

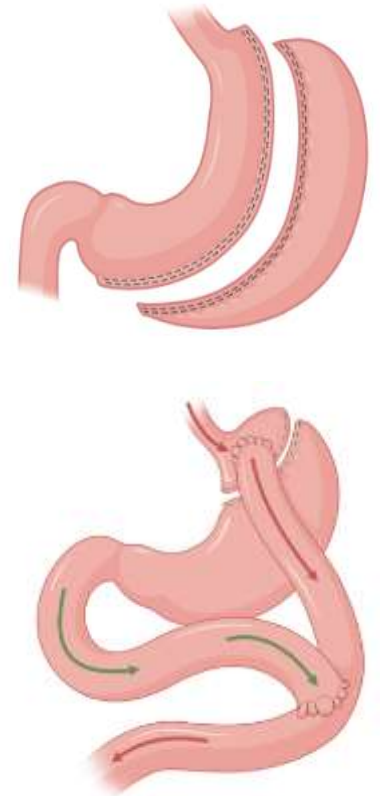
The Impact of Preoperative Obesity Medication Use on Bariatric Surgery Outcomes

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Background

- Bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment for severe obesity
- Average total weight loss at 24 months 20-30% for SG & GB
- ↑ No. of patients using obesity medications preoperatively
 - COVID
 - Waiting Lists
 - Comorbidity optimisation
- The impact of preoperative obesity medication use on postoperative weight loss is unknown



Aim

- Does pre-op Rx negate or compound benefits of surgery?
- To conduct an observational study to investigate the impact of pre-operative pharmacologic interventions for obesity on weight loss after bariatric surgery.



- Retrospective review of prospectively collected data
- Patients who underwent Bariatric Surgery in SVPH over a 20-month period (Jan 2021 - Aug 2022)
- Identified patients who were taking Obesity medications pre surgery ('Medication group')
- Demographic & clinical data compared between Medication group and No Medication group
 - Compared weight loss trajectory from DOS to 12-months postop in both groups



Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria



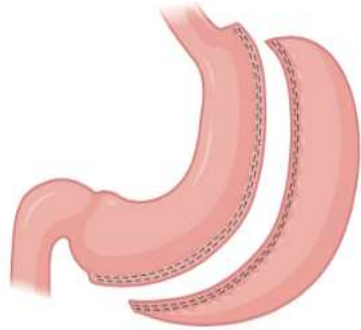
- Inclusion Criteria
 - All patients who had primary LSG, RYGB or OAGB over a 20-month period
- Excluded Criteria
 - Patients who underwent revisional surgery

Results 1.

N=197

- 31% (n=61) were taking obesity medications prior to Bariatric surgery
- Mean age 47±11 years
- % Female 77% (n=152)
- % with T2DM 22% (n=44)
- Medication use (n=61):
 - Semaglutide 82% (n=50)
 - Liraglutide 13% (n=8)
 - Mysimba 5% (n=3)

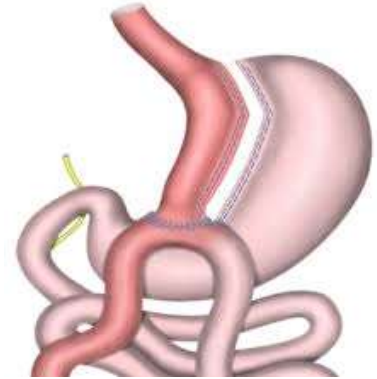
Bariatric procedures performed



Sleeve 31% (n=61)



RYGB 44% (n= 87)



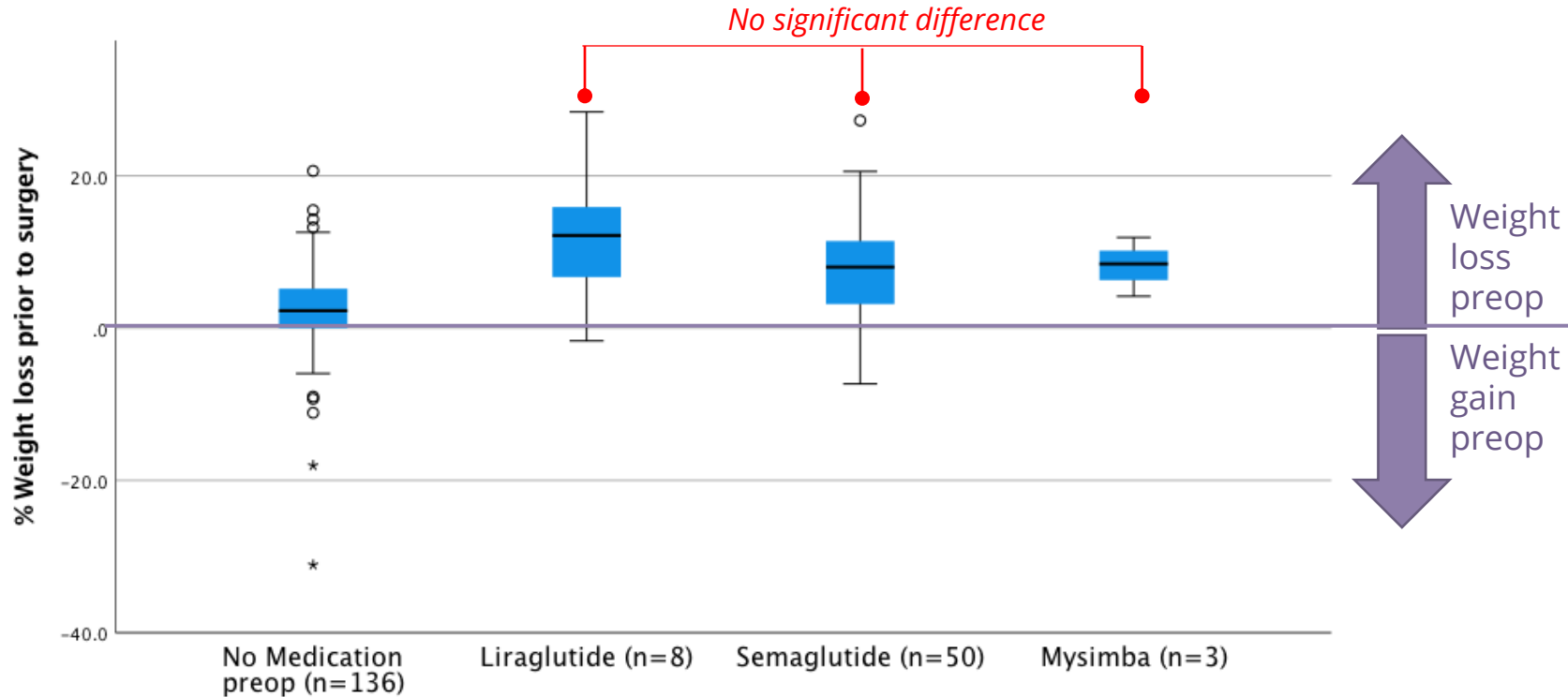
OAGB 25% (n=49)

Results 3.

Demographic Data (on the day of surgery)

	Medication Group (n=61)	No Medication Group (n=136)	p-value
Age, (years)	47.5 ± 10.6	45.8 ± 13.6	0.45
BMI (kg/m ²)	46.7 ± 7.1	48.1 ± 6.3	0.87
Weight (Kg)	128.2 ± 22	128.1 ± 22	0.71
Preop % weight loss	10.0 ± 13.9 %	2.3 ± 5.8 %	<0.0001

Results 4.

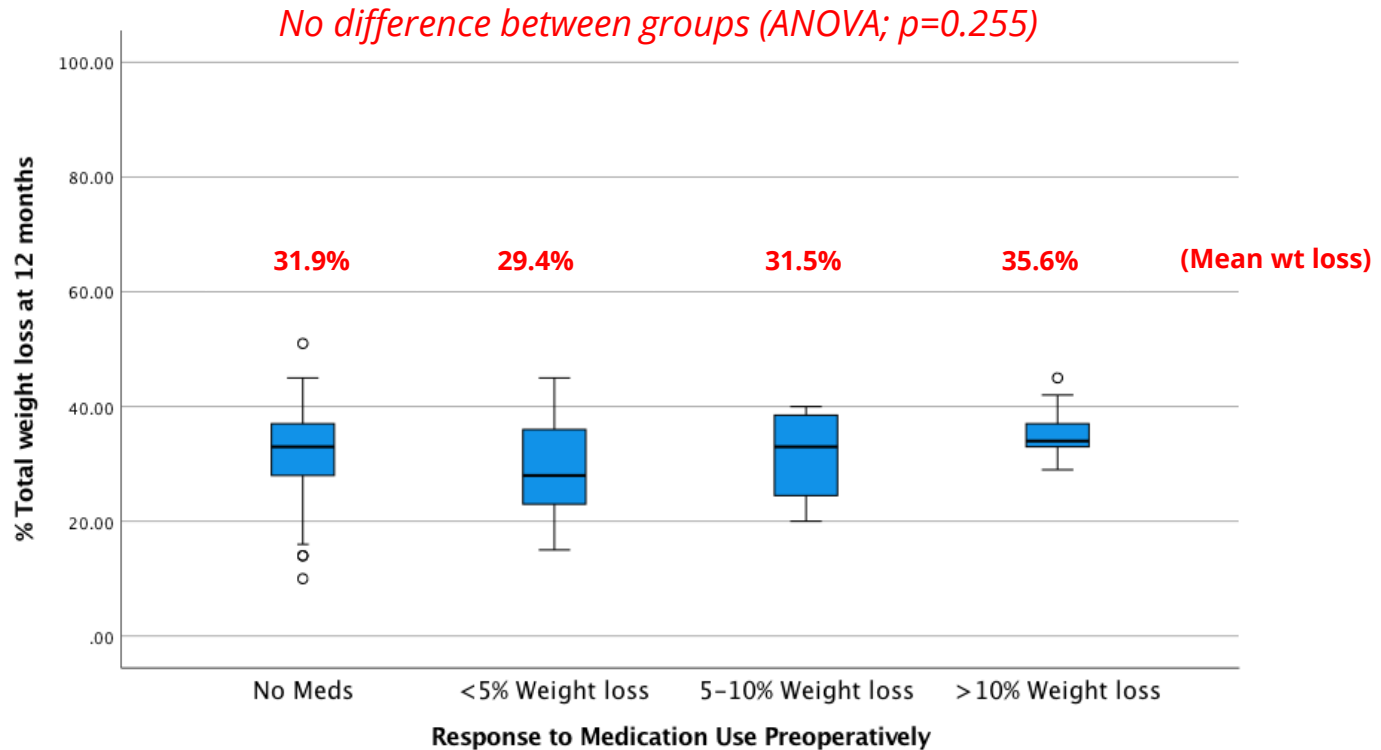


Results 5.

Total weight loss 12 months after Bariatric Surgery (from first assessment)

	Medication Group (n=61)	No Medication Group (n=136)	p-value
% weight loss 12 months	32.3 (7.8)	31.9 (7.9)	0.798

Results 6. Weight loss at 12 months post op compared to pre op medication response



Results 7.

Postoperative total weight loss (from Day of Surgery)

	Medication Group (n=61)	No Medication Group (n=136)	p-value
% weight loss 6 weeks	10.5 (3.1)	11.4 (8.8)	0.508
% weight loss 3 months	15.1 (3.9)	16.3 (4.0)	0.06
% weight loss 6 months	21.8 (5.5)	24.4 (6.1)	0.02
% weight loss 12 months	26.4 (7.4)	30.6 (8.3)	0.02

Limitations

- Short-term follow-up
 - Data collection for this study ended at 12 months
 - Further follow-up ongoing

Conclusion

- Rx improves improves pre-op patient optimisation.
 - Co-morbidity control.
 - Preferred surgical procedure.
 - ↑ QOL.
- Non-Rx does not detrimentally effect weight loss.
- Managing Expectations.

I have no potential conflict of interest to report.



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