



16 years of progress in gastric embolization for obesity management: A comprehensive review and report of outcomes in elderly patients

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Since its introduction in 2008, bariatric arterial embolization (BAE) has emerged as a promising minimally invasive option for weight loss and obesity treatment. We present a systematic review of the literature from 2008-2024 and clinical experience using GE in elderly patients.

Overview
Introduction

- Gunn AJ, Oklu R. A preliminary observation of weight loss following left gastric artery embolization in humans. *J Obes*. 2014;2014:185349.
- Anton K, Rahman T, Bhanushali A, et al. Weight loss following left gastric artery embolization in a human population without malignancy: a retrospective review. *J Obes Weight Loss*. 2016;2016:185349.
- Kipshidze N, Archvadze A, Bertog S, et al. Endovascular treatment of obesity: a preliminary humans study of gastric artery embolization for weight loss. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv*. 2015;8:1641-1648.




BARIATRIC ARTERIAL EMBOLIZATION

Review > Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2017 Apr;11(4):293-302.
doi: 10.1080/17474124.2017.1294060. Epub 2017 Feb 20.

Bariatric embolization: a new and effective option for the obese patient?

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Affiliations + expand
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Radiology. May 2017; 283(2): 598-608. PMID: PMC5410948
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Clinical Safety of Bariatric Arterial Embolization: Preliminary Results of the BEAT Obesity Trial

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Short-Term Efficacy and Safety of BAE.

Efficacy Data:

- Short-term data from multiple studies indicate that BAE leads to an excess weight loss (EWL) ranging from 7% to 12% at 1-year post-procedure.

Complications and Resolution:

- Reported complication rates are low, generally under 5%.

BAE Outcomes and Safety in Elderly Populations

(10) PATIENTS

7 FEMALE (70%)

3 MALE (30%)

AVERAGE AGE: 75.1 YEARS

- 2021-2023, 10 patients with ages ≥ 70 years and ≤ 85 years. 1-year EWL of 18.4% was

BMI (AVERAGE)

33,48

MINOR COMPLICACION

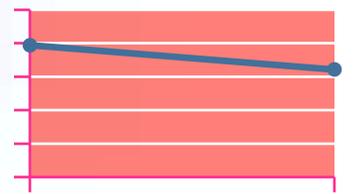
the safety and efficacy of BAE in

average BMI reduction

Transient Hypotension 1P (10%)

ES 10P(100%)

43
34
26
17
9
0



1 year follow

Mild discomfort 2P(20%)

- Minor complications such as:
 - Coronary Artery Disease 2P(20%)
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) 1P(10%)
 - Diabetes 7P(70%)
 - Chronic Kidney Disease 1P(10%)
- these were resolved with analgesics.

Conclusion

- A balanced diet with high-fiber foods, lean proteins, and healthy fats, combined with controlled caloric intake, is the key.
- Embolization can be an effective weight loss treatment for patients over 70 years old. The procedure offers a safe alternative, demonstrating weight loss with a low complication rate, making it a viable option for a group of elderly patients with obesity.

THANK YOU

