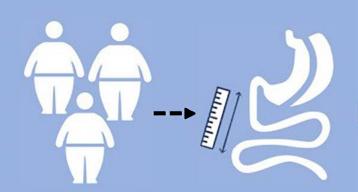
# Variation in Small Bowel Length and Its Influence on the Outcomes of Sleeve Gastrectomy

## **METHODS**



Patients undergoing laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (Mean BMI 38.9 ± 7.6 kg/m², n=620)

Measuring the small bowel length during surgery

Study period: From March 2014 to August 2018

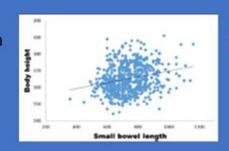
### **RESULTS**

Key finding 1: small bowel length varied widely among patients



Mean of small bowel length:
739.8 ± 115.7 cm
380
cm
1050
cm

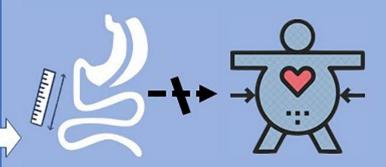
Key finding 2: small bowel length was strongly associated with body height and weakly with serum glycated hemoglobin levels



Key finding 3: small bowel length did not influence weight loss or the reduction of obesity related cardiovascular risk factors after LSG

1 year follow-up rate: 75.3%

### **CONCLUSION**



Small bowel length has no significant role in weight loss or the resolution of cardiovascular risk factors after LSG.

Take home message





## **Pre-operative Predictors of Weight Outcome Following Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass Surgery**

#### **METHOD**



105 patients undergoing RYGB were prospectively enrolled





Pre-operative demographic & blood hormone levels recorded





Post-op weight follow-up



Multivariate regression analysis



Pre-op values	Greater Weight Loss	Less Weight Regain
Higher Ghrelin	<b>✓</b>	
Younger Age	✓	
Higher BMI		✓
Higher Glucagon		✓

In diabetic subgroup:

Higher pre-op Ghrelin & Glucagon → Greater Weight Loss

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- There are variations in degree of post-operative weight loss after RYGB.
- Some of this variation can be explained by patient factors such as age and pre-operative BMI.
- Pre-operative hormones including ghrelin and glucagon however can also help predict post-operative weight outcome in patients.
- This highlights biological determinants of surgical outcomes which requires further studies.









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