

IFSO 2026

How will AI & Digital Surgery shape Metabolic & Bariatric Surgery?

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DISCLOSURES

Conflict of Interest



Consultant — Boston Scientific



Co-chair, ASMBS Emerging Technologies & Procedures Committee



Declaration — Generative AI used for slide layout

Outline — MBS-specific talk

1



The landscape

Who is already using AI, and where does the evidence actually sit?

2



The perioperative pathway

Concrete applications before, during, and after the operation.

3



Ethics & governance

The principles, the risks, and recommendations.

MBS is unusually fertile ground for AI



Data-rich

National registries, longitudinal follow-up, and operative videos



Heterogeneous outcomes

Weight loss and comorbidity resolution vary widely across patients and centres.



Lifelong engagement

Care extends years beyond the operation



PART 1

The Landscape

AI is already being used

75%

have used an LLM at least once

36.6%

use one in daily practice

88.2%

of users rely on ChatGPT

Takeaway: adoption is outpacing guidance.

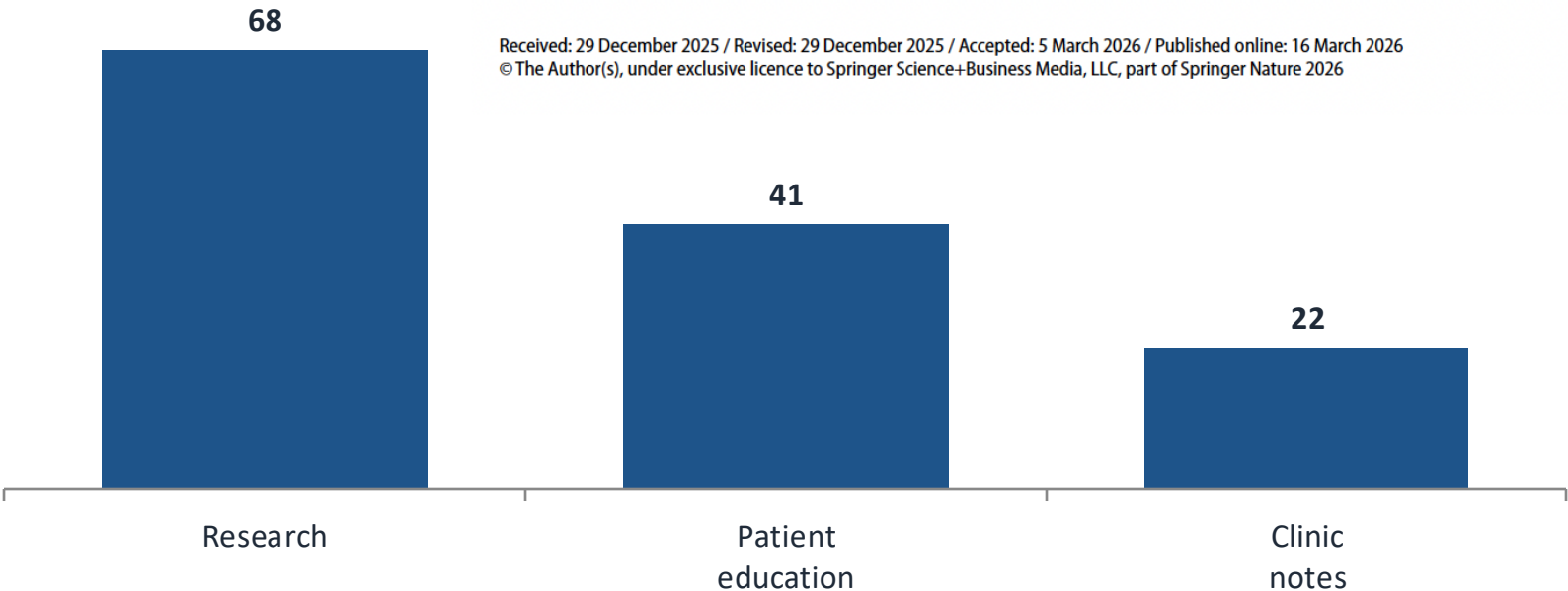
RESEARCH



IFSO Survey: Use of Large Language Models (LLMs) by Metabolic Bariatric Surgeons and Integrated Health Professionals

Mohammad Kermansaravi¹ · Athanasios Pantelis² · Bart Torensmas^{3,4} · Shahab Shahabi¹ · Manuela Mazzarella⁵ · Stefanie D'Arco⁶ · Yung Lee⁷ · Allan Okrainec⁸ · Silvia Leite⁹ · Thomas H Shin¹⁰ · Ricardo V Cohen¹¹

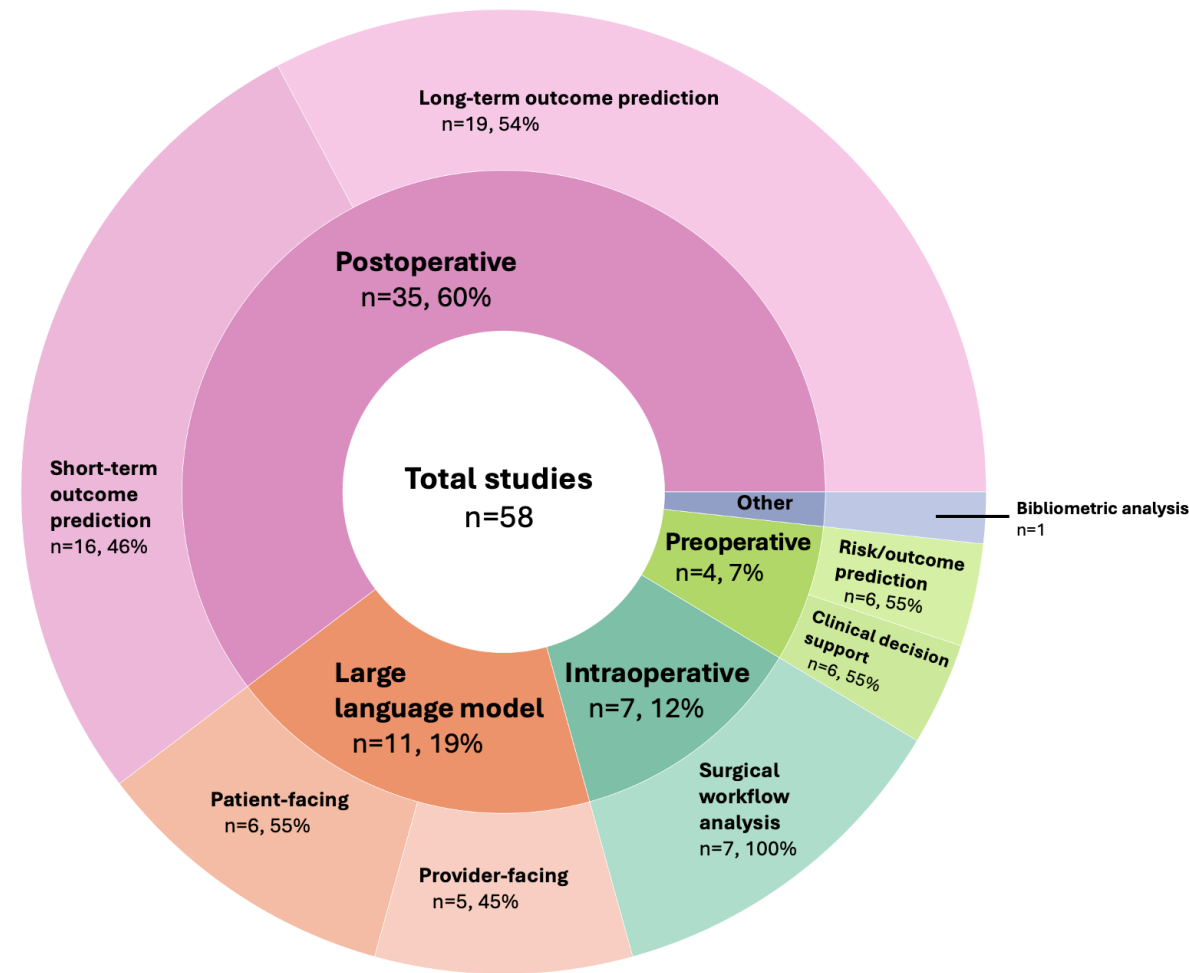
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Where the published evidence concentrates in 2026

58 studies, mapped to the pathway

■ Postoperative	60%
■ Large language models	19%
■ Intraoperative	12%
■ Preoperative	7%





PART 2

The Perioperative Pathway

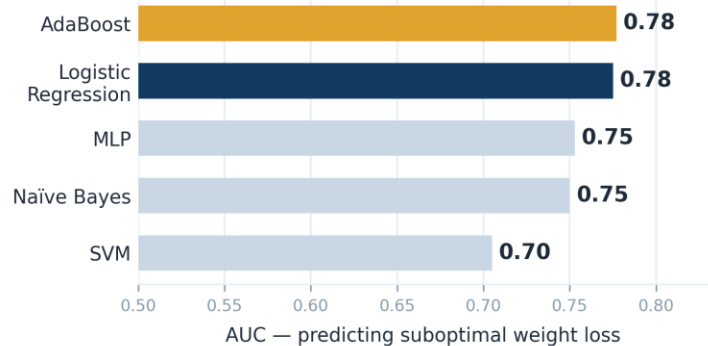
Before, during, and after the operation

Sharper selection and forecasting



Risk prediction & selection

ML models on registry-scale data flag high-risk patients earlier and outperform traditional risk scores / indices

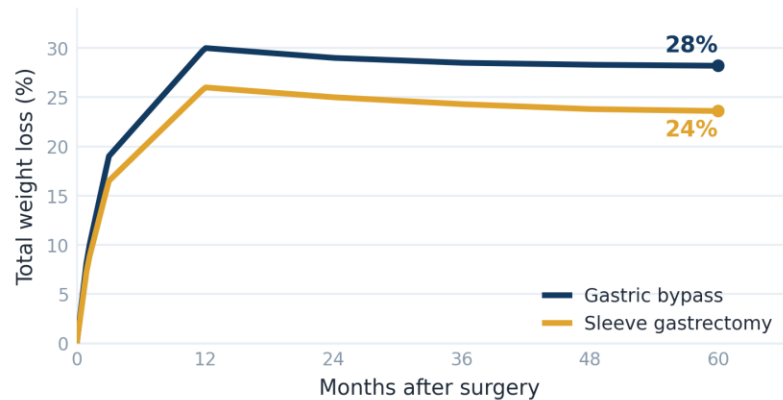


Top predictors: BMI · surgery type · age
Barzin et al., Obesity Surgery 2026 · TOTS registry (n = 3,861)



Outcome forecasting

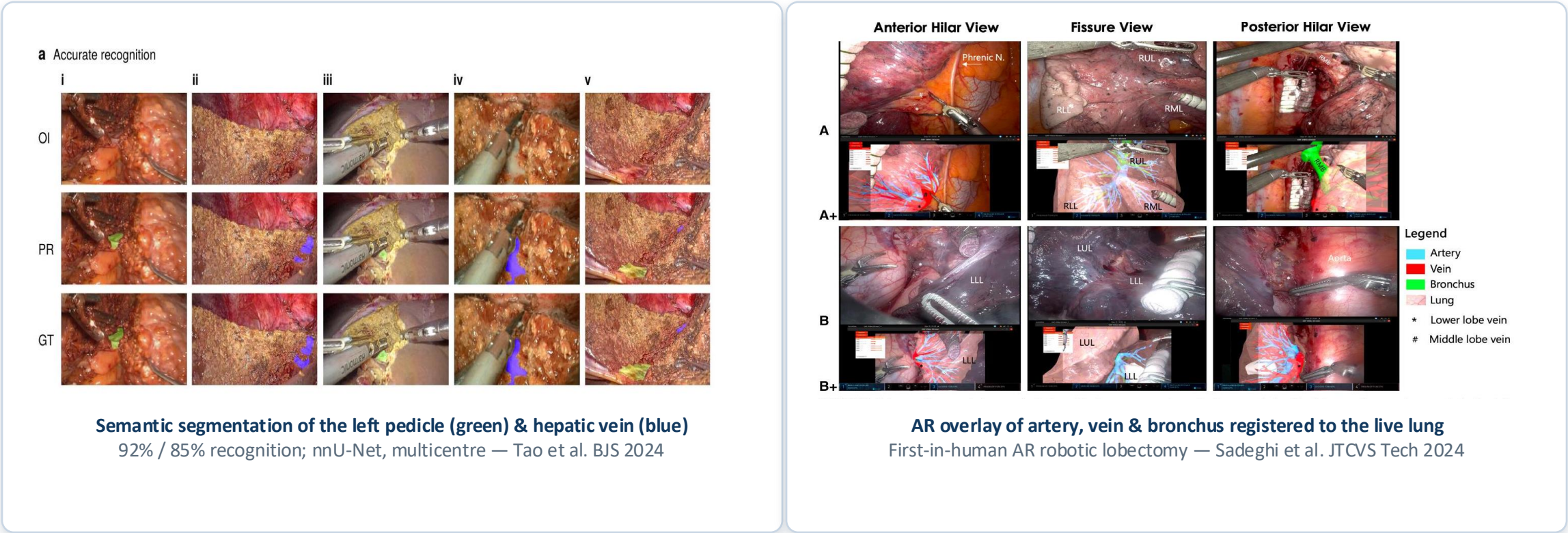
The SOPHIA calculator predicts an individual 5-year weight-loss trajectory from seven simple preoperative variables.



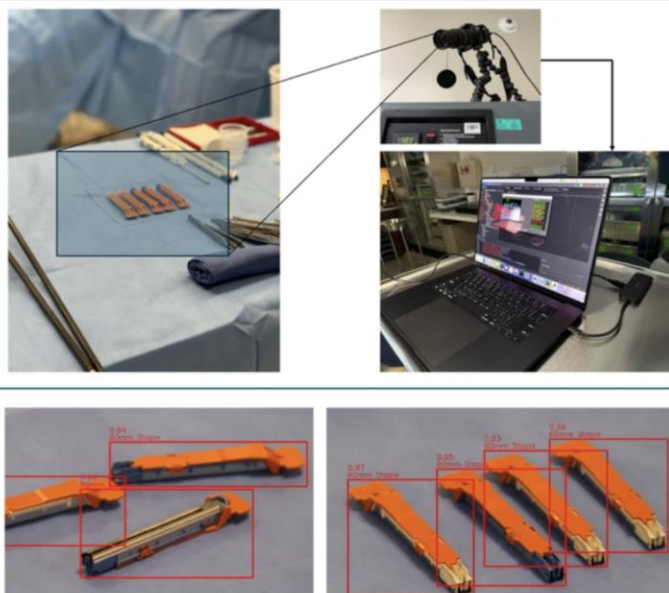
- **Interpretable** — you can see what drives the curve.
- **Sets expectations** — gives the patient a realistic personal target during consent.
- **Validated at scale** — 10,231 patients across 12 international centres.

10,231 patients · 12 centres
Saux et al., Lancet Digital Health 2023 · SOPHIA study

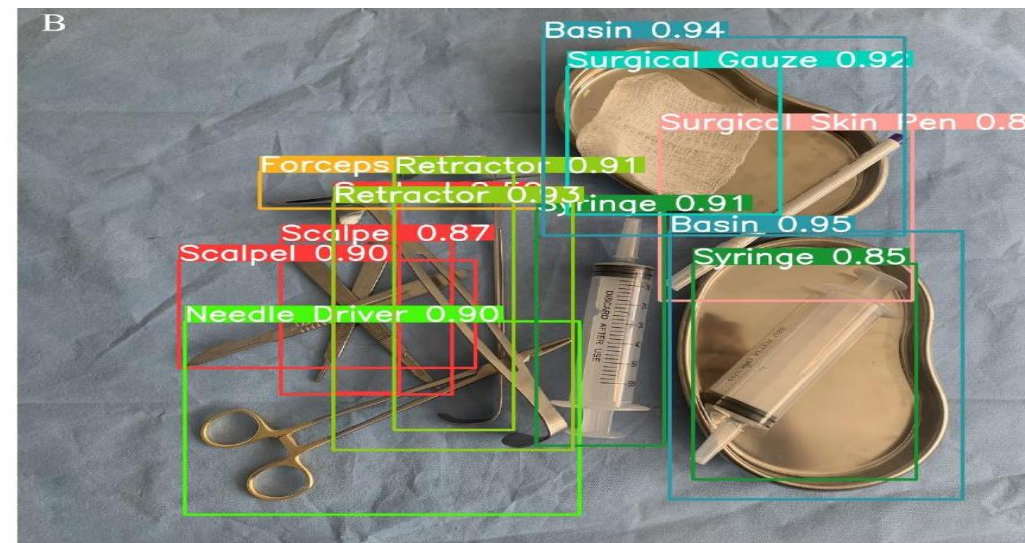
Computer vision can see the anatomy in real time



Computer vision off the field: waste, cost & safety



**Real-time detection of
robotic stapler-load waste**



**Automated surgical-instrument
detection & counting**



Timeline



Preparation

Dissection and skeletonization

- Appendicular artery division
- Critical view of safety

00:29:12 You: @Dr. Jones take a look...

Appendix excision

Final inspection and extraction

- Stump treatment



Procedure volume



498 Total cases

Cases

Gastric Sleeve 159 32%

Cholecystectomy 121 24%

Right or Left Colectomy 54 11%

Transverse Colectomy 49 10%

Ventral Hernia Repair 46 10%

Autonomous soft-tissue surgery is no longer hypothetical



STAR — Smart Tissue Autonomous Robot performing laparoscopic bowel anastomosis in vivo

83%

of sutures placed autonomously on the first attempt

26%

suture-spacing variability vs 45% manual / 41% robot-assisted — most consistent

1-wk

porcine survival: leak pressure & lumen patency matched surgeons

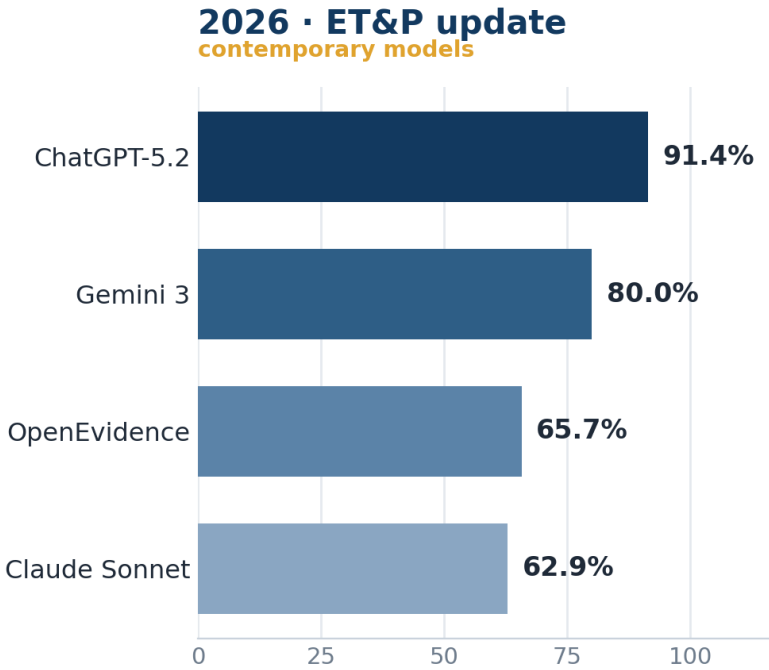
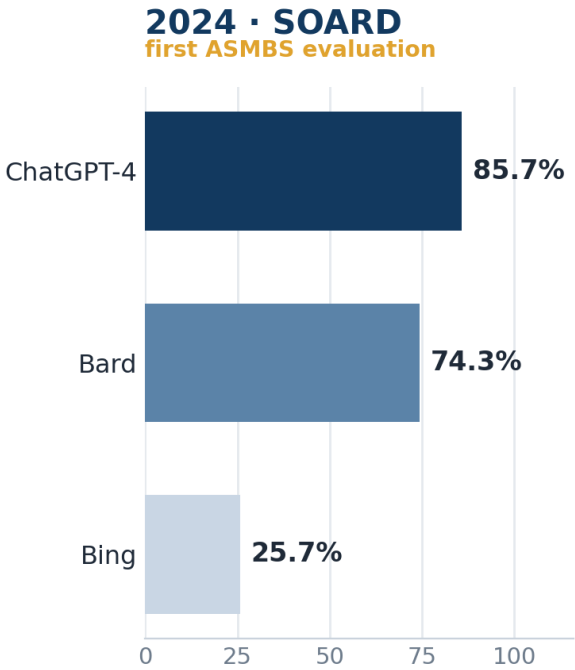
SCIENCE ROBOTICS | RESEARCH ARTICLE

MEDICAL ROBOTS

Autonomous robotic laparoscopic surgery for intestinal anastomosis

H. Saeidi^{1,2}, J. D. Opfermann^{2,3}, M. Kam^{2,3}, S. Wei^{3,4}, S. Leonard³, M. H. Hsieh⁵, J. U. Kang^{3,4}, A. Krieger^{2,3*}

Large language models are improving



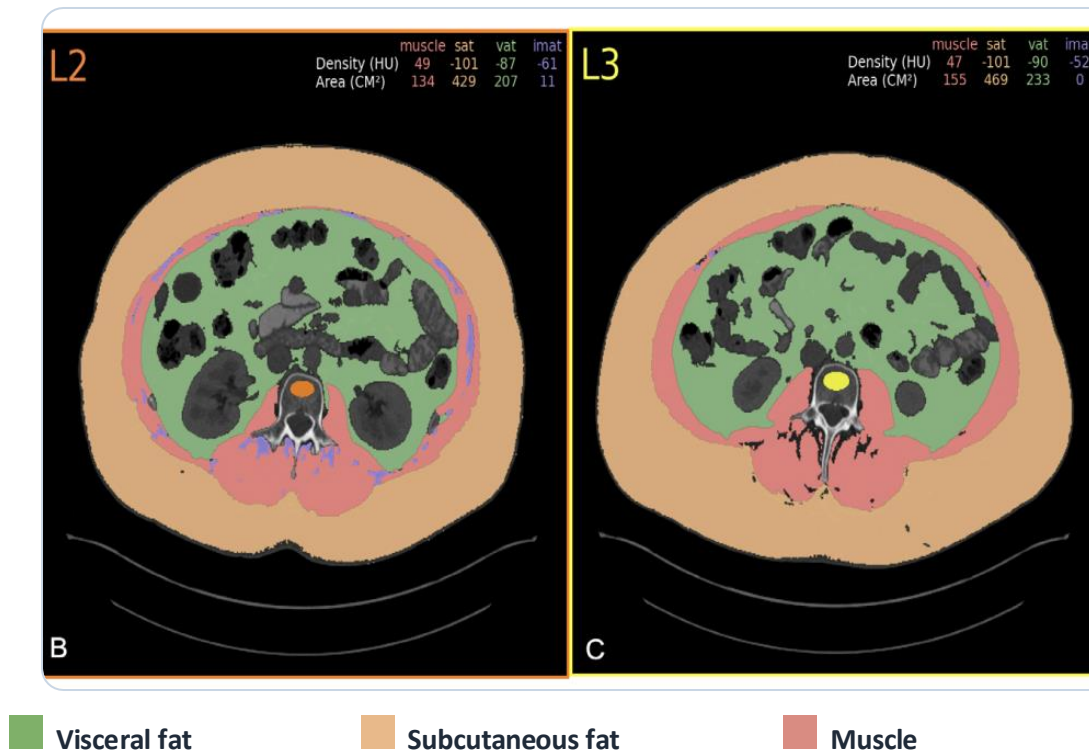
Supervised use only

Watch for omission of safety-
related information

fluent $\neq$ complete

Beyond BMI: AI enabled CT segmentation

Visceral fat (VAT) = the “metabolically active fat” around the organs vs. standard BMI





PART 3

Ethics & Governance

Risks



Hallucinations



Automation bias



Equity



Data & privacy

Recommendations

Bioethical anchors

Autonomy

AI Inform consent — never override patient choice

Beneficence / Non-maleficence

Validate before trust; guard against false reassurance

Justice

Embed equity across the AI lifecycle

Accountability & Transparency

Provider remains responsible; document AI use

ASMBS recommendations



Validate rigorously — multicentre, transparently reported



Mitigate bias — never a sole gatekeeper for eligibility



Disclose to patients in plain language at consent



Comply — HIPAA, institutional governance, IRB for investigational use



Evaluate continuously — treat AI as an intervention; share outcomes

AI is an adjunct.

The final decision stays with the practitioner.



Specialist led



Rigorously validated



Equitable



Transparent

From risk score to shared decision



The MBSAQIP calculator: the model surgeons already trust

- Registry-based, individualized estimates of risk and comorbidity resolution
- Its role is to inform the consent conversation, not to gatekeep eligibility
- Denying surgery on an algorithm alone ignores the psychosocial and value-based factors models cannot see



Behind the scenes

57%

of physicians rank administrative automation as AI's single most valuable use

VR related training

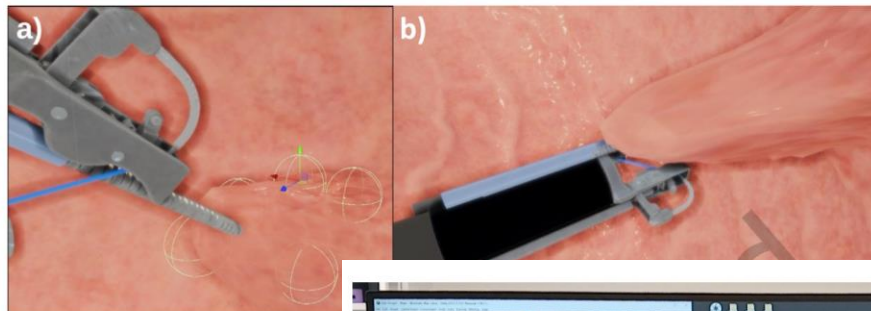
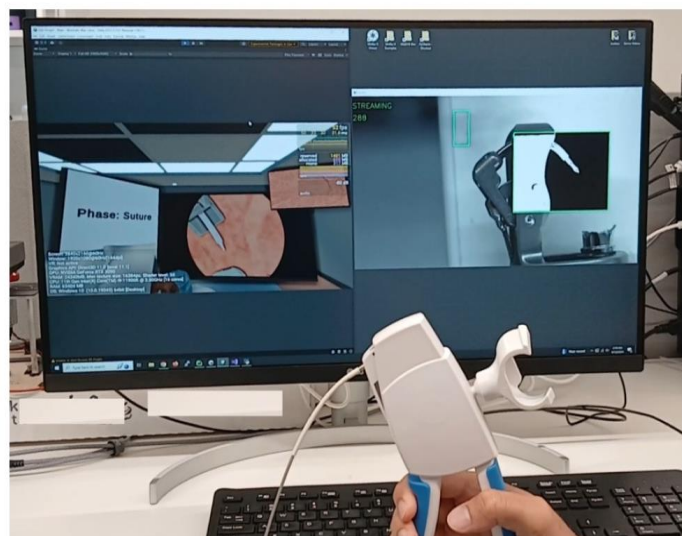


Fig. 5. a) Interaction between Particles' (



ViBE — real-time soft-body stomach in a haptic VR endoscopic-sleeve-gastroplasty simulator



Purpose-built for ESG

APC marking, endoscopic suturing & tissue-pulling with soft-body (XPBD) physics and bleeding.



Objective, repeatable

Motion economy, error rate & completion time — the metrics AI-scored skills assessment plugs into.



Real-time & tactile

55 FPS · <75 ms end-to-end latency · 1000 Hz haptic feedback loop.