

Intra- And Post-operative Surgical Complications By BMI Category Among Patients Undergoing Roux-En-Y Gastric Bypass: A Retrospective Database Analysis

Barbara H. Johnson, Anushka Bakore, *Elena Naoumtchik*, Stephen Johnston, Gianluca Casali

Acknowledgement: Carolina Castagna



Disclosure Slide

All the authors of the study, including the presenting author, are employed by Johnson & Johnson.

☐	No, nothing to disclose
☒	Yes, please specify:

Company Name	Honoraria/ Expenses	Consulting/ Advisory Board	Funded Research	Royalties/ Patent	Stock Options	Ownership/ Equity Position	Employee	Other – please specify
Johnson & Johnson			X		X		X	



Introduction and Methods

Objective

To examine the trends in the proportion of patients undergoing **Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB)** by **BMI category** in the US and to **quantify the association between common intra- and post-operative surgical complications and related health economic outcomes.**

Background

In 2022, guidelines for metabolic bariatric surgery (MBS) were updated to include patients with Class I obesity who have obesity-related comorbidities (e.g., type 2 diabetes, hypertension) and those with Class II obesity regardless of the presence of obesity-related comorbidities.

Methods

- **Retrospective, observational study using the Premier Hospital Database** (clinical and billing records from over 1,500 US hospitals).
- **Population:** adults ≥ 18 years undergoing RYGB from 1/2016–12/2024 with an eligible BMI category — Class I (30 to <35), Class II (35 to <40), Class III (≥ 40).
- **Complications:**
 - Leak (Staple line/anastomotic leak)
 - Bleeding
- **Outcomes:**
 - Length of stay (LOS)
 - Total hospital costs through 30 days post-discharge (30-day costs)
 - All-cause 30-day readmissions
- **Analysis:** multivariable generalized linear models quantified the association of complications with outcomes, adjusting for patient, procedural, hospital, and provider characteristics.



Results

Proportion of RYGB procedures performed on patients with Class-I and Class-II increased and decreased for Class-III from 2016 to 2024

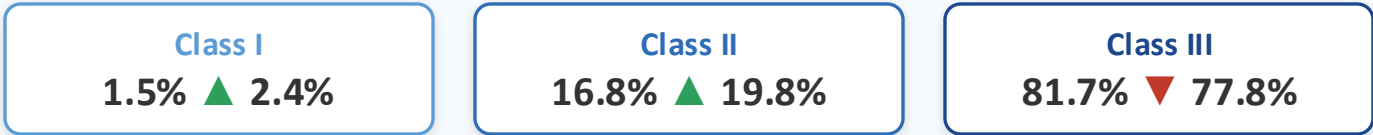


Fig 1. The 30-day incidence proportions of leak and bleeding by BMI category

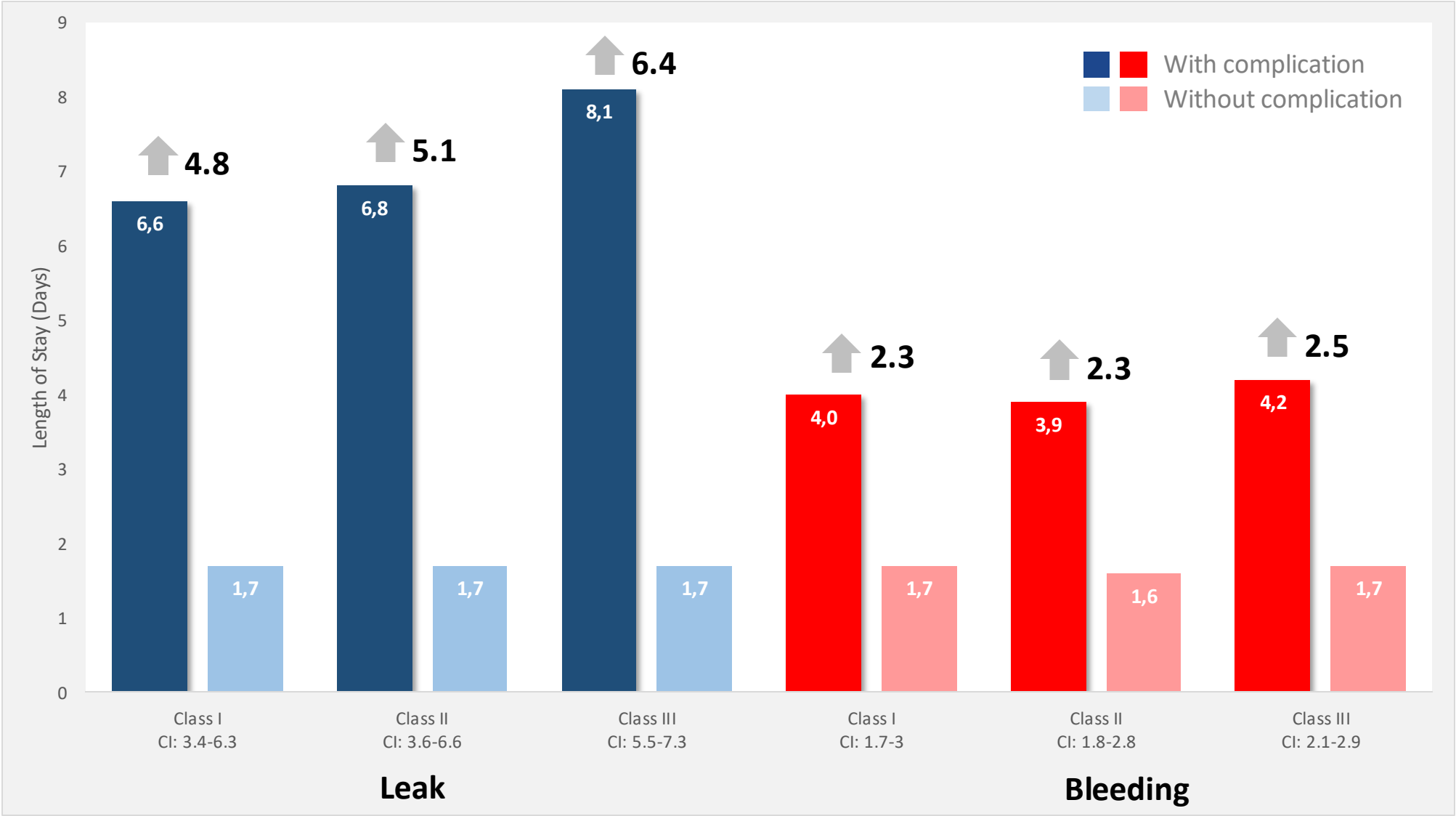
BMI Category	Leak Incidence	Bleeding Incidence
Class I	4.3%	5.7%
Class II	3.3%	4.2%
Class III	3.0%	3.7%

Study Cohort

- 103,854 patients
- Mean age 44.6 (SD=11.5) years
- 83.4% female



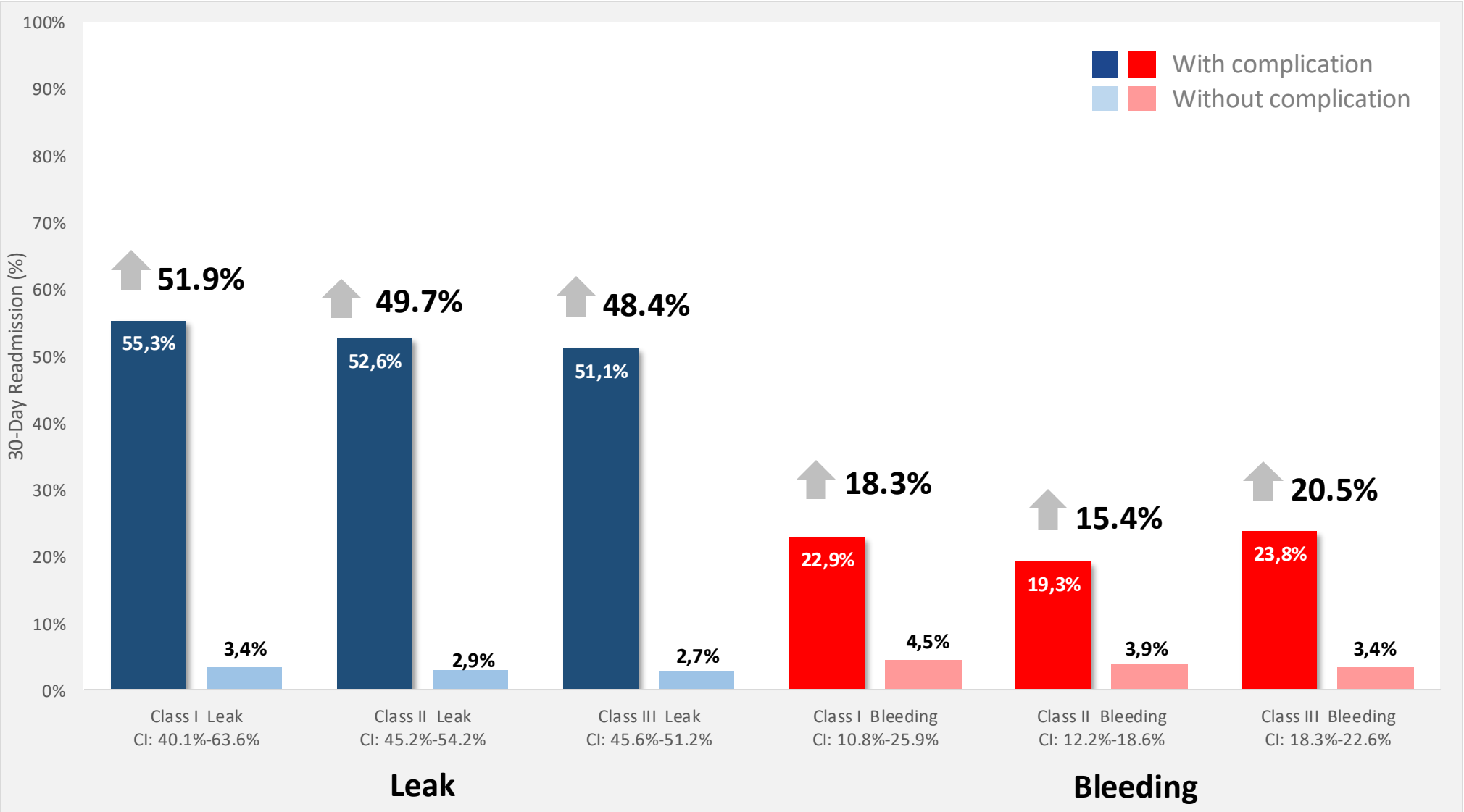
Results: Impact of Complications on Length of Stay (LOS)



All differences $p < .001$



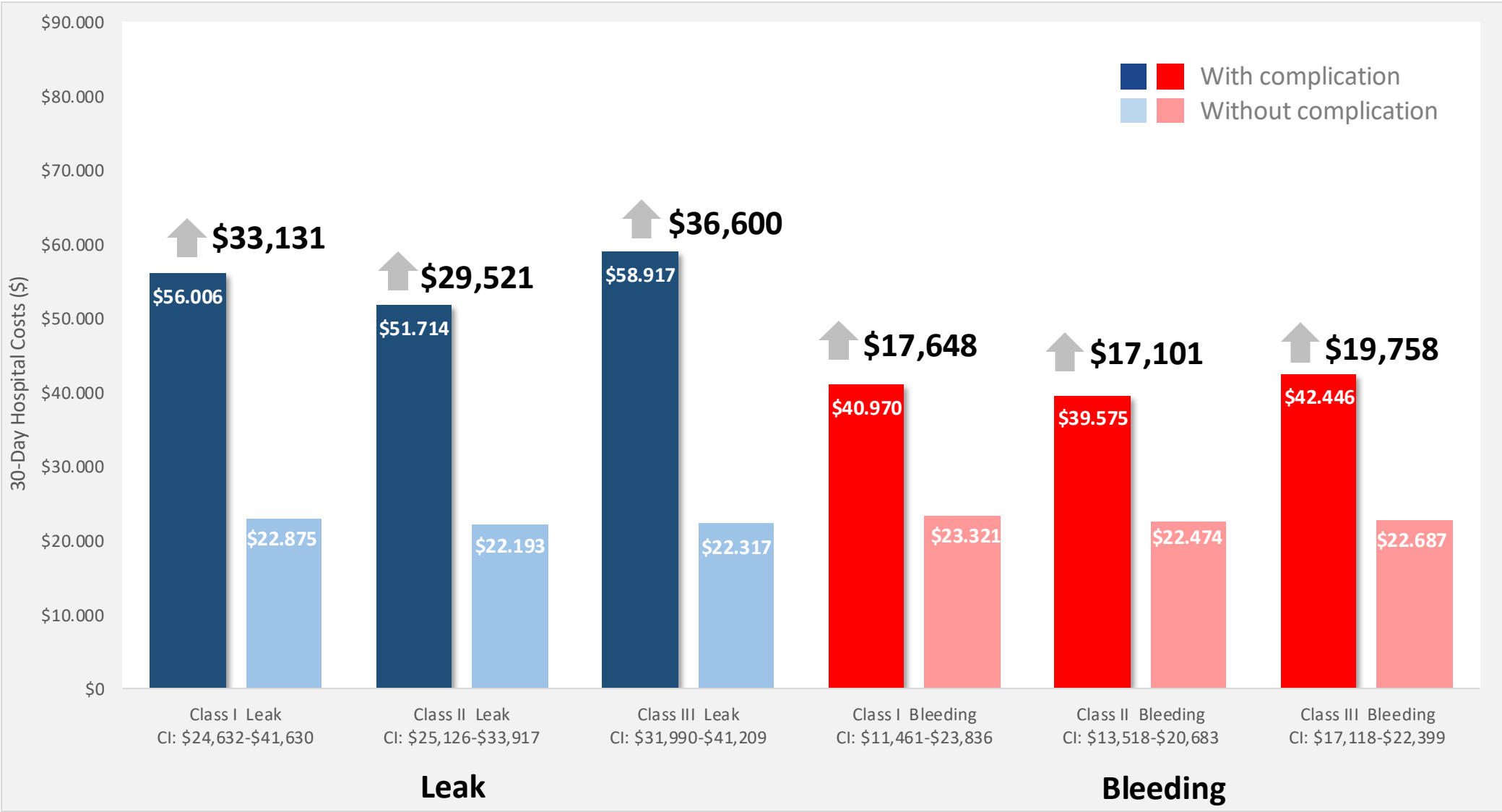
Results: Impact of Complications on 30-Day Readmission



All differences $p < .001$



Results: Impact of Complications on 30-Day Hospital Costs



All differences $p < .001$



Conclusions

- In this retrospective study of patients undergoing RYGB in the US, the incidence proportions of leak and bleeding complications were numerically higher among patients with Class I obesity.
- The impact of complications on health economic outcomes trended highest among patients with Class III obesity.
- Leaks and bleeding were associated with significant increases in length of hospital stay, 30-day readmissions, and 30-day hospital costs across all BMI categories.





XXIX IFSO World Congress

1-4 September 2026 | Toronto, Canada

TORONTO 2026

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



ifso2026.org

XXX IFSO WORLD CONGRESS

"Advancing Multimodal Obesity Care"

24-27 August 2027

ifso2027.org



IFSO
PARIS 2027

See you in

PARIS

