

Long-Term Outcomes of Metabolic Bariatric Surgery in Patients With Major Psychiatric Disorders

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Conflict of Interest

Nothing to disclose



Background and Rationale

- Obesity is highly prevalent among patients with severe mental illness.
- Patients with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder are often considered higher-risk candidates for MBS.
- Long-term bariatric, metabolic and psychiatric outcomes remain incompletely characterized.

Study question:

Do patients with MPD achieve durable benefit after MBS, and what residual risks remain?

MPD = major psychiatric disorder; MBS = metabolic bariatric surgery



Methods

Nationwide retrospective cohort

- Clalit Health Services database, 2000-2024
- Adults who underwent metabolic bariatric surgery
- MPD defined as schizophrenia and/or bipolar disorder
- Primary comparisons: weight loss, metabolic outcomes, psychiatric outcomes, healthcare utilization and mortality

360

Patients with MPD

17,752

Controls without MPD

18,112

Total cohort

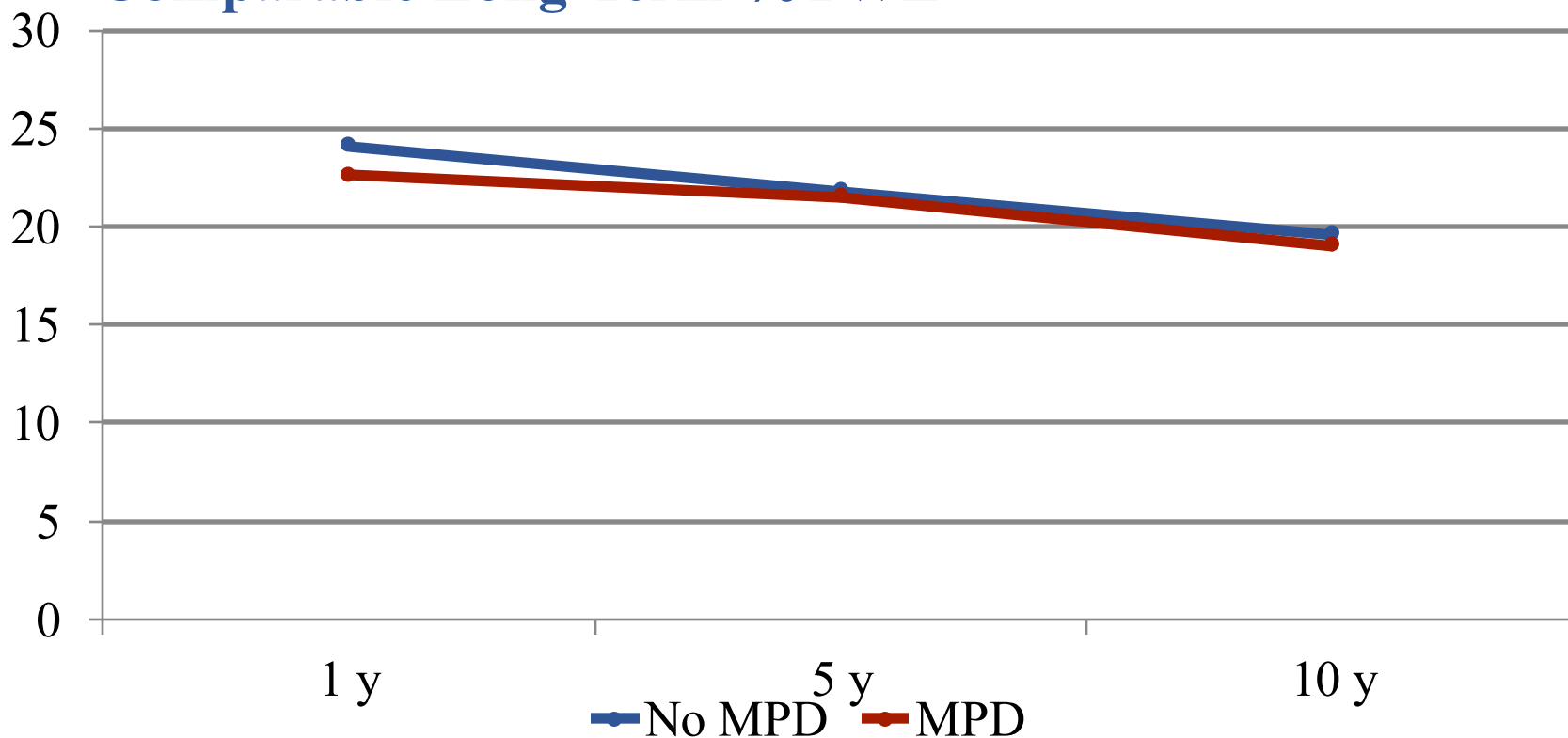


Patients' Characteristics

Variable	No MPD	MPD	P value
Age, years	42.8	42.5	NS
Female	71.7%	71.4%	NS
BMI, kg/m ²	40.6	42.0	<0.001
Depression	25.8%	74.7%	<0.001
Psychotropic treatment before MBS	64.5%	84.7%	<0.001
Suicide-related events / ideation	0.2%	1.9%	<0.001

Weight-Loss Outcomes

Comparable Long-Term %TWL



P values: 1 y=0.743, 5 y=0.905, 10 y=0.775

%TWL = percent total weight loss

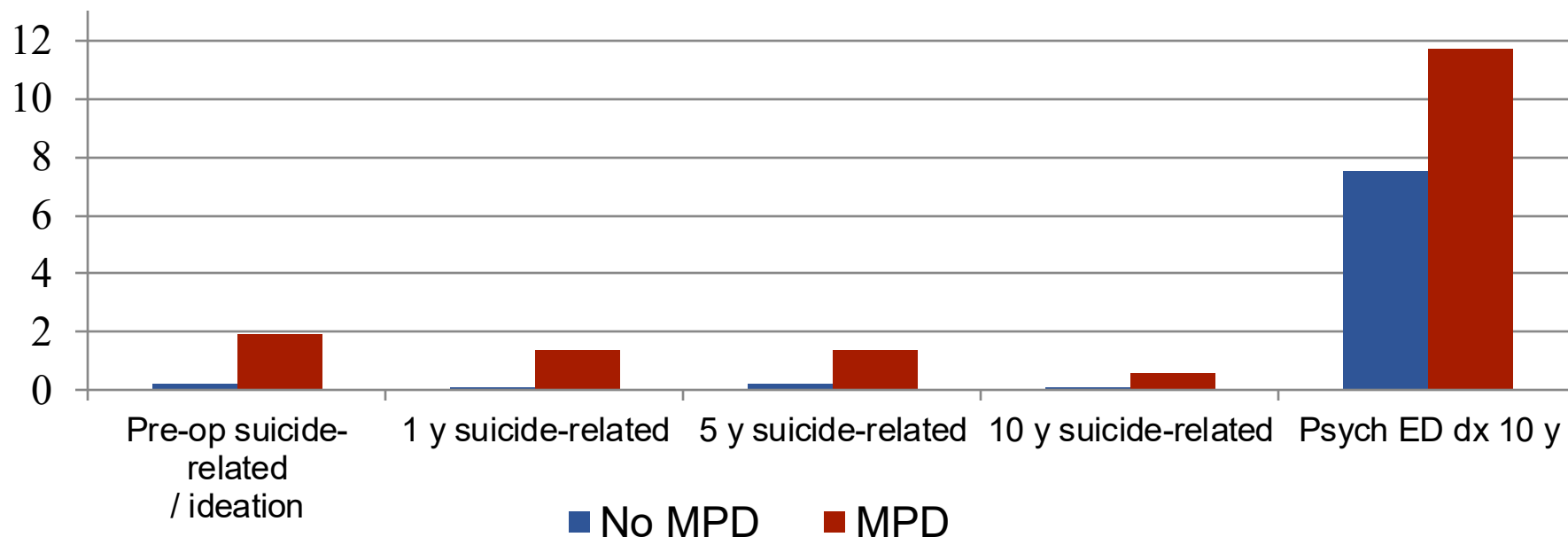


Metabolic Outcomes

Outcome	1 year	5 years	10 years
Diabetes remission	NS	NS	NS
Cardiovascular remission	NS	NS	NS
GERD remission	NS	NS	NS
Hyperlipidemia remission	13.6% vs 10.2% P=0.036	18.1% vs 12.4% P=0.001	22.2% vs 16.6% P=0.004



Psychiatric Outcomes

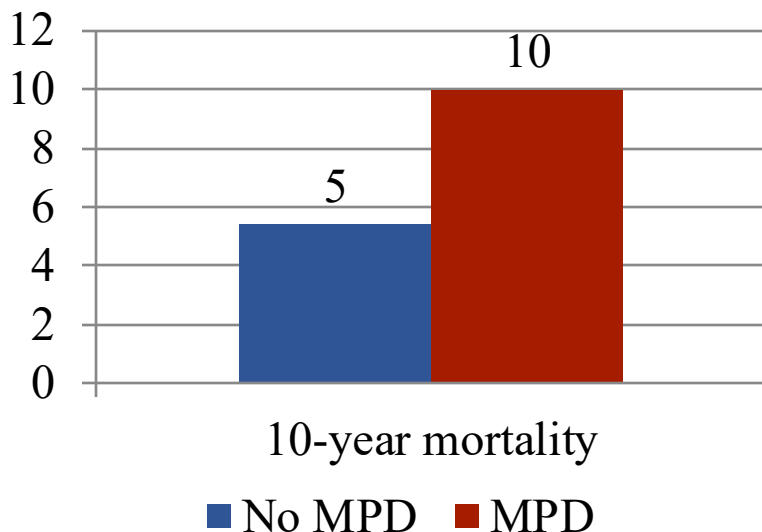


- **Psychiatric vulnerability was present before surgery and persisted during follow-up.**



Healthcare Utilization and Mortality

MPD patients had higher long-term clinical burden.



Crude 10-year mortality
10.0% vs 5.4%
P<0.001

Other signals

- Abdominal pain: 28.6% vs 23.1%
- Malaise/fatigue: 4.7% vs 2.6%
- Sepsis at 5 y: 1.1% vs 0.3%

Mortality comparison is unadjusted; present as association, not causation



Conclusions

Comparable %TWL

Bariatric efficacy

Durable through 10 years

Preserved benefit

Metabolic effect

Most outcomes similar

Higher burden

Residual risk

Psychiatric + mortality

Take-home message

Patients with MPD achieve meaningful long-term weight loss after MBS, but remain a high-risk population requiring continued psychiatric and medical follow-up.

MPD = schizophrenia and/or bipolar disorder.



Thank you

Questions ?

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