



XXIX IFSO World Congress

1-4 September 2026 | Toronto, Canada

TORONTO 2026

The Future of Obesity Management:
From Weight Loss to Health Gain



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Disclosure Slide

No Disclosures



Anesthesia for the High-Risk Patient Undergoing Metabolic Bariatric Surgery

ISPCOP Session: Optimizing Perioperative Care in Patients with Obesity

Speaker: Joy Lo Chen, MD, FASA, FCCM

Date: September 2, 2026



Learning Objectives

01



Identify the
high-risk bariatric
patient before
entering the OR

02



Apply evidence-based
intraoperative strategies



airway, ventilation



pharmacology



multimodal analgesia

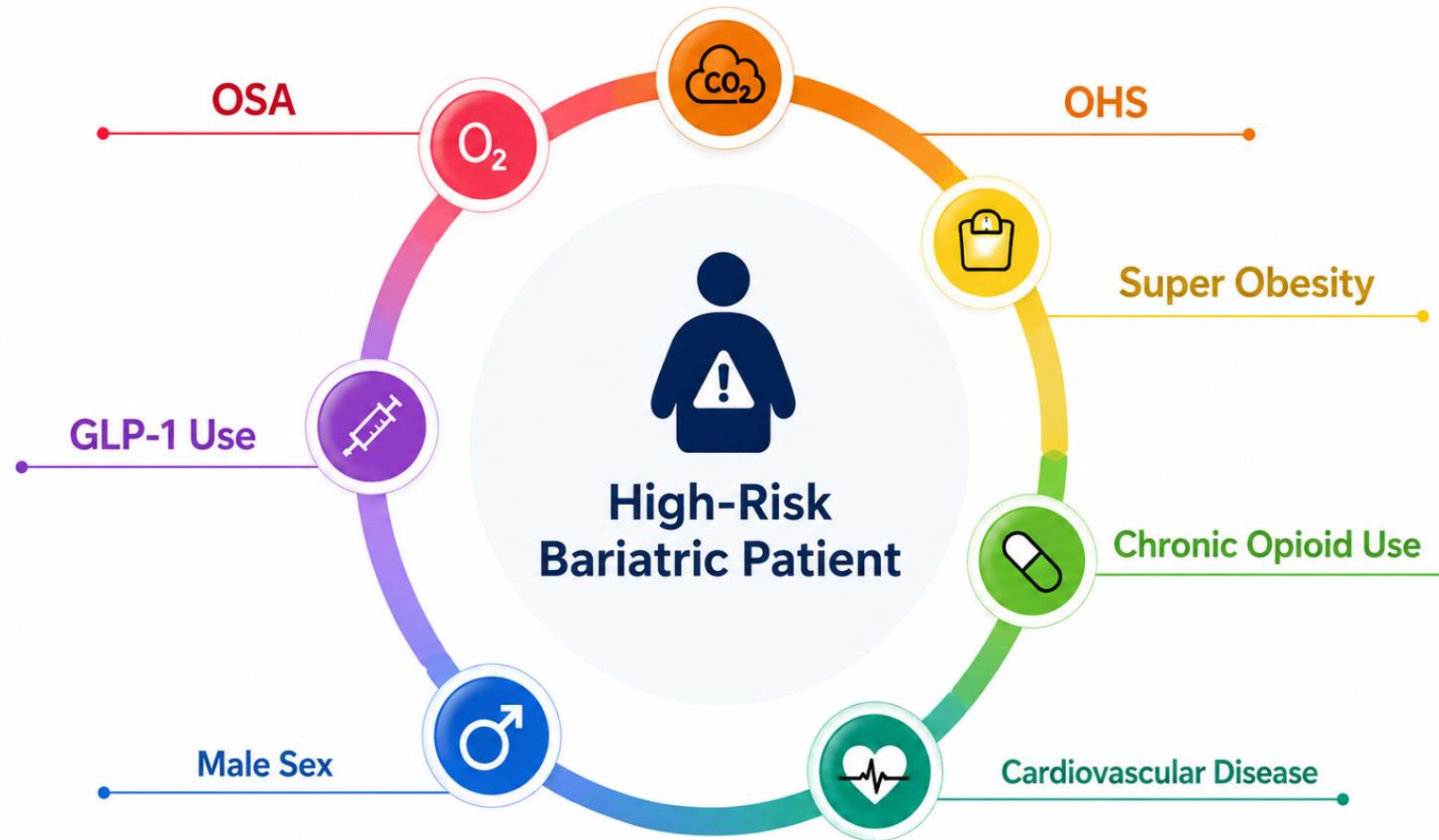
03



Understand key
postoperative handoff
considerations



Who Is the "High-Risk" Bariatric Patient?



The GLP-1 RA Question: A New Preoperative Consideration



GLP-1 RAs (semaglutide, tirzepatide)

increasingly used preoperatively
for weight optimization



Delayed gastric emptying attenuates

with ongoing treatment (>12 weeks)
(*van Zuylen et al., 2024*)



Clinically significant aspiration events

appear uncommon
(*Chen et al., 2025; Elawa et al., 2026*)



Personalized approach recommended (*Winchester et al., 2026*)



Assess dose
escalation phase,
GI symptoms,
urgency of surgery



Stable dose
>12 weeks without
GI symptoms →
**standard fasting
may suffice**



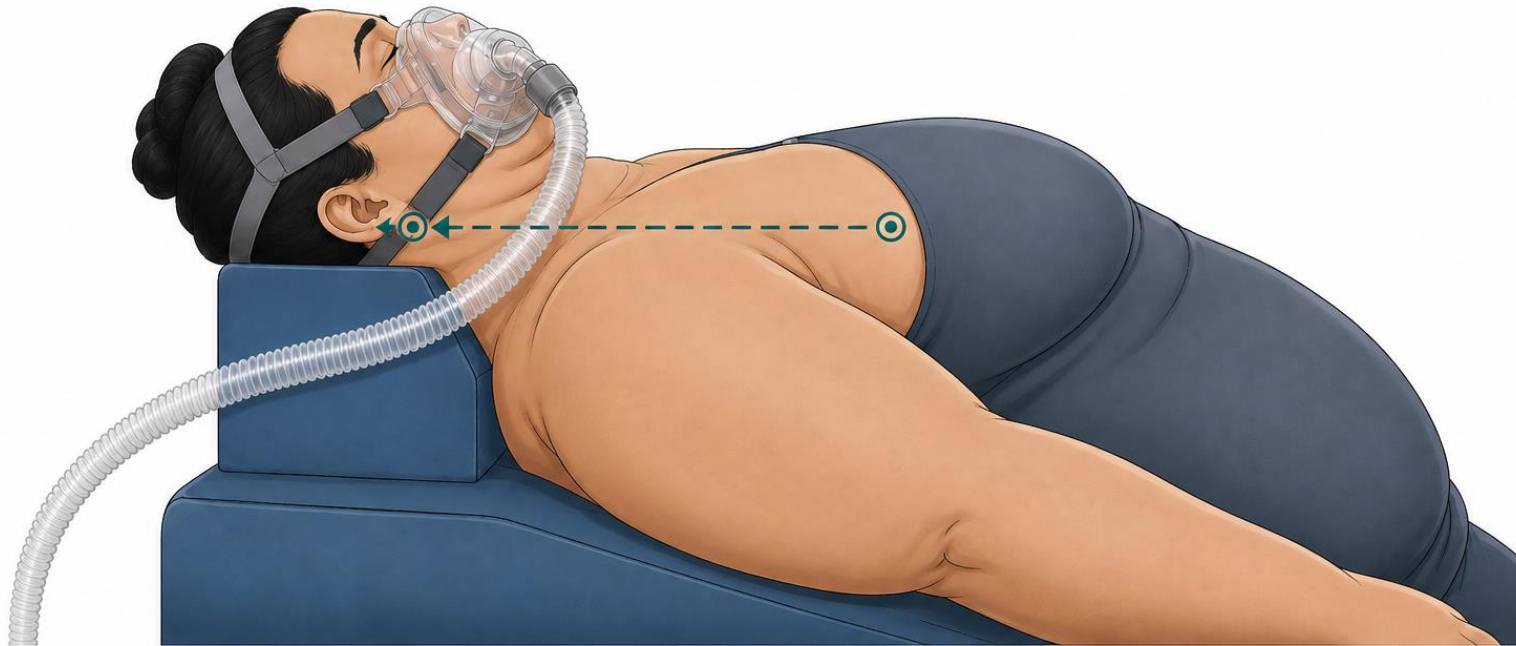
GI symptoms or recent
dose escalation →
**liquid diet 24h pre-op,
consider POCUS,
full stomach precautions/RSI**



Airway Management: Setting Up for Success

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Positioning & Preoxygenation



Positioning: Ramped position improves laryngoscopic view even with VL (*Lee et al., 2023*)



Preoxygenation: Use CPAP + PS ventilation to prolong safe apneic period (*Harbut et al., 2014; Moon et al., 2019*)



Align ear to
sternal notch



Videolaryngoscopy as First-Line



Meta-analysis: VL significantly ↓ failed intubation, hypoxemia, and first-attempt failure vs. DL

(Goh et al., 2025)



Improved glottic visualization without increased intubation time

(Ruetzler et al., 2020)



Recommendation: VL should be first-line approach in patients with obesity

(McKechnie et al., 2025; Russotto et al., 2026)



Have full rescue equipment available: bougie, SGA, front-of-neck access kit



Videolaryngoscopy is the preferred first-line approach in patients with obesity—optimize visualization, oxygenation, and have a plan for rescue.

Examples of Videolaryngoscopes



GlideScope
(Verathon)



C-MAC
(Karl Storz)



McGrath
(Medtronic)



Airtraq
(Prodol)



King Vision
(Ambu)



Hyperangulated
(Video Laryngoscope)
(Stryker)



Pentax AWS
(Hoya/Pentax)



LIFT
(Atos Medical)



Choose the device you know best and have a backup plan.



Intraoperative Ventilation: Beyond "One PEEP Fits All"

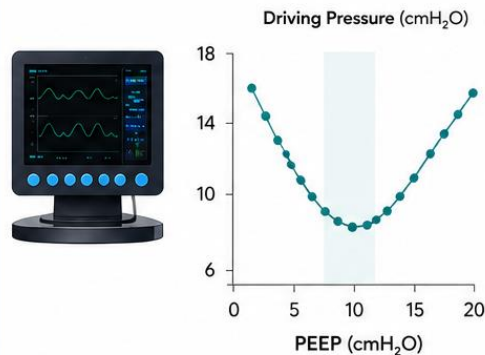


Individualized PEEP: Tailoring PEEP to the patient improves oxygenation and lung mechanics compared with fixed PEEP strategies.

1

Driving Pressure–Guided PEEP Titration

(Elbehairy et al., 2025)



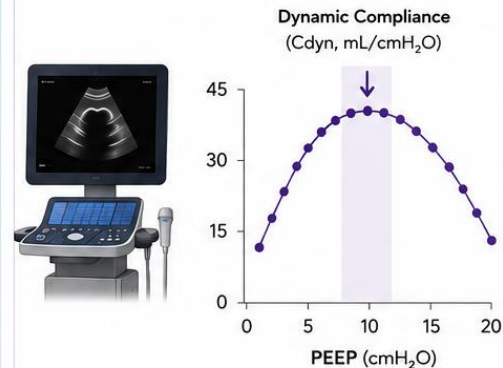
Goal:
Select PEEP at the lowest driving pressure

↑ Oxygenation ↑ Compliance
↓ Postoperative hypoxemia

2

Dynamic Compliance–Guided PEEP

(Göçmen et al., 2026)



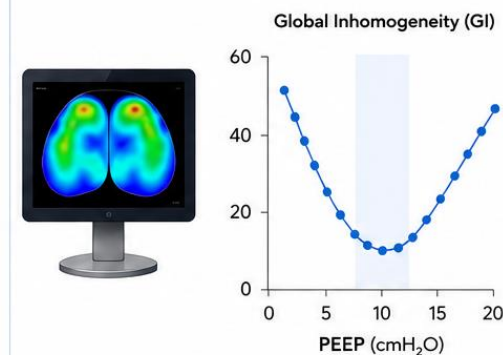
Goal:
Use the PEEP that achieves the highest dynamic compliance

↓ Lung ultrasound scores
↑ PaO₂/FiO₂ at PACU

3

EIT-Guided Personalized PEEP

(Xia et al., 2026)



Goal:
Set PEEP at the point of minimum inhomogeneity (best aeration)

↑ Lung aeration ↑ Oxygenation
No hemodynamic compromise



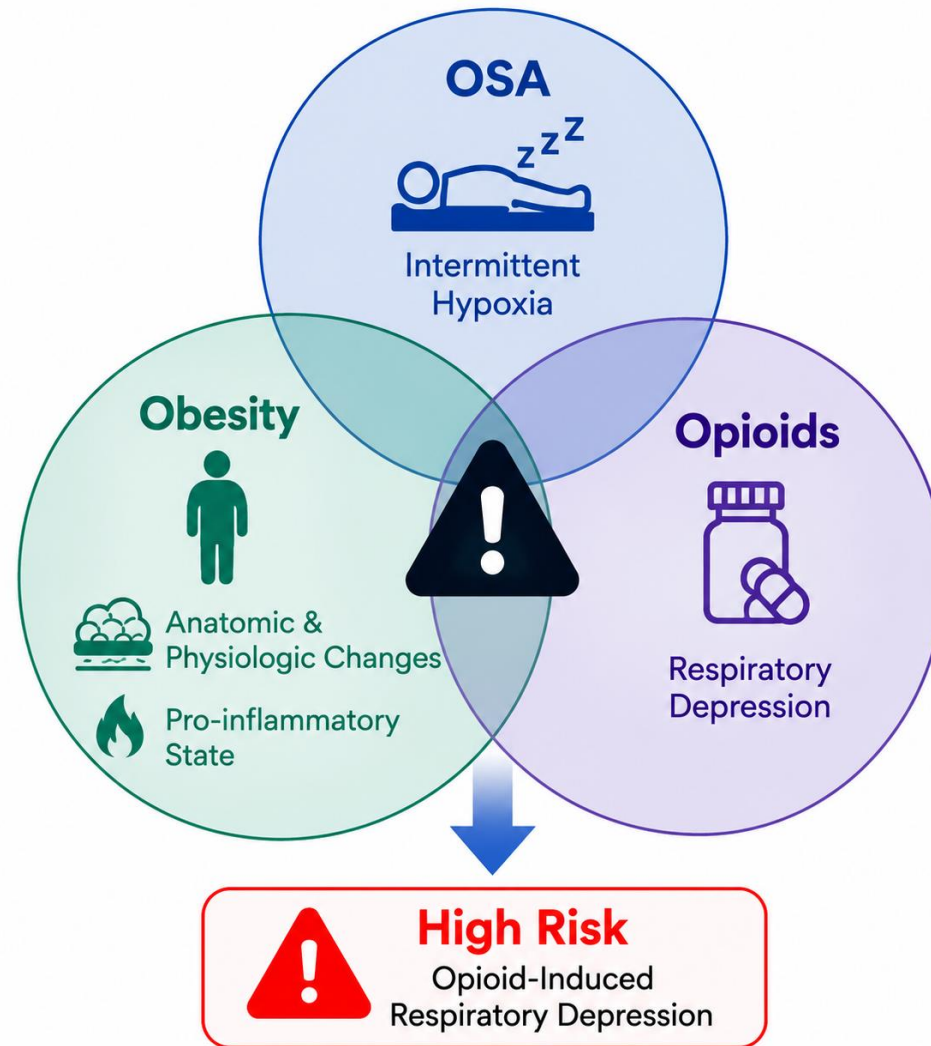
Drug Dosing in Obesity: “One Size Does NOT Fit All”

Drug	Dosing Weight	Key Point
Propofol (induction)	 Lean body weight	 Titrate to effect
Propofol (maintenance)	 Total body weight	 ↑ Vd and clearance
Succinylcholine	 Total body weight	 ↑ Pseudocholinesterase
Rocuronium	 Ideal body weight	 Avoid prolonged block
Fentanyl / Sufentanil	 Lean body weight	 Minimize dose
Remifentanil	 Ideal body weight	 Rapid metabolism
Sugammadex	 Adjusted body weight	 Ensure complete reversal

(De Jong et al., 2020)



Why Minimize Opioids in This Population?



Opioid-Free vs. Opioid-Sparing Anesthesia



**Comparable
Recovery**

(Olausson et al., 2025)



**Reduced
Pain**

(Dagher et al., 2025)



**Reduced
Postoperative
Opioid Use**

*(Olausson et al., 2025;
Dagher et al., 2025)*



**Increased
Patient
Satisfaction**

(Dagher et al., 2025)



**Reduced
PONV**

*(Mieszczanski et al.,
2023)*



**Increased
Hemodynamic Stability
and Vasopressor
Requirements**

*(Mieszczanski et al.,
2023)*



The Multimodal Analgesia Toolkit

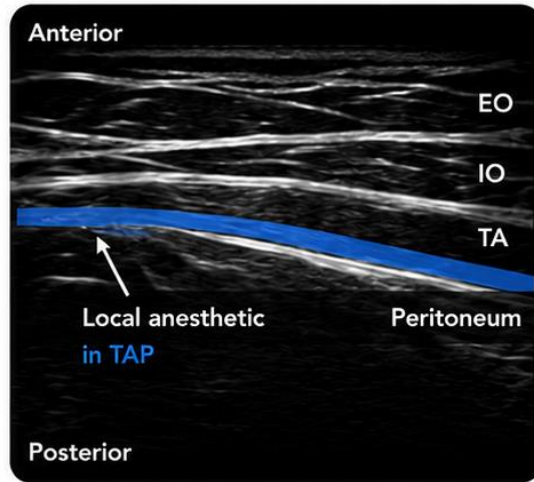
Agent	Evidence in Bariatric Surgery
 NSAIDs (ketorolac)	↓ LOS, 34% ↓ opioid use; low bleeding risk (Hariri et al., 2019)
 IV Acetaminophen	↓ Pain scores and opioid consumption (Lee et al., 2019)
 Ketamine (low-dose)	↓ Morphine consumption; NMDA antagonism (Kasputyte et al., 2020)
 Dexmedetomidine	↓ PACU opioid use, ↓ PONV, ↓ PACU LOS at 0.2 mcg/kg/h TBW (Tufanogullari et al., 2008)
 Magnesium	Synergistic with ketamine; ↓ 24h morphine (Jabbour et al., 2020)
 Lidocaine infusion	↓ Postoperative opioids; requires LAST protocols (Plass et al., 2021)
 Dexamethasone	↓ Pain and opioid use after laparoscopic surgery (De Oliveira et al., 2011)

 **Embed within an ERABS pathway** (Mechanick et al., 2020; Grant et al., 2019)



Regional Anesthesia Considerations

TRANSVERSUS ABDOMINIS PLANE (TAP) BLOCK

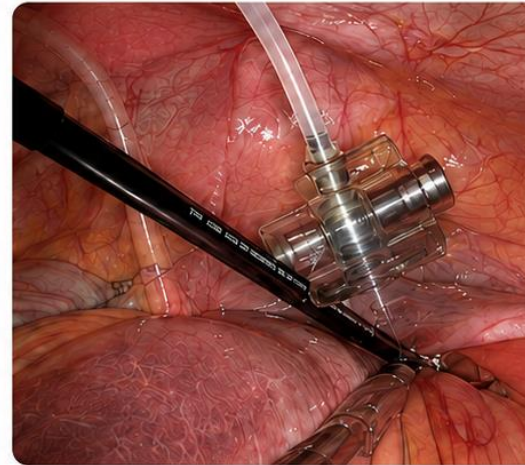


Provides analgesia to the anterior abdominal wall (T6–L1)

- ↓ 24h opioid consumption
- ↓ rescue opioid need
- ↓ pain scores

(Filardi et al., 2024)

INTRAPERITONEAL BUPIVACAINE INSTILLATION



Local anesthetic instilled into the peritoneal cavity at the end of the case before desufflation

- ↓ pain in first 6 hours
- ↓ total morphine consumption

(Omar & Abualseel, 2019)



LOCAL ANESTHETIC INFILTRATION

Standard at trocar sites for laparoscopic cases



LIPOSOMAL BUPIVACAINE

No advantage over standard bupivacaine

(Ma et al., 2019)



BEST CANDIDATES FOR TAP BLOCKS

- Chronic pain
- Chronic opioid use
- Ambulatory bariatric surgery
- Open procedures



SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

Part of multimodal, opioid-sparing strategies



GOAL

Optimize analgesia, reduce opioid exposure, enhance recovery



Postoperative Handoff: What the Anesthesiologist Must Communicate



Postoperative CPAP is safe after primary bariatric surgery

Does NOT ↑ anastomotic leak risk

- Tong et al., 2017;
Reijers et al., 2021



CPAP throughout PACU + ≥24h post-discharge

with continuous pulse oximetry
↓ complications

- Weingarten et al., 2011



Most OSA patients on perioperative CPAP

can go to surgical wards
Routine ICU admission not needed

- Alexis et al., 2022;
Goucham et al., 2016



Handoff essentials



OSA
severity



Intraoperative
opioid use



CPAP
settings



Monitoring
needs



Analgesic
plan



Key Takeaways



Identify risk before induction:
OSA/OHS status, GLP-1 RA use, chronic opioid use



Airway: Ramped position + preoxygenation
with positive pressure + VL as first-line



Ventilation: Low Vt (6–8 mL/kg IBW)
+ individualized PEEP + recruitment maneuvers



Pharmacology: Dose by appropriate weight scalar;
quantitative NMB and depth-of-anesthesia monitoring



Analgesia: Multimodal, opioid-sparing (or opioid-free)
strategy within an ERABS framework



Handoff: Communicate OSA severity, CPAP plan,
and analgesic strategy to PACU/ward team



Thank you!

Thank you for your attention. We will now transition to our next speaker.



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