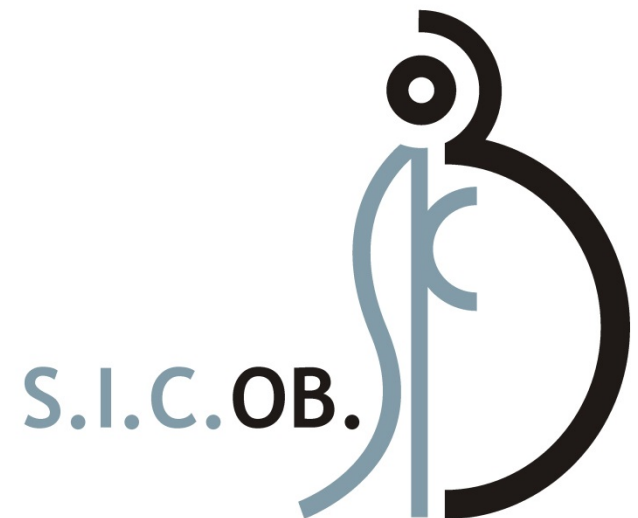


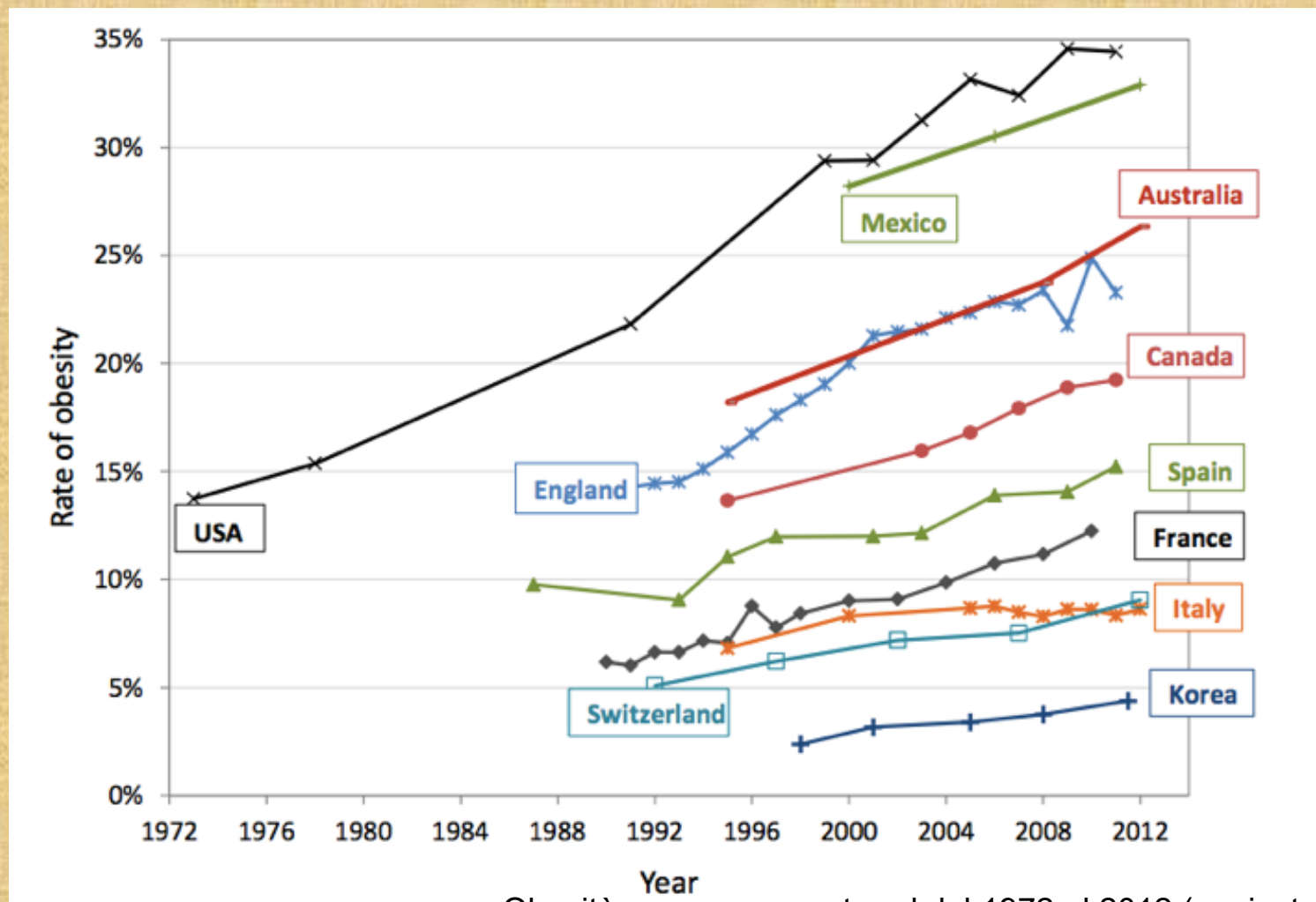
OBESITA': DOVE STIAMO ANDANDO ?

Marco A.Zappa

Past President
Italian Society for Bariatric and Metabolic
Surgery



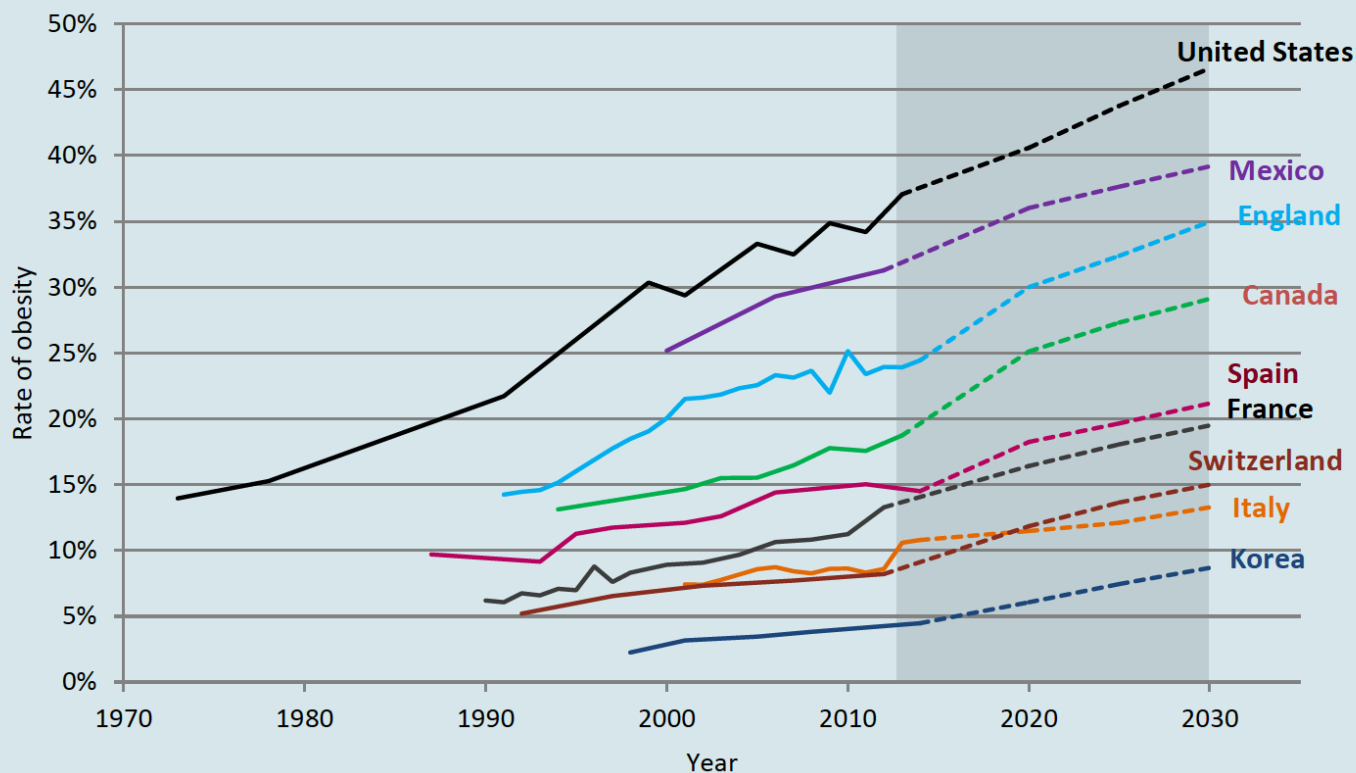
Trend Obesità



Obesità e sovrappeso: trend dal 1972 al 2012 (aggiustato per età e sesso).

e in futuro?

Figure 5: Projected rates of obesity



Note: Obesity defined as Body Mass Index (BMI) $\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$. OECD projections assume that BMI will continue to rise as a linear function of time.
Source: OECD analysis of national health survey data.

Incidenza dell'obesità negli adolescenti nel mondo

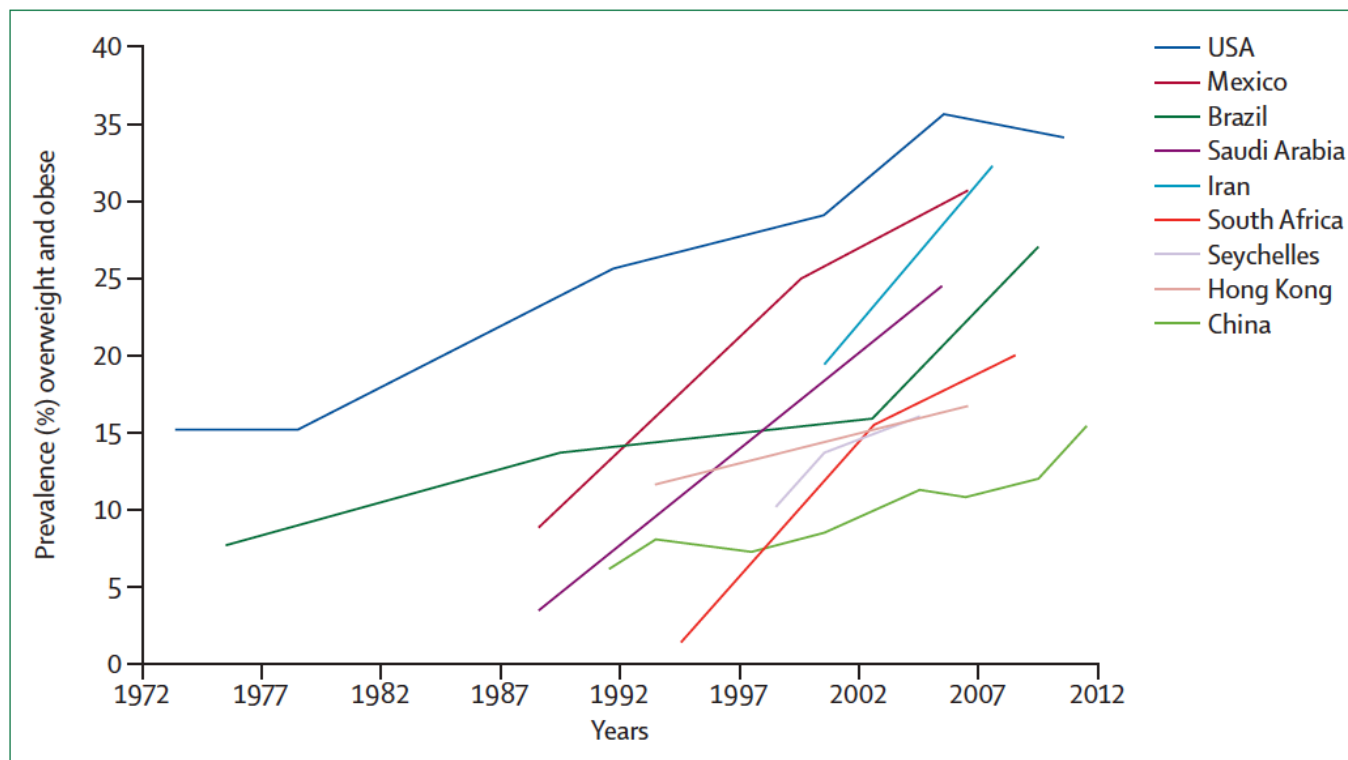
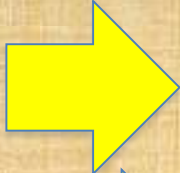
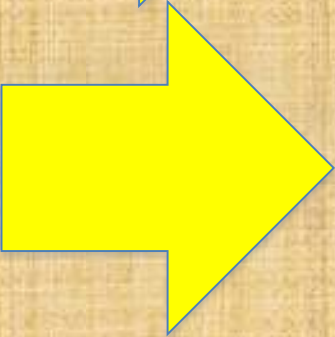


Figure 1: Prevalence trends for child overweight and obesity in the USA and eight low-income and middle-income countries

Source: World Obesity Federation, collated from published sources. Further details in appendix. Measurements of body-mass index are based on professionally measured heights and weights.

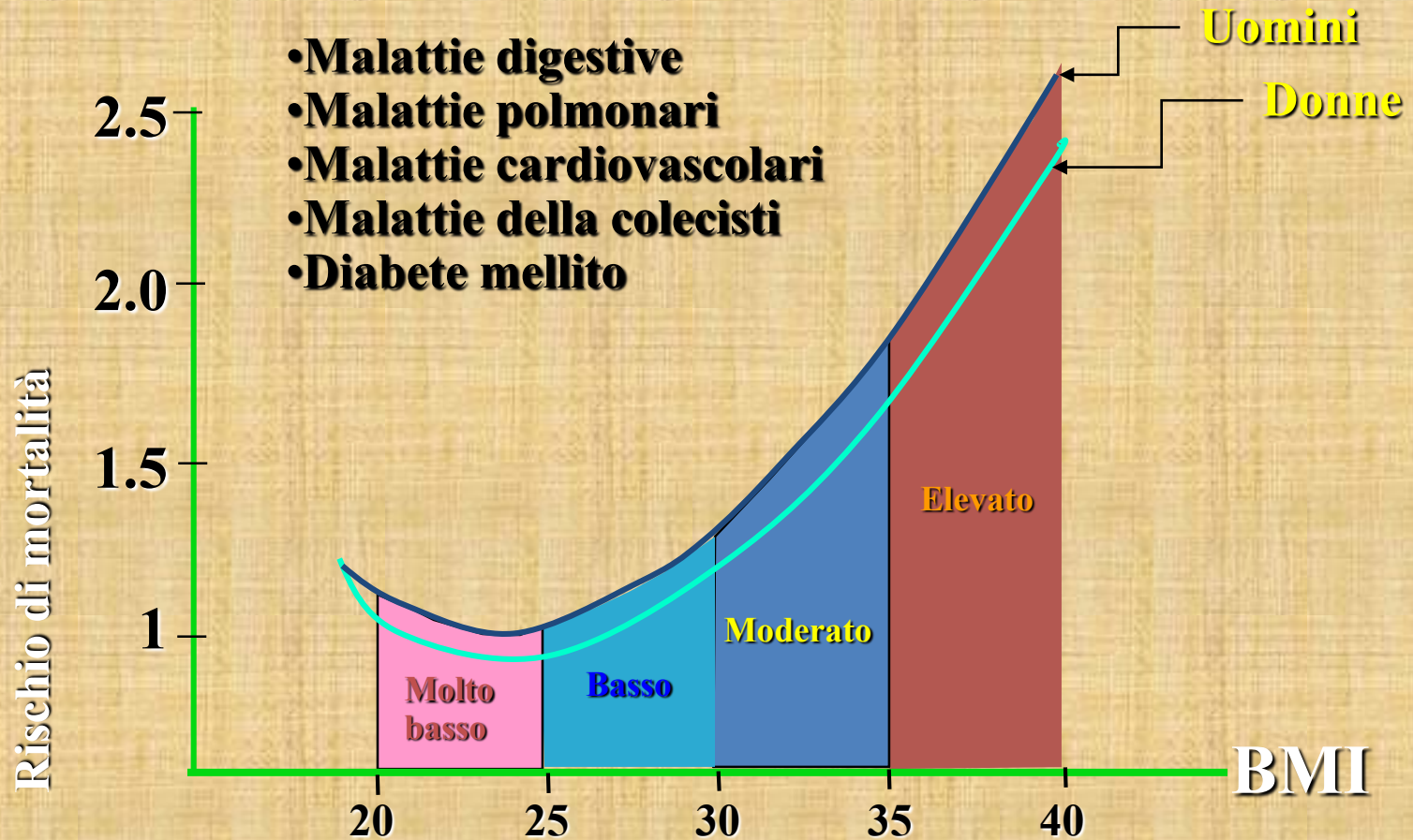
OBESITA' IN ITALIA

• normal weight	BMI < 25		53%
• overweight	BMI 25 – 30		34 %
• I class obesity	BMI 30 – 35		6,8 % = 2.950.000
• II class obesity	BMI 35 – 40		
• III class obesity	BMI 40 - 50		3,5 % = 1.400.000
• superobesity	BMI > 50		

Mortalità per obesità

Cause di mortalità

- Malattie digestive
- Malattie polmonari
- Malattie cardiovascolari
- Malattie della colecisti
- Diabete mellito



George A. Bray - American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 1992

COSTI DIRETTI



Costi sanitari

(farmaci e clinica
2/3 per ricov.
ospedalieri, diabete,
dislipidemie,
cardiopatie,
vasculopatie
ipertensione,
ictus cerebrali,
insuff. respir.
patol. osteo-articolari,
neoplasie...)

COSTI INDIRETTI



Costi sociali

Assenteismo
Minor rendimento sul
lavoro-perdita di
produttività (<88%
rispetto a normopeso
Usa 2006)
Disoccupazione
Pensione per inabilità o
premorienza.....



Costi individuali

Scarsa autostima, difficile
inserimento sociale,
frustrazioni ..
Spese per "diete
miracolose".....
Spese per adeguamento
degli ambienti.....
Maggiori premi
assicurativi....

Costi diretti dell'obesità

(analisi Letteratura internazionale)

INDICATORE	OGGETTO DEL CONFRONTO	RISULTATI
degenza	obesi vs. non obesi	costi più alti del 45,5% rispetto ai non obesi (Finkelstein, 2009)
visite mediche	obesi vs. non obesi	costi più alti del 26,9% rispetto ai non obesi (Finkelstein, 2009)
farmaci	obesi vs. non obesi	costi più alti del 77% rispetto ai non obesi (Levi, 2009)
costi sanitari	obesi vs. non obesi	per ogni punto di BMI in più il costo cresce del 4% (Wang, 2006)

Aumento del consumo di farmaci nei pazienti obesi non operati rispetto a quelli operati (da J. Sampalis) dopo 5 anni

Tipo di farmaco	Non operati \$ Can	Operati \$ Can	>%
Cardiologici	1750 →	250	7
Endocrinologici	195	65	3
Antibiotici	506	22	23
Ortopedici	240	47	5
Neurologici	510	50	10
Antiblastici	457 →	46	10
Genito-urinari	685	59	11
Psicofarmaci	85	23	3
Pneumologici	196	14	14
Dermatologici	19	4	5
Gastroenterologici	431	394	

OBESITA' E NEOPLASIE

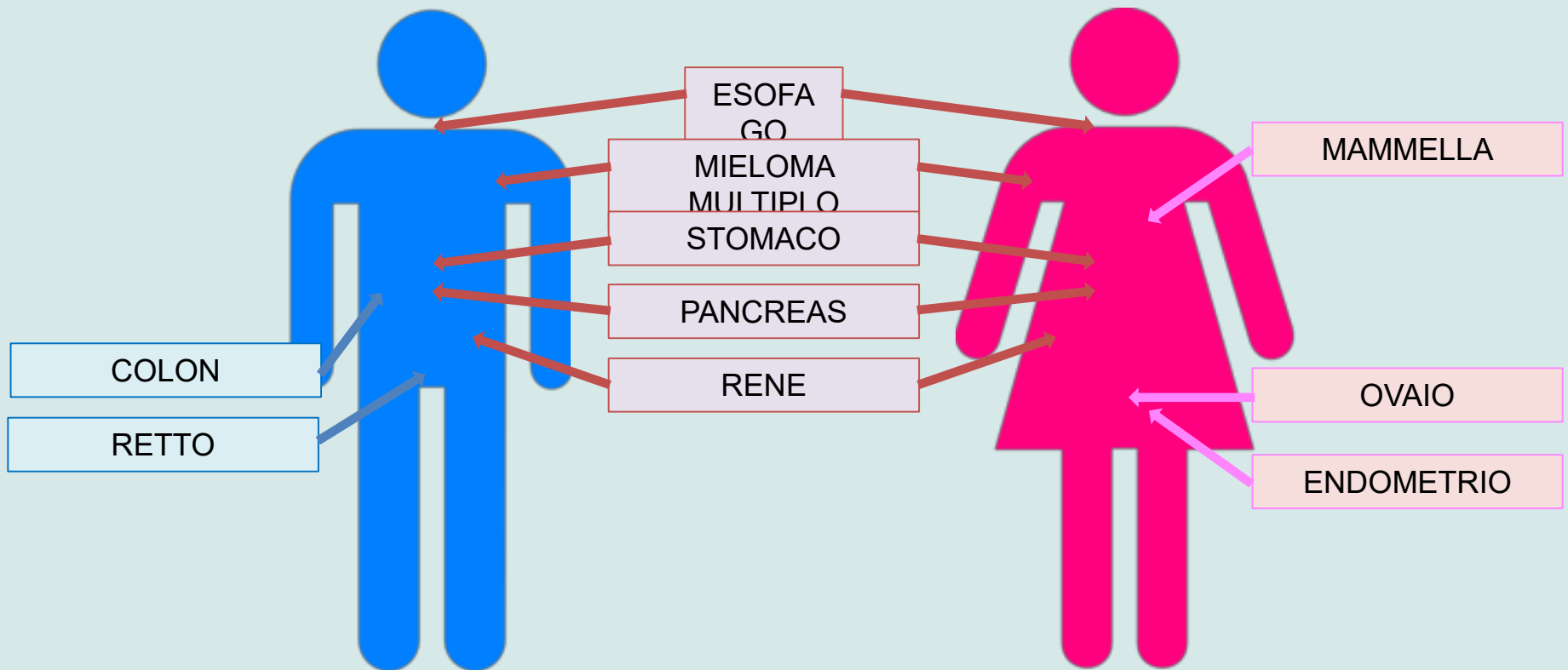
Nel mondo, l'impatto delle neoplasie correlate all'obesità, espresso come frazione attribuibile per la popolazione (PAF), è 11.9% negli uomini e 13.1% nelle donne.

- Negli **uomini** la PAF maggiore appartiene all'adenocarcinoma dell'esofago ($\approx 33.3\%$)
- Nelle **donne** la PAF maggiore appartiene al tumore dell'endometrio ($\approx 34\%$)



Wang J et al. *Associations of BMI with cancer incidence among populations, genders, and menopausal status: A systematic review and meta-analysis.* Cancer Epidemiol. 2016

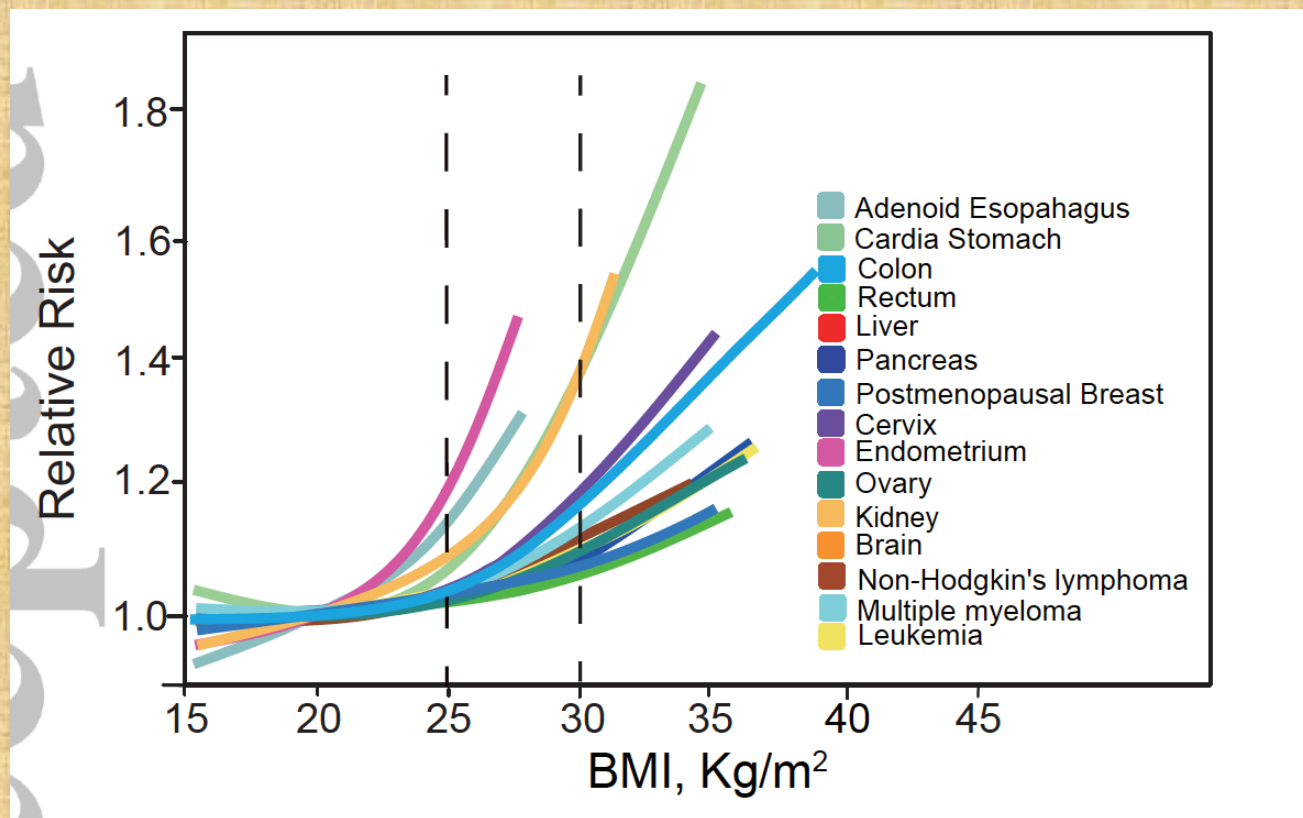
OBESITA' E NEOPLASIE

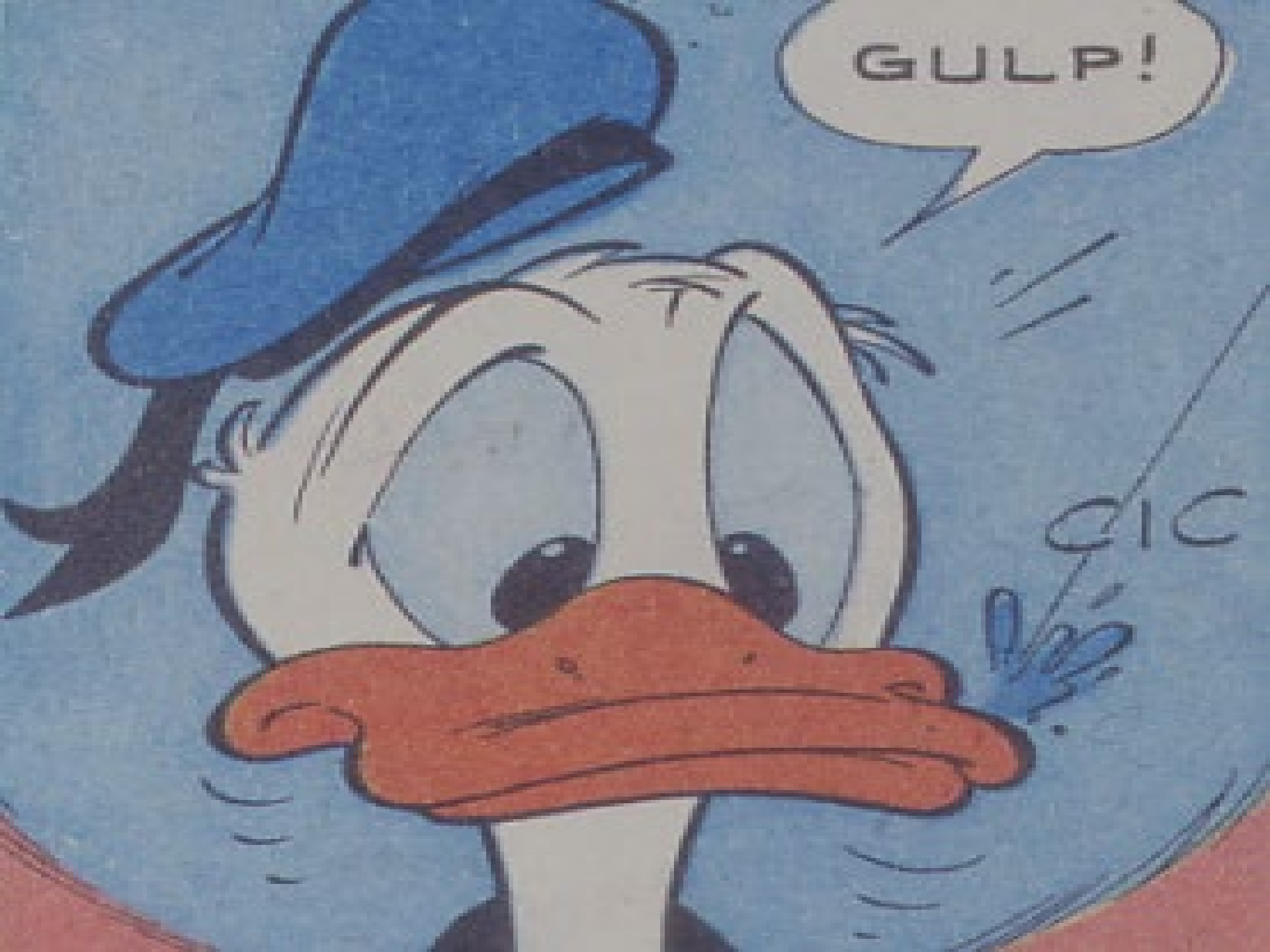


Wang J et al. Associations of BMI with cancer incidence among populations, genders, and menopausal status: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Cancer Epidemiol. 2016

Principali tumori nei pazienti obesi

- Colon
- Mammella
- Endometrio
- Cistifellea
- Esofago





GULP!

TRATTAMENTO DELL' OBESITA'

- **DIETA**
- **ATTIVITA' FISICA**
- **TERAPIA COMPORTAMENTALE**
- **TERAPIA MEDICA**
- **TERAPIA CHIRURGICA**



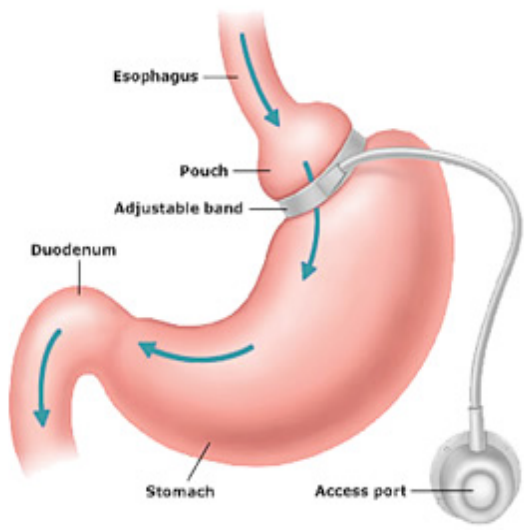
TRATTAMENTO DELL' OBESITA'

- **DIETA**
- **ATTIVITA' FISICA**
- **TERAPIA COMPORTAMENTALE**
- **TERAPIA MEDICA**
- **TERAPIA CHIRURGICA**



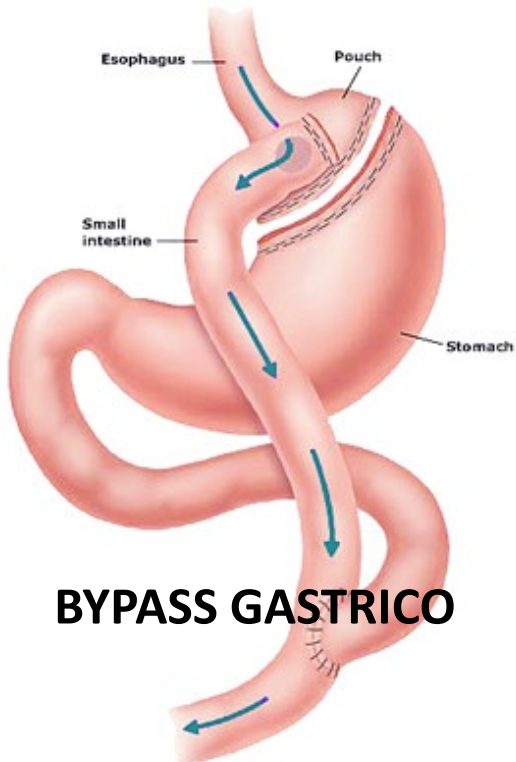
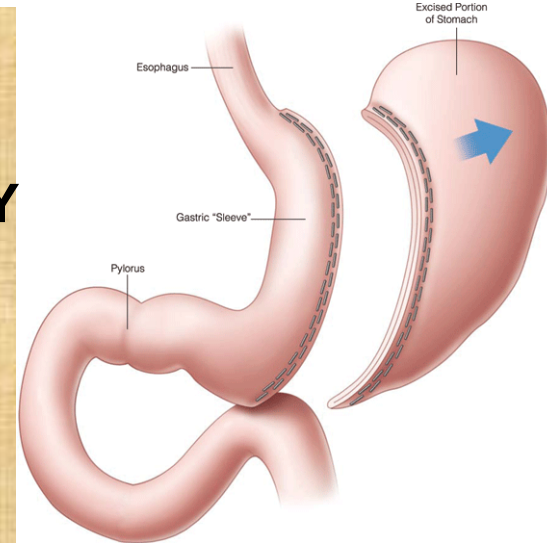
MEDICAL THERAPY (AOMs) BEFORE AND AFTER BS

- Preparation to surgery: pre-op weight loss
- Management of weight regain and insufficient weight loss after surgery
- Integrated medical-surgical management



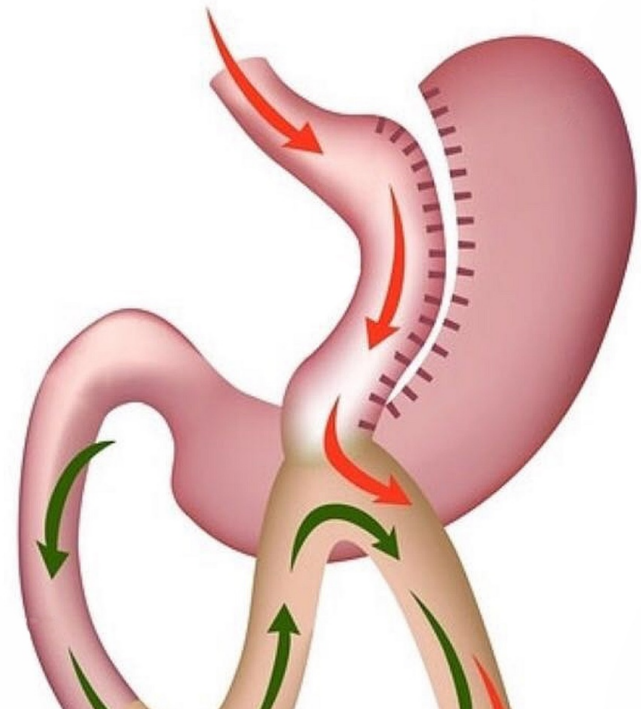
BENDAGGIO GASTRICO

SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY



BYPASS GASTRICO

Mini-Gastric Bypass



Premessa

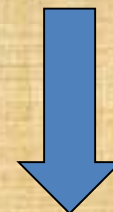


Il paziente affronta un percorso terapeutico, mai una procedura

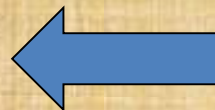
Ambulatorio



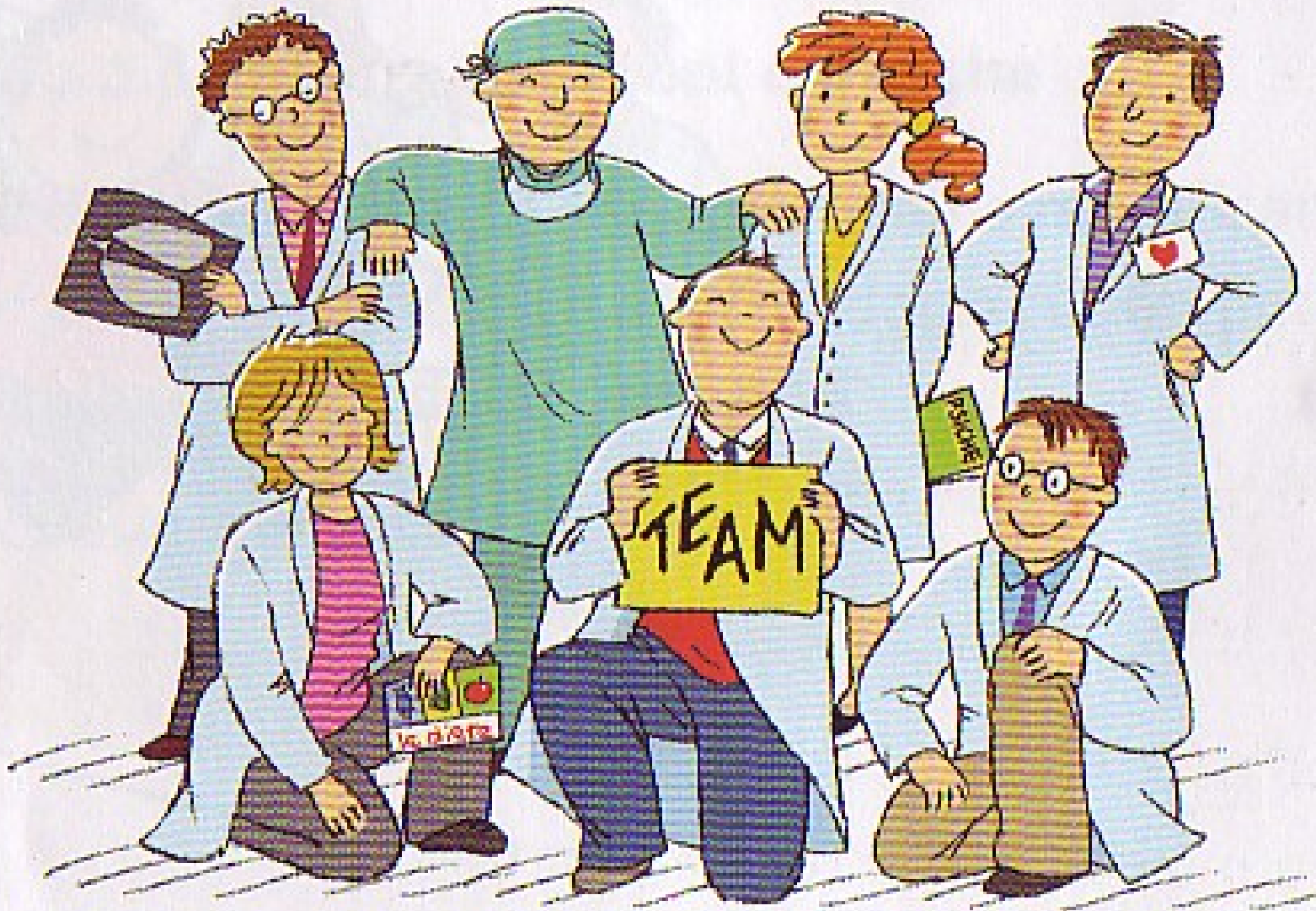
Valutazione plurispecialistica



Follow up
interdisciplinare



Eventuale
intervento



dove operare?

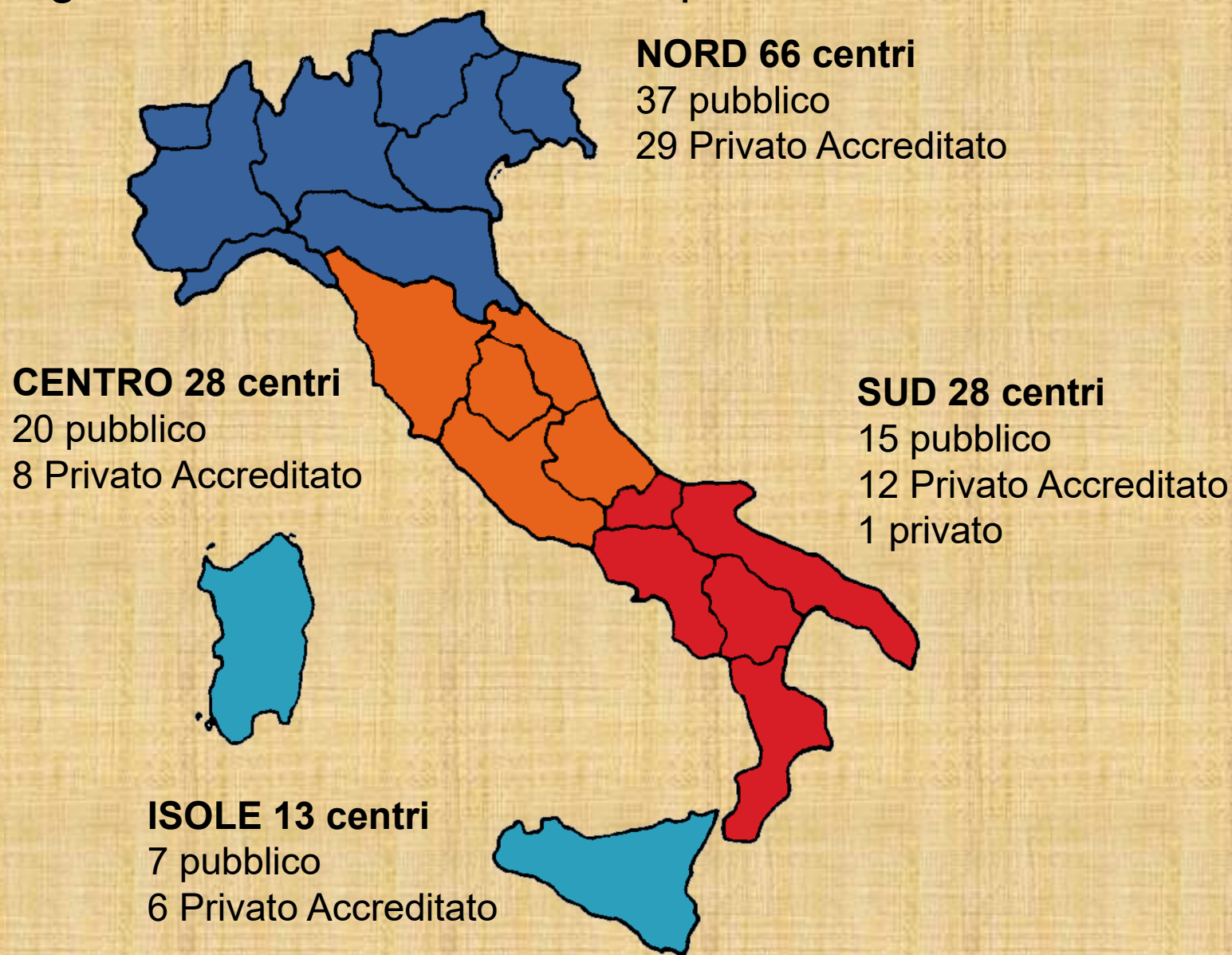
- Solo in centri con requisiti idonei (team multidisciplinare / letti e strumentario adeguato / sale operatorie all'altezza /Ria post operatoria)
- Solo in centri con chirurghi che garantiscano esperienza e assistenza
- Solo in centri che garantiscano «passione e dedizione» al paziente

Gestione paziente Obeso

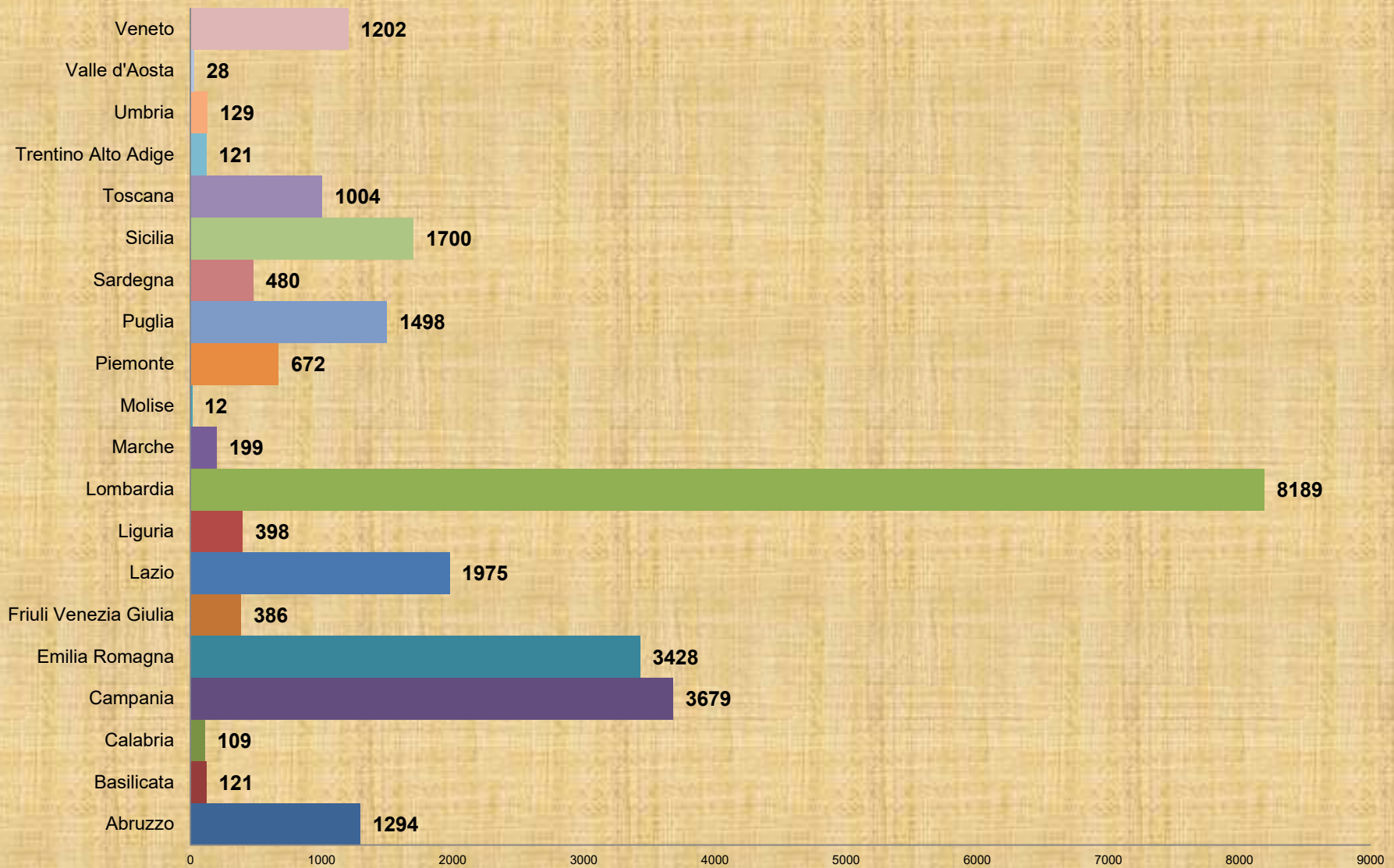
- Reparto con supporti adeguati (Letto apposito, bracciale della pressione XL, maggior personale per la mobilizzazione, materasso antidecubito...)
- Letto operatorio adeguato per pz obeso
- Strumentario adeguato al pz obeso (per la laparoscopia serve spesso lo strumentario XL)
- Gambali antitrombosi
- Possibilità di intubazione guidata con fibroscopio

*Obesity and emergency care in the French
CONSTANCES cohort
Anne-Laure Feral-Pierssens, Claire Carette et al
PLOS ONE Marzo 2018*

Tipologia dei **135** centri SICOB rispondenti nel 2023



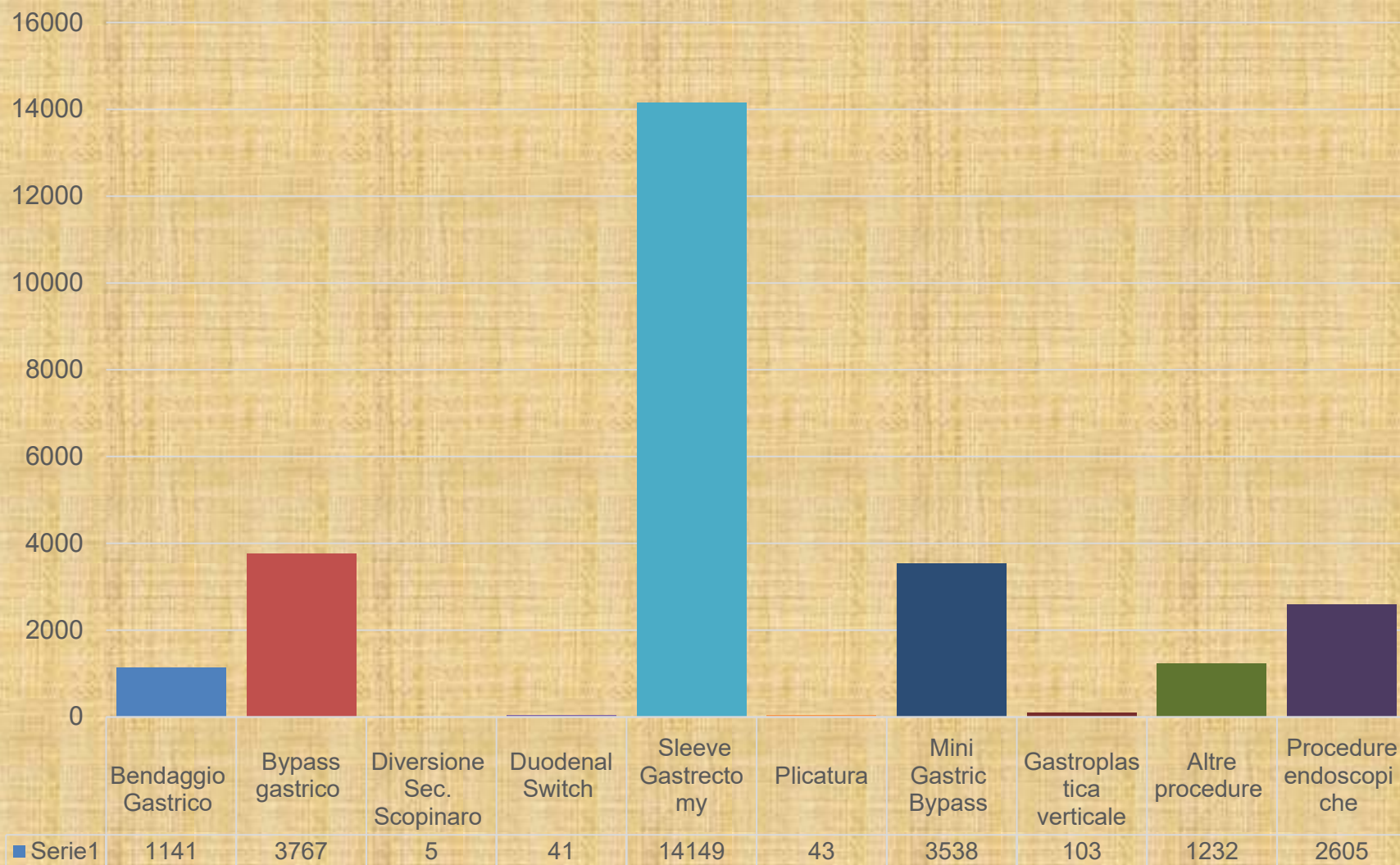
26.624 Interventi - Suddivisione per regione



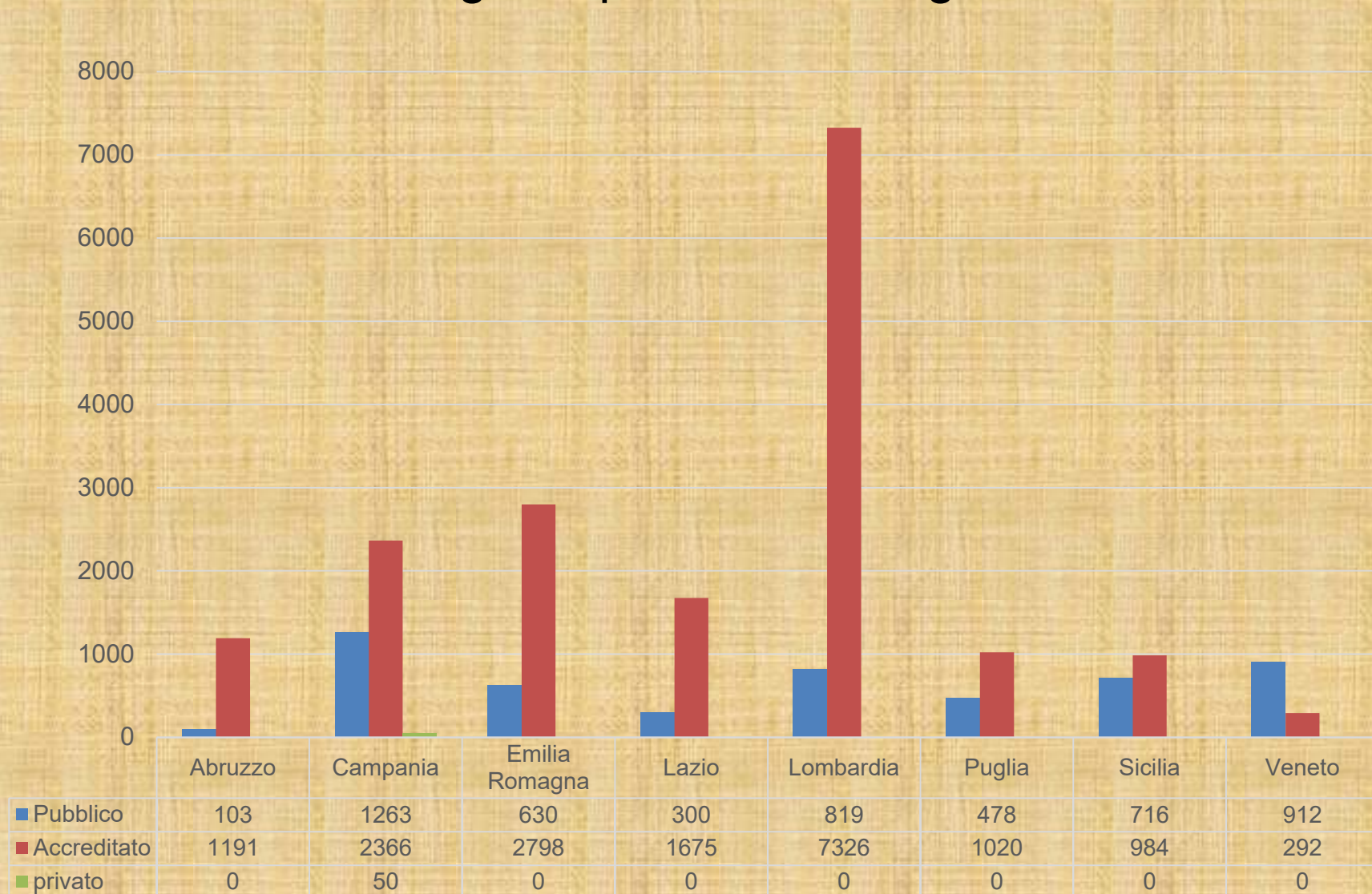
	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Emilia Romagna	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Lazio	Liguria	Lombardia	Marche	Molise	Piemonte	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	Toscana	Trentino Alto Adige	Umbria	Valle d'Aosta	Veneto
■ SommaDitotale_procedure	1294	121	109	3679	3428	386	1975	398	8189	199	12	672	1498	480	1700	1004	121	129	28	1202

Tipologia delle procedure eseguite nel 2023

Totale **26.624** interventi

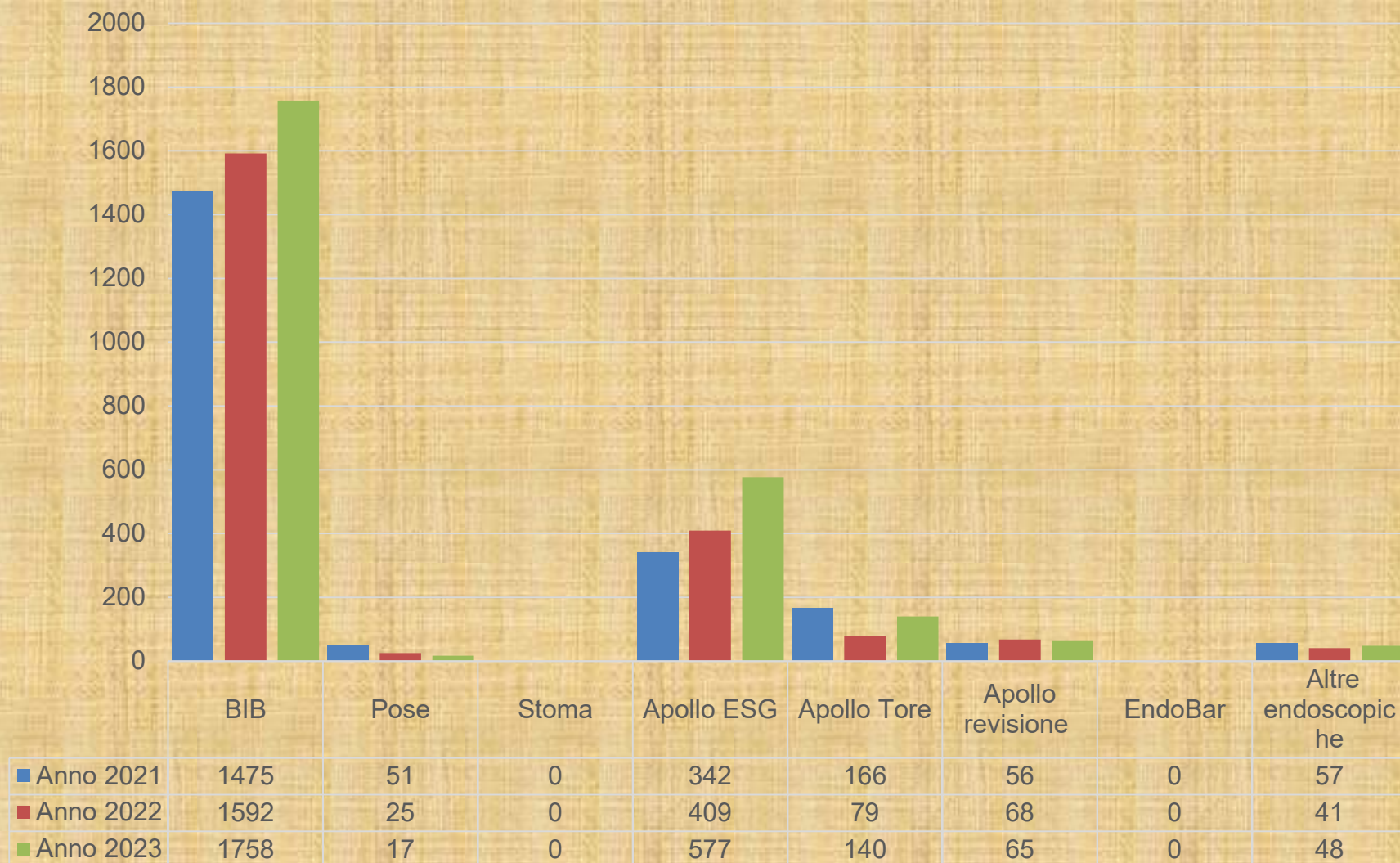


Confronto regione procedure eseguite nel 2023



Tipologia delle **procedure endoscopiche** eseguite nel 2023

Totale **2.605** interventi



Increase in Numbers Nd Better Safety:

Historical Route

Historical Route

Italian bariatric surgery started from jejunoileal bypass in Milan performed by **Montorsi**

1971

In Genoa **Scopinaro** performed for the first time on humans the Biliopancreatic Diversion on 12 May

1976

Favretti performed the first laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding

1993

Amenta e Cariani introduced the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass on vertical banded gastroplasty
Zappa –Lattuada performed in VL 2008

2002

Historical Route

o **Parini** published their outcomes with robotic Roux-en-Y gastric Bypass. **Basso** et al, were the first to publish their experience on Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy

Angrisani et al, were the first to report their 5-years outcome with LRYGB

Piazza et al, showed their outcomes with Laparoscopic Mini Gastric Bypass

Musella et al, published the first italian multi-institutional centre survey on Mini Gastric Bypass Complication

2006

2007

2011

2017

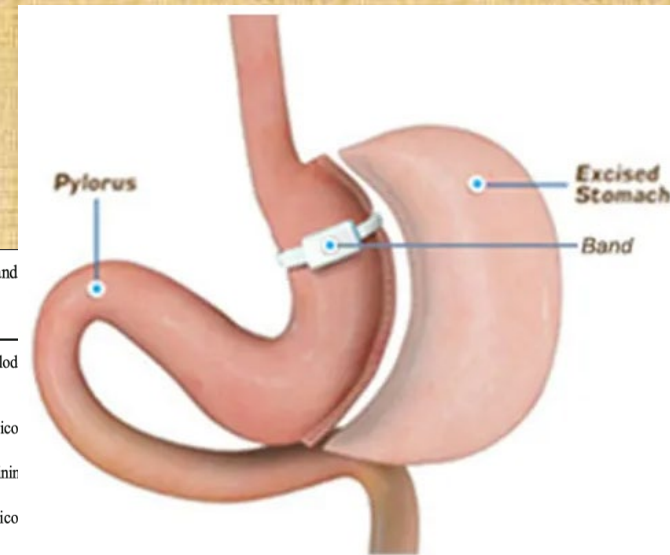
Increase in Numbers Nd Better Safety: and ever more

Foschi introduced in Italy trasposizione ileale nel 2008
Raffaelli performed duodenal switch by robotic technique 2016
And much much more ...for GERD, for new technique.... as by
pass gastric with fundectomy etc

BANDED SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY

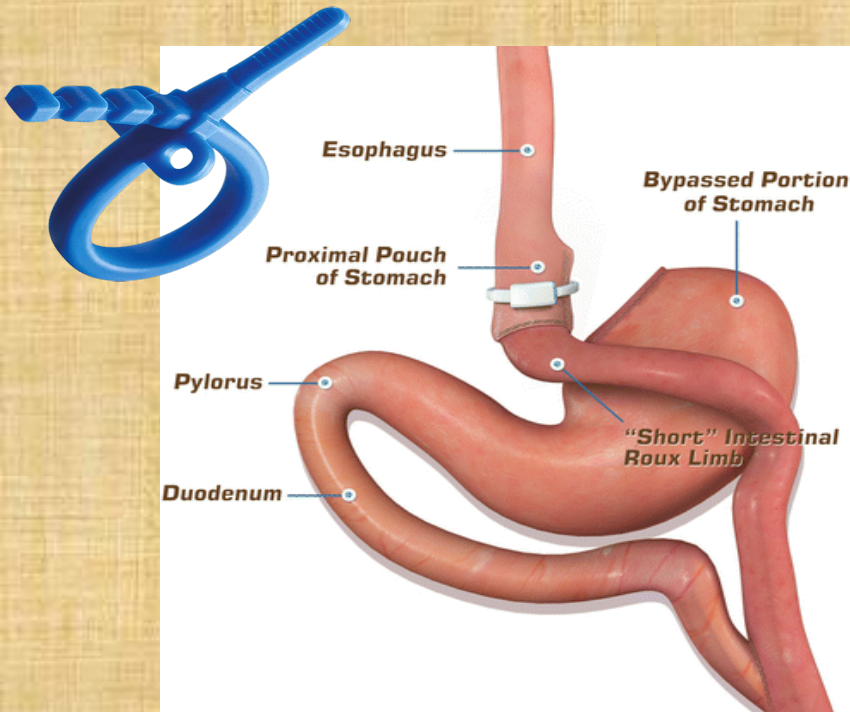
Primary Banded Sleeve Gastrectomy: a Systematic Review

Chetan D. Parmar¹ & O. Efeotor² & A. Ali¹ & Pratik Sufi¹ & K. K. Mahawar³
OBES SURG 2019



Studies	Sample size	Men:women	Age (years)	BMI (kg/m ²)	Operation time (min)	Distance from pylorus	Follow-up duration	Morbidity (%)	Mortality (%)	Follow-up (%)	%EWL	Gastric tube	Location of band (from GOJ)	Band
Alexander et al. 2009 [15]	27	5:22	46	48	–	6 cm	3–24 months	7	0	70	73.1%	50 F	6 cm	Allod
Miguel et al. 2009 [14]	33	0:33	36.7	42.33	–	–	1 year	6	3	94	86.5%	32 F	5 cm	Silico
Karcz et al. 2014* [11]	25	7:18	42.6	56.1	53.2	5 cm	1 year	12	4	100	58.0%	35 F	4 cm	Minir
Daigle et al. 2015 [13]	13	6:7	56	53.7	140.7	4 cm	16 months	23	0	58.30	54.8%	34 F	2 cm	Silico
Tognoni et al. 2016 [12]	25	9:16	45.7	44.95	84.6	–	1 year	4	0	100	87.9% (17.53 kg)	36 F	4 cm	GaBF ring
Fink et al. 2017 [10]	42	12:30	40.1	54.9	65.1	5 cm	36 months	16.67	0	62	66.7%	35 F	As Karcz paper	Minimizer ring
Lemmens et al. 2018 [16]	96	60:36	47.9	43.7	–	3–4 cm	5 years	14.5	0	83.3	86.7%	40 F	4–5 cm	Minimizer ring

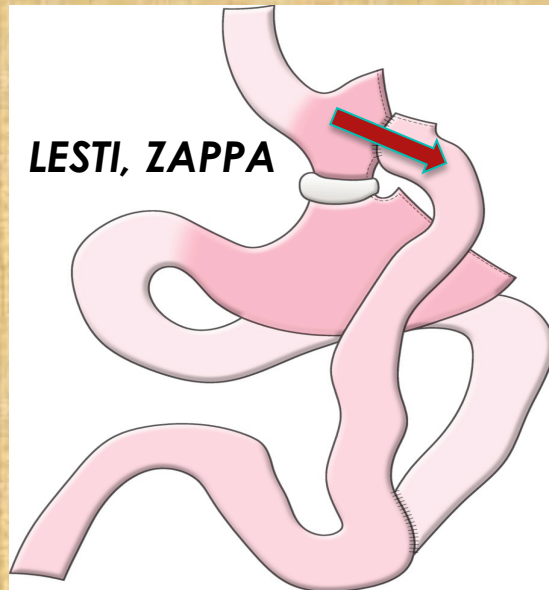
BANDED BYPASS GASTRECTOMY



Lemmens "Banded gastric bypass: better long term results? A cohort study with minimum 5Y followup" Obes Surg 2017

	Non-banded	Banded
N	254	178
Lost to follow-up (%)	10.6	11.2
N completed 5 years follow-up	227	158
Mean age (years)	41.2 ± 12.5 (range 14–70)	38.6 ± 11.4 (range 17–72)
Male/female (%)	28/72	27.5/72.5
Mean pre-operative weight (kg)	113.4 ± 20.1 (range 79–259)	118.2 ± 16.2 (range 84–178)
Mean BMI (kg/m ²)	40.2 ± 4.7 (range 30.1–59)	41.9 ± 4.2 (range 32.8–55)

BPG CON FUNDECTOMIA E STOMACO ESPLORABILE



**RX tubo digerente con Gastrografin: Dimostra la
progressione del bolo esclusivamente attraverso la
G-D anastomosi**

GRANDE TAGLIO,
GRANDE CHIRURGO, EH!?!



LINEE GUIDA

**LINEE GUIDA DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI CHIRURGIA
DELL'OBESITÀ E DELLE MALATTIE METABOLICHE**

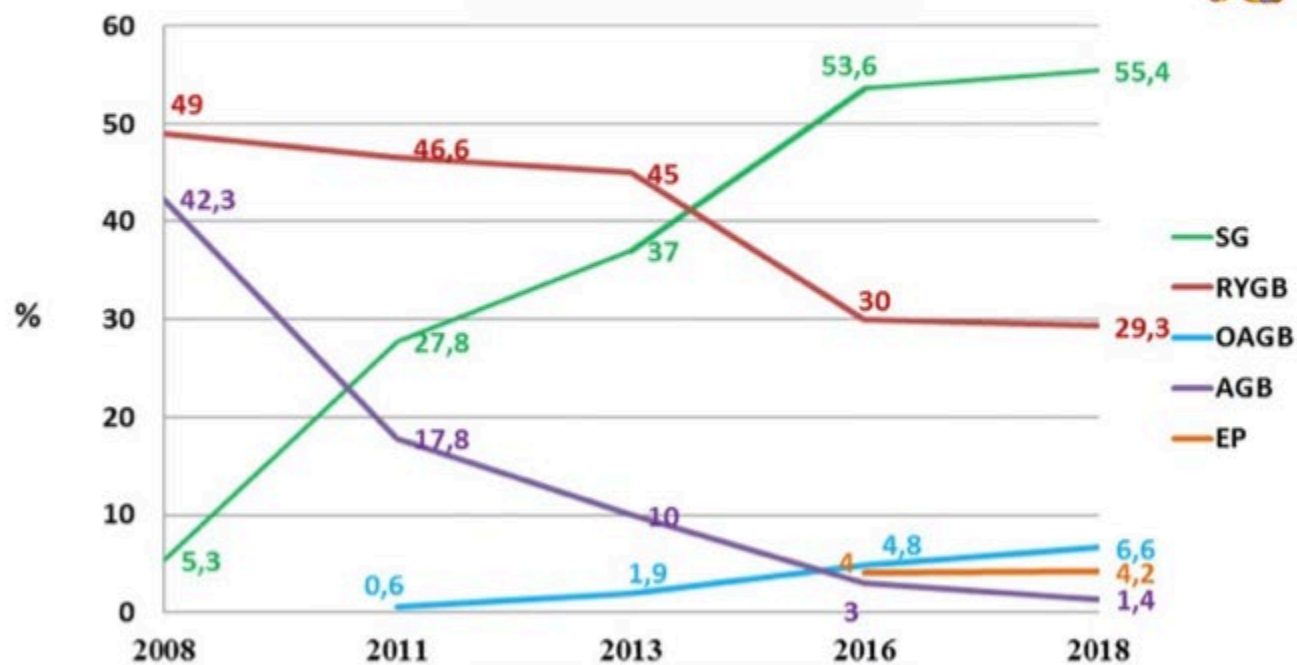
*La terapia chirurgica dell'obesità e delle complicanze
associate*



Coordinatore Maurizio De Luca

Approvate da SNLG per ISS in data 05.09.2023

PROCEDURE BARIATRICHE NEL MONDO



Angrisani et al. Bariatric Surgery Survey 2018: Similarities and Disparities Among the 5 IFSO Chapters. Obes Surg 2021

Efficiacia della terapia chirurgica

Procedure	% EWL	T2DM (Remission)
Gastric Banding	47% (n=1848)	48%
Sleeve Gastrectomy	47.3% (n=705)	66.5%
Gastric Bypass	62% (n=4204)	84%
BPD	70% (n=2480)	98%

Buchwald H. JAMA, 2019

Risoluzione delle condizioni patologiche concomitanti

N=104
1 anno dall'intervento

	Numeri prima dell'intervento	% peggiorati	% nessun cambiamento	% migliorati	% risolti
Osteoartrite	64	2	10	47	41
Ipercolesteremia	62	0	4	33	63
Malattia da reflusso gastroesofageo	58	0	4	24	72
Ipertensione	57	0	12	18	70
Apnea nel sonno	44	2	5	19	74
Ipertrigliceridemia	43	0	14	29	57
Edema periferico	31	0	4	55	41
Incontinenza da stress	18	6	11	39	44
Asma	18	6	12	69	13
Diabete	18	0	0	18	82
Media		1.6%	7.8%	35.1%	55.7%

90.8%
Migliorati o risolti

CAMBIAMENTO DELLA QUALITA' DI VITA !!!!!

Mortality: 0,17%



TYPE OF SURGERY	% PERIOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS	% PERIOPERATIVE MORTALITY
LAP CHOLE	5,8	0,05-0,1
COLORECTAL SURGERY	19,7	4-6
BARIATRIC LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY	13,5	0.08-0,21

Su-Hsin Chang, et al.
The Effectiveness and Risks of Bariatric Surgery. An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, 2003-2012







