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



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EVOLUTION OF EMOTIONAL EATING AND CRAVINGS ACROSS THE MBS JOURNEY

Beyond labels: food noise, loss of control, and changing clinical targets

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Conflicts of interest

Any direct financial relationship, including honorarium income:	Santé Bausch, Canada Inc. (Contrave®) Novo Nordisk Canada Inc (Saxenda®, Wegovy®) Abbott (FreeStyle Libre®) Takeda Canada (Vyvanse®)
Member of advisory committees or speaker panels:	Santé Bausch, Canada Inc. Curax Pharmaceuticals LLC
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Any other investment or relationship:	N/A

I have not received any honorarium for this presentation.

All recommendations and interpretations presented are my own.

When pharmacological treatments are discussed, they will be presented in a balanced and evidence-based manner.



Emotional eating or emotional OVEReating

Emotional eating: a change in desire to eat or food intake associated with an emotional state.

NEGATIVE EMOTION

Eat more

Stress, sadness, anger—or the urge to eat in those states.

Eat less

Anxiety, grief, disgust—or another individual pattern.

POSITIVE EMOTION

Eat more

Celebration, reward, excitement, or social connection.

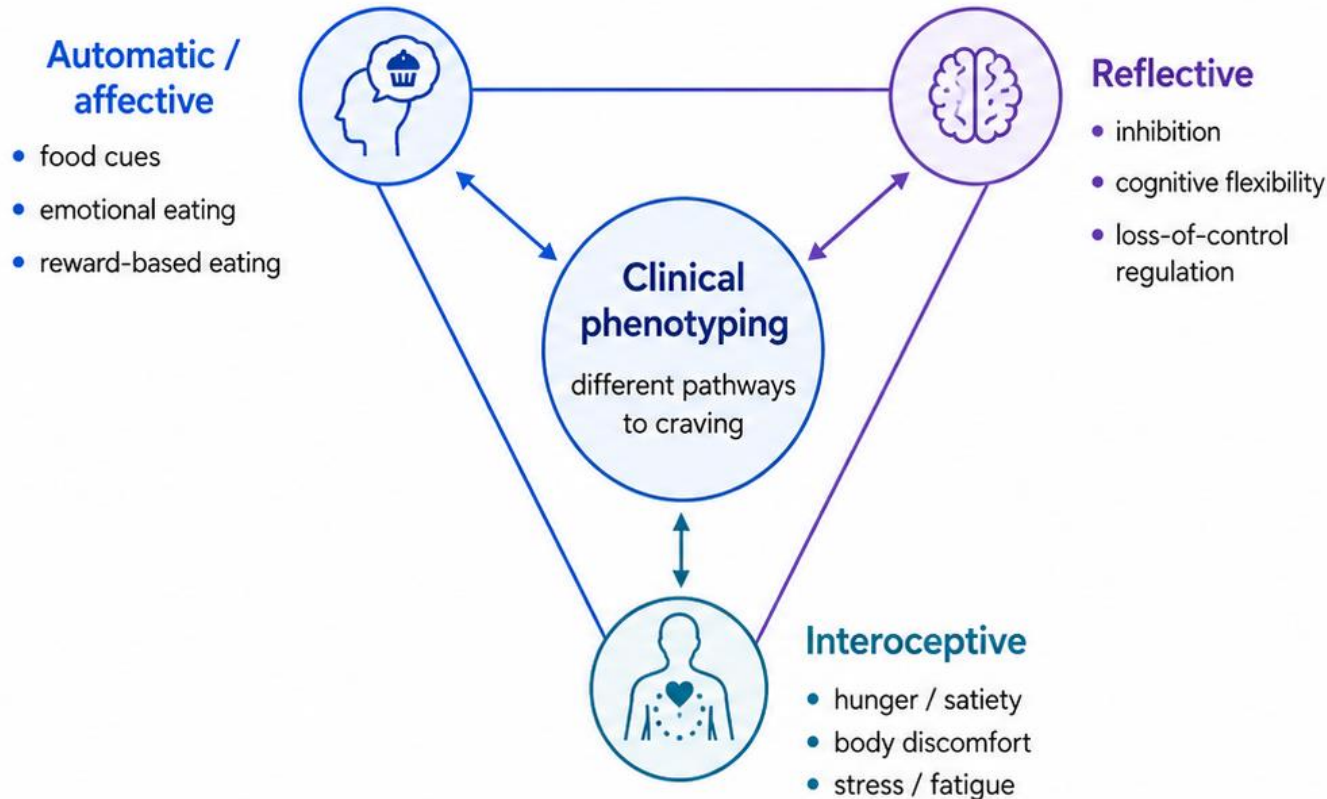
Eat less

A possible response that broad measures capture less.

Is this really pathological ?



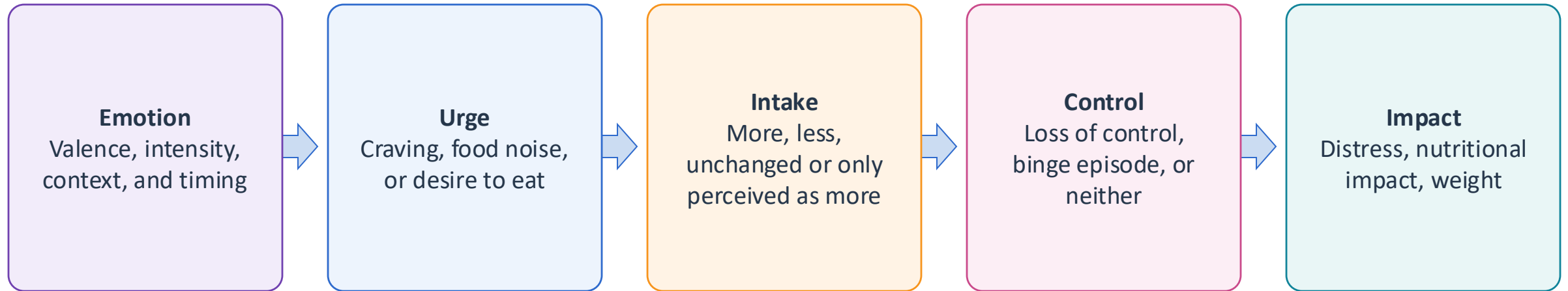
One complaint, three pathways



The same complaint may reflect different mechanisms—and different clinical targets.



Measure the chain—not just the label



Emotional overeating ≠ craving ≠ loss of control—but they can cluster.



Preoperative markers are not verdicts

426

patients

197

sleeve gastrectomy

229

RYGB

24 mo

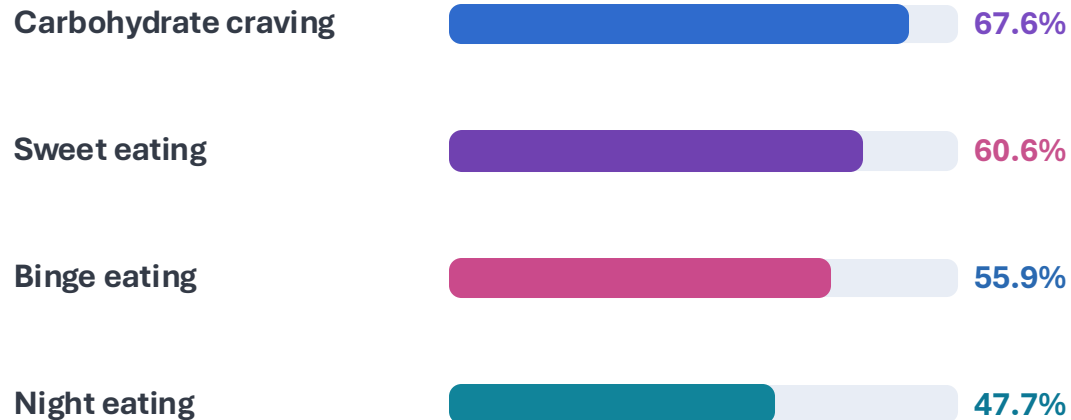
mean follow-up

88.7%

optimal response
%TWL $\geq$ 20

Preoperative eating habits were frequent

Proportion of patients with each habit



These were habits reported/assessed preoperatively, not necessarily formal eating-disorder diagnoses.

But they did not predict optimal clinical response

Outcome: % total weight loss $\geq$ 20%

Binge eating	No significant association	$p = 0.955$
Carbohydrate craving	No significant association	$p = 0.612$
Night eating	No significant association	$p = 0.730$
Sweet eating	No significant association	$p = 0.982$

Same null pattern in SG and RYGB subgroup analyses.



MBS creates an early low-noise window

Study population

Prospective cohort - Food Craving Inventory before surgery and at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

N = 187

included at baseline

84%

women

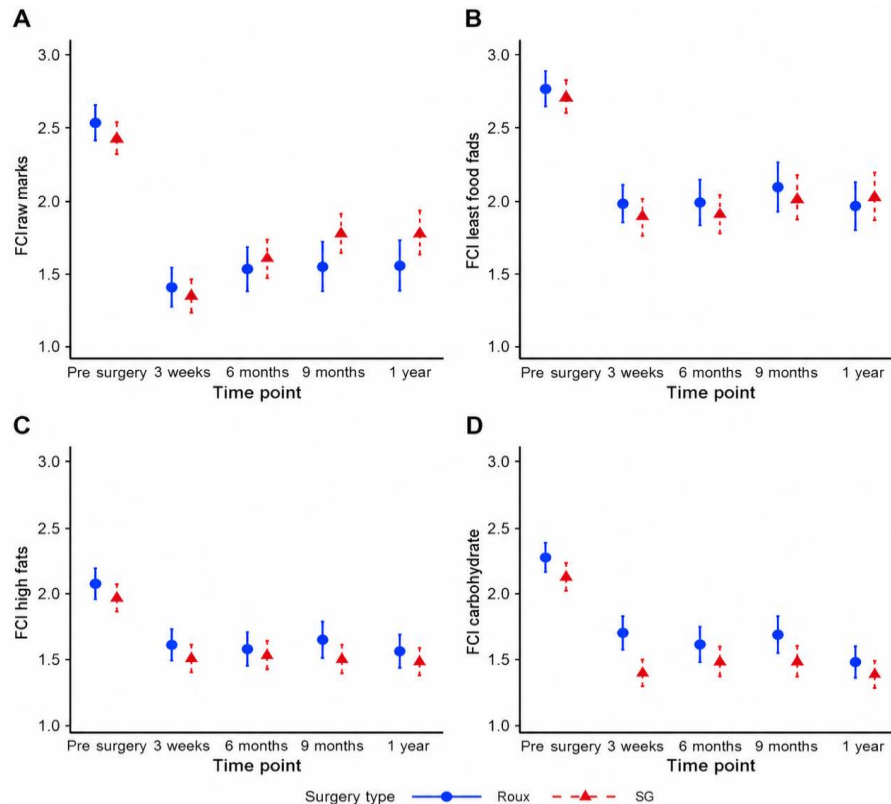
46 ± 12 y

mean age

SG 93
RYGB 94

Attrition

187 → 84 at 12 months



Key results

1

Cravings quiet early

All craving subscales were lower through 12 months.

2

Emotional eating also declines

Across studies, emotional eating generally decreased during the first postoperative year.

3

The nadir may not last

Emotional eating and LOC can partially return after 1–3 years; de novo LOC also occurs.

4

Measures—and people—differ

Constructs and trajectories vary; evidence for procedure-specific effects remains uncertain.

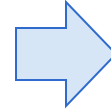


Postoperative trajectories matter more

Before surgery

Preoperative emotional eating or loss of control did not consistently predict postoperative weight or psychosocial outcomes.

Use baseline symptoms to plan support—not to forecast failure.



After surgery

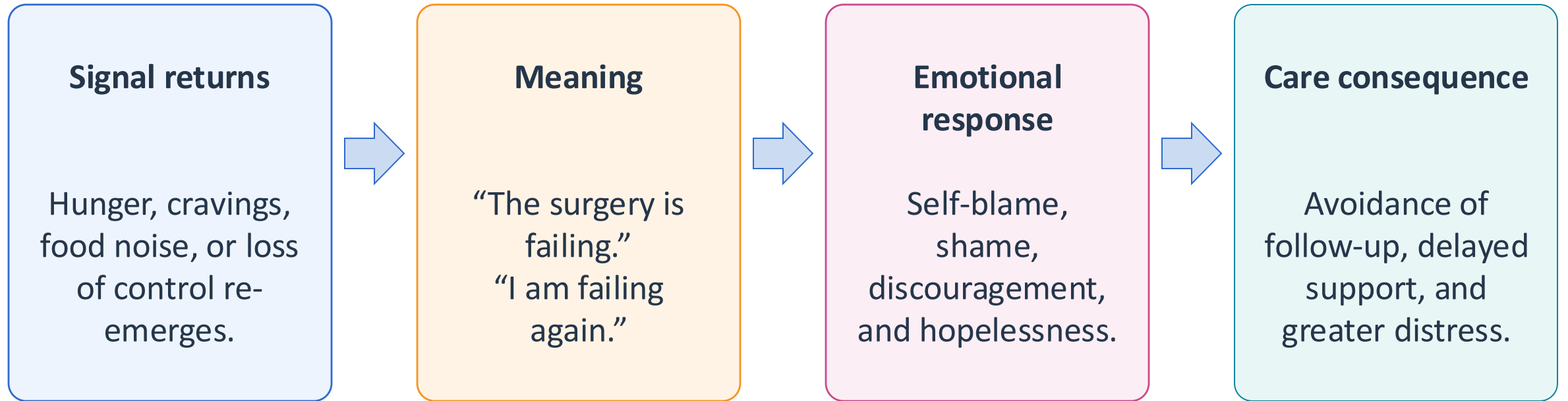
Postoperative emotional eating and loss of control were more consistently associated with concurrent weight, distress, eating psychopathology, and follow-up.

Associations but not causality.

What emerges, persists, or returns may matter more than what was present before surgery.



When signals return



When these signals return, what is the lived experience?



Follow the trajectory, not the label

1 What is the experience?

A thought, an urge, actual intake, or loss of control?

2 When does it occur?

With emotions, cues, hunger, reduced satiation, stress, or fatigue?

3 How has it changed?

Improved, persisted, returned, or appeared de novo?

4 What is its impact?

Distress, nutrition, functioning, follow-up, and weight trajectory?

Screen before surgery to prepare.
Reassess after surgery to intervene.



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