

GLP-1 Therapy for Weight Plateau After Bariatric Surgery

Restarting Weight Loss with Adjunct Pharmacotherapy

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Nothing to disclose



Study Design- cohort study

N= 100, Willing to start with
Inj. GLP 1(semaglutide)

Post Sleeve (12 months)
N- 100
Age- 38 yr
F:M 58:43
Wt plateau- <2% weight loss over 8-12 weeks

Follow up: 6 Months
Follow up

TBWL %
 GI Tolerability (Nausea &
 Vomiting, bloating,
 constipation, diarrhea)
 Appetite control
 Dietary adherence

Dropouts 5%



Methodology

Intervention: Semaglutide Dosing Protocol

All participants will follow a standardized titration schedule:

Phase	Weekly Dose	Cohort Count	Status
Weeks 1–4	0.25 mg	N = 100	Initiation
Weeks 5–8	0.50 mg	N = 97	Escalation
Weeks 9–12	1.0 mg	N = 96	Escalation
Weeks 13–16	1.70 mg	N = 96	Escalation
Weeks ≥ 17	2.40 mg	N = 95	Maintenance



Results:

Key Clinical Findings (6-Month Outcomes)

Clinical Metric	6 Months Post-GLP-1	
Additional % TWL	11.2 %	
Treatment Responders	80%	Onset at 8–10 weeks
Appetite Improvement	76% report enhanced satiety	Significant decrease in food noise
Patient Satisfaction	4.5/5.0	High overall acceptability

- The findings suggest that adjunctive semaglutide was associated with renewed weight loss after a post-bariatric weight plateau.
- **Onset of Action:** Weight loss re-activation reliably observed at **8–10 weeks** (dose range 0.5–1.0 mg).



Results:

%TWL at 6 months

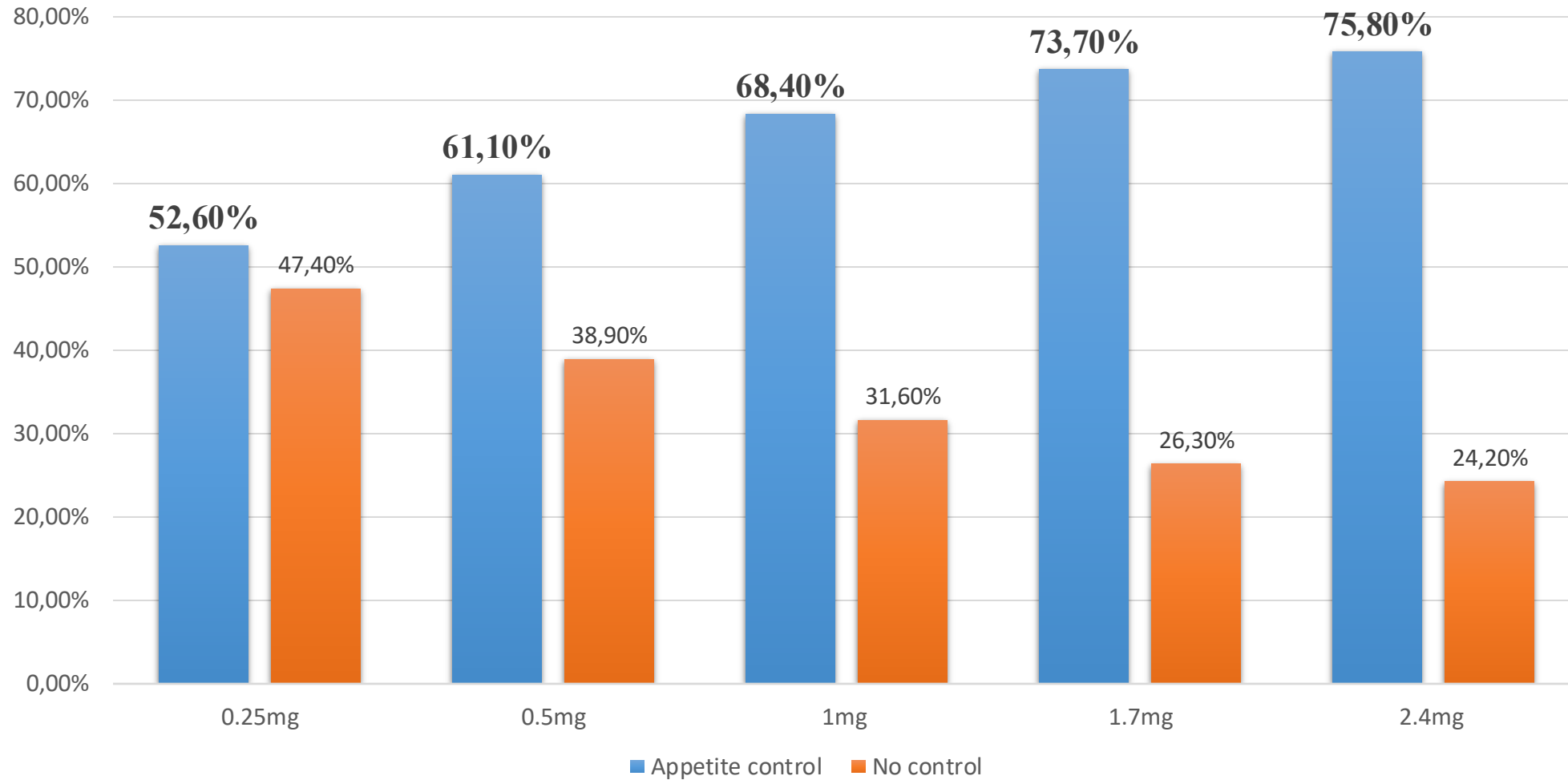
6-Month Outcome	Semaglutide
Mean %TBWL	11.2 %
≥5% TWL achieved	82%
≥10% TWL achieved	24%



Appetite Control

IFSO
XXIX IFSO
World Congress

1-4 September 2026
Toronto, Canada



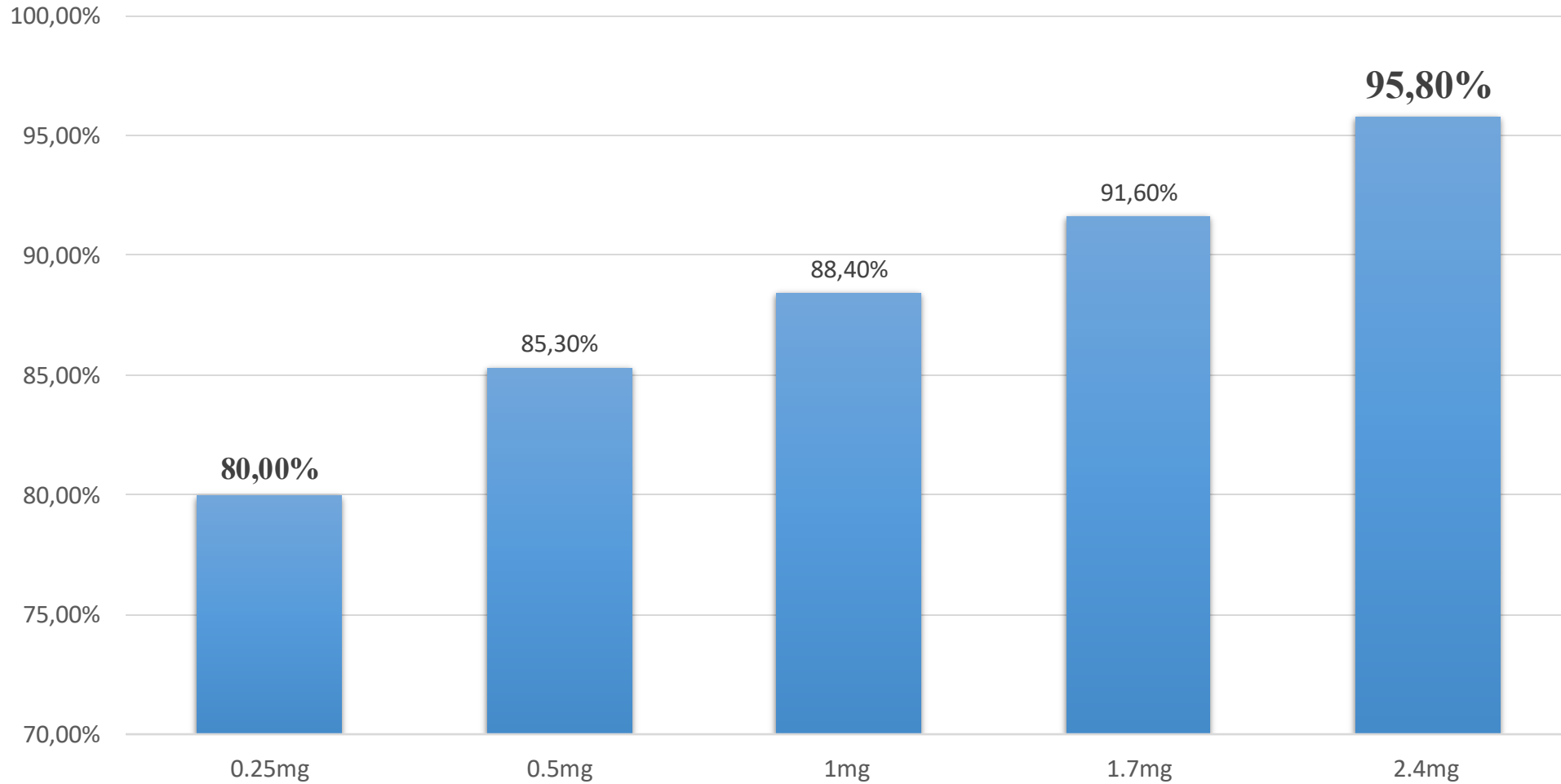
(N=95)



Dietary Adherence


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(N=95)



Results:

Clinical Outcomes –

Appetite Control & Dietary Adherence

Metric	Patient Percentage	Clinical Significance
Appetite Control	76%	Marked reduction in hunger signals and cravings
Dietary Adherence	High Improvement	Enhanced compliance with post-bariatric nutritional guidelines

Safety, Tolerability & Safety Profile

Parameter	Incidence Rate	Clinical Notes
Mild Gastrointestinal Symptoms	20%	Nausea/vomiting; transient and manageable
Treatment Discontinuation	5%	Low dropout rate; high overall drug retention



GI symptoms

GI Symptom	0.25 mg	0.5 mg	1.0 mg	1.7 mg	2.4 mg
 Nausea	2	4	5	4	4
 Vomiting	1	2	2	2	1
 Bloating	1	2	3	3	2
 Diarrhoea	1	2	2	2	1
Constipation	1	2	3	3	2
 Severe GI	0	0	1	2	2

5 (5%) → Severe GI problems
 19 (19%) → Mild GI problems
 76 (76%) → Good tolerance /
 occasional irregular GI
 symptoms

Majority of patients demonstrated good GI tolerability, with nausea being the most frequently reported mild GI symptom during dose escalation.



Clinical Conclusion & Strategy

Restarts Progress: Adding Semaglutide helped patients break through weight plateaus, losing an extra **10%** of their weight over 6 months.

Fixes Appetite: It significantly cuts down hunger and "food noise" (cravings), making it much easier for patients to stick to their dietary guidelines.

Safe & Well-Tolerated: Mild side effects like temporary nausea affected a few patients, but **95%** stayed on the medication without stopping.

The Big Takeaway: Instead of viewing surgery and medication as separate options, combining them is a safe and effective way to manage long-term weight maintenance.





THANK YOU



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