Global Bariatric Surgery

The Art of Weight Loss Across the Borders

Rami Lutfi Mariano Palermo Guy-Bernard Cadière Editors





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Editors
Rami Lutfi
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, IL
USA

Guy-Bernard Cadière Saint-Pierre University Hospital European School of Laparoscopic Surgery Brussels Belgium Mariano Palermo University of Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Argentina

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To Suhayla, Samira, Edward, Maria, and George, for making me who I am

To Aida, for being the strong base for everything that matters

To Lea, Talia, Doreah, and Isabella, for carrying the torch forward

And to every person struggling with severe obesity, for making my job worthy

— Rami Lutfi

The Editors would like to dedicate this book to the memory of Dr. Eduardo Jacob who passed before seeing his work and contribution.

Dr. Jacob was a great surgeon and teacher. It is on shoulders like his that the mission of advancing surgical science and technology is carried on.

On behalf of our patients and readers, we thank you Edu for your contribution in this book and in the world of surgery.

— The Editors

Foreword

For "Global Bariatric Surgery: The Art of Weight Loss Across the Borders"

As I write these lines, prevalence of obesity in the world is even higher, complex, and uncontrollable, as if a virus had infected the planet, like a communicable process displayed on color maps from the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). The life expectancy of many countries, with a few demonstrating a decline, is now threatening and is probably associated, like tobacco, with an upsurge in cancer incidence. Yet, prevention would be the least expensive urgent proposition to counteract this wave, but the aftereffects of such community health changes would be reflected 25 years later, and for those who are affected now, only surgery urgently has the answers, and it is offered to 0.5–1% of patients in Western countries, even lower in others!

It has been 25 years since the first laparoscopic bariatric surgery by Guy-Bernard Cadière, and it is very "a propos" that my friends and editors Rami Lutfi, Mariano Palermo, and Guy-Bernard Cadière have congregated a marvelous book and masterpiece on this subject. In "Global Bariatric Surgery: The Art of Weight Loss Across the Borders," international experts' experience have been assembled and gathered to write the most up-to-date information on bariatric and metabolic surgery with all its known facets. This surgical topic has provided growth to the fastest surgical societies in severe countries and worldwide and has pushed the boundaries on hormonal research in the causation of type-2 diabetes and GI incretins. The comprehensive varying opinions on the management of sleeve gastrectomy, weight regain, gastric bypass, and complex revisions are unique to this time. Not only are differing surgical perspectives presented, but physicians, endoscopists, and researchers also describe alternative methods of management, in complications, future treatments, and understanding of the disease.

Aspiring to be wide-ranging, the content includes developments as well as basic standardized techniques, likely occurring complications, described to help practicians avoid dangerous pitfalls. The editors have, for example, included such topics as the relationship between obesity and cancer, the use of surgery in adolescents, preparation and follow-up care, as well as the use of interventional radiology. The latest scientific evidence concerning endoscopy, radiology, robotics, and pharmaceuticals is presented in detail.

x Foreword

Thus, this reference work methodically covers the technique and results of laparoscopic bariatric and metabolic surgery, with an international participation, as obesity and type-2 diabetes are affecting various parts of the world differently, and one with great interest, watches the various approaches taken, and compares them. In letters written by Seneca (64 AC), it is said that reading in the sustenance of a good mind, and will-fortified opinions, and this detailed, authoritative work should do the same to the novice and advanced Bariatric surgeon.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada April 2018 Michel Gagner

Acknowledgments

I would like to dedicate this book to my wife Gabriela, my two children Agustina and Lucas, my parents Mario and Loly, and also my dear grandmother Lucila, for supporting me to go on progressing in my personal life and also in the field of laparoscopic and bariatric surgery.

Also I am very thankful to all my professors especially those that inspired me to be a better surgeon day by day in the clinical field, teaching, and research and for teaching me the lovely art of surgery.

Mariano Palermo

"When I was a young surgeon, the number one surgical principle was 'big surgeon, big incision.' Now the minimal invasive surgery has become the gold standard. However, this surgery is difficult and needs a good knowledge of anatomy and operative strategy. I hope this book allows the surgeon to have a better understanding of the principles of laparoscopic surgery. Thank you to Dr. Mariano Palermo and Dr. Rami Lutfi for working so hard on this book."

Best regards Guy-Bernard Cadière

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Contributors

Marianela Aguirre Ackermann, MD Obesity and Diabetes Department, Centro CIEN - Endocrinology, Obesity and Nutrition Center, Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Misiones, Formosa, Argentina

Pablo Acquafresca, MD Department of Surgery, DAICIM Foundation, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ahmed R. Ahmed, MD, FRCS Department of Bariatric Surgery, St Mary's Hospital, Imperial College London, London, UK

Talat Sh. Al Shaban, MBBS, FRCSI Department of General Surgery, Sheikh Khalifa Medical City, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Ramzi S. Alami, MD, FACS, FASMBS Department of Surgery, American University of Beirut Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

Luciano Antozzi, MD Department of Bariatric and Esophago-Gastric Surgery, Hospital Italiano Regional del Sur, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mario Norberto Antozzi, MD Department of General and Bariatric Surgery, Centro de Cirugías Especiales, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Priscilla Antozzi, MD Department of General and Bariatric Surgery, Centro de Cirugías Especiales, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Kelly Aspinwall EnteroMedics, Roseville, MN, USA

Dan E. Azagury, MD Department of Surgery, Stamford Hospital, Stanford, CA, USA

Ramsen Azizi, MD R.A.M. Plastic Surgery, Chicago, IL, USA

Omar Ezequiel Bellorin-Marin, MD Department of Surgery, New York Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY, USA

Andrew C. Berry, DO Department of Medicine, University of South Alabama Medical Center, Mobile, AL, USA

Aparna Govil Bhasker, MBBS, MS Bariatric Surgeon, Global and Apollo Hospitals, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Laurent Biertho, MD Department of Bariatric and General Surgery, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et Pneumologie de Québec – Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

xviii Contributors

Sébastien Blaye-Felice, MD Department of Bariatric and General Surgery, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et Pneumologie de Québec – Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

Katherine S. Blevins, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, USA

Camilo Boza, MD Department of Digestive Surgery, Clinica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Josemberg Campos, **MD**, **PhD** Department of Surgery, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Recife, PE, Brazil

Anthony Choi, MD Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, New York Presbyterian-Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Jaclyn Clark, MD Department of Surgery, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Austin Cottam, MD Bariatric Research, Bariatric Medicine Institute, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

Daniel Cottam, MD Bariatric Research, Bariatric Medicine Institute, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

John Cole Cowling, MD Department of Surgery, UT Health McGovern Medical School, Houston, TX, USA

Giuseppe D'Amico, MD Department of Surgery, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Federico Davrieux, MD Minimally Invasive Surgery, Fundacion DAICIM, Rosario, Argentina

Cinthia Barbosa de Andrade Department of Surgery, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Recife, PE, Brazil

Luiz Gustavo de Quadros, MD Department of Surgery, ABC Medical School, Sao Jose Do Rio Preto, SP, Brazil

Maíra Danielle Gomes de Souza, MD Department of Surgery, University Federal of Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brazil

Joseph Mark Drosdeck, MD, MS General Surgery, The Everett Clinic, Everett, WA, USA

Wayne J. English, MD, FACS Department of Surgical Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA

Yaniv Fenig, MD Monmouth Medical Center, Long Branch, NJ, USA

Flávio Coelho Ferreira, MSc Department of Surgery, Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Recife, PE, Brazil

Christine Ren Fielding, MD Department of Surgery, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

George Fielding, MD Department of Surgery, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

Ricardo Flores, MD Department of Digestive Surgery, Clinica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Teresa R. Fraker, MS, RN Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery Accreditation and Quality Improvement Program (MBSAQIP), American College of Surgeons, Chicago, IL, USA

Ricardo Funke, MD Department of Digestive Surgery, Clinica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Mariano Gimenez, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, DAICIM Foundation, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Andres Giovannetti, MD Department of Surgery, Mercy Hospital Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA

Alexandra H. Leon Guerrero, MD Department of Surgery, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Kelvin D. Higa, MD Minimally Invasive and Bariatric Surgery, Fresno Heart and Surgical Hospital, Fresno, CA, USA

Carlos Eduardo Jacob, MD, PhD, FACS Division of Gastrointestinal Surgery and Coloproctology – Hospital das Clínicas, University of Sao Paulo School of Medicine, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Mandi Joshi, MD Department of Surgery, DaVita Medical Group, Albuquerque, NM, USA

François Julien, MD Department of Bariatric and General Surgery, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et Pneumologie de Québec – Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

Kara J. Kallies, MS Department of Medical Research, Gundersen Medical Foundation, La Crosse, WI, USA

Aarthy Kannappan, MD Department of Surgery, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, USA

Paul R. Kemmeter, MD, FACS Department of Surgery, Grand Health Partners, Mercy Health Saint Mary's, Grand Rapids, MI, USA

Keith C. Kim, MD Center for Metabolic and Obesity Surgery, Florida Hospital Celebration Health, Celebration, FL, USA

Mark Knudson, PhD EnteroMedics, Roseville, MN, USA

Shanu N. Kothari, MD Department of General Surgery, Gundersen Health System, La Crosse, WI, USA

Eric J. Krebill, MD Department of Surgery, Grand Health Partners; North Ottawa Community Health System, Grand Rapids, MI, USA

xx Contributors

David M. Krpata, MD Digestive Disease and Surgery Institute, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH, USA

Sachin Kukreja, MD, FACS, FASMBS Minimally Invasive Surgical Associates, Dallas, TX, USA

Marina S. Kurian, MD, FACS, FASMBS Department of Surgery, New York Minimally Invasive Surgery, PLLC, New York, NY, USA

Muffazal Lakdawala, MBBS, MS Department of Bariatric Surgery and Lap Oncosurgery, Saifee Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Stéfane Lebel, MD Department of Bariatric and General Surgery, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et Pneumologie de Québec – Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

Aaron Lee, DO Department of General Surgery, Cleveland Clinic Florida – Weston, Weston, FL, USA

Rami Lutfi University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Simon Marceau, MD Department of Bariatric and General Surgery, Institut Universitaire de Cardiologie et Pneumologie de Québec – Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

Samer G. Mattar, MD, FACS, FRCS, FASMBS Swedish Weight Loss Services, Swedish Medical Center, Seattle, WA, USA

Ronald Matteotti, MD The HOPE Tower at Jersey Shore University Medical Center, Neptune, NJ, USA

Epatobiliary and Pancreatic Program Meridian Cancer Care, Neptune, NJ, USA

Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery JSUMC, Neptune, NJ, USA

Emma Rose McGlone, MBBS, MA(Cantab), MRCS, PGCertEd Department of Endocrinology and Investigative Medicine, Imperial College London, London, UK

Emanuele Lo Menzo, MD, PhD, FACS, FASMBS The Bariatric and Metabolic Institute, Cleveland Clinic Florida – Weston, Weston, FL, USA

Marc Michalsky, MD Department of Pediatric Surgery, Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH, USA

Tripurari Mishra, MD Department of Surgery, Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA

John Magaña Morton, MD, MPH Department of Surgery, Stamford Hospital, Stanford, CA, USA

Blake R. Movitz, MD General Surgery, University of Illinois at Chicago – Metropolitan Group Hospitals, Chicago, IL, USA

Fernando Muñoz, MD Department of Digestive Surgery, Clinica Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Samer A. Naffouje, MD Department of General Surgery, University of Illinois Hospital and Health Sciences System, Chicago, IL, USA

Marius Nedelcu, MD Centre Chirurgical de l'Obesite, Clinique Saint Michel, Toulon, VAR, France

Manoel Galvao Neto, MD Department of Surgery, Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine - Florida International University, Doral, FL, USA

Abdelrahman Ali Nimeri, MBBCh, FACS, FASMBS Department of Surgery, IFSO Middle East North African, Pan Arab Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery, Sheik Khalifa Medical City, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Patrick Noel, MD, FACS, IFASMBS Bariatric Department, Emirates Specialty Hospital, Dubai, UAE

Samuel Ordoñez Ortega, MD Division of Endocrine and Laparoscopic Surgery, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico City, Mexico

Mariano Palermo, MD, PhD, FACS Department of Bariatric Surgery, Centro Cien-Diagnomed, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Department of Surgery, DAICIM Foundation, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Juan Pablo Pantoja, MD, FACS Division of Endocrine and Laparoscopic Surgery, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico City, Mexico

Isaac C. Payne, DO Department of Surgery, University of South Alabama Medical Center, Mobile, AL, USA

Alfons Pomp, MD FRCSC, FACS, FASMBS Department of Surgery, New York Presbyterian Hospital, New York, NY, USA

Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, NY, USA

Jaime Ponce, MD, FACS, FASMBS CHI Memorial Hospital, Chattanooga, TN, USA

William O. Richards, MD, FACS Department of Surgery, University of South Alabama Medical Center, Mobile, AL, USA

Amy Robinson-Gerace American College of Surgeons, Division of Research and Optimal Patient Care, Chicago, IL, USA

Michael J. Rosen, MD, FACS Digestive Disease and Surgery Institute, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH, USA

Raul J. Rosenthal, MD, FACS, FASMBS Department of Surgery, Cleveland Clinic Florida, Weston, FL, USA

Adriana Ruano, MD Department of Surgery, Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

xxii Contributors

Eduardo Valdivieso Rueda, MD, PhD Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgery, International Digestive Diseases Center/FOSCAL, Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga, La Sabana University, Bogotá, Colombia

Arsalan Salamat, MD General Surgery, Presence Health St. Joseph Hospital, Chicago, IL, USA

George I. Salti, MD Department of Surgery, Division of Surgical Oncology, University Of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Cristina Sánchez-del-Pueblo, MD Department of Surgery, Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

Andrés Sánchez-Pernaute, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

Bradley F. Schwack, MD, FACS Department of Surgery, New York University School of Medicine – NYU Langone Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Edgardo Serra, MD Bariatric Surgery, Centro CIEN, Corrientes, Argentina

Shinil K. Shah, DO Department of Surgery, UT Health McGovern Medical School, Houston, TX, USA

Reem Sharaiha, MD Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, New York Presbyterian-Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Scott A. Shikora, MD Department of Surgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Mauricio Sierra, MD, FACS Division of Endocrine and Laparoscopic Surgery, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición, Mexico City, Mexico

Lyz Bezerra Silva, MD, MS Department of Surgery, Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brazil

Amit Surve, MD Bariatric Research, Bariatric Medicine Institute, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

Samuel Szomstein, MD The Bariatric and Metabolic Institute, Cleveland Clinic Florida – Weston, Weston, FL, USA

Luciano G. Tastaldi, MD Digestive Disease and Surgery Institute, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH, USA

Alfonso Torquati, MD, MSCI, FACS Department of Surgery, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA

Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, NY, USA

Antonio Torres, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, Clinico San Carlos, Madrid, Spain

Milton Ignacio Carvalho Tube, MD Department of Surgery, University Federal of Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brazil

Contributors xxiii

Kiara Tulla, MD Department of Surgery, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Katherine Tweden, PhD EnteroMedics, Roseville, MN, USA

Ivo Tzvetanov, MD Department of Surgery, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

Aaron Lee Wiegmann, MD Department of Surgery, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA

Erik B. Wilson, MD Department of Surgery, UT Health McGovern Medical School, Houston, TX, USA

Alan C. Wittgrove, MD Wittgrove Bariatric Center, Del Mar, CA, USA

Kai Tai Derek Yeung, MRCS, BMBS, BMedSci Department of Bariatric Surgery, St Mary's Hospital, London, UK

Hinali Zaveri, MD Bariatric Research, Bariatric Medicine Institute, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

Natan Zundel, MD, FACS, FASMBS General Surgery, FIU Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine, North Miami Beach, FL, USA

Part I

History and Present

1

History of Bariatric Surgery

Mariano Palermo, Tripurari Mishra, and Rami Lutfi

From a symbol of beauty and wealth to a burden of negative stigma, the perception of overweight and obesity has transformed over the years up to our current times, when it is recognized as a chronic disease.

But despite all evidence, obesity continues to be considered by many, even in health care, a choice rather than a disease.

Its complex nature, the lack of understanding, and the significant role of behavioral factors justified, for many, discrimination and negative opinion about obesity and its treatment modalities.

While many believe it to be a product of civilization, obesity dates back as early as our genesis. It was, however, the exception due to its rarity, as opposed to the growing epidemic we see at our recent times where at least one in three Americans is overweight.

Due to its rarity, obesity was once perceived as a sign of beauty, well-being, or wealth. Venus of Hohle Fels, found in Germany, is an obese female

M. Palermo

Department of Bariatric Surgery, Centro Cien-Diagnomed, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Department of Surgery, DAICIM Foundation, Buenos Aires, Argentina

T Mishra

Department of Surgery, Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA

e-mail: Tripurari.mishra@advocatehealth.com

R. Lutfi (⊠)

University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

figurine [1] that dates back to 35,000 BC (Fig. 1.1), and according to the *New York Times*, Hatshepsut's mummy is that of an obese, diabetic 50-year-old woman [2].

The prevalence of obesity remained constantly low until last century when science and technology allowed us to have machines and tools to help alleviate most physical work and shifting most jobs from a physical to intellectual ones.

That technology came also into our homes where we stopped getting up to change the TV channel and our kids mastered sports digitally without going in the field and running. As a result, obesity has rapidly uptrended even in our kids, who, in the USA, are expected to be the first generation that would not outlive their parents.

With the alarming growth of the complex problem came the need for better understanding and search for potential solutions. The concept of body mass index was created, and soon this was tied to morbidity and earlier mortality. Because of the alarming data, an official call was made in 2001 by the US Surgeon General for action to prevent and treat obesity [3]. Surgeons were always at the front line of that battle starting in the midst of last century, designing different operations to make weight loss meaningful and long lasting.

Between restricting food intake for earlier satiety and redirecting ingested food to decrease absorption, the operations have shifted back and forth with many combining both mechanisms. Interestingly, the concept for bariatric surgery (in restriction and malabsorption) was initially

Fig. 1.1 Venus of Hohle Fels, found in Germany, is an obese female figurine that dates back to 35,000 BC. Conard [1]. doi:https://doi. org/10.1038/ nature07995



developed from the unintended consequence of weight loss after gastrointestinal surgery for ulcer and cancer. Removing large parts of stomachs or intestine caused severe postoperative weight loss, which some surgeons recognized to be advantageous in the morbidly obese patients.

It all started in the 1950s, when Linnear performed the earliest purely malabsorptive procedure for weight loss by creating a jejunoileal bypass and functionally removing varying lengths of small bowel. This procedure evolved into two variants based on the choice of the enteroenterostomy, while the common channel remained always the same length at 35 cm.

The classic jejunoileal bypass was described by Payne and Dewind in 1969 [5] with end-to-side jejunoileostomy (Fig. 1.2). This was designed as a less malabsorptive operation than their original 1963 jejuno-transverse colostomy bypass (Fig. 1.3). In that operation, they bypassed a much longer segment of intestine hoping for better weight loss. They reported on ten patients [6] but soon realized the severe electrolyte abnormalities and dehydration from uncontrolled diarrhea necessitating revision to their classic jejunoileal bypass.

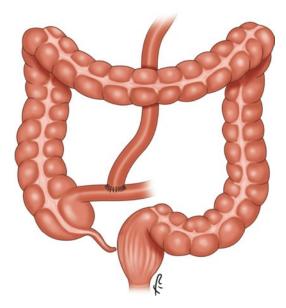


Fig. 1.2 Classic JIB by Payne and Dewind (end-to-side anastomosis)

In 1973 JIB was modified by Scott and Dean [7] to an end-to-end anastomosis reconstruction with drainage ileosigmoidostomy (Fig. 1.4).

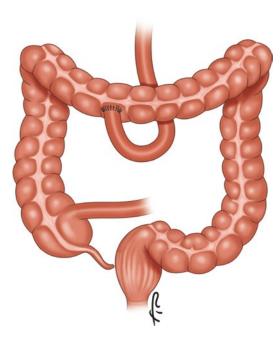


Fig. 1.3 Jejuno-transverse colostomy bypass by Payne and DeWind

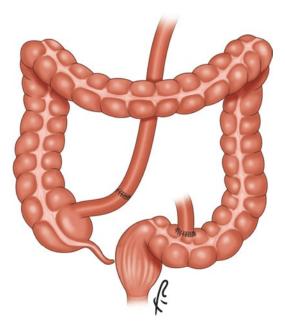


Fig. 1.4 Modified JIB by Scott and Dean with end-toend anastomosis

Soon after adopting these malabsorptive operations, it became apparent that there is a high price for the significant postoperative

weight loss. Many, previously rare, short- and long-term complications were starting to be well described as these operations became more common. Most technical ones were related to the long defunctionalized limb of intestine (in end-to-side technique), where the lack of flow led to bacterial overgrowth which, in many instances, was toxic and life threatening. In addition, liquid contents refluxed in antiperistaltic direction and got gradually absorbed causing in many patients weight regain and long-term failures [8]. Aggressive, significant malabsorption, while thought to be critical for durable significant weight loss, proved to be often morbid and potentially lethal, leading surgeons to eventually abandon these operations.

Bypassing the segment for bile acid resorption reduced the absorption of fat and fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K) leading to deficiencies that were not described before that era. Uncommon condition became common such as osteoporosis-associated pathological fractures due to vitamin D deficiency and night blindness due to vitamin A deficiency. Furthermore, gallstones were very common due to the loss of bile salts. Lastly, the increased exposure of colonic mucosa to these bile salts caused voluminous secretions of water and electrolytes causing severe cramping and diarrhea resulting in wide array of adverse outcome ranging from poor quality of life to life-threatening dehydration.

Alongside the work on malabsorption, the concept of restriction and portion control carried much enthusiasm as complications from the malabsorptive operations were increasingly reported. Horizontal gastroplasty was the first restrictive procedure to be described (Fig. 1.4), in which around 30 cc of fundus is partitioned from the remaining stomach below using a single row of staples. Continuity is reestablished by creating a narrow outlet removing three or less staples and reconnecting the two compartments (Fig. 1.5). Food passes slowly causing prolonged premature stretching of the fundus and therefore early prolonged satiety [9].

Avoiding small bowel bypass with its negative consequences of severe malabsorption, along with the technical simplicity and safety of this operation, made restriction a very appealing

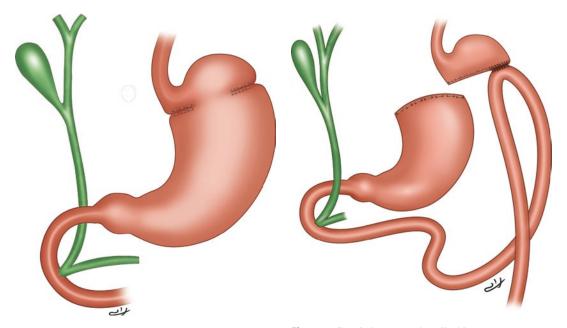


Fig. 1.5 Horizontal gastroplasty

causing weight regain [4].

concept. Unfortunately, like any novel weight loss procedure, the hopes were short lived, and weight regain occurred as early as 6–9 months postoperatively. The staple line dehisced and the normal volume of the stomach was restored allowing consumption of normal larger meals

Despite the many technical modifications in stapling, and changing the size of the fundus to cause durability, it was realized that the horizontal design of the staple line cannot hold against the forward peristalsis of the gastric wall. This understanding led Dr. Mason from the University of Iowa to separate the two gastric components, applying the principle of partial gastrectomy to weight loss while leaving the distal stomach in situ. Continuity was restored with gastrojejunostomy, bypassing the duodenum and part of the jejunum. This was the first concept of combined restriction and malabsorption and the birth of modern bariatric surgery as we know it today.

Dr. Mason's operation, described in 1967, was called gastric bypass and remains the cornerstone of bariatric surgery up to this time [10]. It consisted of a completely divided 30 ml gastric pouch using surgical stapler and reconstruction using loop gastrojejunostomy with 0.8–1 cm

Fig. 1.6 Gastric bypass as described by Dr. Mason

anastomosis (Fig. 1.6) bypassing the duodenum and the first few inches of the small intestine.

There was significant excitement about this "combination" surgery, but it was far from being ready for widespread use. Many problems occurred with the surgery that required modifications and caused significant variation in outcome. Surgeons soon realized the need to standardize this operation in order to optimize results.

The pouch size was agreed upon to be less than 50 cc and the outlet need to be less than 1 cm in diameter. The most significant modification was switching reconstruction from loop configuration to Roux-en-Y, in order to prevent the bile from refluxing through the afferent jejunal limb into the gastric pouch.

It is worth noting that the anatomical configuration of the gastric bypass as an operation was described almost a century prior to that intended for weight loss. In 1892, Dr. Cesar Roux, from Switzerland, designed the "roux" configuration to bypass gastric obstruction. However, he later abandoned the procedure in 1910 due to high rates of marginal ulcer and nutritional deficiency.

As for weight loss, Dr. Griffin, in 1977, is credited for changing the "loop" to the "Y" configuration in order to prevent reflux (Fig. 1.7).