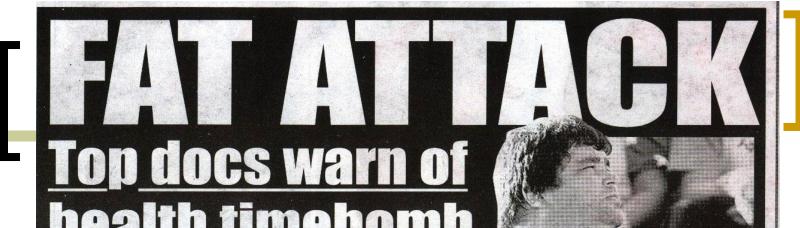
GP's Guide to Bariatric Surgery

Mr Roger Ackroyd
Consultant Surgeon
Northern General Hospital
Sheffield
UK



by MACER HALL, Political Editor

A BLUBBER-busting crackdown on binge-eaters must be launched to stop Britain turning into a nation of fatties, senior doctors warned yesterday.

Shocking official figures revealed that more than half the population is overweight.

And the country is facing a "terrifying timebomb" of heart attacks, strokes and other serious illnesses unless the Government acts fast, the report said.

In their disturbing warning, leading medics called for a national taskforce to drive couch potatoes off the sofa

and to quit gorging on fatty foods. They also demanded changes in food labelling and the way buildings and towns are designed to encourage exercise.

The report, Storing Up Problems: The Medical Case for a Slimmer Nation, was published by the Royal College of Physicians, the Faculty of Public Health and the Royal College Paediatrics and Child Health.

Deaths

It showed that a third of the population will be obese by 2020. At present, the figure is one in five with obesity causing at least 30,000 deaths a year.

Launching the report, Carol Black of the Royal





GRUB TO DIE FOR: IThe number of obese people in Britain is set to rise

Prof Sian Griffiths, of the Faculty of Public Health, said: "Too many children are taken to school by car and too few ride bicycles."

Gym'll fix it for kids

REDUCE the number of lifts in buildings to force people to use stairs.
PROVIDE bike

2 racks at offices. BUILD cycling and walking routes.

HAVE free fruit in schools.

5 CUT the prices of healthy foods. 6 BAN vending machines from

selling fizzy drinks, sweets and fat-filled snacks in schools.

HAVE labels that promote healthy

One in three adults will be dangerously overweight within 15 rears unless we change our lifestyles now, warn top doctors

Jenny Hope

dical Correspondent

ADING doctors yesterday led for a national strategy to It the obesity epidemic which eatens to hit one in three ults within 15 years.

hey are demanding far-reaching inges from the food we eat to the y town centres are designed.

study from three medical colleges ns that at least a third of adults, one ive boys and one in three girls will obese by 2020, with millions more

ne report called Storing Up Problems: Medical Case for a Slimmer Nation s launched by the Royal College of sicians, the Faculty of Public Health I the Royal College of Paediatrics and ld Health.



- More designated walking Safer, accessible parks. and cycling routes.
- Encourage more children to cycle to school.
- Building designs to encourage use of stairs, not lifts.
- Install bike racks and showers at work.
- Town planners to discourage car use.
- Women-only swimming sessions.
 - Promotion of 'old-fashioned' family walks.
 - Cheaper and easier access to sports facilities.

- More free school fruit.
- Removal of school vending machines selling unhealthy snacks and drinks.
- Promotion of breastfeeding.
- Food subsidies to encourage healthier eating choices.
- New standards in food labelling and marketing.
- Possible colour-coding of fat in foods with red for high-fat and green for low-fat.
- A taskforce to develop antiobesity strategies and public education campaign.

to nation

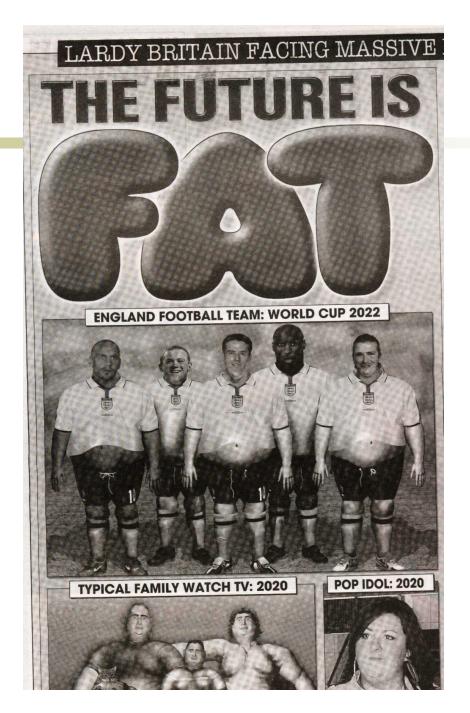
By JULIE MOULT

BRITAIN is heading for a health crisis as we become a nation of fatties, experts warned yesterday.

Ballooning weight lev-els have seen one adult in five classed as obese - and more tubby kids than ever.

Docs blame junk food and lack of exercise. And they predict that without drastic action a **THIRD** of the population will be dangerously fat by 2020 – leading to a soaring death toll.

Full story - Page 13



The right patient



Mom, is there any evidence that obesity is genetic?

(2002)Indications for surgery

- BMI >40 or BMI >35 with serious co-morbid disease treatable by weight loss
- minimum of 5 years obesity
- failure of conservative treatment
- no alcoholism or major psychiatric illness
- avoid if likely to get pregnant within 2 years
- lower age limit of 18 years
- acceptable operative risk

Updated NICE guidance (December 2006)

If BMI>50 proceed straight to surgery

Lower age limit waived

BMI >40 or BMI >35 with serious co-morbid disease treatable by weight loss

- BMI>40 results in 10-15 years reduced life expectancy
- BMI >35 with co-morbidity improved by weight loss
 - Metabolic syndrome
 - Type II diabetes
 - Dyslipidaemia
 - Hypertension
 - Obstructive sleep apnoea
 - Others
 - Severe joint pain, angina, etc.
- ?BMI 30-35
 - Currently being evaluated
 - Recent IFSO position statement (March 2014)

Minimum of 5 years obesity

- Rarely a problem
 - Usually present in UK during 4-5th decades
 - Often present since childhood or birth of first baby



8 let's see now. Sho's diabetic, in cordiac failure, has stress incontinence, and requires CPAP. No we can't approve an operation without evidence of a live year diet.

Failure of conservative treatment

- Dietitians
- Weight watchers/Slimming world
- Orlistat/(Sibutramine)/(Rimonabant)
- Medical weight loss clinic
- Metabolic clinic
- Physiotherapy
- Hypnotherapy

No alcoholism or major psychiatric illness

- Need to be abstinent from alcohol
- Consult a psychiatrist if necessary
 - Schizophrenia, borderline personality, active suicidal ideation, uncontrolled depression (?absolute contraindications)

Avoid if likely to get pregnant within 2 years

Need to take contraceptive precautions

Age limits

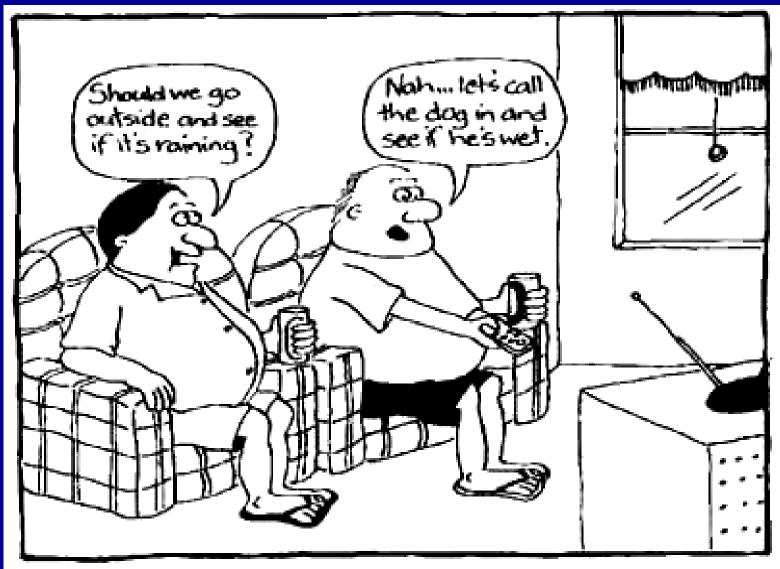
- Relative
 - Results better in younger patients
 - With resource constraints who should have priority in the NHS?
 - Young patient with no co-morbidity
 - Older patient with co-morbidity

Acceptable operative risk on preoperative assessment

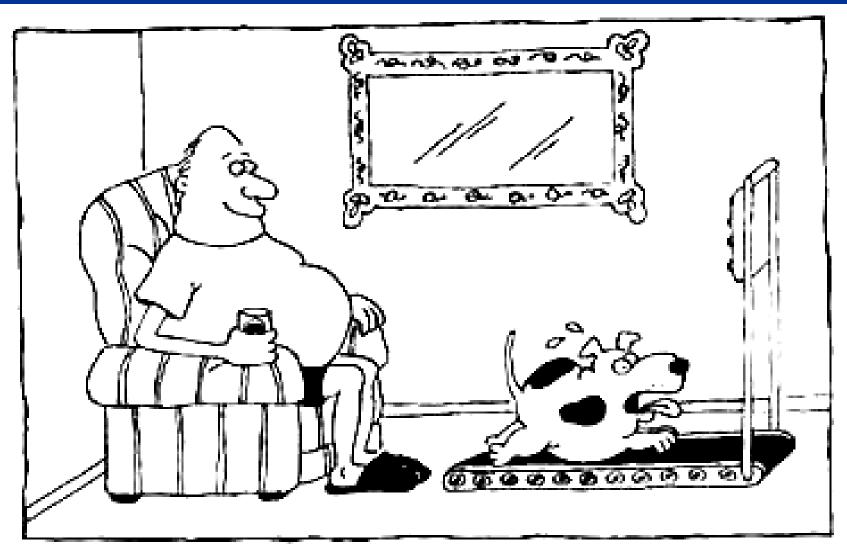
- Morbidity 5-30%
- Peri-operative mortality
 - Banding < 0.1%
 - Bypass/sleeve < 0.5%
 - Higher with co-morbidities and re-do surgery
 - 3/4100 (2013 NHS surgeon outcome data)

Summary — selecting the right patient

- Usually no problem deciding suitability against NICE criteria
- Beware binge eaters/nibblers/sweet eaters
- Patients must agree to lifelong follow-up
- Patients must have sufficient intelligence to understand the surgery



TYPICAL DISCOURSE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN ENERGY CONSERVATION SOCIETY.



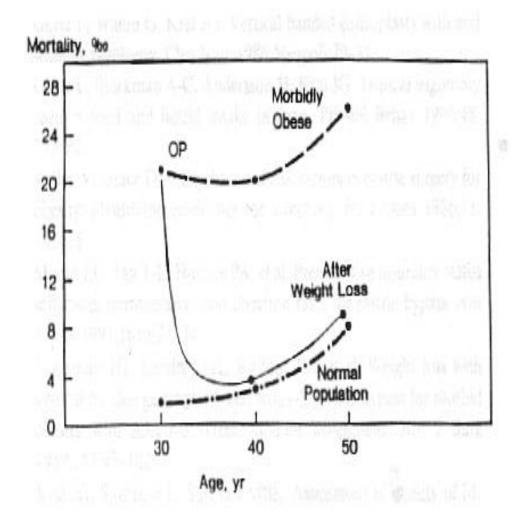
WHEN INFORMED BY HIS DOCTOR OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAT DOG'S AND THEIR MASTERS, BRUIN SET OUT IMMEDIATELY TO RECTIFY HIS WEIGHT PROBLEM

The right operation



-What are the objectives of surgery?

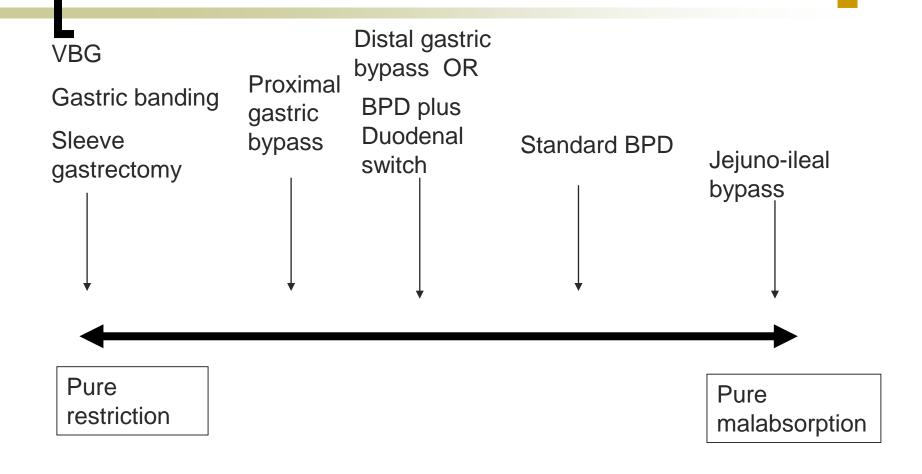
- Remove as much excess weight as possible
 - Mortality α BMI
 - Improvement in comorbidites
 - Type II diabetes
 - OSA
 - HBP, lipids
 - QoL
 - Musculo-skeletal problems



Considerations

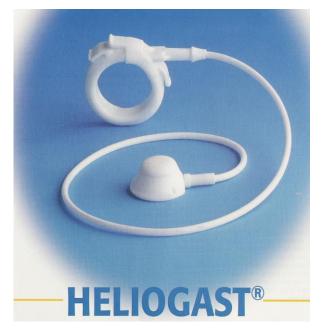
- What does the patient want?
- What am I trained to do?
- Which operation gives me the best results?
- Should I tailor my operation to the patient?

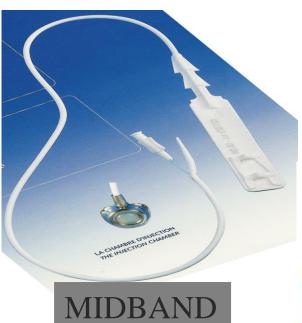
Options: restriction vs malabsorption



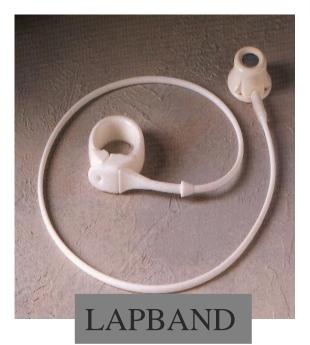
Laparoscopic gastric banding







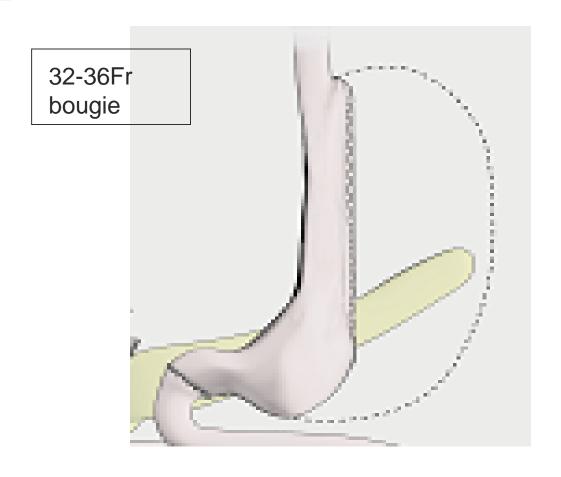




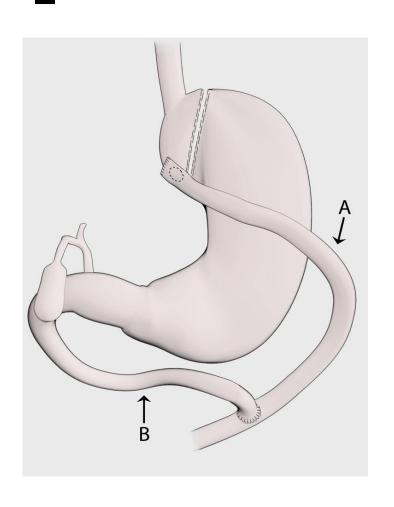


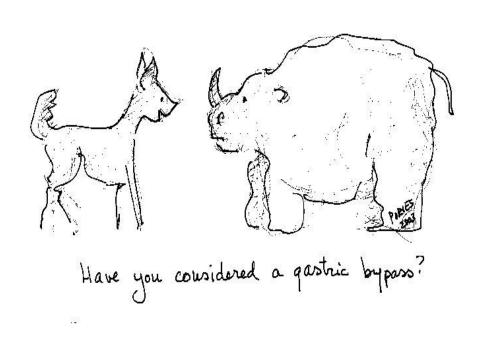
AMI BAND

Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy

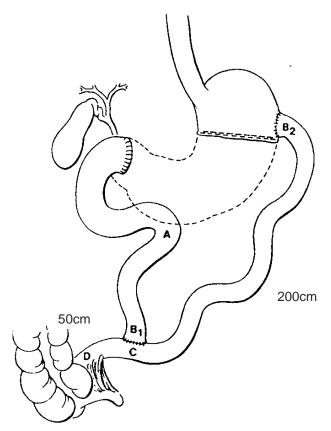


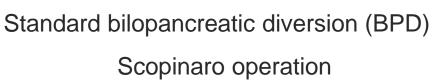
Laparoscopic roux-en-Y gastric bypass

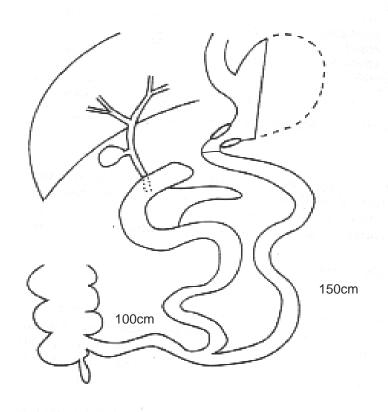




Malabsorptive procedures







BPD + duodenal switch

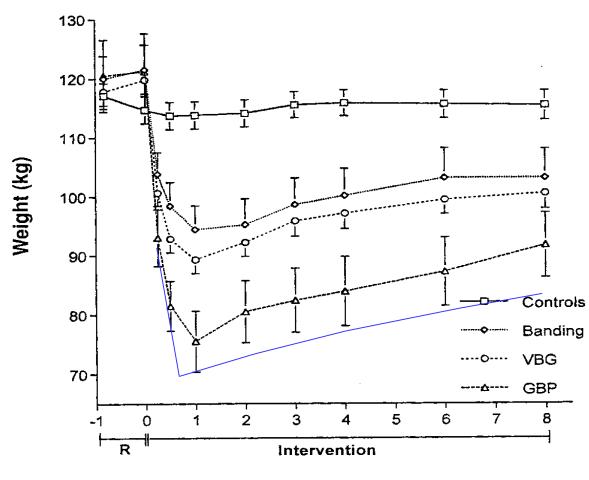
Commonest procedures worldwide – IFSO (2003)

	(%)
 Laparoscopic gastric bypass 	25.67
 Laparoscopic gastric banding 	24.16
Open gastric bypass	23.07
Lap/open distal gastric bypass	16.37
Open VBG	4.25
Open DS	2.03
Laparoscopic VBG	1.18

60% laparoscopic



SOS study – Weight loss over time v procedure



Year

NBSR Results (to March 2010)

- 84 surgeons in 84 hospitals
- 68.8% NHS, 30.9% self funded, 0.3% insured
- 3187 bypasses, 2132 bands, 588 sleeves
- 0.1% in-hospital mortality for primary ops
- 2.6% post-operative morbidity
- 57.8% XS weight loss
 - 43.2% band; 67.8% bypass, 54.0% sleeve
- 85.5% resolution of diabetes
- 60.2% resolution of sleep apnoea

Sheffield (RA only) laparoscopic gastric bypass results

- 1600 lap gastric bypasses
- May 2004 May 2014
- 1378 females; 222 males
- Median age 46 years (range 14-73)
- Median BMI 58 (range 38-107)
- 36% type II diabetes

Resolution of type II diabetes (RA)

Complete resolution at 4 weeks = 82%

Partial resolution at 4 weeks = 14%

ie: % patients with improved/"cured" type II diabetes = 96%

Results of surgery in the treatment of type II diabetes

% resolution

Banding

Sleeve

Bypass

BPD

DS

50%

50-60%

95%

99%

100%

Results of surgery in the treatment of hypertension

% resolution

Banding

Sleeve

Bypass

BPD

DS

30-40%

40-50%

60-70%

80%

90%

Decision making: summary



IT SMYS YOU SHOULD HAVE A GASTRIC BYPASS

- What does the patient want?
- What can I offer?
 - Banding
 - Smaller patients (BMI<40)</p>
 - Non-diabetics
 - Volume eaters
 - Bypass
 - Bigger patients (BMI>40)
 - Nibblers/Sweet eaters
 - Type II diabetics
 - Sleeve
 - Super obese (BMI>60)
 - Males
 - Patient preference

Conclusions (1)

- Right patient
 - Selection usually straight forward
 - Younger the better
 - Previous success at weight loss
- Right operation
 - Patient preference after counselling
 - Depends on BMI and eating habits

Conclusions (2)

- Excellent resolution of type II diabetes
- Excellent resolution of obstructive sleep apnoea
- Significant improvement in blood pressure and other co-morbidities
- Highly cost effective treatment



