XXVIII IFSO World Congress

9-12 September 2025 | Santiago, Chile

"EFFECT OF METABOLIC BARIATRIC SURGERY ON LIVER FUNCTION IN LATIN AMERICA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW"

IFSO 2025 Santiago

Combined Therapies, The Dawn of a New Era

ifso2025.org

Ernesto Fava Seamanduras

Disclosure Slide

In accordance with «EACCME criteria for the Accreditation of Live Educational Events», please disclose whether you have or not any conflict of interest with the companies:

☒	No, nothing to disclose
☐	Yes, please specify:

I have no potential conflict of interest to report

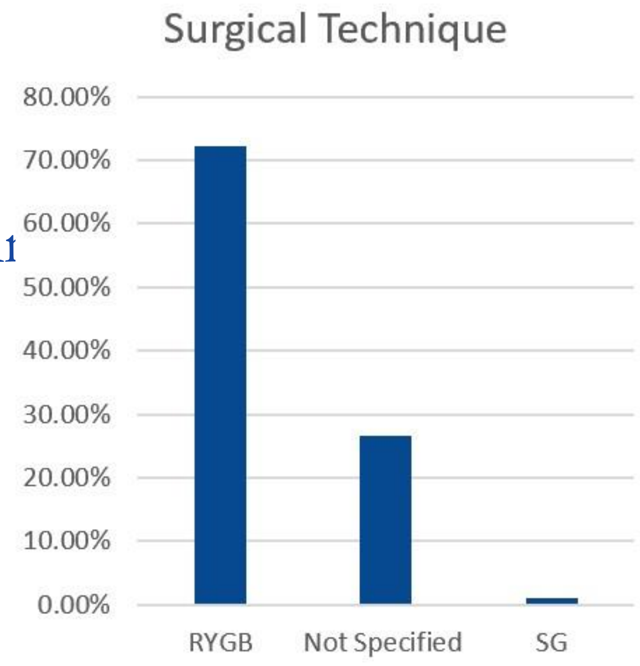
METHODS

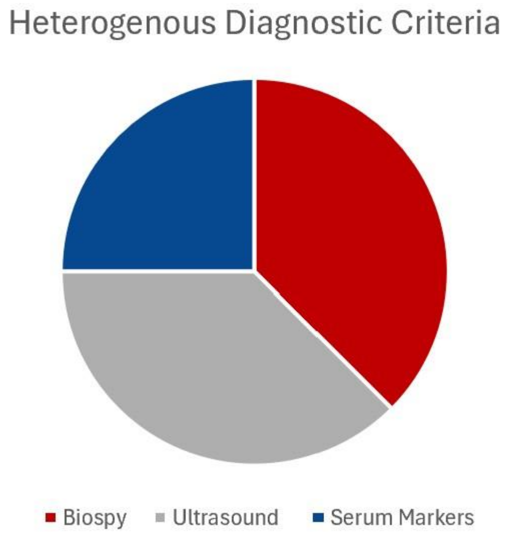
- Systematic Review (PRISMA 2020, PROSPERO: CRD420251008191).
- 8 studies included (n=616), majority from Brazil.
- Surgical techniques: RYGB (dominant, 72.73%), SG (minority, 1%)
- Outcomes: AST/ALT, FIB-4, NAFLD fibrosis score, steatosis grade.

BACKGROUND

- NAFLD and NASH are highly prevalent in obese patients undergoing BMS.
- Latin American data are scarce and methodologically diverse.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the prevalence of liver disease in Latin A
undergoing BMS and assess postoperative hepatic outcomes.





LIMITATIONS

- Heterogeneous diagnostic criteria (biopsy 37.5%, ultrasound 37.5%, serum markers 25%).
- Geographical bias and low study quality (Levels 2-4)

DISCUSSION

- BMS improves liver function and reduces steatosis and fibrosis in Latin Americans.
- Iron overload markers (ferritin, transferrin) also drop in steatosis cases.
- Need for standardized, prospective, multicenter studies in diverse Latin American cohorts.
- Iron metabolism and long-term weight maintenance may influence hepatic outcomes post-BMS.