging due to the altered anatomy and presence of adhesions.
- ❖ Surgeons should be aware of the potential challenges and take appropriate precautions to minimize the risks of the procedure

