

Should hiatus be dissected in all patients submitted to LSG or is this overtreatment?

Priv. Doz. Daniel Moritz Felsenreich, MD, PHD, FACS, FEBS

Division of Visceral Surgery

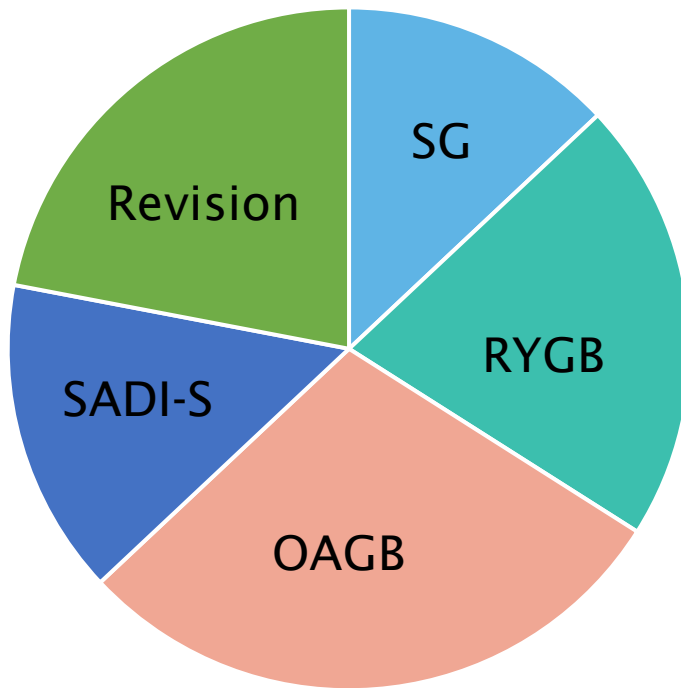
Department of General Surgery

Medical University of Vienna

Disclosures

Nothing to disclose

Case mix



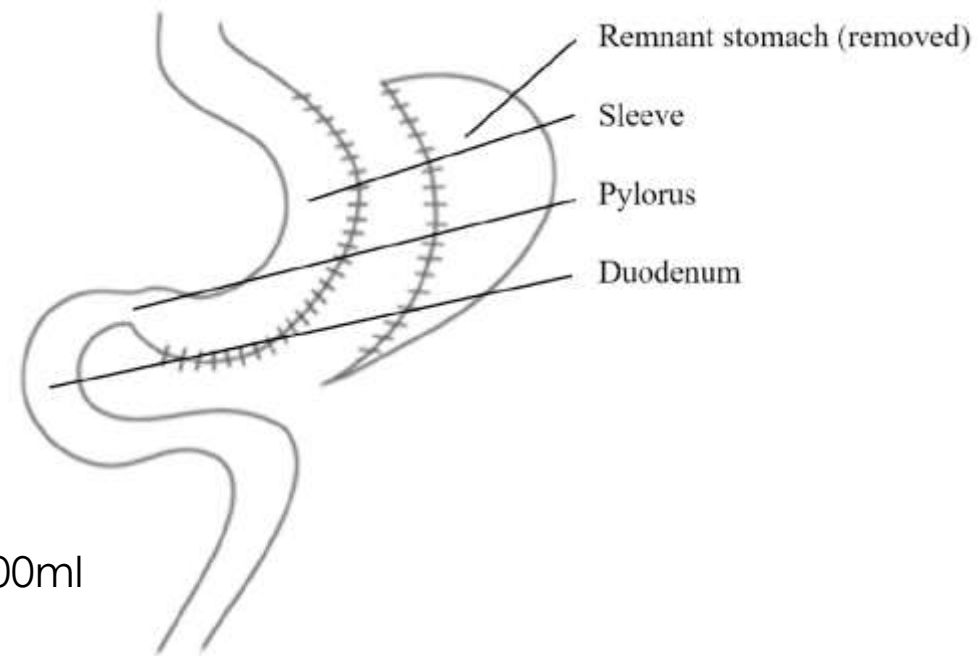
LAGB	0%
SG	13%
RYGB	21%
OAGB	29%
SADI-S	15%
Revision	22%

Technique:

Surgical technique of SG at Medical University Vienna

- 36fr (12mm) bougie
- 5 -7 reloads of 60mm staplers
(stapler size: 3-4mm)

- Starting point: 2-4cm from pylorus
- Resected stomach volume 800-1500ml



Indications and contraindications

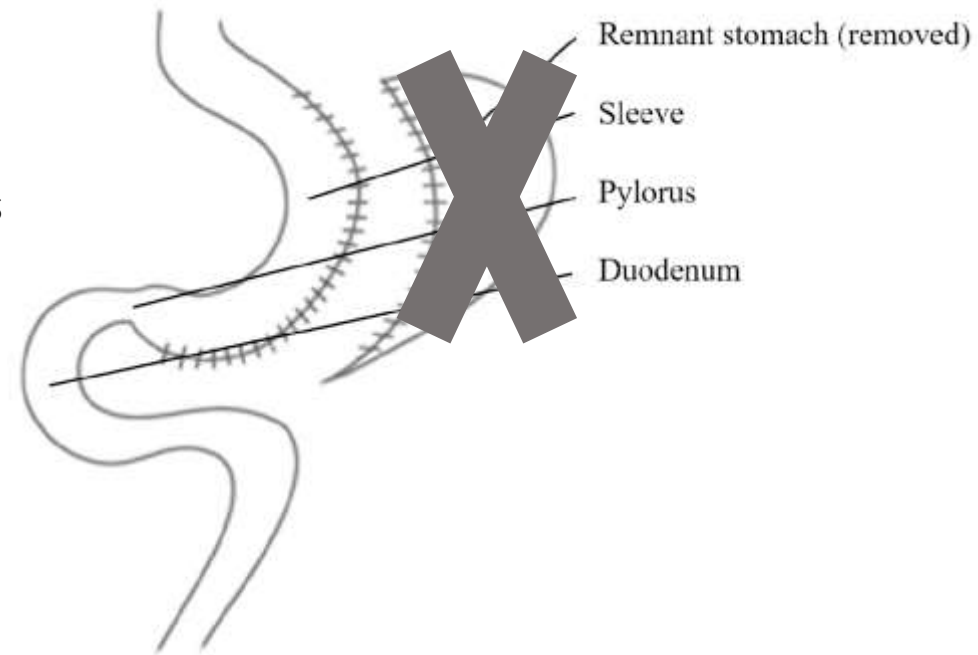
Indications of SG at Medical University Vienna

Indications:

- BMI $>40\text{kg/m}^2$
- BMI $>35\text{kg/m}^2$ + comorbidities

Contraindications:

- Symptomatic GERD (Reflux)
- Barrett's Esophagus
- Hiatal hernias



Original article

Sleeve gastrectomy with concomitant hiatal hernia repair in obese patients: long-term results on gastroesophageal reflux disease

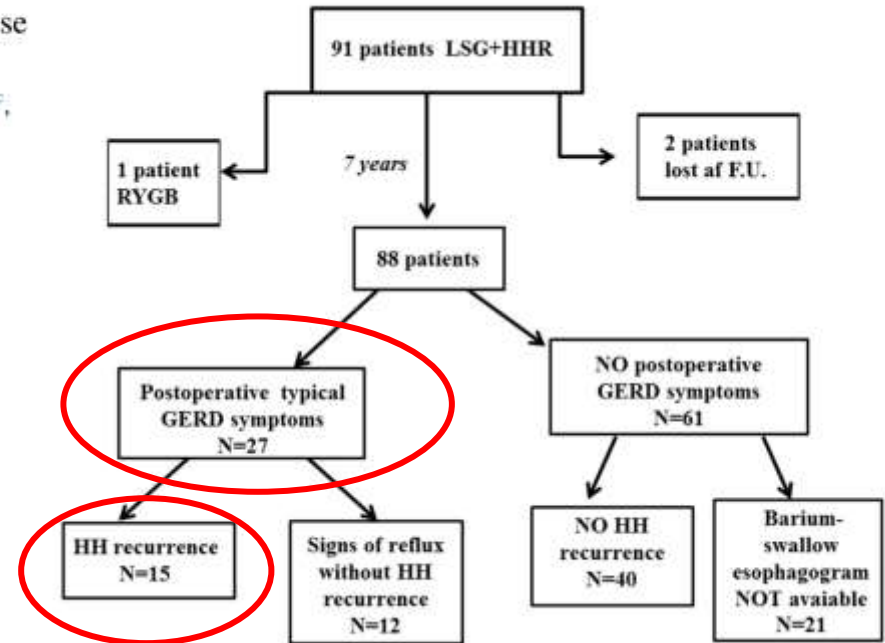
Luigi Angrisani, M.D.^a, Antonella Santonicola, M.D.^{b,*,c}, Vincenzo Borrelli, M.D.^c, Paola Iovino, M.D.^b

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91 SG + HHR patients

Min. 7 years follow-up

Patients with GERD preoperatively: **60% resolution** of GERD

Patients without GERD preoperatively: **30.6% new onset of GERD**
(of these **55% with a recurrent HH** – all of these with esophagitis)

Angrisani L. et al SOARD 2020

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease After Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy with Concomitant Hiatal Hernia Repair: an Unresolved Question

Hanaa Dakour Aridi¹ · Mohammad Asali¹ · Tarek Fouani¹ · Ramzi S. Alami¹ · Bassem Y. Safadi¹

Table 3 Change in gastroesophageal reflux disease symptoms at 1 year after LSG with and without HHR

	LSG alone (n = 89)	LSG+HHR (n = 76)	p value
Preoperative GERD*	37 (41.6)	47 (61.8)	0.04
GERD remission	11 (29.7)	10 (21.3)	0.45
GERD improvement	1 (2.7)	3 (6.4)	0.63
GERD persistence (no change)	11 (29.7)	15 (31.9)	0.83
GERD worsening	14 (37.8)	19 (48.4)	0.81
De novo GERD	24 (46.2)	12 (41.4)	0.68
De novo GERD on frequent PPI	18 (34.6)	9 (31.0)	0.74

LSG laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy, HHR hiatal hernia repair, GERD gastroesophageal reflux disease, PPI proton pump inhibitor

*Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)


76 patients SG + HHR
89 patients SG

Group SG + HHR: GERD remission: **21.3%**; new GERD onset: **41.4%**
Group SG: GERD remission: **29.7%**; new GERD onset: **46.2%**

Conclusion: HHR at the time of SG does not show an improvement of GERD symptoms



Effect of Concomitant Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy and Hiatal Hernia Repair on Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease in Patients with Obesity: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Wenhui Chen¹ · Jia Feng² · Cunchuan Wang¹ · Yucheng Wang¹ · Wah Yang¹ · Zhiyong Dong¹  · on behalf of Chinese Obesity and Metabolic Surgery Collaborative¹

Meta-analysis: 18 articles, 937 patients
(13 studies SG – HHR; 5 studies SG-HHR vs. SG)
Min. follow-up: follow-up 12 months

SG + HHR: GERD remission of 68%, de-novo GERD 12%, HH recurrence 11%

Conclusion: SG + HHR superior to SG (alone) in GERD remission but not in new-onset GERD

Chen W. et al. Obes Surg 2021

The Effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy With Concomitant Hiatal Hernia Repair on Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

Ozan Şen, MD,† Ümit Sekmen, MD,‡ and Ahmet G. Türkçapar, MD**

440 patients

SG: 395 patients

SG + HHR: 45 patients

Mean follow-up: 17 months

SG: 20% GERD

SG + HHR: 33% GERD

Conclusion: Symptomatic and **de-novo GERD** rates were detected to be **higher in the LSG+HH group** than LSG alone.

Sen O. et al Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech 2022

Original article

Impact of concurrent hiatal hernia repair during laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy on patient-reported gastroesophageal reflux symptoms: a state-wide analysis

Ahmad M. Hider, MPhil^{a,*}, Aaron J. Bonham, M.Sc.^b,
Arthur M. Carlin, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.A.S.M.B.S.^d, Jonathan F. Finks, M.D.^{a,c},
Amir A. Ghaferi, M.D., M.S.^{a,h,c}, Oliver A. Varban, M.D.^{a,c}, Anne P. Ehlers, M.D., M.P.H.^{a,b}

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Ahmad M. Hider et al. / Surgery for Obesity and Related Diseases 19 (2023) 619–625

State-wide analysis USA
SG + HHR: 4015
SG: 7727
1 year follow-up

Higher complication rate
and lower GERD
improvement rate after
anterior HHR

Table 2

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) outcomes between laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) alone, LSG with anterior hiatal hernia repair (HHR), and LSG with posterior hiatal hernia repair

GERD outcomes	No HH repair	Anterior repair	Posterior repair	Adjusted P value
GERD improvement	28.8%	30.8%	39.7%	<.0001
GERD score at baseline, Mean (SD)	2.02 (0.97)	2.11 (0.97)	2.20 (1.03)	<.0001
GERD score at 1 yr, Mean (SD)	0.37 (.69)	0.40 (.67)	0.37 (.67)	.8266
Change in GERD score, Mean (SD)	-1.65 (.83)	-1.71 (.82)	-1.83 (.93)	<.0001
GERD worsened	24.6%	27.6%	20.5%	<.0001
GERD score at baseline, Mean (SD)	.50 (.84)	.61 (.90)	.63 (.90)	.0014
GERD score at 1 yr, Mean (SD)	2.30 (1.17)	2.40 (1.26)	2.30 (1.14)	.4446
Change in GERD score, Mean (SD)	1.81 (.98)	1.80 (.99)	1.67 (.91)	.0171
New onset GERD	16.8%	17.1%	12.3%	<.0001
GERD score at 1 yr	1.94 (1.05)	1.87 (1.05)	1.81 (.98)	.1068
Discontinuation of GERD medications				
On PPI medications prior to surgery	26.5%	27.8%	38.5%	<.0001
Discontinued PPI medications at 1 yr	62.9%	65.9%	63.2%	.7781
Weight loss at 1 yr	86.7% (36.0)	83.6% (30.3)	80.4% (30.8)	<.0001
Total body weight loss%	29.3% (9.6)	30.4% (8.6)	29.1% (8.8)	.3521
BMI at 1 yr (kg/m ²)	33.4 (6.9)	31.1 (5.9)	31.8 (5.8)	<.0001

HH repair = hiatal hernia repair; GERD = gastroesophageal reflux disease; SD = standard deviation; BMI = body mass index; PPI = proton-pump inhibitor.

Carlin A. et. al SOARD 2022

Original article

Safety of concurrent sleeve gastrectomy and hiatal hernia repair: a propensity score–matched analysis of the MBSAQIP registry

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Table 3

Outcomes of patients undergoing laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy with or without hiatal h

Outcome	With HHR n = 50,951	Without HHR n = 50,951
	Mean (SD) or %	Mean (SD) or %
Days to hospital discharge from initial bariatric procedure	1.51 (1.31)	1.62 (1.26)
Length of bariatric procedure, min	77.03 (36.43)	72.62 (35.81)
Conversions to open approach	.06	.08
Emergency department visits within the 30 d postoperative, %	6.03	5.80
Inpatient readmission(s) by midnight of POD 30	4.01	2.96
Reoperations performed within 30 d	1.10	.77
Intervention performed within 30 d	1.24	.95
Leak within 30 d	.43	.45
Bleeding within 30 d	.63	.62
Death within 30 d	.02	.02
Any medical complications within 30 d	1.85	1.47

HH = hiatal hernia; SD = standard deviation; RR = risk ratio; CI = confidence interval

MBSAQIP registry 101,902 patients with SG or SG + HHR
50,951 matched pairs
Short-term follow-up

HHR slightly **increases the risk** of readmission, reoperation, and postoperative intervention, as well as morbidity.

Janik M. et. al SOARD 2019

Original article

Gastroesophageal reflux in laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy: hiatal findings and their management influence outcome

A. Lyon, MBCh.B.^a, S.C. Gibson, MBCh.B.^{b,c}, K. De-loyde, B.Sc.^a, D. Martin, M.B.B.S.^{c,d,e,*}

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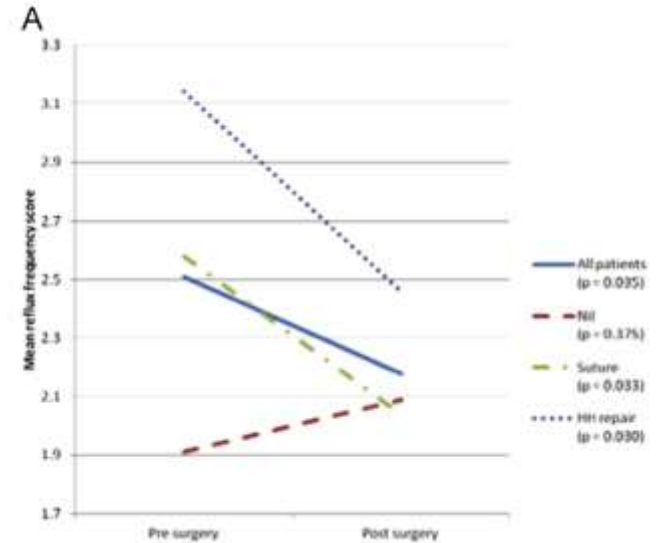
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Received May 6, 2014; accepted August 11, 2014



262 patients managed by their intraoperative finding
No intervention or anterior dissection and single stitch or classic hiatoplasty

Max. 3 years follow-up

81% follow-up rate

Method: Different GERD scores

Improvement of GERD symptoms in both HHR groups

Conclusion: An aggressive approach to the management of hiatal laxity improves reflux symptoms

Lyon A. et al. SOARD 2014

Systematic Review

Efficacy of Sleeve Gastrectomy with Concomitant Hiatal Hernia Repair versus Sleeve–Fundoplication on Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease Resolution: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Lidia Castagneto-Gissey , Maria Francesca Russo, Vito D'Andrea , Alfredo Genco and Giovanni Casella * 

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Meta-analysis: 15 articles, 1164 patients
554 patients **SG + HHR**;
610 patients **SG + Fundoplication**
Mean follow-up: 37months (min. follow-up 12 months)

SG + HHR: Perforations: 0%; mortality: 0%
SG + Fundoplication: Perforations: 3.1%; mortality: 0.5%

SG + HHR: GERD improvement: 58.5% → 20.4%
SG + Fundoplication: GERD improvement: 64.8% → 5%

Castagneto-Gissey L. et al JCM 2023



Reconstruction of the phreno-esophageal ligament (R-PEL) prevents the intrathoracic migration (ITM) after concomitant sleeve gastrectomy and hiatal hernia repair

I. Hutopila^{1,2} · M. Ciocoiu³ · L. Paunescu³ · C. Copaescu^{1,4,5} 

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273 patients

SG + HHR: 147 patients

SG + HHR + reconstruction of the phrenicoesophageal ligament: 127 patients

Follow-up: 12-month swallow x-ray

SG + HHR: 50% ITM; GERD: 37%

SG + HHR + rPEL: 9% ITM; GERD 21%

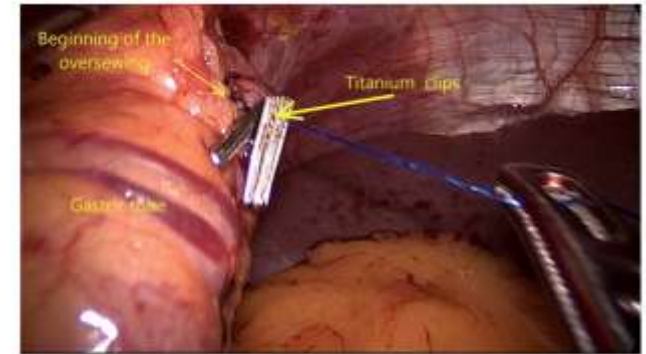
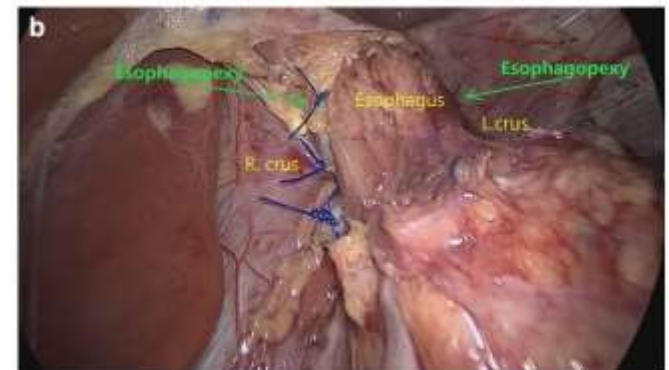


Fig. 3 LSG technique. Titanium ML clips are applied on the polypropylene thread to radiologically mark the GEJ



the orientation of the phrenico-esophageal pexy, at 9 and 3 o'clock
(Color figure online)

Hutopila I. et al Surgical Endoscopy 2023

Our data / 15 years after SG

Obesity Facts

Research Article

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Fifteen Years after Sleeve Gastrectomy: Gastrosopies, Manometries, and 24-h pH-Metries in a Long-Term Follow-Up: A Multicenter Study

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Jakob Eichelter^a Lisa Gensthaler^a Christoph Bichler^a Christoph Sperker^b
Philipp Beckerhinn^c Ivan Kristo^a Felix Benedikt Langer^a Gerhard Prager^a

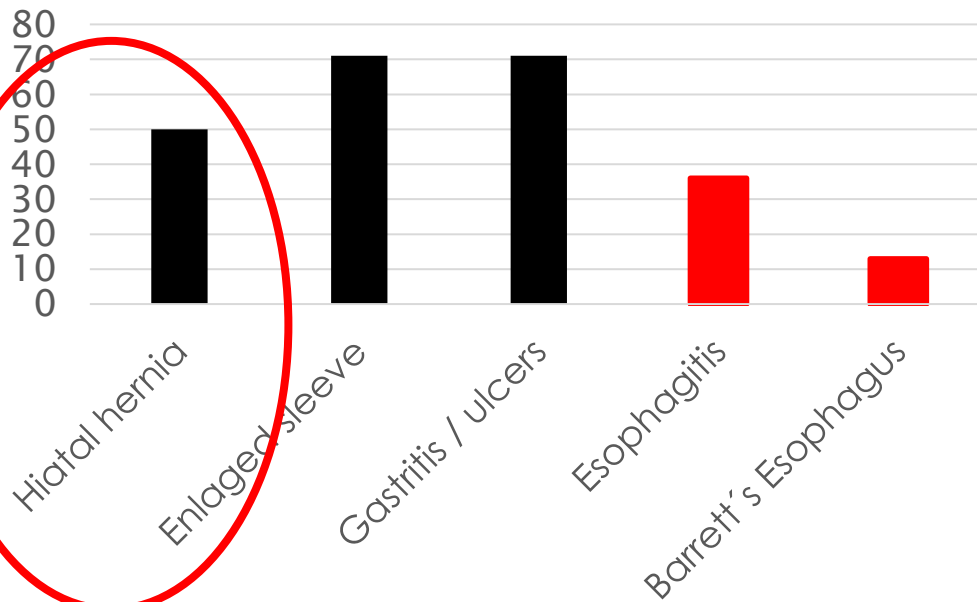
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Felsenreich D.M. et al Obesity Facts 2022

Our data / 15 years after SG

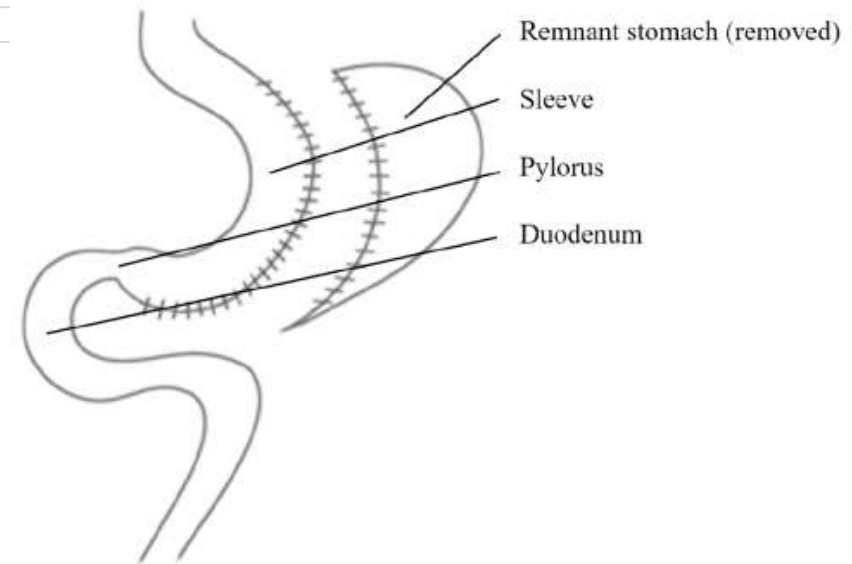
Gastrosocopy



Non-converted patients:

46% symptomatic reflux (n=11)

54% no reflux (n=13)



Felsenreich D.M. et al Obesity Facts 2022

Conclusion:

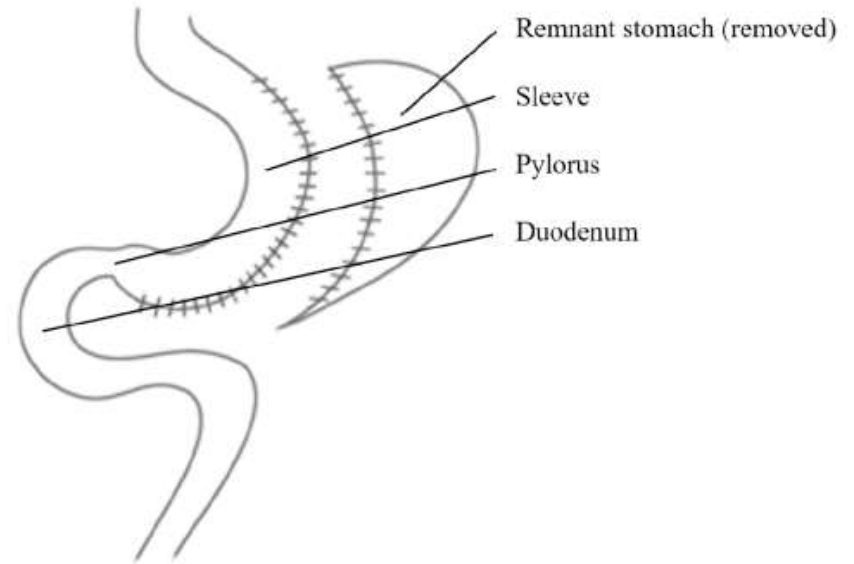


Table 3. 24-h pH-metry and manometry results 15 years after SG

	All non-converted patients	Non-converted patients with symptomatic GERD	Non-converted patients without GERD	<i>p</i> value
Manometry	<i>(n</i> = 11)	<i>(n</i> = 6, 55%)	<i>(n</i> = 5, 45%)	
LESP, mm Hg (normal 10–35 mm Hg)	20.2±14.1	22.1±18.6	19.1±9.1	0.71
Patients increased, %	9	17	0	
Patients decreased, %	9	17	0	
24-h pH-metry	<i>(n</i> = 11)	<i>(n</i> = 6, 55%)	<i>(n</i> = 5, 45%)	
Acid exposure, % (normal <4.2%)	12.9±9.7	14.7±10.2	10.3±9.1	0.22
Patients increased, %	91	100	80	
Reflux activity, <i>n</i> (normal <73)	98.0±80.8	112.0±81.3	87.0±0.79.7	0.18
Patients increased, %	55	67	40	
DeMeester score (normal <14.72)	55.3±36.3	65.3±42.4	42.3±33.1	0.15
Patients increased, %	82	83	80	

LESP, lower esophageal sphincter pressure; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; SG, sleeve gastrectomy

Conclusion

Should hiatus be dissected in all patients submitted to LSG?

Weak evidence

- **No RCTs**
 - Low number of patients
 - No long-term data
 - Results based on symptoms and questionnaires
 - **(No data from manometry and 24h pH-metry)**
-
- SG + HHR seems to improve GERD rates in short-, mid-term follow-up
 - The complications rate seems to be slightly higher in SG + HHR

Conclusion

Should hiatus be dissected in all patients submitted to LSG?

- The crura of the hiatus should be **visualized** in LSG
- In patients with **hiatal hernias** (intraoperative), a **hiatal hernia repair** should be performed (posterior preferable to anterior)
- There is **no evidence to dissect** (and repair) the hiatus in patients **without hiatal hernia** in the intraoperative visualisation

Thank you for your attention!



Gerhard Prager

Felix Langer

Daniel Moritz Felsenreich

Larissa Nixdorf

Magdalena Eilenberg

Julia Jedamzik

Christoph Bichler

Paula Richwien

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*See you
in
Vienna*

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