

Weight Regain after Bariatric Surgery. Endoscopic Suture with Overstitch Use for Gastrointestinal Anastomosis Decrease. Inicial Results: Brazilian Multicenter Study

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Abstract

A new potential treatment option for weight regain after bariatric surgery is endoscopic suturing with the OverStitch system. The aim of this study was to analyze the weight regain after this procedure in patients who underwent bariatric surgery. There was a significant mean reduction in weight and BMI. There was progressively an increase of Total Body Weight Loss percentage. No complications were observed during or after the procedure.

Keywords: Obesity; Gastroplasty; Weight Regain

Introduction

Obesity is a public health problem with significant implications, individually such as increased comorbidity and mortality as well as the economic health system. There was a rapid increase in the prevalence of obesity, that since 1975 has nearly tripled, and in 2017-2018 reached a rate of 42.4%. It is pathophysiology is quite complex, and obesity is a serious risk factor for many major chronic illnesses, such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, câncer and most recently to the worst prognosis in patients infected with COVID-19 [1-3].

The endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty (ESG) is a potential treatment option, and has been successfully developed around the world. This technique has been shown to be safe and effective in the treatment of obesity [4-6]. But weight regain has been a constant concern, as reports in literature indicate that rates can reach up to 50%, especially in patients who have under gone bariatric surgery [1,7,8]. However, it is not yet clear how weight regain occurs because it is a variable that under goes various intrinsic and extrinsic

interference of the individual. Thus, this paper aims to describe the initial results of a long-term clinical study in Brazil.

Methodology

Three treatment centers for obesity from the main Brazilian capitals participated in this study, Belo Horizonte, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. All patients were subjected ESG and instructed on the ethical aspects of the research, between 2017 and 2019, and were followed for a period of 18 months after the procedure by a multidisciplinary team.

Participated in this study sixty-two patients (Forty-two submitted to full-thickness Z-shaped sutures and twenty submitted to full-thickness Z-shaped sutures + Reinforcement). All procedures were performed by the same endoscopist surgeon from each center.

Variables analyzed were weight, BMI (Body mass index), TBWL% (Total Body Weight Loss percentage) and EWL% (Excessive Weight Loss). The data were analyzed using the SPSS software.

Analyzes between the follow-up times for the outcome variables were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results

The sample's mean age was 42.9 ± 8.7 years old, and the majority were women (84.4%). Pre-intervention data: weight: 103.7 ± 17.9 kg and BMI: 36.2 ± 6.1 kg/m. A mean of 28.9 ± 9.3 bites per suture and 2.1 ± 0.7 threads were used in the procedure.

There was a significant mean reduction of 11.9 ± 5.3 kg, 15.2 ± 6.1 kg and 19.3 ± 8.9 kg at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months respectively. A mean reduction of 4.1 ± 1.5 , 5.5 ± 2.1 and 6.7 ± 2.5 points in the BMI parameter was observed for follow-up times of 6 months, 12 months and 18 months, respectively. There was progressively an increase of $TBWL\% = 11.3 \pm 3.6$, 14.6 ± 3.8 and 17.7 ± 4.5 for 6, 12 and 18 months respectively. The Excessive Weight Loss was significant at 6 months ($EWL\% = 40.4 \pm 13.5$), at 12 months (50.3 ± 17.7) and 18 months at follow-up (56.3 ± 8.6). No complications were observed during or after the procedure.

Discussion

The data so far have shown very significant results in relation to the main outcome ($EWL\%$), as this study presented an approximate loss of 50% of the excess weight in the first 12 months. There was a slight increase in this parameter in later follow-up. There should be pointed out that between one year and a year and a half, the weight loss was kept going on.

Too many patients with doubts about bariatric surgery or ineligible for it, and for them ESG has proven to be a safe and effective option in weight loss [9]. A recent study [10], which evaluated the data published in the literature so far, showed that ESG was superior in all parameters for decreasing and maintaining long-term weight loss when compared to the intragastric balloon method. Our results corroborate the study conducted by Li, *et al.* (2020) [6] and Hedjoudje, *et al.* (2020) [11] and Alqahtani, *et al.* (2019) [12]. The parameter of Total Body Weight Loss percentage was very similar, while for the parameter Excessive Weight Loss our study showed lower percentages, for the periods of six months and one year of follow up.

The weight regain in patients previously submitted to bariatric surgery is a consequence of multiple causes, and among them, we can mention the dilation caused by the consumption of food in bolus, or by the intake of food over time. In these cases the endosco-

pic suture is an effective, safe and satisfactory therapeutic option. Studies that evaluate long-term weight regain, after endoscopic suture, in individuals undergoing bariatric surgery, are necessary to make it an option in the management of these cases.

In this initial cut of the study, no complications were observed during or after the procedure. But the literature points out that adverse events can occur, for example pain or nausea requiring hospitalization, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and peri-gastric leak or fluid collection [10-14].

Conclusion

Our results showed that the technique is safe and effective in weight loss and in preventing long-term weight regain. These results are due in large part to the multidisciplinary work employed through out the follow-up of these patients.

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