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Identify Patients at Risk for Recurrent Weight Gain After Sleeve Gastrectomy

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



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Disclosure Slide

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

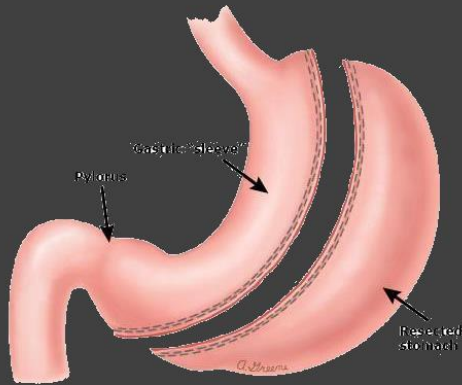
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Example: company XYZ	x		x		x			



Current Mainstream Bariatric Surgeries

Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy (LSG)

Most Frequently about **53 to 60 %**



~25%

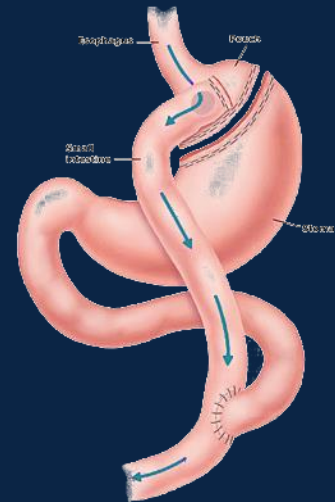
Weight loss at 12 months

1–9%

Leak / stenosis rate

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RYGB)

Second most about **17 to 30%**



~30%

Weight loss at 12 months

2.5–5%

Marginal ulceration rate



Study Focus: Weight Regain After Bariatric Surgery

PREVALENCE

30–70%

of patients experience weight regain (WR) after bariatric surgery

2–5 years

of patients regain >25% of total weight lost, typically within 2–5 years post-surgery

COMORBIDITY RECURRENCE

- **Diabetes Progression**

RR 1.36–1.64 across weight-regain measures
(e.g., ≥ 10 kg, ≥ 5 BMI points, $\geq 20\%$ of maximum weight lost)

- **Hyperlipidemia Progression**

Significantly associated with weight in kg and BMI-based regain measures

- **Hypertension Progression**

RR 1.16–1.28 across continuous and threshold weight-regain measures

- **Quality-of-Life & Satisfaction Decline**

Physical/mental health-related QoL and surgical satisfaction worsen as regain increases



Recurrent Weight Gain (RWG): Definition & Clinical Impact

No Standardized Definition

- **No consensus metric** — Reported weight regain varies widely across studies
- **Nadir Weight** ($\geq 10\%$ / 20% / 25%)
- **Total / Excess BW Loss** ($\geq 10\%$ / 20% / 25%)
- **BMI change / Absolute weight** (> 5 BMI / > 10 kg)

RWG Threshold and Comorbidity Progression (% of Total Body Weight Loss)

Total BW Loss $\geq 20\%$

Hypertension & dyslipidemia progression significant

In Our Study : **12-Month BW vs. Nadir**

Mean difference, **1.56 kg**
12-month vs. 2-year nadir weight

Mean difference, **1.5%**
Patients classified differently



Study Design & Patient Selection

Design: Single-center retrospective cohort study
LSG in **2017-2023** by two bariatric surgeons.

Inclusion Criteria

- Adults aged ≥ 18 years
- Preoperative BMI > 32.5 kg/m²
- Primary laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG)

Exclusion Criteria

- Unavailable 12-month weight data (n = 60)
- Postoperative staple-line leakage (n = 2)
- Follow-up duration < 24 months (n = 54)

2017/01-2023/08 Consecutive adults (age ≥ 18 years), with a BMI ≥ 32.5 kg/m² who underwent primary LSG (N = 408)

166 Excluded

Age < 18 years : 5
BMI < 32.5 kg/m² : 45
RWG Within 1 Year: 60
LSG leakage: 2
Follow up < 24 months: 54

Included in primary (2-year) analysis
N = 242

153 Patients
MW group (without RRWG)

89 patients
RRWG group

RRWG defined as a $\geq 20\%$ increase from the weight loss 1 year postoperatively, assessed at 2 years.

Fig 1: Study Algorithms



Patient Characteristics (N = 242)

39.5 y

Median age

49.6 : 50.4%

Female / Male

39.3

Median BMI

40.5%

Type 2 diabetes

57.4%

Dyslipidemia

83.9%

Hypertension

Mental Health Screening

Requiring routine psychiatric follow-up **25.2%** (n = 61)

Preoperative Condition & Weight-Loss Effect at 12 Months

Median %TBWL 33.8%

TBWL $\geq$ 25% achieved **90.5%**

Median weight / BMI **76.3 kg / 26.8**

Diabetes Remission **65.31%**

Dyslipidemia **48.20%**

Hypertension **54.68%**



Maintained-Weight vs. Recurrent-Weight-Gain Groups

89 / 242 patients (36.8%) developed RWG during a median follow-up of **37.0 months**

	MW (n = 153)	RWG (n = 89)	p
%TBWL at 6 months	29.23%	26.94%	0.022*
%TBWL at 12 months	35.11%	31.49%	<0.001*
%EBWL at 6 months	63.08%	61.18%	0.911
%EBWL at 12 months	75.94%	70.95%	0.113
Bupropion / Contrave use, year 1	35.3%	47.2%	0.077
Preoperative triglycerides	155.0 mg/dL	145.0 mg/dL	0.110
Need Psychologic regular	21.57%	31.46%	0.094



Three Independent Predictors of RWG

- 1. Univariate screen Logistic regression**; candidate variables retained at $p \leq 0.2$
- 2. Collinearity check Variance inflation factor (VIF) < 5** required for model entry
- 3. Multivariable modeling Logistic regression + Cox Regression**
 - proportional hazards (backward stepwise); Schoenfeld residuals confirmed the PH assumption

1

12-Month %TBWL

Adj HR 0.961 $p = 0.041$

+1% TBWL
→ RWG risk ↓ 3.9 %

Optimal cutoff : $\leq 32.8\%$

2

Pre-Operative Triglycerides

Adj HR 0.997 $p = 0.033$

Paradox: + 1 mg/dL
→ RWG risk ↓ 0.3 %

Optimal cutoff: ≤ 219 mg/dL

3

First-Year Emotional Medication Use

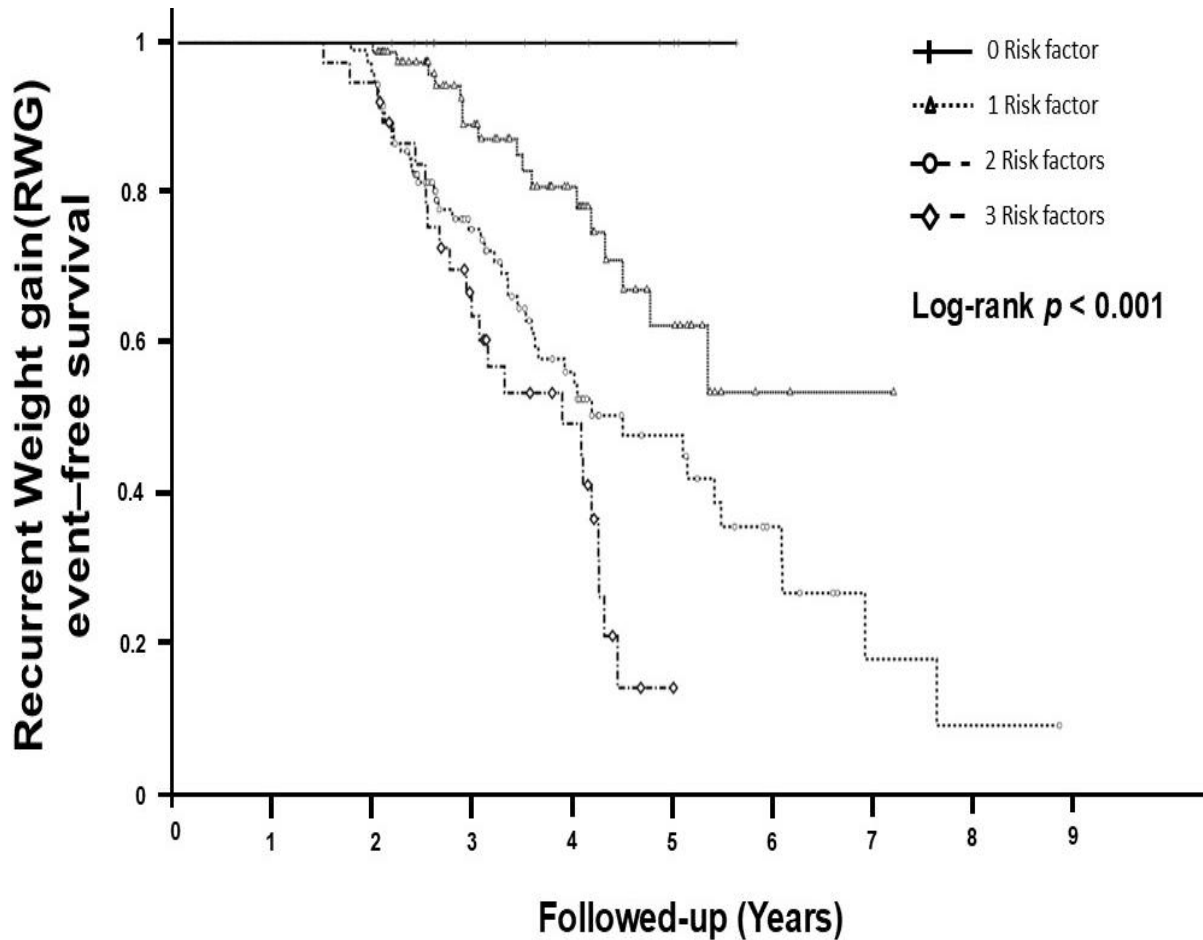
Adj HR 1.785 $p = 0.008$

Users → RWG risk ↑
78.5%

Strongest predictor



Risk-Stratified RWG-Free Survival



0 risk factors

0.0% (n = 14)

1 risk factor

20.7% (n = 82)

2 risk factors

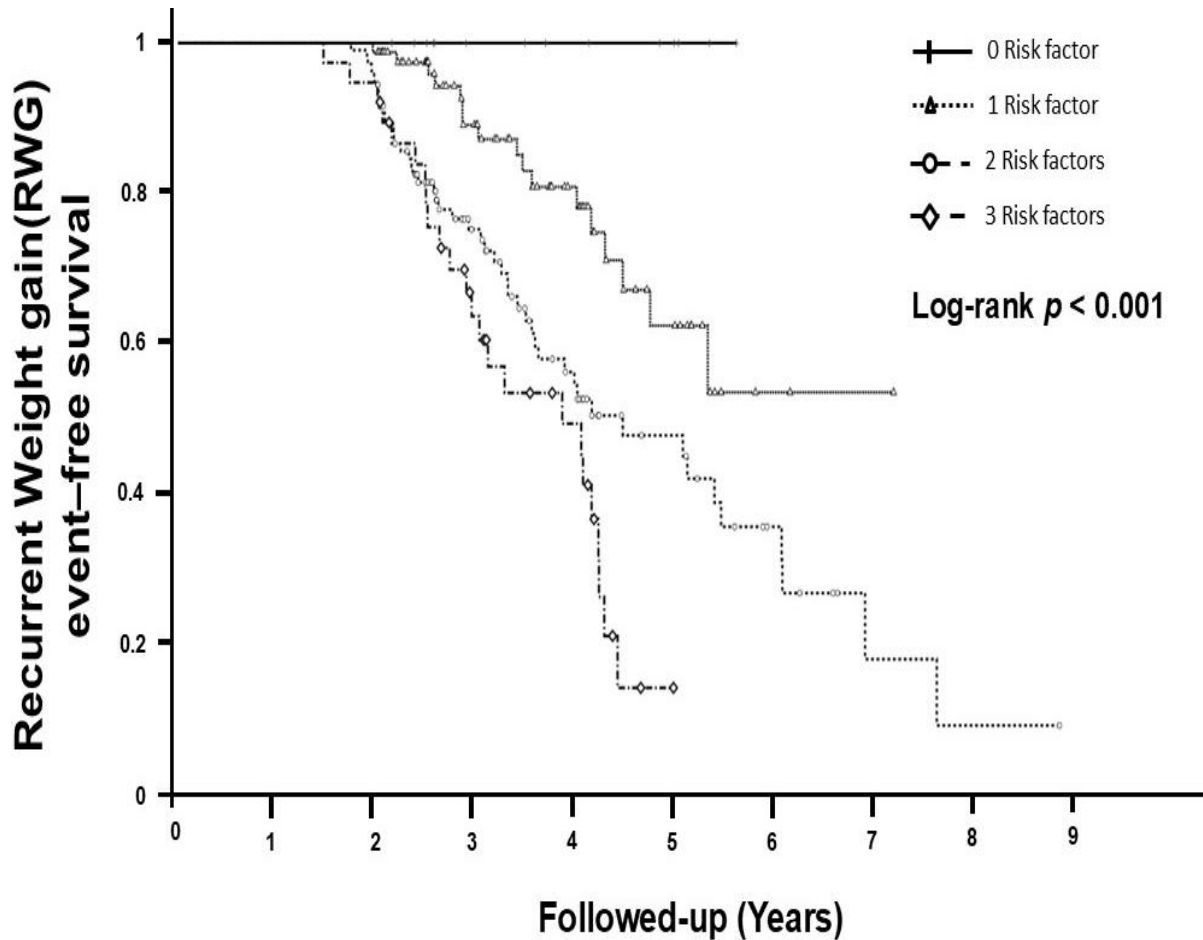
44.4% (n = 108)

3 risk factors

63.2% (n = 38)



Risk-Stratified RWG-Free Survival



0 risk factors

0.0% (n = 14)

1 risk factor

20.7% (n = 82)

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44.4% (n = 108)

3 risk factors

63.2% (n = 38)

Model Performance

- Log-rank $p < 0.001$

HR 2.107 per one-point increase in risk count ($p < 0.001$)

C-statistic 0.700 (95% CI 0.633–0.766)

Bootstrap-corrected C-statistic 0.654



Beyond Risk Identification: Toward Risk-Stratified Care

An Oncology-Inspired Framework

Cancer Staging

Stratifies patients by disease characteristics for treatment intensity

Obesity Staging

Stratifies by metabolic profile & 1-yr response to guide MDT care

Overall Survival

Time-to-event endpoint tracking disease recurrence

RWG-Free Survival

Time-to-event endpoint tracking recurrent weight gain

Individualized Rx

Surgery, chemo, or combination based on stage

Tiered MDT Care

Surgery, pharmacotherapy (GLP-1 RA), or combination based on risk



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1

12-Month %TBWL

RWG risk
↑ 3.9 %

2

Pre-OP Triglycerides

RWG risk
↑ 0.3 %

3

1st-Year Emotional Med Use

+78.5% risk
Increase in RWG risk

Risk factors: 0–1

0–21%

RWG incidence

Routine Surveillance

Standard postOP follow-up schedule

Risk factors: 2

44%

RWG incidence

Intensified Support

behavioral / PSY follow-up;

Risk factors: 3

63%

RWG incidence

Combination Therapy

Surgical +Med approach



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