

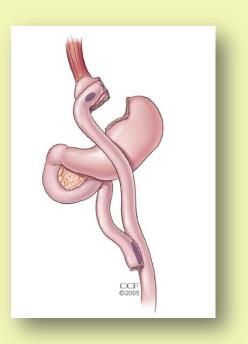
# Evidence to Support Standardizing Preoperative Weight Loss for Bariatric Program at UW Weight Loss Management Clinic (UW WLMC)

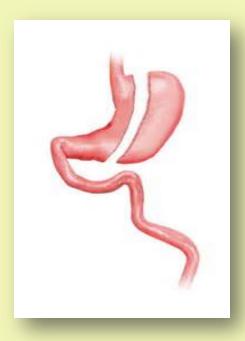
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# Background

- Required weight loss prior to bariatric surgery is a controversial research topic with conflicting results
- Medicaid is the only insurance that requires a 5% pre-op weight loss per WA state law
- Currently there are no clear guidelines at UW WLMC.
- 2011 position paper by the American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery is not recommending setting guidelines





## Aims

- Identify the strengths of the evidence
- Present the results in order to initiate and enact the guidelines

# Method

- Conducted a literature review
  - Clinical trials and prospective cohorts were considered
- Extracted data from two well-conducted large prospective cohort studies to develop a report
- Presented the data and discussed report with multidisciplinary team

#### Results

Table 1. Preoperative weight loss association with weight loss after bariatric surgery

| % increase in weight loss post-surgery* | 33 < BMI < 45.7           |      | BMI > 45.7 |      |  |
|---|---------------------------|------|------------|------|--|
|   | % weight loss pre-surgery |      |            |      |  |
|   | 1.5-7                     | >7   | 1.5-7      | >7   |  |
| Year 1                                  | 5                         | 11.8 | 5.9        | 15.2 |  |
| Year 2                                  | 5.3                       | 10.1 | 7.2        | 13.6 |  |

Comparing patients who had preoperative weight loss to patients with no weight loss prior to surgery\*

Table 2. Benefits of preoperative weight loss to reduce complications after bariatric surgery

| % decrease in complications after surgery | 33< BMI < 45.7            |    | BMI > 45.7 |    |  |
|---|---------------------------|----|------------|----|--|
|   | % weight loss pre-surgery |    |            |    |  |
|   | 1.5-7                     | >7 | 1.5-7      | >7 |  |
| Wound complications                       | 49                        | 54 | 58         | 72 |  |
| Deep infection/abscess                    | 17                        | 37 | 17         | 59 |  |
| Post-operative bleeding                   | 10                        | 0  | 6          | 45 |  |
| Anastomic leakage                         | 12                        | 15 | 31         | 63 |  |
| Any complication                          | 18                        | 13 | 26         | 48 |  |

Comparing patients who had preoperative weight loss to patients with no weight loss prior to surgery\*

#### **Discussion**

- Preoperative weight loss of 5-7% is associated with an increased weight loss after surgery
- Preoperative weight loss of 5-7% improves surgical outcomes
- These associations are more profound in patients with BMIs higher than 45.7

## **Implications**

A clear guideline for all the patients in the clinic will

- Improve communication between team members for a consistent message to patients
- Improve postoperative outcomes and weight loss
- Establish early success with dietary behavior changes
- All aforementioned points will improve standard of care

## **Next steps**

- Continue discussion to set the weight loss guidelines to standardize the clinic's approach
- Develop teleconferenced classes for patients who live far away
- Develop classes or online education for patients without Medicaid and no RD coverage
- Enroll patients in the nonsurgical program to establish and reinforce healthy diet and exercise

## Acknowledgment

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### References

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