



XXIX IFSO World Congress

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TORONTO 2026

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



ifso2026.org

FROM CHOICE TO DESIGN

Moving Beyond **Either/Or** in Obesity Treatment

Carlos A Schiavon, MD, FACS



Disclosure

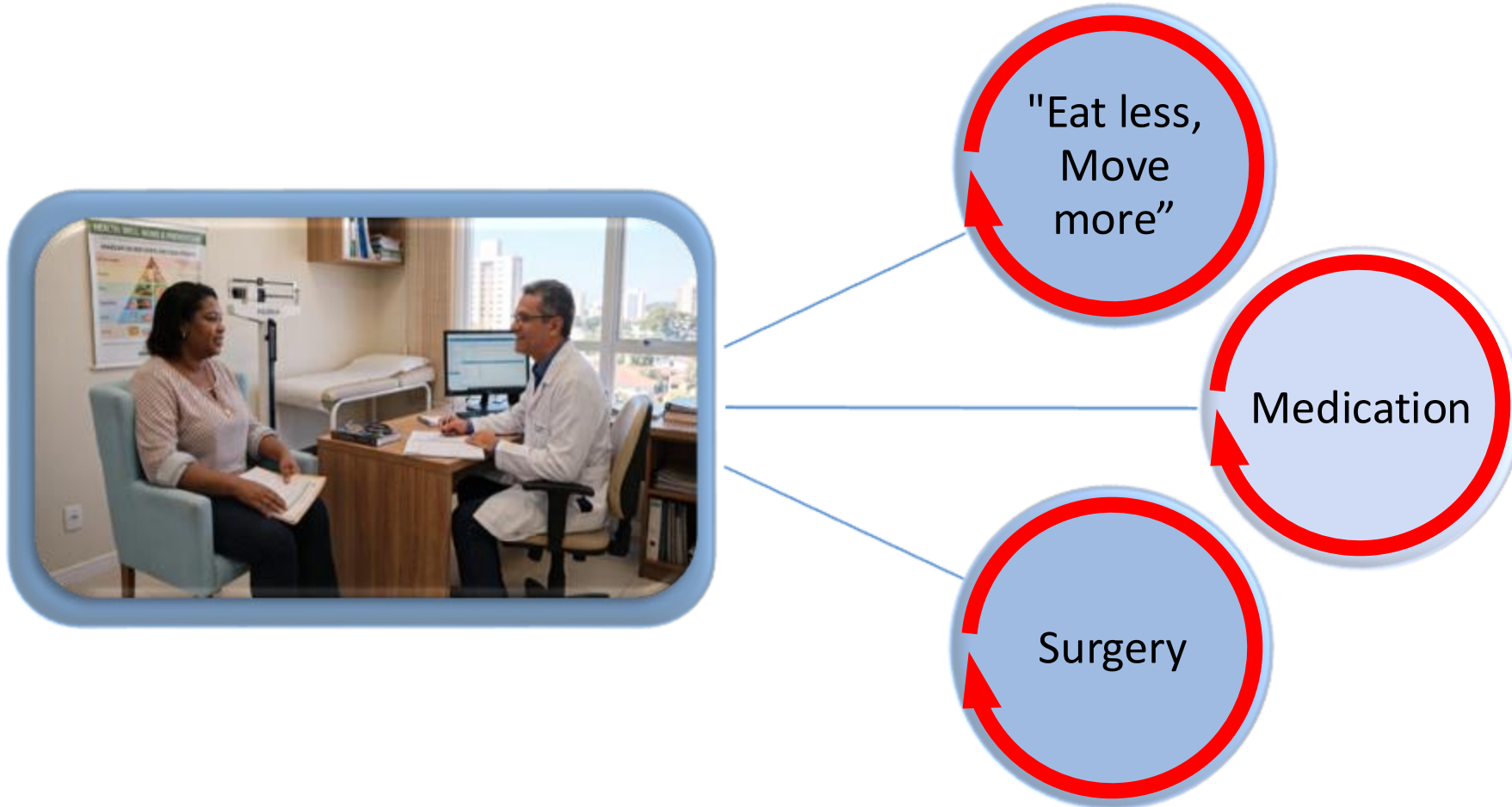


NOTHING TO DISCLOSE

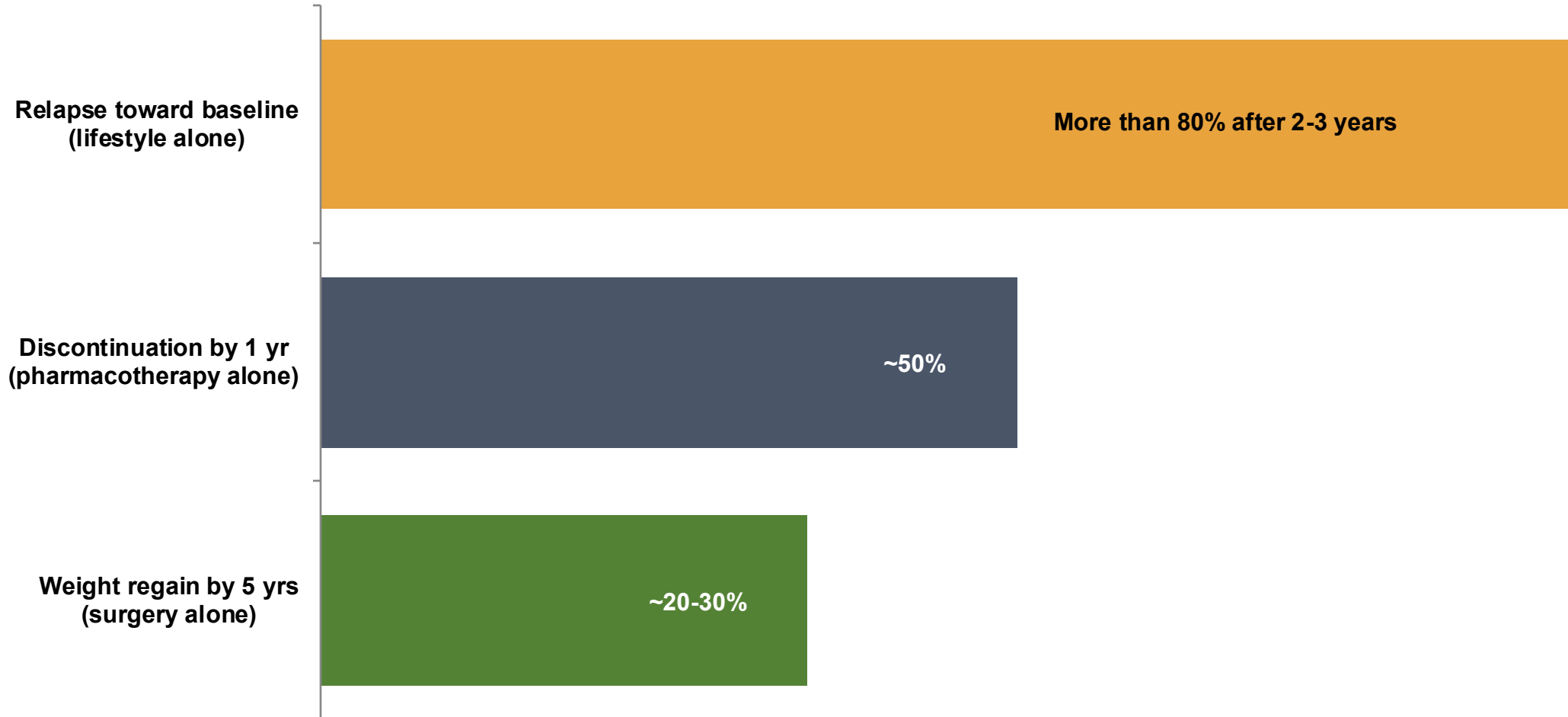


In the past (and even today), obesity treatment was often framed as a binary conflict. You were(are) **either** pursuing lifestyle modifications (diet and exercise) **or** you were(are) seeking medical interventions, like bariatric surgery or OMMs.

A Fork in the Road



The Cost of Either/Or Thinking



Single-modality outcomes, without FU, erode over time

The question isn't which lever is pulled alone, but it's how they work together over time.

thebmj Visual abstract



Weight regain following the cessation of medication for weight management

Summary



People return to their baseline weight within 1.7 years on average after stopping treatment with any weight management medication, and just 1.5 years after using semaglutide or tirzepatide

Study design



Systematic review and meta-analysis | Trials (randomised, non-randomised, single arm and cohort studies (prospective or retrospective)

Data sources



37 studies | 9341 participants ≥18 years old with overweight or obesity

Comparison

Intervention

Pharmacological interventions currently or previously licensed for weight loss

6322

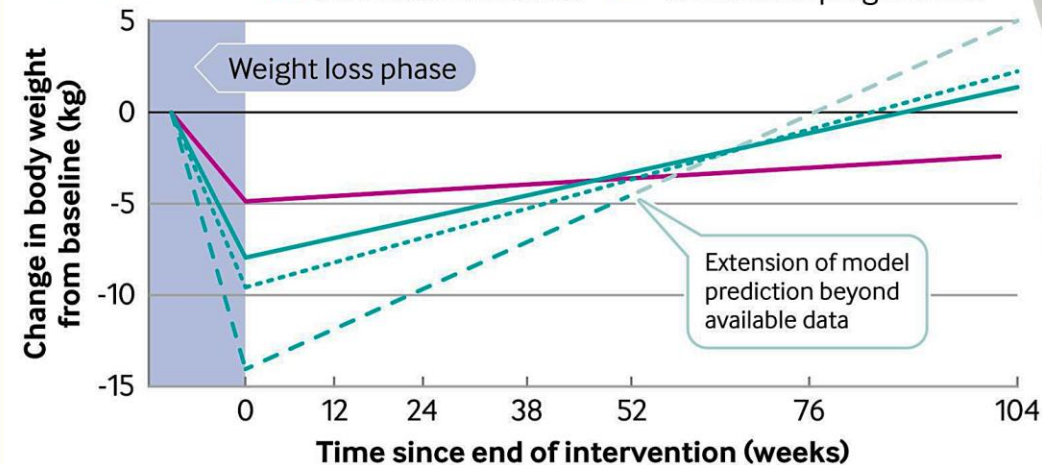
Control

Non-pharmacological weight loss interventions or placebos

3019

Outcomes

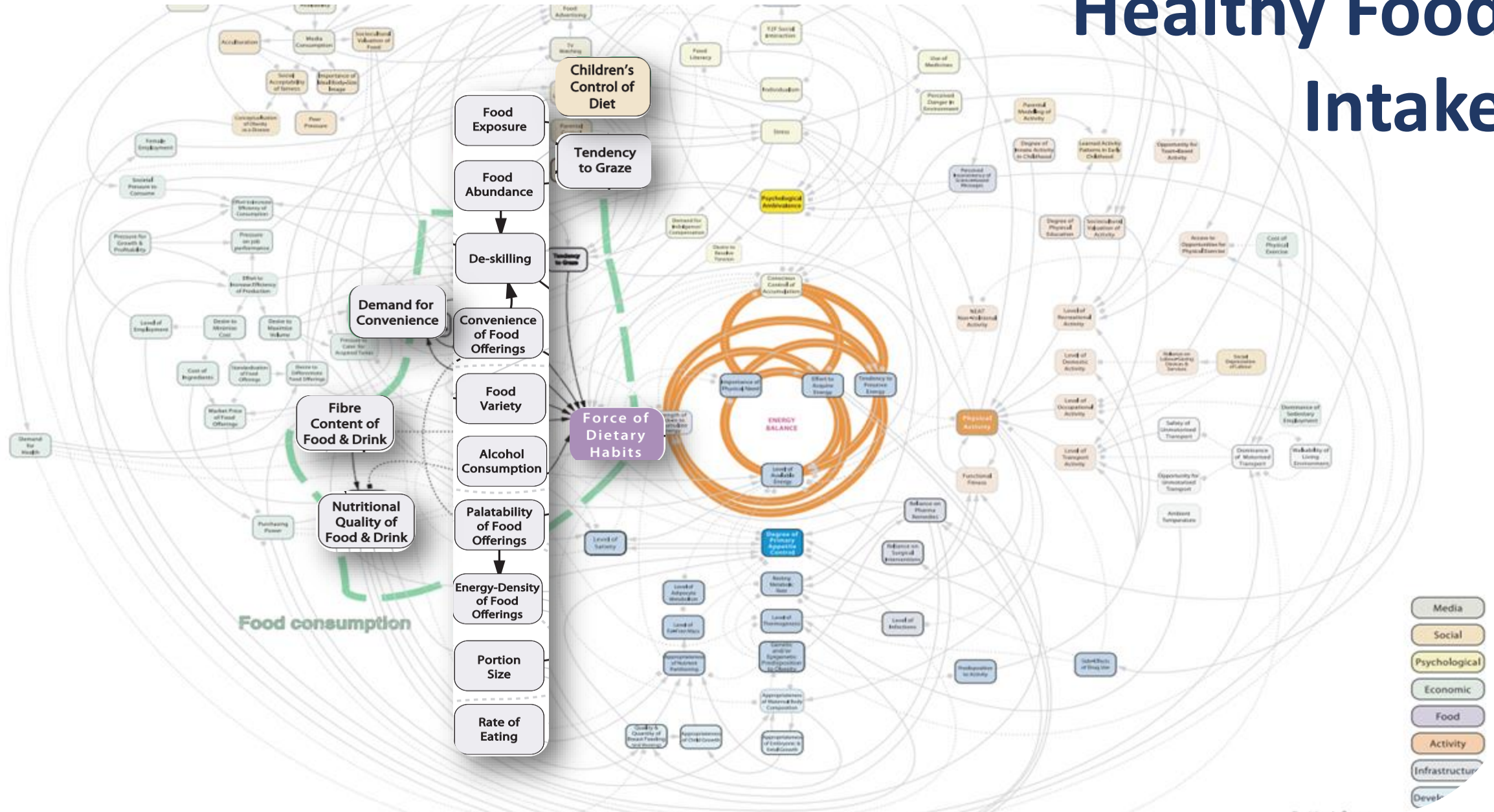
All medication
All incretin mimetics
Newer incretin mimetics
Behavioural programmes



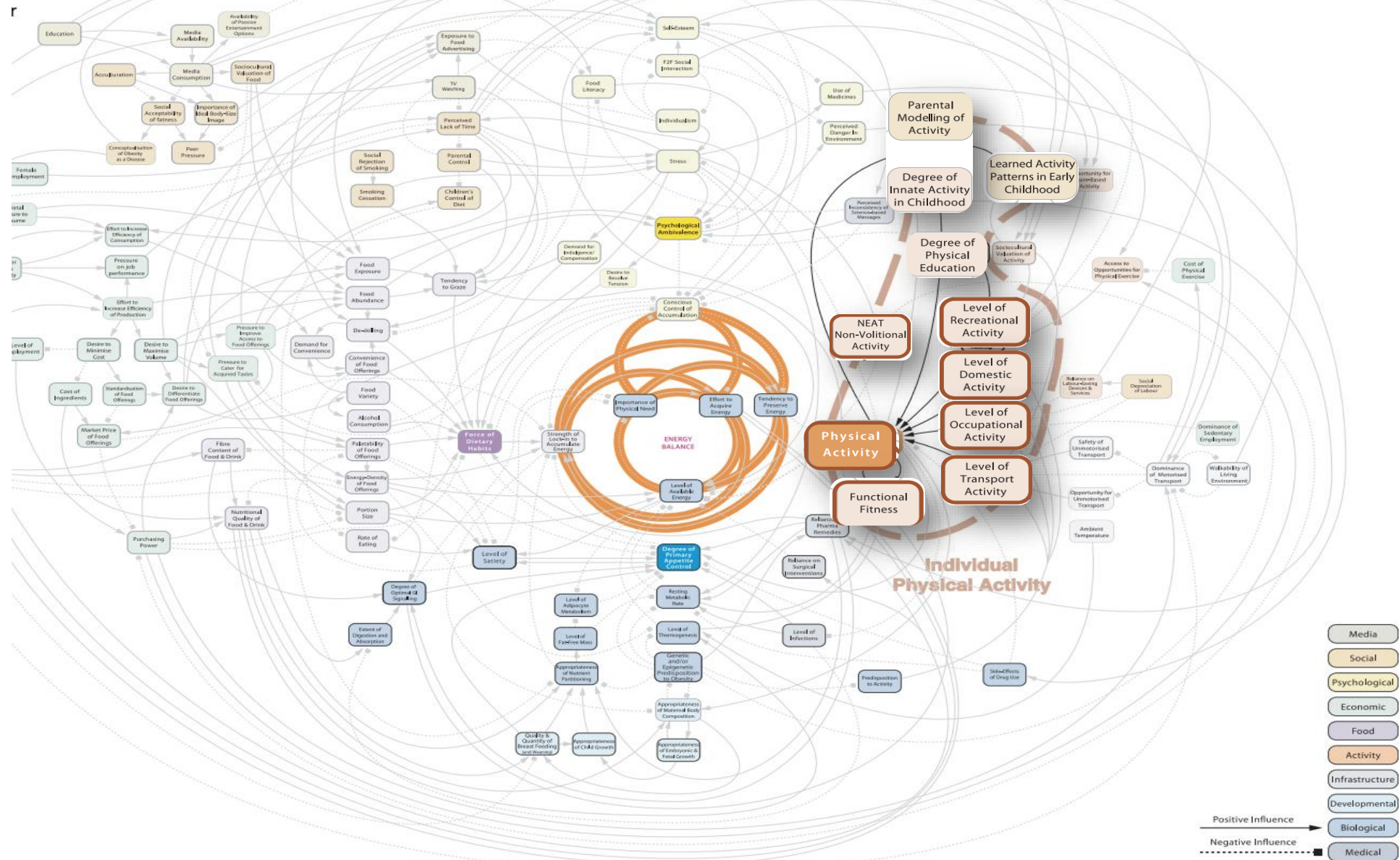
<https://bit.ly/bmj-weight>

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Healthy Food Intake



Physical Activity





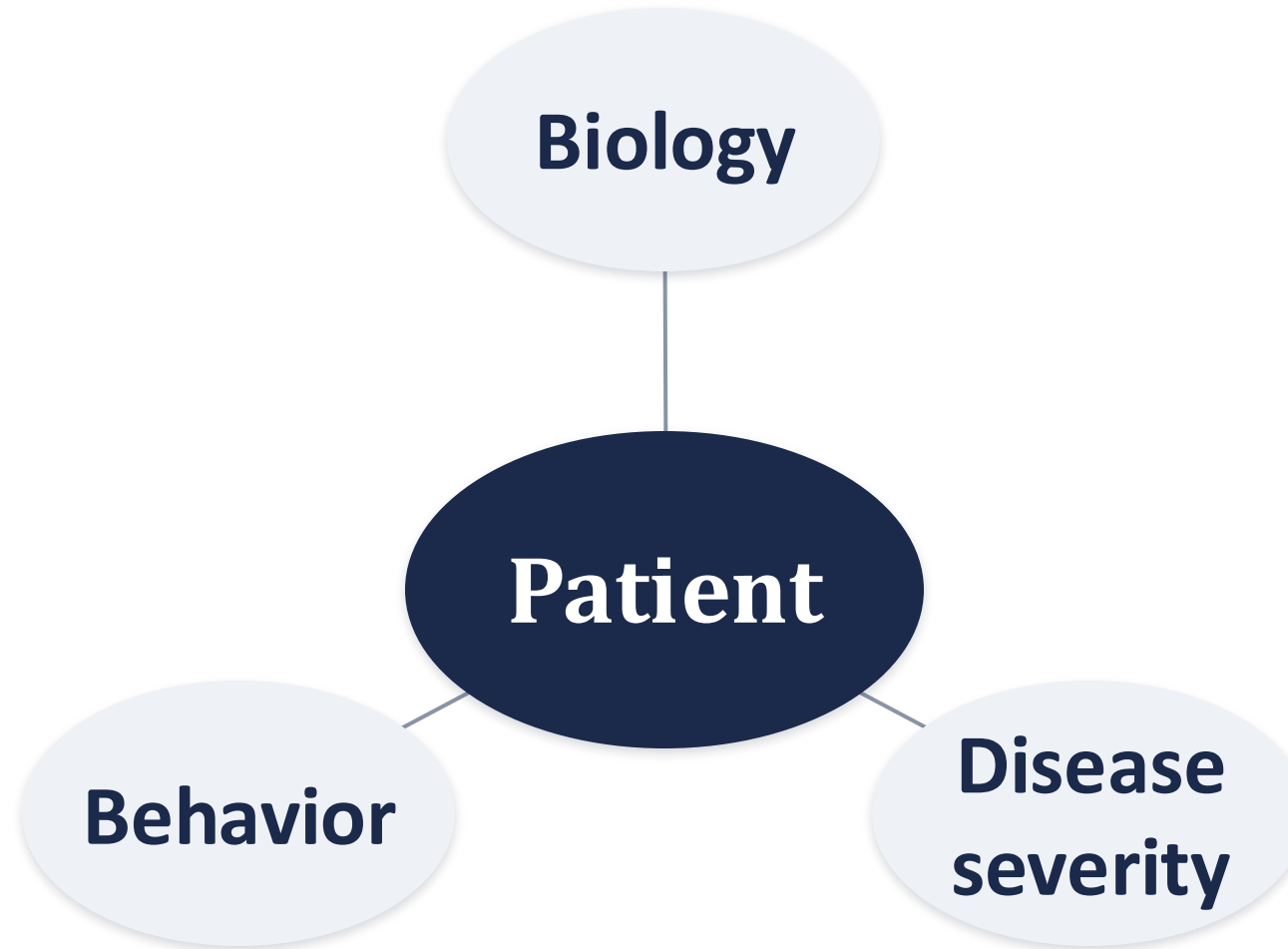
We Have to move

From ~~Choice~~ to Design

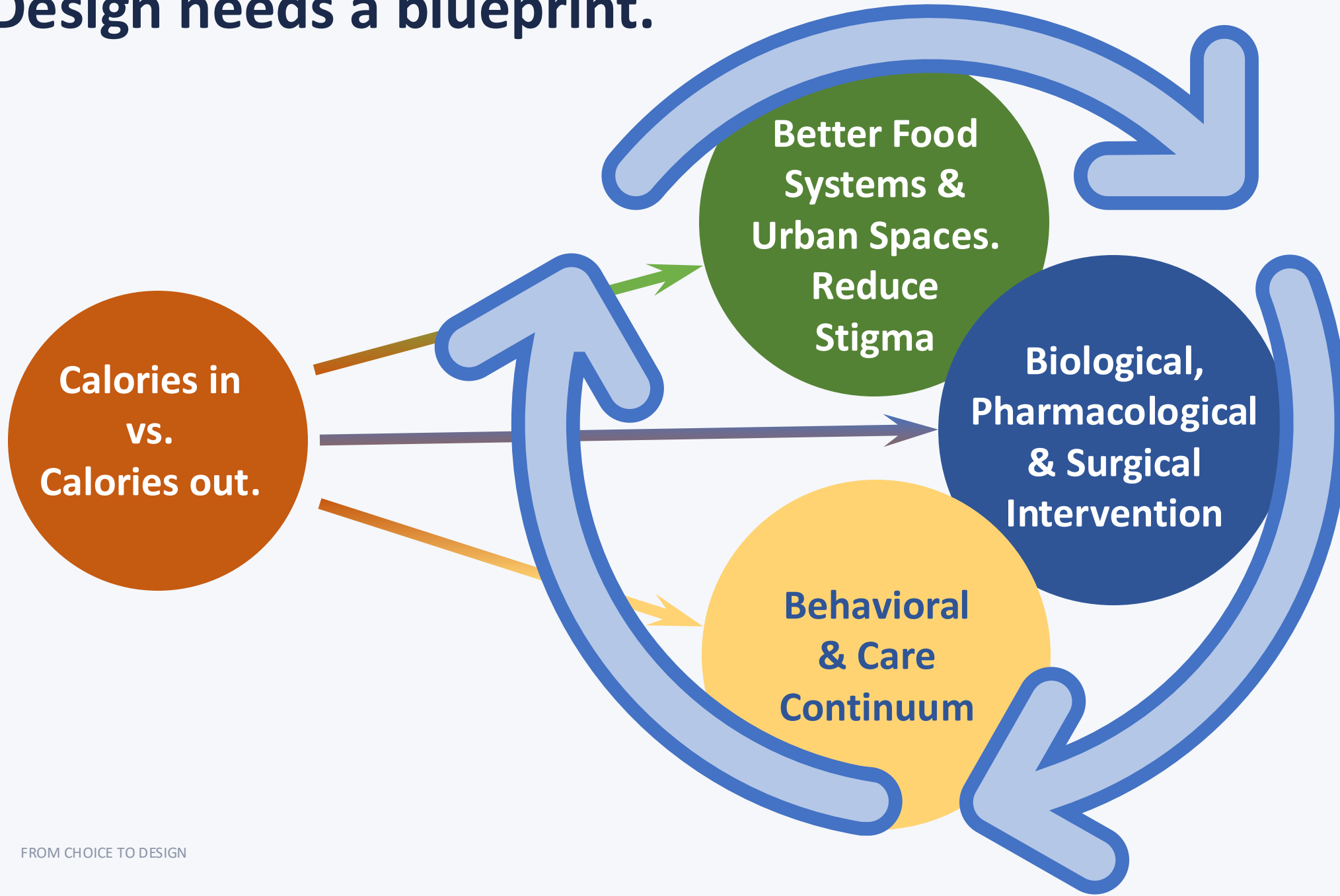
Patients Are Already (or will be soon) Rejecting the Binary

“By the time a patient sits in a surgical office, they may already be on a GLP-1/GIP, already tracking macros, already asking not ‘should I have surgery?’ but ‘how does surgery fit with what I’m already doing?’”

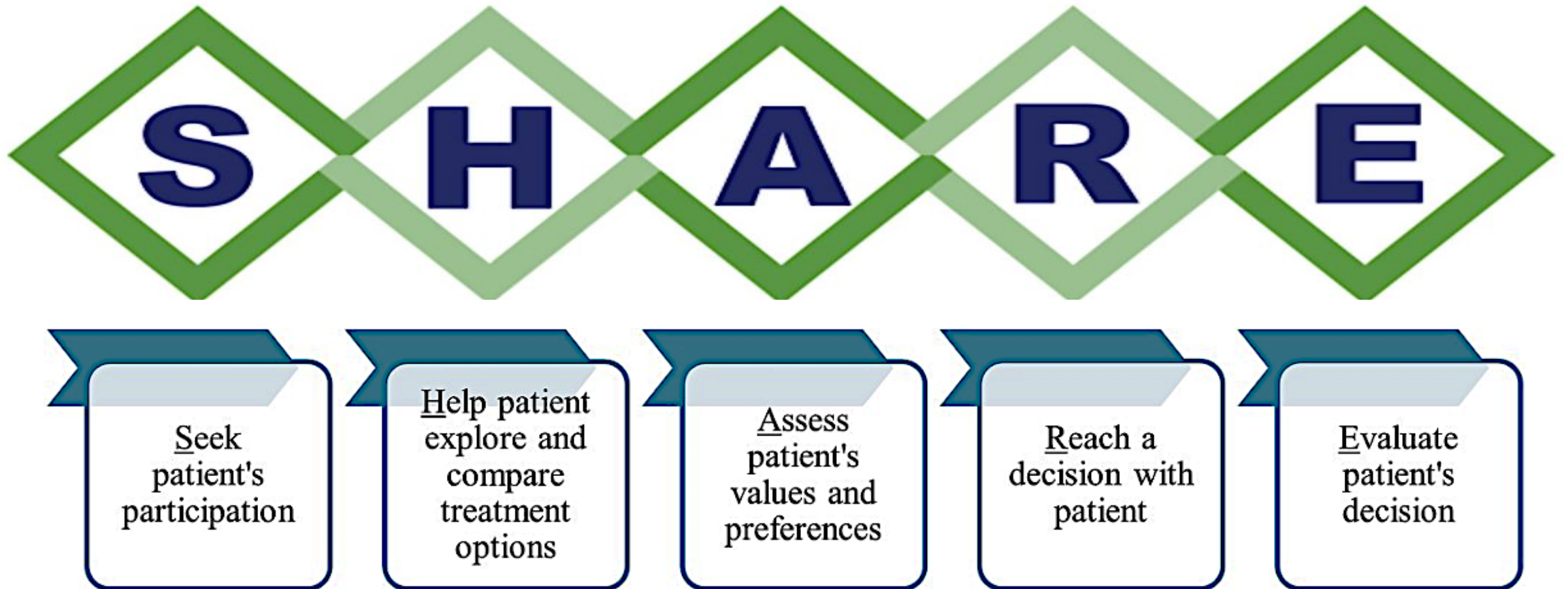
It Starts With the Patient



Design needs a blueprint.



Shared Decision Making



What “Design” Means Clinically – The 5As Framework

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 01 | ASK | For permission if you can discuss his/her weight |
| 02 | ASSESS | For obesity-related comorbidities and patient’s risk factors. |
| 03 | ADVISE | On health benefits of lifestyle change and weight reduction |
| 04 | AGREE | On quantifiable and achievable goals |
| 05 | ASSIST | In selecting treatment using a shared decision-making approach |



TABLE 3 | Weight-loss responses with tirzepatide, semaglutide, and retatrutide across phase 3 trials.

	Retatrutide (GIP/GLP-1/glucagon)		Tirzepatide (GIP/GLP-1)	Semaglutide (GLP-1)
Clinical trial	TRIUMPH-4 (68 weeks) ^a		SURMOUNT-5 (72 weeks) ^b	
	9 mg	12 mg		
Mean weight loss	26.4%	28.7%	20.2%	13.7%
≥ 10% weight loss	/	/	81.6%	60.5%
≥ 15% weight loss	/	/	64.6%	40.1%
≥ 20% weight loss	/	/	48.4%	27.3%
≥ 25% weight loss	47.7%	58.6%	31.6%	16.1%
≥ 30% weight loss	30.5%	39.4%	19.7%	6.9%
≥ 35% weight loss	18.2%	23.7%	/	/



1. PRINCIPLES



Recognise obesity as an adiposity-based chronic disease (ABCD)



Assess severity and complications to guide treatment



Management must be individualised and sustained

2. CORE INTERVENTIONS



Lifestyle intervention: nutrition, physical activity,



Obesity Management Medications (OMMs):

- **Orlistat** – modest efficacy, lipid benefits
- **Naltrexone/Bupropion** – moderate efficacy, mood effects, ↑ BP risk
- **Liraglutide** – weight loss, T2D benefit, some QoL improvement
- **Phentermine/Topiramate** – higher weight loss, ↓ BP
- **Semaglutide** – substantial weight loss (>10%), ↓ MACE, ↓ all-cause mortality, T2D remission, ↓ pain in knee OA



Metabolic Bariatric Surgery: for severe disease or insufficient medical therapy

4. LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE



Weight regain is common if medication is stopped → continuous therapy is supported by evidence



Combine lifestyle with pharmacotherapy, and surgery as appropriate



Always monitor safety, mental health, and QoL



Type 2 Diabetes
Tirzepatide or Semaglutide most effective



Cardiovascular disease
Semaglutide (MACE reduction)



Heart failure
Semaglutide or Tirzepatide



Prediabetes
Semaglutide, Tirzepatide, Liraglutide, Orlistat



Liver disease (MASH/MASLD)
Tirzepatide - best evidence



Obstructive sleep apnoea
Tirzepatide



Knee osteoarthritis
Semaglutide

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KEY TAKEAWAY

The algorithm highlights that early, sustained intervention with appropriate medication choice guided by complications supports patients with obesity. Obesity management must be long-term, multi-component, and personalised.

The algorithm is based on the EASO Framework:
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-03095-3>

www.easo.org



1. PRINCIPLES



Recognise obesity as an adiposity-based chronic disease (ABCD)



Assess severity and complications to guide treatment



Management must be individualised and sustained

2. CORE INTERVENTIONS



Lifestyle intervention: nutrition, physical activity, behaviour therapy (foundation of care)



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- **Semaglutide** – substantial weight loss (>10%), ↓ MACE, ↓ all-cause mortality, T2D remission, ↓ pain in knee OA
- **Tirzepatide** – highest weight loss (≥15%), T2D remission, OSAS and MASH remission, ↓ HF hospitalisation



Metabolic Bariatric Surgery: for severe disease or insufficient medical therapy

3. TAILORING BY COMORBIDITIES



4. LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE



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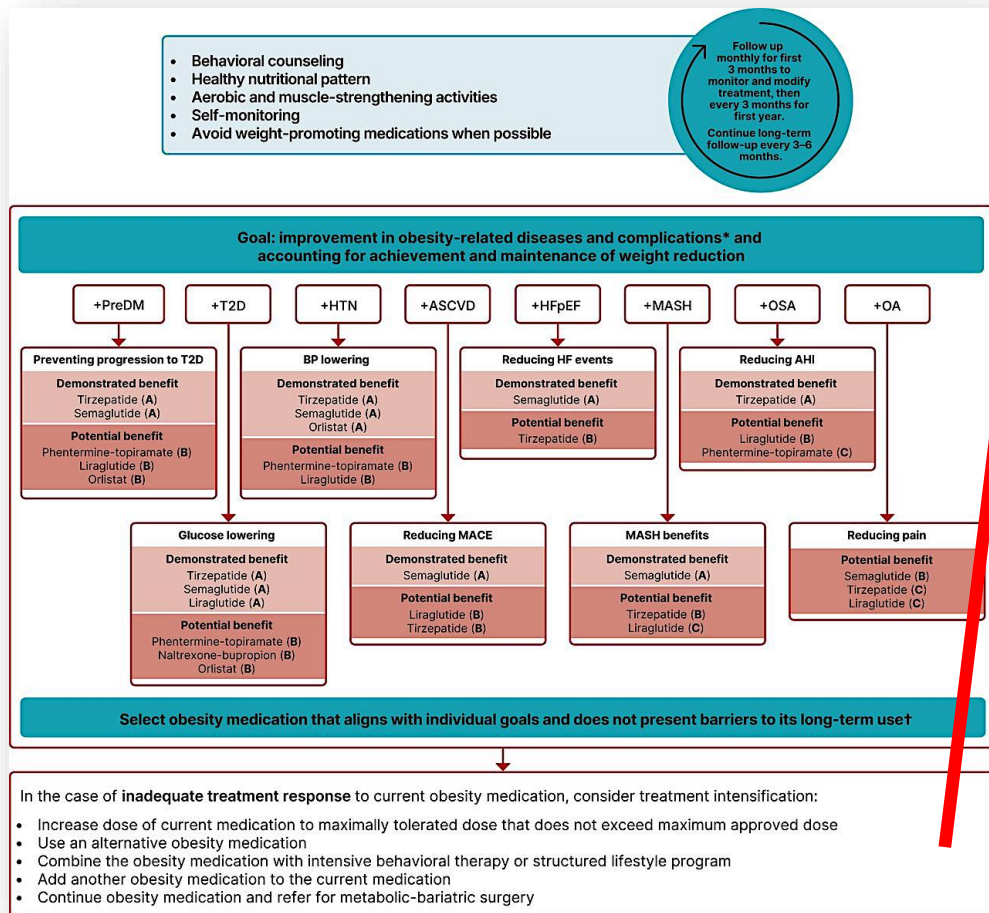
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From Obesity Association (ADA)



In individuals with an inadequate response to current obesity medication intensify treatment to improve outcomes:

✓ Dose escalation to maximum dose is recommended (A);

If maximum tolerable dose is already used, then consider:

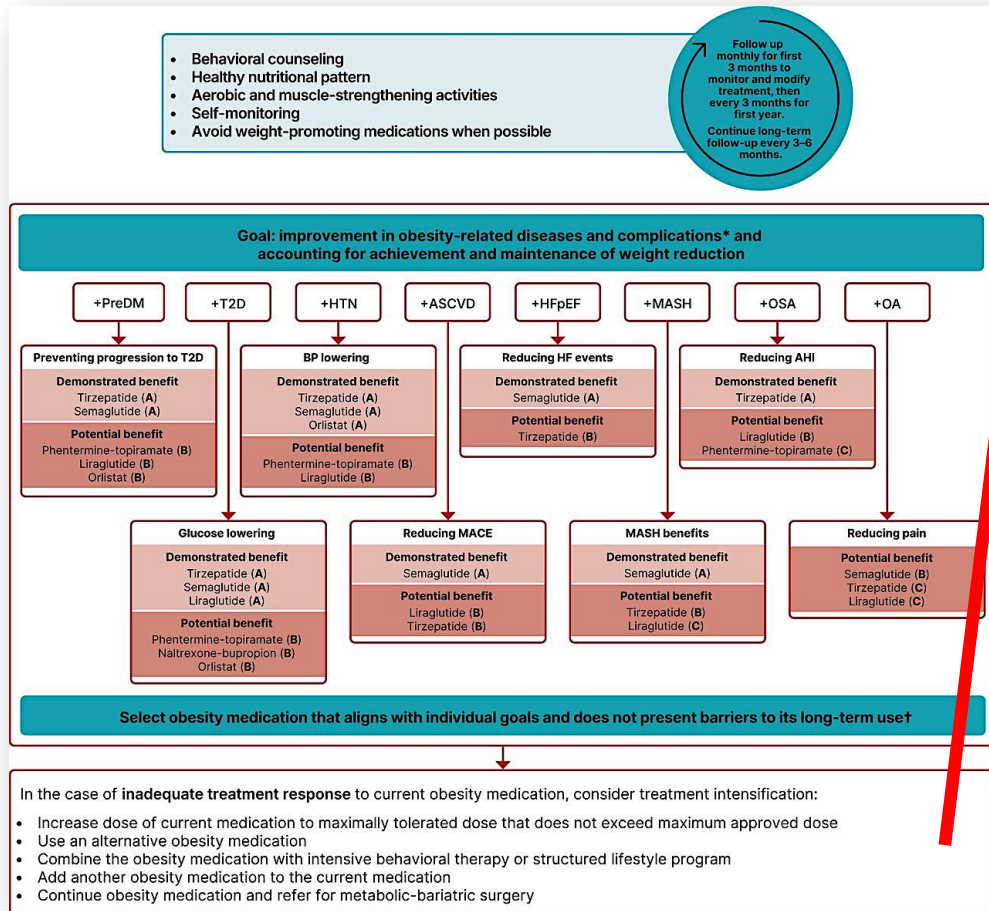
✓ Switching to an alternative obesity medication (C);

✓ Adding intensive lifestyle therapy (B);

✓ Combining obesity medications (C), or;

✓ Referring to metabolic and bariatric surgery (A).

From Obesity Association (ADA) Adapted



In individuals with an inadequate response to current obesity treatment, intensify treatment to improve outcomes

✓ Refer to metabolic and bariatric surgery.

If patient has already had surgery, then consider:

✓ Introduce a OMM(B);

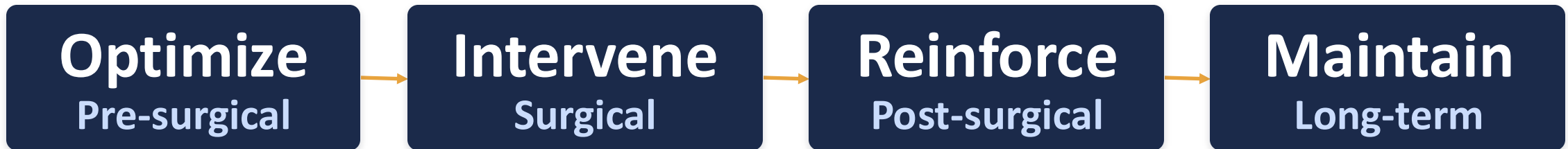
✓ Add intensive lifestyle therapy (B);

✓ Combine obesity medications (C),

✓ Switch to an alternative Bariatric and Metabolic Surgery(D).



The Obesity Treatment Design Model in Metabolic Surgery



A single patient may move through all four phases, re-enter a phase, or run two in parallel — the model is a pathway, not a checklist.

FROM CHOICE TO DESIGN

Obesity treatment is a system to design — not a fork in the road.

● **And we MUST participate in this DESIGN**

THANK YOU

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XXX IFSO WORLD CONGRESS

"Advancing Multimodal Obesity Care"

24-27 August 2027

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See you in

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