Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty with 1-year follow-up: factors predictive of success

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Background and study aims: Bariatric endoscopy has emerged as an aid in the nonsurgical treatment of obesity. The objective of this study is to critically provide the results and follow-up of endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty 1 year after the procedure.

Patients and methods: Prospective single-center follow-up study of 25 patients (5 men, 20 women) who underwent flexible endoscopic suturing for endoluminal gastric volume reduction. A multidisciplinary team provided post-procedure care. Patient outcomes were recorded at 1 year after the procedure. Linear regression analysis was done to evaluate the variables associated with best results at 1 year of follow-up.

Results: Mean body mass index (BMI) was 38.5 ± 4.6 kg/m² (range 30–47) and mean age 44.5 ± 8.2 years (range 29–60). At 1 year, 22 patients continued with the follow-up (2 dropped out at 6 months and 1 at 3 months). There were no major intra-procedural, early, or delayed adverse events. Mean BMI loss was 7.3 ± 4.2 kg/m², and mean percentage of total body weight loss was 18.7 ± 10.7 at 1 year. In the linear regression analysis, adjusted by initial BMI, variables associated with % TBWL involved the frequency of nutritional (β = 0.563, P = 0.014) and psychological contacts (β = 0.727, P = 0.025). The number of nutritional and psychological contacts were predictive of good weight loss results.

Conclusions: Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty is a feasible, reproducible, and effective procedure to treat obesity. Nutritional and psychological interaction are predictive of success.
on obesity parameters (body mass index [BMI] 30–49 kg/m²) with previous failed attempts with conventional treatment of obesity and the willingness and ability of patients to be treated by a multidisciplinary team for at least 1 year. The procedure was contraindicated in patients with prior gastric surgery, potentially bleeding lesions (e.g., ulcers and acute gastritis) and neoplastic findings. Individuals with psychiatric disorders (mental retardation, manic-depressive psychosis, severe depression, schizophrenia, and untreated eating behavior disorders) that interfere with their ability to actively engage with the post-procedural instruction and recommended lifestyle adjustments were excluded. Coagulopathy and psychiatric disorders were excluded by blood tests and interviews with a psychologist, respectively.

Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty procedure
As we have described previously (5), we refer to the technique as endoscopic endoluminal greater curvature plication. The procedure was performed with the patient in the left lateral decubitus position and under general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation. Pre-procedure antibiotics were given (Cefotaxima 2g intravenously). Construction of the gastroplasty was dependent on a cap-based flexible endoscopic suturing system (OverStitch; Apollo Endosurgery, Inc., Austin, Texas, USA), which was mounted onto a double-channel endoscope (GF-2T160; Olympus Medical Systems Corp., Tokyo, Japan) placed through an esophageal overtube (US Endoscopy, Mentor, Ohio, USA) with carbon dioxide insufflation. The goal of this procedure was to reduce the gastric lumen into a tubular configuration, with the greater curvature modified by a line of sutured plications as previously reported. To perform the gastroplasty we deploy interrupted sutures from distal to proximal body. Each suture consists of six bites along the anterior/greater curvature/posterior gastric wall before it is cinched. Because this is not a continuous staple line, but rather, an invagination of the greater curvature of the stomach, intraluminal gaps exist along the plication line. These gaps are of no clinical consequences as far as trapping food and are analogous to gaps seen with surgical plications of the greater curvature for weight loss. Reinforcing stitches are usually placed in the upper body of the stomach. The suture pattern has evolved from a very few cases addressing the fundus to the majority in which we leave the fundus open, so the patient can have a pouch and some accommodation ability.

Oral contrast studies
Oral contrast studies were scheduled to assess the gastroplasty at 24 hours post-procedure. Post-procedure care remained unchanged with the weight parameters. The tertiles were as follows: low adherence = T1, medium adherence = T2, and high adherence = T3.

2. Psychology
a) Patient contacts: The number of contacts was divided into tertiles to study its relationship with the weight parameters. The tertiles were as follows: low adherence = T1, medium adherence = T2, and high adherence = T3.
b) Behavioral measures (baseline and 1-year): (1) disorganized meals (2) “five meals a day” compliance, (3) speed eating, (4) snacking, (5) binge eating, (6) physical activity (PA), and (7) sleep quality.

Follow-up multidisciplinary bariatric team
Post-procedure care with a nutritionist and a psychologist weekly or biweekly was maintained. Patient communication included personal interviews (face-to-face), telephone interviews, e-mails, and text messages. The nutritional intervention changed during the course of treatment. Initially, the focus was on a transitional diet post-intervention. After patients started on solid food, the focus was on following the prescribed hypocaloric diet and discussing healthy food choices and alternatives. Once the first phase was completed, nutritional support shifted to providing patients with a workable diet program that they could follow over the long term, which was personalized to their individual needs. The psychologist coached patients to follow the recommended lifestyle modification program necessary to maintain their weight loss over the long term. Furthermore, patients were coached on how to interact with food cues and obesogenic environment stimuli. Finally, they were taught how to recognize emotional eating cues and deal with them.

Gastric cavity restriction facilitates caloric limitation. Dietitians and psychologist were in continuous contact to resolve problems and to design the best strategy for treatment of each individual patient. Exercise was recommended, taking into account each patient’s limitations and as prescribed by an exercise physiologist.

Endoscopic follow-up
Gastroscopy was planned voluntarily at 6 or 12 months. The data set collected for each patient was as follows:

1. Nutrition
   a) Patient contacts: The number of contacts was divided into tertiles to study its relationship with the weight parameters. The tertiles were as follows: low adherence = T1, medium adherence = T2, and high adherence = T3.
   b) Weight parameters: Baseline and follow-up examinations included assessment of weight and height as before, with BMI calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. Outcomes at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months were: (1) change in body weight (TBWL); (2) percentage loss of initial body weight (%TBWL); (3) percentage of excess body weight loss (percentage of weight lost compared with excess weight, defined as current weight minus the weight corresponding to a BMI of 25 kg/m² (%EWL)), and (4) change in BMI.
   c) Post-procedure adverse events: Nausea, constipation, abdominal pain, hematemesis, melena, fever, reflux.

2. Psychology
   a) Patient contacts: The number of contacts (face to face & telephone) was divided into tertiles to study its relationship with the weight parameters. The tertiles were as follows: low adherence = T1, medium adherence = T2, and high adherence = T3.
   b) Behavioral measures (baseline and 1-year): (1) disorganized meals (2) “five meals a day” compliance, (3) speed eating, (4) snacking, (5) binge eating, (6) physical activity (PA), and (7) sleep quality.

Post-procedure program structure
The programmatic follow up mirrored that which was applied to the initial pilot patient group reported earlier.

First 4 weeks
A liquid diet was started the day before the procedure and continued for 2 weeks, followed by progression from hypocaloric li-
Table 1  Changes in weight-related parameters following endoscopic endolumenal greater curvature plication for the treatment of obesity at 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year post-procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>1 month mean ± SD</th>
<th>3 months mean ± SD</th>
<th>6 months mean ± SD</th>
<th>12 months mean ± SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²) loss</td>
<td>2.8 ± 0.8</td>
<td>4.9 ± 1.6</td>
<td>6.9 ± 2.9</td>
<td>7.3 ± 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total weight loss (kg)</td>
<td>7.9 ± 2.7</td>
<td>14.1 ± 5.5</td>
<td>19.6 ± 9.1</td>
<td>21.1 ± 12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of weight loss (%)</td>
<td>7.4 ± 2.3</td>
<td>12.9 ± 4.3</td>
<td>17.8 ± 7.5</td>
<td>18.7 ± 10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of excess weight loss (%)</td>
<td>24.0 ± 11.8</td>
<td>40.5 ± 16.5</td>
<td>53.9 ± 24.8</td>
<td>54.6 ± 31.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMI, body mass index

Results

The treatment group consisted of 25 patients (5 men, 20 women). Three patients dropped out, one at 3 months and two at 6 months. The final sample consisted of 22 patients with completed follow-up at 12 months.

Among the 25 patients, mean BMI was 38.5±4.6 kg/m² (range 30 – 47) and mean age 44.5±8.2 years (range 29 – 60). The mean procedure time was 80 minutes (range 50 – 120 minutes). All patients underwent successful gastroplasty. There were no major intra-procedural, early, or delayed adverse events. No bleeding complications were found. During this period, patients received analgesics and antiemetics on an as-needed basis. Post-discharge pain (2 – 4 days) and nausea (1 day) were experienced by 50% and 20% of the patients, respectively. Oral contrast studies to assess the gastroplasty at 24 hours showed no leaking contrast and intact reductions. All patients were discharged the day after the procedure.

Weight change

Table 1 shows the results of the evolution of the weight parameters. The initial parameters and the values collected at the post-procedure time intervals differed significantly. The largest decreases were seen in the first month after the procedure, when patients were on no solid foods.

Nutritionist Follow-up

During the first year of follow-up, the mean number of nutritional contacts was 19.6 ± 9.9 (range 3 – 32). Fig. 1 shows the weight loss parameters (BMI changes, %TBWL, and %EWL) across the tertiles of nutritional contacts. Tertiles are distributed as follows: T1 (3 – 16 contacts/year), T2 (17 – 24 contacts/year), and T3 (24 – 32 contacts/year). As shown in Fig. 1, the magnitude of the weight loss increased significantly (P<0.05) in individuals who had more nutritional contacts. After adjustment for age, sex, and initial BMI, a linear trend was found for changes in %TBWL (P=0.045) and %EWL (P= 0.013).

Psychological follow-up

During the first year of follow-up, the mean number of psychological contacts was 9.2 ± 7.2 (range 0 – 23). Tertiles are distributed as follows: T1 (0 – 3 contacts/year), T2 (4 – 12 contacts/year), and T3 (13 – 23 contacts/year). As shown in Fig. 2, the magnitude of the weight loss increased significantly (P<0.05) in individuals who had more psychological contacts. After adjustment for age, sex, and initial BMI, no linear trend was found for changes in %TBWL and %EWL.

Changes in nutritional habits

Fig. 3 shows initial and final values for nutritional habits. Initially, the worse habits were “not eating 5 meals a day” (94.1 %) and “not eating slowly” (93.3 %). One year after the procedure, the most notable changes were “not eating 5 meals a day” (from 94.1 % to 29.4 %) and binge eating (from 68.8 % to 12.5 %).
Among the initially sedentary patients, 55.6% began physical activity (walking or doing cardiovascular exercises in the gym), and 75% of those who were initially not sedentary improved their level of physical activity (increasing walking time or doing other activities in the gym).

Factors predictive of success
The result of the linear regression analysis, controlling for initial BMI, showed that the number of nutritional contacts predict the %TBWL (Beta= 0.563, P =0.014) and that the number of psychological contacts predict the %TBWL (Beta= 0.727, P = 0.025).

Gastroplasty at 1 year
**Fig. 4** shows the radiologic images at 24 hours and 1 year post-procedure. **Fig. 5** shows the endoscopy image at 1 year post-procedure.

Gastroplasty assessment was more successful than our earlier pilot experience and obtained in 90 % of the patients, 50% endoscopically and 80% by contrast study. Based on these studies, one patient underwent a revision partial gastroplasty because of loosened plications. A tubular configuration of the gastroplasty was otherwise confirmed in the remaining patients.

**Discussion**
This extended experience demonstrates that endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty offers a safe and effective endolumenal weight loss option with durability at 1 year. The procedure does produce discomfort for patients in the immediate post-procedure period, with 50% experiencing moderate abdominal pain and 20% experiencing nausea, both of which can be controlled pharmacologically. No long-term complications were observed. At 1-year follow-up, patients reached 54.6% of EWL and 18.7% of TBWL. The subgroups with the highest number of nutritional and psychological interactions demonstrated the most favorable weight loss. This is not surprising, given our earlier pilot experience and general knowledge regarding the value of comprehensive supportive care post-procedure.

The study does have limitations. First, the sample size, although larger than the originally reported pilot group, is small. In addition, there is no control group in which the technique was not performed with which to compare results, although the patients who were treated persistently failed lifestyle modification. Regarding the demonstrated benefit of greater nutritional and psychological interaction, we are uncertain as to whether that was due to patient motivation stimulated by early post-procedure weight loss or if it is due to a unique motivational success of our nutritional and psychological programs.
Determining how much of the contact needs to be face-to-face and how much electronic is a very important area of research. In our current limited sample size, we had to combine face-to-face and remote contacts to achieve adequate power to run the analysis. However, we have an active prospective protocol to answer this question.

Other bariatric endoscopic interventions are available, most notably, the intragastric balloon (IGB) [8 – 10]. The main difference between sleeve gastropasty and IGB is treatment duration, with IGB a defined 6-month intervention. Retrospective studies with longer follow-up have shown maintenance of significant weight loss in only a quarter of the patients after balloon removal. These experiences suggest that long-term weight loss maintenance with IGB is difficult to achieve [11, 12].

The other technique for endoscopic gastric reduction is the Pri-

tive, safe, and well-tolerated procedure for treatment of patients

with obesity, with regular monitoring by a multidisciplinary

monitoring outcomes with these techniques and intervening

when poor results in patients are associated with a low number

of visits with the multidisciplinary team.

We can conclude that after 1 year, sleeve gastroplasty is an effec-
tive, safe, and well-tolerated procedure for treatment of patients

with obesity, with regular monitoring by a multidisciplinary

team a key measure to success.

Competing interests: Dr. Lopez-Nava and Dr. Galvao are consul-
tants for Apollo Endosurgery in the United States.

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