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Long-term Follow-up After Bariatric Surgery:

A Systematic Review

Nancy Puzziferri, MD, MS, Thomas B. Roshek III, MD, Helen G. Mayo, BS, MLS, Ryan Gallagher, BA, Steven H. Belle, PhD, MSchHyg, and Edward H. Livingston, MD

Department of Surgery, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas (Puzziferri, Roshek, Gallagher, Livingston); Department of Surgery, North Texas Veterans Administration Healthcare System, Dallas (Puzziferri, Livingston); University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Library, Dallas (Mayo); Departments of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Belle); Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Texas–Arlington, Arlington (Livingston); Deputy Editor, JAMA (Livingston)

Abstract

IMPORTANCE—Bariatric surgery is an accepted treatment for obesity. Despite extensive literature, few studies report long-term follow-up in cohorts with adequate retention rates.

OBJECTIVE—To assess the quality of evidence and treatment effectiveness 2 years after bariatric procedures for weight loss, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia in severely obese adults.

EVIDENCE REVIEW—MEDLINE and Cochrane databases were searched from 1946 through May 15, 2014. Search terms included bariatric surgery, individual bariatric procedures, and obesity. Studies were included if they described outcomes for gastric bypass, gastric band, or sleeve gastrectomy performed on patients with a body mass index of 35 or greater, had more than 2 years of outcome information, and had follow-up measures for at least 80% of the initial cohort. Two investigators reviewed each study and a third resolved study inclusion disagreements.

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Corresponding Author: Nancy Puzziferri, MD, MS, Department of Surgery, MC 9156, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd, Dallas, TX 75390 (nancy.puzziferri@utsouthwestern.edu).

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Study concept and design: Puzziferri, Livingston.

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: Puzziferri, Roshek, Mayo, Gallagher, Belle.

Drafting of the manuscript: Puzziferri, Mayo, Gallagher, Livingston.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Puzziferri, Roshek, Mayo, Belle, Livingston.

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FINDINGS—Of 7371 clinical studies reviewed, 29 studies (0.4%, 7971 patients) met inclusion criteria. All gastric bypass studies (6 prospective cohorts, 5 retrospective cohorts) and sleeve gastrectomy studies (2 retrospective cohorts) had 95% confidence intervals for the reported mean, median, or both exceeding 50% excess weight loss. This amount of excess weight loss occurred in 31% of gastric band studies (9 prospective cohorts, 5 retrospective cohorts). The mean sample-size-weighted percentage of excess weight loss for gastric bypass was 65.7% (n = 3544) vs 45.0% (n = 4109) for gastric band. Nine studies measured comorbidity improvement. For type 2 diabetes (glycated hemoglobin <6.5% without medication), sample-size-weighted remission rates were 66.7% for gastric bypass (n = 428) and 28.6% for gastric band (n = 96). For hypertension (blood pressure <140/90 mm Hg without medication), remission rates were 38.2% for gastric bypass (n = 808) and 17.4% for gastric band (n = 247). For hyperlipidemia (cholesterol <200 mg/dL, high-density lipoprotein >40 mg/dL, low-density lipoprotein <160 mg/dL, and triglycerides <200 mg/dL), remission rates were 60.4% for gastric bypass (n = 477) and 22.7% for gastric band (n = 97).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE—Very few bariatric surgery studies report long-term results with sufficient patient follow-up to minimize biased results. Gastric bypass has better outcomes than gastric band procedures for long-term weight loss, type 2 diabetes control and remission, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. Insufficient evidence exists regarding long-term outcomes for gastric sleeve resections.

Although bariatric surgery is commonly performed, it is not universally accepted as an obesity treatment. In 2009, a Cochrane systematic review advised caution before accepting the effectiveness of bariatric surgery because of limited high-quality evidence supporting its use.¹ Most published studies of bariatric surgery are retrospective, short-term studies with insufficient follow-up.² Substantial missing data in these studies preclude definitive conclusions about the procedures' outcomes. Although there is ample short-term evidence about the benefits and risks of bariatric surgery up to 1 year after surgery, few data are available about long-term outcomes or groups.

Obesity is a chronic disease, as are its complications. Treatment success and groups should be assessed in long-term studies, particularly when the treatment is as invasive as major surgery. To ensure that outcomes are accurately assessed, researchers should follow up patients until the study's end, particularly when treatment failure is a common reason for patients to not complete the study. If not adequately accounted for, loss to follow-up attributable to treatment failure may cause overestimation of treatment success.

We performed a systematic review of the literature to determine the association of bariatric surgery with outcomes of weight loss, diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia in studies of at least 2 years' duration and with at least 80% follow-up of patients.

Methods

The Ovid MEDLINE (1946), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (1996), and Cochrane Systematic Reviews (1993) databases were searched from their inception dates, noted in parentheses, to May 15, 2014. ClinicalTrials.gov was searched and bibliographies of articles that met inclusion criteria were reviewed. Only published articles in the English language were included. Search terms for laparoscopic and open bariatric operations

included the following Medical Subject Headings: *bariatric surgery*, *Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (gastric bypass)*, *adjustable gastric band (gastric band)*, *sleeve gastrectomy*, *jejunoileal bypass*, *gastroplasty*, and *obesity surgery*. A text-word search for the concept of the aforementioned procedures in addition to biliopancreatic bypass, biliopancreatic diversion, and duodenal switch was also conducted. The search was screened for the following outcome terms: weight loss (expressed as absolute or percentage of excess weight loss [%EWL]), type 2 diabetes (defined by glycated hemoglobin [HbA_{1c}] and medication usage), hypertension (defined by systolic/diastolic blood pressure and medication usage), and hyperlipidemia (defined by lipid panel and medication usage). A prespecified study protocol was developed prior to the literature review using PRISMA³ criteria and followed. The protocol was not registered.

Study Inclusion

Original research reports of cohorts from randomized clinical trials (RCTs) and observational studies with at least 50 adult patients (aged ≥ 18 years), with a minimum body mass index (BMI) of 35 (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared), who were undergoing gastric bypass, gastric band, or sleeve gastrectomy were included for weight loss outcomes. We required each study to have at least 2 years of follow-up for the entire cohort and follow-up of at least 80% of the treated patients. Percentage of EWL, when not reported, was calculated using $([\text{preoperative weight} - \text{postoperative weight}] \times 100) \div (\text{preoperative weight} - [\text{weight at BMI 25}])$, where [weight at BMI 25] was for mean height of the cohort⁴ at baseline, either reported or derived from reported baseline weight for baseline BMI ($\text{height} = [\text{weight}/\text{BMI}]^{1/2}$). Weight was in kilograms and height in meters.

Two reviewers evaluated each publication independently. Differences regarding study inclusion were resolved with input from a third reviewer. To maximize the number of studies assessing comorbidity outcomes, we decreased the minimum baseline sample size to at least 20 patients. Comorbidity outcome cohorts had to be diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, hypertension, or hyperlipidemia (defined in each methods section) at the start of the study.

Study Exclusion

Review articles, meta-analyses, case-control studies, and editorials were excluded. We evaluated only the highest-volume procedures worldwide.⁵ Thus, articles reporting on jejunoileal bypass, vertical banded gastroplasty, biliopancreatic diversion/duodenal switch, mini-gastric bypass, and gastric plication were excluded.

Data Abstraction and Synthesis of Results

Results from the included studies were abstracted into data tables. Data pooling was precluded due to observed heterogeneity in patients, interventions, or outcome measures. Results were summarized separately for weight loss, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. Long-term complications were extracted from studies meeting inclusion criteria and summarized, providing a context of risk for surgical treatment.

When there was more than 1 report from the same study population, we used only the publication having the longest postsurgery follow-up for the entire cohort and reporting outcomes on 80% or more of the cohort. If inclusion criteria were not met in the publication with the longest postsurgery follow-up (eg, 100% of the cohort a minimum of 3 years after surgery, but only 50% follow-up for outcome measures) and were met in an earlier publication (eg, 100% of the cohort a minimum of 2 years after surgery with 90% follow-up), the earlier publication was used. Likewise, when a publication reported data from multiple postsurgery years, the longest postsurgery follow-up with 80% or more of the cohort was used. When duplicate data from the same cohort were encountered in multiple publications, only 1 publication was included. To ensure the entire cohort in each study was at the reported postsurgery follow-up interval, we defined the follow-up interval as the minimum value of the follow-up range.

Study Quality Assessment

An aim of this study was to limit bias by setting a minimum 80% follow-up threshold and include as many cohorts as possible meeting this criterion. We included the maximum number of cohorts meeting this threshold regardless of study design or comparator group. Thus, any group of a prospective trial testing gastric bypass, gastric band, or sleeve gastrectomy was included, even if the comparator group was an excluded procedure or nonsurgical group. For example, the gastric bypass group of a trial comparing gastric bypass to vertical banded gastroplasty was included in our analysis. Outcomes from prospective cohorts were considered stronger evidence than retrospective cohorts. Differences in outcomes from prospective vs retrospective cohorts were evaluated. We delineated bariatric surgery outcomes of interest as being primary or secondary outcomes of the original study.

Statistical Analyses

Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for %EWL were calculated when standard deviations were provided (confidence intervals = $\pm[1.96 \times \text{standard deviation}] \div [\text{sample size}]^{1/2}$). Sample-size-weighted outcome means were compared by *t* tests using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute). All reported *P* values are 2-sided and considered significant if less than .05.

Results

We identified 7371 references including 184 review articles and 7187 clinical studies. Clinical studies were excluded after reviewing titles (5728; 80%), abstracts (1132; 16%), and the complete journal articles (327; 4%). Twenty-nine clinical studies (<1%) were included in this review (eFigure in the Supplement), reporting on the following: weight loss (n = 22 studies; 9 after gastric bypass, 11 after gastric band, 2 after both gastric bypass and band, and 2 after sleeve gastrectomy), type 2 diabetes (n = 6 studies; 2 after gastric bypass, 3 after gastric band, 1 after both gastric bypass and band), hypertension (n = 3 studies; 2 after gastric bypass, 1 after gastric bypass and band), and hyperlipidemia (n = 3 studies; 2 after gastric bypass, 1 after both gastric bypass and band). No studies meeting the inclusion criteria evaluated the comorbidities of interest after sleeve gastrectomy. Designs of the

included studies for all outcomes were RCTs (n = 10), matched cohort (n = 1), prospective cohort (n = 6), retrospective cohort (n = 1), and case series (n = 11).

Three studies reported more than 1 outcome; 2 studies reported all 4 outcomes of interest (weight loss, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia)^{6,7}; 2 studies reported 2 outcomes^{8,9}; and 26 studies reported only 1 outcome (weight loss, 21 studies; type 2 diabetes, 3 studies¹⁰⁻¹²; hypertension, 1 study⁹; and hyperlipidemia, 1 study¹³). Three of 29 studies reported on primary outcomes other than those of interest to this study. We retained these studies because they included secondary outcomes of weight loss or improvement of type 2 diabetes, hypertension, or hyperlipidemia.

Twenty-four studies reported weight loss outcomes. Most expressed mean weight loss as %EWL (20/24 studies), followed by change in BMI (16/24) and change in absolute weight (11/24). Of these, 16 included sufficient information (mean %EWL or mean percentage of absolute weight loss and standard deviation) to calculate 95% confidence intervals. Point estimates of the mean or median %EWL, without 95% confidence intervals, were provided for the remaining 7 studies.

Comorbidity improvement was reported most frequently as rate of remission (6/6 studies for type 2 diabetes, 2/3 studies for hypertension, 3/3 studies for hyperlipidemia). Remission was uniformly defined in the studies as HbA_{1c} less than 6.5% without medications for type 2 diabetes; blood pressure less than 140/90 without medications for hypertension; and cholesterol less than 200 mg/dL, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) greater than 40 mg/dL, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) less than 160 mg/dL, and triglycerides (TG) less than 200 mg/dL for hyperlipidemia. (To convert total, HDL, and LDL cholesterol to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0259; triglycerides to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0113.) One study examining hyperlipidemia measured only hypertriglyceridemia. Values for HbA_{1c} with standard deviations before and after bariatric surgery were reported in 50% (3/6: 1 RCT,¹¹ 2 prospective cohorts^{8,10}) of type 2 diabetes studies. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures with standard deviations before and after bariatric surgery were reported in 67% (2/3: 1 RCT,⁹ 1 matched cohort¹⁴) of hypertension studies. Triglycerides with standard deviations before and after bariatric surgery were reported in 25% (1/4: 1 prospective cohort¹³) of hyperlipidemia studies. No studies evaluating comorbidities after sleeve gastrectomy met inclusion criteria.

Weight Loss

Eleven gastric bypass (n = 3544 patients), 13 gastric band (n = 4109 patients), and 2 sleeve gastrectomy (n = 115 patients) studies with weight loss outcomes met inclusion criteria (Table 1). Seventy-eight percent (7/9) of gastric bypass, 75% (9/12) of gastric band, and 50% (1/2) of sleeve gastrectomy studies reporting mean %EWL provided standard deviations, enabling calculation of confidence intervals. Approximately half of the studies (gastric bypass, 45%, 5/11; gastric band, 54%, 6/13; sleeve gastrectomy, 50%, 1/2) had follow-up time exceeding 3 years. Four studies (2 gastric bypass, 2 gastric band) had at least 5 years of postsurgery follow-up.

Gastric bypass resulted in greater weight loss than the gastric band (Figure). All gastric bypass (11/11) and sleeve gastrectomy (2/2) cohorts had 95% confidence intervals of the reported mean or median exceeding 50% excess weight loss. This only occurred in 31% (4/13) of gastric band cohorts. The sample-size-weighted mean excess weight loss was 65.7% after gastric bypass (n = 3544 patients, 6/11 prospective cohorts) compared with 45.0% after gastric band (n = 4109 patients, 9/13 prospective cohorts). The sample-size-weighted mean excess weight loss after sleeve gastrectomy was 64.5% (n = 115 patients, 2/2 retrospective cohorts). The sample-size-weighted mean EWL between 2 years vs 3 years or longer after surgery was significant within both gastric bypass (68.4% vs 64.5%; $P < .001$) and gastric band (49.4% vs 41.8%; $P < .001$).

Gastric band studies reporting more than 50% excess weight loss by median, means, and 95% confidence intervals included 2 RCTs^{20,21} and 2 case series.^{31,33} The RCTs had shorter follow-up (2–2.9 years postsurgery) than the case series (3 years postsurgery). The remaining 9 studies had median or mean excess weight loss and 95% confidence intervals that were less than 50% excess weight loss.* Four gastric band studies did not provide either standard deviations needed to calculate confidence intervals^{20,33} or the 5% and 95% range^{7,24} for median weight loss.

Two case series studies described sleeve gastrectomy outcomes.^{34,35} One of these reported a standard deviation for calculation of a confidence interval. Sample-size-weighted mean %EWL was 64.5% for sleeve gastrectomy. There was no difference in %EWL between 2 vs 4 years after sleeve gastrectomy.

Improvement or Remission of Type 2 Diabetes

Six studies reporting on type 2 diabetes following bariatric surgery met inclusion criteria (Table 2). All studies reported remission rates defined as HbA_{1c} less than 6.5% without medications (Table 3). Sample-size-weighted remission rates were 66.7% after gastric bypass (n = 428) and 28.6% after gastric band (n = 96) for type 2 diabetes. Half of the studies (3/6; 1 RCT after gastric bypass,¹¹ 2 prospective cohort after gastric band^{8,10}) reported mean HbA_{1c} levels with standard deviations before and after surgery. There was no overlap of confidence intervals for mean HbA_{1c} values before and after surgery. The sample-size-weighted mean decrease in HbA_{1c} was 2.2% after gastric bypass (n = 20 patients) and 1.5% after gastric band (n = 54 patients). The 2 studies reporting mean fasting blood glucose (1 gastric bypass,¹¹ 1 gastric band¹⁰) showed reduction to less than 126 mg/dL at least 2 years after surgery.

The single RCT measuring remission of type 2 diabetes 2 years after gastric bypass used a composite primary end point of HbA_{1c} less than 6.5% for at least 1 year without pharmacologic therapy and fasting plasma glucose less than 100 mg/dL (to convert glucose to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0555). The trial's remission rate was 75% with a mean baseline HbA_{1c} 8.6% decreasing to 6.4% after surgery (no overlap of confidence intervals). All patients had type 2 diabetes for a minimum of 5 years.

*References 7, 8, 17–19, 22, 24, 25, 32, 36

Improvement or Remission of Hypertension

Three studies reporting on hypertension after bariatric surgery (1 RCT after gastric bypass, 2 prospective cohorts after gastric band) met inclusion criteria.^{7,9,14} Two of 3 studies reported remission rates for hypertension of 38.2% after gastric bypass (n = 808 patients)^{7,14} and 17.4% after gastric band (n = 247 patients).⁷ Remission was defined as blood pressure less than 140/90 without medications. Two studies after gastric bypass (n = 132 patients) reported mean systolic and diastolic blood pressures with standard deviations before and after surgery. One of the studies showed no overlap of confidence intervals for systolic blood pressures,¹⁴ and both studies showed overlap of confidence intervals for diastolic blood pressures,^{9,14} before vs after surgery.

Improvement or Remission of Hyperlipidemia

Three studies reporting on hyperlipidemia after bariatric surgery (2 prospective cohorts after gastric bypass, 1 prospective cohort after gastric bypass and band) met inclusion criteria.^{7,9,13,14} The studies reported remission rates of 60.4% after gastric bypass (n = 477 patients) and 22.7% after gastric band (n = 97). Remission of hyperlipidemia was defined as cholesterol less than 200 mg/dL, HDL greater than 40 mg/dL, LDL less than 160 mg/dL, and TG less than 200 mg/dL. Studies (except 1 reporting on hypertriglyceridemia) did not report lipid panel laboratory values. No studies meeting criteria reported lipid-lowering medication usage.

Complications

Half of the studies included for weight loss (4 gastric bypass, 8 gastric band, and 2 sleeve gastrectomy) reported on complications at least 2 years after surgery. Complications were the primary outcome in 4 studies. Prospective cohorts of gastric bypass (n = 1796 patients) and gastric band (n = 2510 patients) reported long-term deaths of 1% and 0.2% respectively. Complications rates after gastric bypass of incisional hernia, internal hernia, or marginal ulcer were 1% each; anemia, iron deficiency requiring transfusion, or vitamin B₁₂ deficiency were 2% each. Operative revision rates for abdominal pain or nonhealing ulcer were each 0.1%. The gastrointestinal bleeding rate was less than 1%. Complications rates after gastric band were port leak/revision, 6%; band slip/obstruction, 5%; erosion, 1%; treatment failure requiring revision, 3%; band removal, 2%; and esophageal dilation or esophagitis, 1%. Retrospective cohorts showed higher complication rates for gastric bypass (3- to 20-fold; n = 674 patients) and gastric band (2.5- to 5-fold; n = 1489 patients). The retrospective gastric bypass cohorts were largely performed by the open technique (90% vs 12% in the prospective cohorts) and much earlier (1995 vs after 2006). The retrospective gastric band cohorts reported on greater numbers of bands placed by the perigastric technique (43% vs 5% in the prospective cohorts). Retrospective sleeve gastrectomy cohorts (n = 174 patients) reported late complication rates of death, 5%; incisional hernia, 4%; treatment failure requiring operative revision, 7%; and gastroesophageal reflux, 2%.

Study Quality

Thirteen cohorts included for weight loss outcomes were studied prospectively (8 RCTs, 1 matched cohort, 4 prospective cohort), and 11 were studied retrospectively (1 cohort, 10

case series). There was no meaningful difference in sample-size-weighted mean %EWL between prospective and retrospective cohorts within either gastric bypass (66.1% vs 65.0%) or gastric band (46.2% vs 43.0%). Weight loss was the primary outcome in 20 of 24 studies (83%).

Diabetes improvement or remission was the primary outcome for half of the studies (3/6) included. Eighty-three percent of the cohorts were studied prospectively (5/6 studies: 1 RCT, 1 matched cohort, 3 prospective cohorts, 1 case series). No comparison could be made between prospective vs retrospective results secondary to heterogeneous reporting of outcomes. All cohorts included for hypertension and hyperlipidemia outcomes were prospective. The outcomes of interest in all these studies were secondary.

Discussion

Eleven hundred thirty-six of 7371 studies (16%) reported outcomes more than 2 years after bariatric surgery. Of the 1136 studies, 29 (<3%) reported weight loss outcomes for more than 80% of the original cohort. Obesity is a chronic disease, and because bariatric surgery is a major and often times irreversible intervention, out-comes from these procedures should be assessed for long-term effects. To reliably assess how bariatric surgery performs over time, researchers must follow up the majority of a study group to minimize bias toward overly optimistic estimates of the interventions' effectiveness.

Weight regain may be a factor associated with drop out from weight loss studies, highlighting the importance of maintaining near complete follow-up. For example, a bariatric surgery outcome study reported treatment failure rates of 42% when 61% of the initial cohort was followed up 8 years after surgery.³⁷ After implementing unusually intense efforts to locate patients who had dropped out of the study, the investigators found a 60% treatment failure rate for patients initially classified as lost to follow-up. Substantial risks exist for arriving at overly optimistic conclusions regarding the effect of a weight loss intervention when follow-up is incomplete. Because of incomplete follow-up, most bariatric surgery studies may report overly optimistic estimates for these operations' effects.

The ideal follow-up is 80% or greater of any original cohort,^{38,39} and this is rarely achieved in bariatric surgery outcome studies. Very few bariatric surgery studies were found with 80% or greater follow-up at its longest follow-up duration, including the most cited bariatric cohort in the literature.^{40,41} The extent of attrition may or may not bias weight loss outcome studies.³⁹ If attrition occurs randomly, it can be modeled to minimize the effect of attrition on study results. Protocols for handling missing data and dropouts should be developed and adopted for weight loss studies.

We identified 184 systematic reviews of bariatric surgery outcomes. Three reviews included only studies with greater than 3 to 5 years' duration. None of these reviews accounted for completeness of follow-up when evaluating study quality. It is likely these reviews overestimated the efficacy of bariatric surgery because these parameters were not accounted for. Incorporating completeness and duration of follow-up as a study quality assessment in

systematic reviews of weight loss may help limit the substantial risk of bias introduced by incomplete follow-up.

Proponents of gastric band claim equivalent weight loss to gastric bypass if sufficient follow-up duration is available.⁴² Published evidence suggests otherwise. When the procedures were compared in RCTs with relatively short follow-up to cohort and case series studies with longer follow-up, weight loss for gastric bypass was consistently greater than for gastric band. Irrespective of study design (eg, prospective or retrospective), mean %EWL 2 to 5 years after gastric bypass was more than 50% in all 11 studies examined. In contrast, for gastric band, mean %EWL after 2 to 5 years was less than 50% in 9 of 13 studies (69%). Limiting the evidence to studies with reliable long-term follow-up suggests long-term weight loss for gastric bypass is greater than for gastric band in the long-term. Despite the increasing popularity of sleeve gastrectomy, we found only 2 studies reporting weight loss outcomes for more than 2 years in sufficiently large cohorts with adequate follow-up to assess sleeve gastrectomy outcomes.

Improvements in the obesity-related comorbidities type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia were mostly reported as secondary outcomes in bariatric surgery studies. Secondary outcome analyses may be a reliable measure of an intervention's effect when studies are sufficiently powered to answer secondary questions. Even when comorbidity remission is the primary outcome, other design problems may weaken a conclusion. For example, 1 randomized trial having a primary end point of type 2 diabetes remission rates showed gastric bypass was more effective than conventional medical therapy 2 years after surgery.¹¹ Gastric bypass yielded a 75% compared with zero remission rate of diabetes in the medical group. The clinical relevance of this comparison is uncertain because the medical group treatments were not intended to result in diabetes remission.

Hypertension or hyperlipidemia remission was observed for some patients 2 years or later after gastric bypass and band. Most of the studies we reviewed reporting hyperlipidemia outcomes did not report laboratory information, and none assessed medication usage. Similar to assessing true diabetes remission outcomes, lack of knowledge of medication usage precludes definitive conclusions being made for the long-term effects of bariatric surgery on hyperlipidemia. Moreover, medication usage when reported for hyperlipidemia may not indicate lipid disease. Statins are frequently prescribed irrespective of lipid levels for other beneficial effects.⁴³

Long-term complications requiring treatment were relatively low (3% after gastric bypass, 6% after gastric band) for the studies included. Long-term mortality was similar to published short-term mortality for gastric bypass and band (1% and 0.2%, respectively). Mortality and morbidity rates reported for sleeve gastrectomy were assessed in a smaller sample size and earlier in the use of the procedure compared with gastric bypass or band. The short-term morbidity and mortality (1 year) of bariatric surgery have been extensively documented.^{44,45}

Randomized clinical trials establish the effect size of treatments.⁴⁶ Matched cohorts, prospective cohorts, and case series designs, in contrast, may yield less accurate treatment

effect sizes.⁴⁷ We did not find differences attributable to study design in effect sizes for the cohorts included in this review. Conceivably, when an effect size is large, as is the weight loss from bariatric surgery, its required demonstration in RCTs to substantiate widespread use of the intervention becomes less important. A large effect size on the short-term, however, requires testing long-term to assess true treatment value when the disease is chronic.

Conclusions

Studies of bariatric surgery long-term outcomes demonstrate substantial and sustained weight loss for gastric bypass procedures exceeding that for gastric band. There are few long-term studies with similar reliable follow-up for gastric sleeve operations. Flawed study design and incomplete assessment and reporting limit conclusions being drawn from most studies that had reasonable follow-up. To fully characterize the efficacy of bariatric surgery, long-term outcomes studies should report results for at least 80% of initial cohorts and with follow-up exceeding 2 years.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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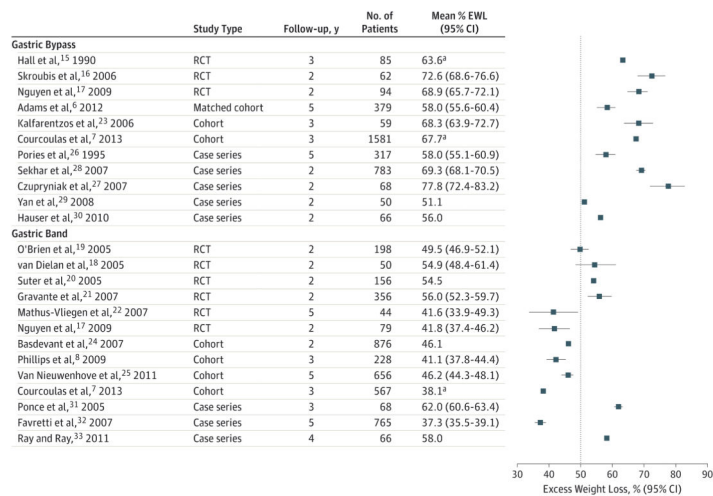
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When standard deviation was not reported, confidence interval could not be calculated. The vertical rule at 50% excess weight loss (EWL) indicates the historical surgical consensus threshold delineating success. RCT indicates randomized clinical trial.
^a Median.

Figure.
 Long-term Excess Weight Loss After Gastric Bypass and Gastric Band Procedures

Table 1

Weight Loss After Bariatric Surgery^a

Source	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcomes	No. of Patients Entering Study	Follow-up, y	No. (%) of Patients Followed Up	Mean or Median %EWL ^b	EWL SD or (IQR)	Baseline BMI, Mean (Range) ^c	Mean Decrease in BMI	Mean or Median Weight Loss, kg ^b
Randomized Clinical Trial										
Gastric bypass										
Hall et al, ¹⁵ 1990	Weight loss	Complications	99	3	85 (85)	63.6 ^d	(65–86)	49 ^d (IQR, 40–56.2)	NR	39 ^d
Skroubis et al, ¹⁶ 2006	Safety, weight loss	Comorbidities	65	2	62 (95)	72.6	16.1	44.6 (NR)	16.6	NR
Nguyen et al, ¹⁷ 2009 ¹⁷	Weight loss	QOL	111	2	94 (85)	68.9	16.1	47.5 (NR)	17	NR
Gastric band										
van Dielan et al, ¹⁸ 2005	Weight loss, complications	Comorbidities	50	2	50 (100)	54.9	23.3	46.7 (NR)	12.1	NR
O'Brien et al, ¹⁹ 2005	Prolapse	Weight loss, QOL	202	2	198 (98)	49.5 ^e	19	44.7 (NR)	NR	29
Suter et al, ²⁰ 2005	Weight loss	QOL	180	2	156 (87)	54.5 ^e	NR	46.2 (NR)	11	NR
Gravante et al, ²¹ 2007	Device differences	Weight loss	400	2	356 (89)	56.0 ^e	35.6	46.2 (NR)	11	NR
Mathus-Vliegen et al, ²² 2007	QOL	Weight loss	50	5	44 (88)	41.6 ^e	26.2	50.7 (NR)	11.4	34.6
Nguyen et al, ¹⁷ 2009	Weight loss	QOL	86	2	79 (92)	41.8	20.0	45.5 (NR)	9.8	NR
Cohort										
Gastric bypass										
Kalfarentzos et al, ²³ 2006	Weight loss	Complications	68	3	59 (87)	68.3	17.3	44.9 (NR)	14.2	NR
Adams et al, ⁶ 2012	Weight loss	Comorbidities	418	5	379 (91)	58.0	25.1	47.7 (NR)	13	36.8

Source	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcomes	No. of Patients Entering Study	Follow-up, y	No. (%) of Patients Followed Up	Mean or Median %EWL ^b	EWL SD or (IQR)	Baseline BMI, Mean (Range) ^c	Mean Decrease in BMI	Mean or Median Weight Loss, kg ^b
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	Weight loss	Comorbidities	1738	3	1581 (91)	69.9 ^d	(NR)	44.4 ^e (IQR, 33–61)	NR	31.5 ^d
Gastric band										
Basdevant et al, ²⁴ 2007	Weight loss	Complications	946	2	876 (93)	46.1	(NR)	43.6 (NR)	9.9	27
Phillips et al, ⁸ 2009	Weight loss	Complications	276	3	228 (83)	42.8	25.4	44.5 (35–58.1)	8.2	NR
Van Nieuwenhove et al, ²⁵ 2011	Weight loss	Complications	745	5	656 (88)	46.2	36.5	41 (NR)	7.8	22
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	Weight loss	Comorbidities	610	3	567 (93)	35 ^d	(NR)	43.9 ^d (IQR, 40.4–48)	NR	15.9 ^d
Case Series										
Gastric bypass										
Pories et al, ²⁶ 1995	Weight loss	Diabetes, complications	333	5	317 (91) ^b	57.7	25.3	49.7 (33.9–101.6)	16	44.6
Czurpyniak et al, ²⁷ 2007	Weight loss	NR	68	2	68 (100)	77.8	22.8	44.4 (33–61)	NR	45.2
Sekhar et al, ²⁸ 2007	Weight loss	Complications	967	2	783 (81)	69.3	17.0	53.1 (NR)	NR	NR
Yan et al, ²⁹ 2008	Weight loss	Comorbidities	60	2	50 (83)	51.1	NR	47.9 (NR)	NR	37
Hauser et al, ³⁰ 2010	Weight loss	Comorbidities	70	2	66 (94)	56.0	NR	50 (38–58)	NR	NR
Gastric band										
Ponce et al, ³¹ 2005	Weight loss	Complications	77	3	68 (88)	62.0	20.9	47.7 (35–84.4)	16.1	NR
Favretti et al, ³² 2007	Weight loss	Complications	843	5	765 (90)	37.3	25.3	46.2 (NR)	8.1	22.7
Ray and Ray, ³³ 2011	Weight loss	NR	82	5	66 (80)	58	NR	47 (35–78)	NR	NR
Sleeve gastrectomy										

Source	Primary Outcome	Secondary Outcomes	No. of Patients Entering Study	Follow-up, y	No. (%) of Patients Followed Up	Mean or Median %EWL ^b	EWL SD or (IQR)	Baseline BMI, Mean (Range) ^c	Mean Decrease in BMI	Mean or Median Weight Loss, kg ^b
Weiner et al. ³⁴ 2007	Weight loss	Complications	69	2	60 (87)	64	25.4	60.7 (NR)	24.7	NR
Kehagias et al. ³⁵ 2013	Weight loss	Complications, comorbidities	65	4	55 (85)	65	NR	43.2 (NR)	NR	NR

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; EWL, excess weight loss; IQR, interquartile range; NR, not reported; QOL, quality of life.

^aThe sample size, % follow-up, and %EWL apply to all patients in the treatment group listed and for the longest duration (column labeled "Follow-up, y") having >80% follow-up.

^bFollow-up % for study overall; specific 5-year rate not reported.

^cCalculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

^dMedian.

^eWeight loss data pooled for both band groups.

Table 2 Improvement or Remission of Type 2 Diabetes After Bariatric Surgery: Study Characteristics and Laboratory Data

Source	Study Type	No. of Patients With Diabetes at Baseline	Follow-up, y	Diabetes Diagnostic Criteria	History of diabetes for 5 y with HbA _{1c} 7% FBG 126 mg/dL, HbA _{1c} 6.5%, or medication FBG 126 mg/dL, HbA _{1c} 6.5%, or medication	Mean (SD) [95% CI]				
						Baseline HbA _{1c} %	Follow-up HbA _{1c} %	Baseline FBG or FPG, mg/dL	Follow-up FBG or FPG, mg/dL	
Mingrone et al, ¹¹ 2012	RCT	20	2			8.6 (1.4) [8.0-9.2]	6.4 (1.8) [5.6-7.2]	172.0 (60.3) [145.6-198.4]	114.7 (13) [108.7-120.7]	
Adams et al, ⁶ 2012	Matched cohort	88	5			NR	NR	NR	NR	
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	Prospective cohort	320	3			NR	NR	NR	NR	
Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band										
Ciaizzo et al, ¹⁰ 2010	Prospective cohort	23	5			8.3 (1.6) [7.7-9.0]	6.6 (0.9) [6.2-7.0]	173.0 (54.1) [150.9-195.1]	118.9 (19.8) [110.8-127.0]	
Phillips et al, ⁸ 2009	Prospective cohort	31	3			8.0 (1.3) [7.5-8.5]	6.7 (1.0) [6.4-7.0]	NR	NR	
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	Prospective cohort	98	3			NR	NR	NR	NR	
Sultan et al, ¹² 2010	Case series	95	4			7.5	6.6	146	118.5	

Abbreviations: ADA, American Diabetes Association; FBG, fasting blood glucose; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA_{1c}, glycated hemoglobin; NR, not reported; RCT, randomized clinical trial.

SI conversion factor: To convert glucose to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0555.

Table 3

Type 2 Diabetes After Bariatric Surgery: Remission Characteristics of Each Study

Source	No. of Patients With Diabetes at Baseline	Mean Change in HbA _{1c} , %	Change in Mean FBG or FPG, mg/dL	No. (%) of Patients in Remission at Study End and Study Definition of Remission
Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass				
Mingrone et al, ¹¹ 2012	20	2.2	57.3	15/20 (75) patients in remission; HbA _{1c} <6.5% and FPG <100 mg/dL without medication
Adams et al, ⁶ 2012	88	NR	NR	54/87 (62) patients in remission; normal HbA _{1c} and FBG without medication
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	320	NR	NR	216/320 (68) patients in remission
Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band				
Caiazzo et al, ¹⁰ 2010	23	1.7	54.1	Preop: 43% patients with 1 medication, 43% with 2 medications; postop: 23% with 1 medication, 50% with 2 medications
Phillips et al, ⁸ 2009	31	1.3	NR	NR
Courcoulas et al, ⁷ 2013	98	NR	NR	28/98 (29) patients in remission
Sultan et al, ¹² 2010	95	0.9	27.5	Significant decrease in use of oral medications and insulin for group; 23% required 1 fewer medications; 54% without medication requirement

Abbreviations: preop, preoperative; FBG, fasting blood glucose; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA_{1c}, glycated hemoglobin; NR, not reported; postop, postoperative.

SI conversion factor: To convert glucose to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0555.