

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Development of ASMBS Research Agenda for Bariatric Surgery Using the Delphi Methodology

Stefanidis D¹, King WC², Puzziferri N³, Butler A¹, Hutter M⁴, Sudan R.⁵

¹Department of Surgery, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN

²Department of Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, Pittsburgh, PA

³ Department of Surgery, Oregon Health sciences University, Portland, OR

⁴ Department of Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital. Boston, MA

⁵ Department of Surgery, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC

Corresponding author:

Dimitrios Stefanidis, MD, PhD, FACS, FASMBS, FSSH

Professor of Surgery and Vice Chair of Education

Chief, MIS/Bariatric Surgery

Department of Surgery

Indiana University School of Medicine

545 Barnhill Dr, EH 130

Indianapolis, IN 46202

Tel: (317) 274-7436

dimstefa@iu.edu

No funding was received for this work

Short title: A Research Agenda for Bariatric Surgery

This is the author's manuscript of the article published in final edited form as:

Stefanidis, D., King, W. C., Puzziferri, N., Butler, A., Hutter, M., & Sudan, R. (2019). Development of ASMBS Research Agenda for Bariatric Surgery Using the Delphi Methodology. *Surgery for Obesity and Related Diseases*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soard.2019.06.043>

5 Development of ASMBS Research Agenda for Bariatric Surgery Using the Delphi Methodology

10

Short title: A Research Agenda for Bariatric Surgery

15

Abstract

Background: While the number of research publications related to bariatric surgery have increased remarkably in the past decade, research efforts remain uncoordinated, have limited focus, and numerous important questions remain unanswered.

20 **Objective:** To generate a research agenda in bariatric surgery.

Setting: National survey

Methods: The membership of the American Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery (ASMBS) was asked to submit research questions needed to advance the field of bariatric surgery. An expert panel grouped and collated submitted questions and redistributed them back to the membership to rate their importance on a 5 point Likert scale using a 3 round modified Delphi methodology. The top research questions were determined based on provided rankings.

25 **Results:** 292 research questions were initially submitted that were collapsed to 59 unique questions. The ratings for the top 40 questions ranged from 2.67 – 4.33 (overall mean 3.46). The highest-ranked questions centered on the mechanisms of effectiveness of bariatric surgery for weight loss and diabetes resolution, the underlying etiology of weight recidivism and predictors of success.

30 **Conclusions:** A research agenda for bariatric surgery was developed using the Delphi methodology. This research agenda may enhance the ability of investigators and funding organizations, including the ASMBS, to focus attention to areas most likely to advance the field, and by editors and reviewers to assess the merit and relevance of scientific contributions.

35 **Keywords:** Delphi process; bariatric surgery; research agenda; research priorities

Introduction

40 Bariatric surgery has seen tremendous growth over the past 2 decades due to the multiple
benefits for patients with morbid obesity.⁽¹⁻⁴⁾ The number of bariatric procedures performed
annually in the United States increased from 13,365 in 1998⁽⁵⁾ to 228,000 in 2017.⁽⁶⁾ During the
same timeframe research in bariatric surgery also increased remarkably and proportionally; a
45 Pubmed search using the terms “bariatric surgery” revealed 264 related articles published in
1998 versus 2813 published in 2017. Despite this dramatic increase in research activity related
to bariatric surgery, however, most research efforts remain uncoordinated and with limited
focus. Improved coordination and focus of research efforts could further advance the field of
bariatric surgery. Importantly, while bariatric surgery has proved to be extremely effective for
the treatment of morbid obesity and comorbidity resolution,⁽¹⁻⁴⁾ our understanding of the
50 mechanisms behind the effectiveness of these procedures continue to evolve.⁽⁷⁻⁸⁾ Some authors
have even argued that bariatric research priorities are misplaced and promote unwarranted
innovation instead of a better understanding of mechanisms of action.⁽⁹⁾ A consensus-based
research agenda could advance the field by guiding investigator efforts, as well as funding
agency decisions, with regards to allocation of resources to the highest impact areas, to help
55 answer the most pressing research questions. Indeed, several investigators and organizations
have created and introduced research agendas to guide their field, including a publication by
the National Institute of Health to guide obesity research efforts.⁽¹⁰⁾ Unfortunately, no such
agenda exists currently for bariatric surgery. The aim of this study, therefore, was to generate a
research agenda in bariatric surgery to guide investigators and funding agencies through a

60 systematic survey of members of the American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
(ASMBS).

Methods

65 After institutional review board approval from Indiana University, a modified Delphi
methodology was employed in 2016 and 2017 to create the ASMBS research agenda. In brief,
the Delphi methodology⁽¹¹⁾ systematically collects, evaluates, and analyzes expert opinion on a
specific topic without requiring an in-person meeting. It consists of a formal anonymous group
process in which participants answer questions in rounds. Participants achieve consensus by
70 revising their opinions after review of replies provided by the rest of the group. Originally
developed by the RAND Corporation to assess long-term trends in science and technology and
their anticipated effects on society,⁽¹¹⁾ this methodology has also been applied extensively in
the medical field to establish research agendas, facilitate directions in technological innovation,
or determine appropriate treatments.⁽¹²⁻¹⁷⁾ Key features of the Delphi process include
75 anonymity, iteration (ie, multiple stages), controlled provision of feedback, and aggregation of
responses. A major advantage of this approach is that it weighs the opinion of every participant
equally without allowing overly influential individual's opinions to dominate, which is typical of
in-person consensus methodologies.⁽¹¹⁻¹⁴⁾

In this study we initially surveyed (round 1) all ASMBS members to formulate and submit up to
80 5 research questions most urgently needed to advance the field of bariatric surgery. To ensure
quality, participants were instructed to use the PICO methodology when constructing their

research questions. That is, questions were to be based on four areas of knowledge or action:

Patient or problem; **I**ntervention, cause or prognosis; **C**omparison or control; and **O**utcome.⁽¹⁸⁾

85 ASMBBS members received an email encouraging them to participate in the survey, which was web-based and anonymous. Submitted member questions were then analyzed, collated, and collapsed by an expert review panel comprised of six members of the ASMBBS research committee, to eliminate duplicate submissions and ensure question clarity for the second Delphi round. Expert review panel members had expertise in bariatric surgery, basic science, epidemiology and the Delphi methodology.

90 The panel first grouped the submitted questions into categories using consensus. Each category was then assigned to a panel member who collated, combined and clarified the questions as necessary. The revised questions were reviewed by all panel members, and edited as necessary before inclusion in the next survey; this process ensured the accuracy and quality of generated questions.

95 To minimize survey burden to the ASMBBS membership, the devised questions were distributed in round 2 only to the membership of the ASMBBS research committee (n=30). Committee members were asked to rate the importance of each research question using a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (not important) to 5 (extremely important).

100 The expert panel calculated average ratings submitted during round 2 and used them to rank all questions in priority order. The top-40 research questions, along with their mean priority rating from round 2, were then sent back to the ASMBBS membership for review and rating (round 3). Responders were asked to rate the questions using the same 5-point Likert scale employed during round 2 [1 (not important) to 5 (extremely important)]. The expert panel again

calculated average ratings and standard deviations submitted during this final round and used
105 them to determine the final rank of the 40 questions in order of priority to create the ASMBS
research agenda.

The relationship of round 2 and round 3 rankings was assessed using Spearman's correlation to
establish rating agreement between rounds.

110 **Results**

Participation in each round of the study is shown in the outline of **figure 1**. Responder
characteristics, by study round, are shown in **table 1**. There were no significant differences in
participant characteristics between Rounds 1 and 3 that involved the ASMBS general
membership. Round 2 participants had more research experience and publications than
115 participants of the other rounds as expected.

A total of 292 research questions were submitted by 95 ASMBS members during the first study
round (response rate 3%). The thematic breakdown of these questions is shown in **table 2**; the
most common themes were "predictors of success/failure," "comparative
effectiveness/outcomes," "underlying mechanisms," and "preop/postop care."

120 The expert panel distilled and collapsed submitted questions to 59 unique questions which
were then rated by 19 out of 38 ASMBS research committee members (response rate 50%). The
mean rating of questions from round 2 ranged from 2.00 - 4.17 (overall mean, 2.97) on the 5-
point Likert scale of importance. The top 40 highest rated questions (all with rating >2.67) from
round 2 were then rated by 239 ASMBS general members in round 3 (response rate 6%). The
125 mean rating of questions from round 3 ranged from 2.67 – 4.33 (overall mean 3.46). The final

rankings of the top 40 questions are presenting in **table 3**. The highest-ranked questions centered on the mechanisms of effectiveness of bariatric surgery for weight loss and diabetes resolution, the underlying etiology of weight recidivism and predictors of success. Ratings of the top 40 questions were highly correlated ($r=0.96$; $p<0.001$) between Rounds 2 and 3 indicating high concordance between research committee member ratings and general ASMBS member ratings.

Discussion

In this study, we surveyed the ASMBS membership using a systematic methodology to identify and rank the most important research questions in bariatric surgery. The top research priorities identified in this study highlight the numerous gaps that exist in our knowledge around bariatric surgery including basic questions around the mechanism of bariatric surgery's effectiveness, as highlighted by other authors as well.⁽⁹⁻¹⁰⁾ The top question "*In morbidly obese patients undergoing bariatric surgery, what are the mechanisms of weight recidivism after surgery; which baseline patient characteristics/ risk factors can predict this recidivism?*" highlights one of the biggest challenges of bariatric surgeons today. The mechanism of disease has also been highlighted in the research priorities defined for obesity by the NIH in 2011.⁽¹⁰⁾

A similar methodology for the development of research agendas has been used in other fields. The Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons, through its research committee, used the same methodology to create a research agenda for minimally invasive

Surgery.⁽¹²⁾ This agenda is currently being used by its grant-reviewing committee to assess the importance and priority of grants submitted to the organization for funding. Similarly the

150 Association for Surgical Education has defined research priorities to guide multi-institutional education research in an effort to improve the quality of research in the field.⁽¹³⁾ Furthermore, identifying research agendas has led to important changes in clinical practice,⁽¹⁶⁾ as well as the development of new clinical guidelines⁽¹⁷⁾ and funding schemes.⁽¹⁹⁾

The definition of priority research questions can be very valuable for researchers, industry,

155 funding agencies, and the surgical community in general. Obesity researchers may be able to focus their efforts on answering the most important questions first and to pursue collaborations and funding in common and relevant research areas. In addition, editors and peer-reviewers may benefit by better judging the importance and impact of original research reports. Industry and funding organizations may benefit by identifying the most pertinent,

160 relevant, and innovative proposals that are the most likely to advance the field. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, bariatric surgery patients may benefit by having some fundamental questions in the field related to improved patient care answered. Additionally, patients will likely benefit by faster achievement of specific goals and objectives through the concentrated efforts of researchers and funding sources.

165 There are several limitations of this study that should be noted. First, our response rates during rounds 1 and 3 were low (3-6% of the membership). Electronic surveys to a large participant pool, however, are known to have low response rates in the literature.⁽¹²⁻¹⁴⁾ Further, the response rate of the ASMBS research committee members was much higher (50%) which allowed us to obtain adequate feedback on the survey. Second, data were gathered from a

170 diverse group of self-selected experts in bariatric surgery and research. The demographic
information provided by survey participants indicated, however, that 30-36% had no prior
research publications. On the other hand, our diverse participants were highly experienced
clinically with more than half of responders having >10 years in practice and over 70% of the
surgeon responders having performed over 500 bariatric procedures, suggesting that the
175 research priorities we determined originate from individuals with good knowledge of the field
and extensive experience with patient care. In addition, by targeting members of the ASMBS
research committee with our round 2 survey we ensured that we obtained feedback from
experienced obesity researchers. Our analysis demonstrated that ratings of round 2 and round
3 were highly concordant suggesting that both more experienced researchers and experienced
180 clinicians identified similar research priorities. Further, while our research agenda is not specific
to basic science or any other research domain, several of the identified questions lend
themselves to basic science research (examples include questions 1, 2, 10, 12, 15, 20, 29, 32).
It is also worth noting that the definition of research priorities is not a one-off process but
rather a dynamic process dependent on a variety of factors including the timing of its conduct
185 and should therefore be repeated at regular intervals.

In conclusion, a research agenda for bariatric surgery was developed using the Delphi
methodology. This research agenda may enhance the ability of investigators and funding
organizations, including the ASMBS, to focus attention to areas most likely to advance the
190 field, and by editors and reviewers to assess the merit and relevance of scientific contributions.

Disclosures

Drs Stefanidis, King, Puzziferri, Butler, and Sudan do not have any relevant financial relationships to disclose. Dr Hutter receives salary support by PCORI, and reimbursement to speak at meetings by Olympus, Johnson and Johnson, Takeda, and Medtronic.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the members of the ASMBS research committee and its leadership who contributed to this project and the ASMBS members who participated in this study. We also want to acknowledge the help of McKenzie O'Leary who helped with the survey administration. No financial support was received for this study.

References

1. Colquitt JL, Pickett K, Loveman E, Frampton GK. Surgery for weight loss in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2014;CD003641. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD003641.pub4.
2. Padwal R, Klarenbach S, Wiebe N, et al. Bariatric surgery: a systematic review and network metaanalysis of randomized trials. *Obes Rev.* 2011; 12:602–621.
3. Mingrone G, Panunzi S, De Gaetano A, et al. Bariatric surgery versus conventional medical therapy for type 2 diabetes. *New Engl J Med.* 2012; 366:1577–1585.
4. Schauer PR, Kashyap SR, Wolski K, et al. Bariatric surgery versus intensive medical therapy in obese patients with diabetes. *New Engl J Med.* 2012;366:1567–1576.
5. Heena P. Santry, MD; Daniel L. Gillen, PhD; Diane S. Lauderdale, PhD. Trends in Bariatric Surgical Procedures. *JAMA.* 2005;294(15):1909-1917

- 215 6. ASMBS website. Retrieved from <https://asmbs.org/resources/estimate-of-bariatric-surgery-numbers>. Accessed on 11.3.18
7. Ionut V, Burch M, Youdim A, et al. Gastrointestinal hormones and bariatric surgery induced weight loss. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*. 2013 Jun;21(6):1093-103.
8. Sweeney TE, Morton JM. The human gut microbiome: a review of the effect of obesity and surgically induced weight loss. *JAMA Surg*. 2013 Jun;148(6):563-9
- 220 9. Carlson MA Research priorities in bariatric surgery: misplaced emphasis on innovation? *Ann Surg*. 2015 Feb;261(2):e58-9.
10. NIH obesity research task force. Strategic plan for NIH obesity research. Retrieved from: https://obesityresearch.nih.gov/about/StrategicPlanforNIH_Obesity_Research_Full-Report_2011.pdf Accessed on 11.3.18
- 225 11. Dalkey NC. The Delphi Method: an Experimental Study of Group Opinion. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corp; 1969.
12. Stefanidis D, Montero P, Urbach D, et al. SAGES Research Committee. SAGES Research Agenda in Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgery: Updated Results of a Delphi Study. *Surg Endosc* 2014;28(10):2763-71
- 230 13. Stefanidis D, Cochran A, Sevdalis N, et al. Research Priorities for Multi-institutional Collaborative Projects in Surgical Education. *Am J Surg* 2015;209(1):52-8.
14. Stefanidis D, Arora S, Parrack DM, et al. Association for Surgical Education Simulation Committee. Research priorities in surgical simulation for the 21st century. *Am J Surg*. 2012 Jan;203(1):49-53.

- 235 15. Daar AS, Thorsteinsdóttir H, Martin DK, et al. Top ten biotechnologies for improving
health in developing countries. *Nat Genet* 2002; 32:229–32.
16. Burns SM, Clochesy JM, Hanneman SK, et al. Weaning from longterm mechanical
ventilation. *Am J Crit Care* 1995;4:4–22.
17. Mazières B, Bannwarth B, Dougados M, et al. EULAR recommendations for the
240 management of knee osteoarthritis. Report of a task force of the Standing Committee
for International Clinical Studies including therapeutic trials. *Joint Bone Spine*
2001;68:231–40.
18. Huang X, Lin J, Demner-Fushman D. Evaluation of PICO as a knowledge representation
for clinical questions. *AMIA Annu Symp Proc.* 2006:359-63
- 245 19. Robotin MC, Jones SC, Biankin AV, et al. Defining research priorities for pancreatic
cancer in Australia: results of a consensus development process. *Cancer Causes Control*
2010;21:729–36.

250 Legends

Figure 1. Study Outline

Table 1. Study participant characteristics

255

Table 2. Breakdown of submitted questions in round 1 by thematic category

Table 3. Top 40 research questions by Round 3 ratings (highest to lowest)

Table 1. Study participant characteristics

Participant characteristics	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Total number of responders	N=95	N=19	N=239
Professional group			
Bariatric surgeon	57 (60%)	15 (78.9%)	163 (68%)
Dietician	11 (11.6%)	1 (5.2%)	24 (10%)
Bariatrician	9 (9.5%)	1 (5.2%)	22 (9.2%)
Bariatric nurse	12 (12.6%)	1 (5.2%)	25 (10.4%)
Other	6 (6.3%)	1 (5.2%)	5 (2%)
Researchers	17 (17.9%)	19 (100%)	50 (21%)
Clinicians	86 (90.5%)	18 (94.7%)	208 (87%)
ASMBS leadership	25 (26.3%)	19 (100%)	55 (23%)
General ASMBS members	70 (73.7%)	NA	184 (77%)
Years in practice			
1-3	6 (6.3%)	1 (5.2%)	14 (5.8%)
3-5	8 (8.4%)	3 (15.8%)	38 (15.8%)
5-10	26 (27.4%)	5 (26.3%)	75 (31.3%)
>10	55 (57.8%)	10 (52.6%)	112 (46.8%)
Number of bariatric procedures performed among surgeon responders	N=57	N=15	N=163

<100	1 (1.7%)		3 (1.8%)
101-300	4 (7%)	2 (13.3%)	16 (9.8%)
301-500	5 (8.8%)	3 (22%)	24 (14.7%)
501-1000	15 (26.3%)	5 (33.3%)	52 (31.9%)
>1001	32 (56.1%)	5 (33.3%)	68 (41.7%)
Number of research publications			
0	34 (35.8%)		71 (29.7%)
1-5	27 (28.4%)	1 (5.2%)	64 (26.7%)
6-10	13 (13.7%)	3 (15.8%)	36 (15%)
11-20	8 (8.4%)	3 (15.8%)	31 (12.9%)
>20	13 (13.7%)	12 (63.2%)	37 (15.4%)

Table 2. Breakdown of submitted questions in round 1 by thematic category

Thematic Category	Number (%) of Questions
Predictors of success/ failure	34 (11.6%)
Comparative effectiveness/ outcomes	30 (10.3%)
Underlying mechanism	30 (10.3%)
Perioperative care	30 (10.3%)
Patient subpopulations/ behavior	23 (7.9%)
Revisional surgery	22 (7.5%)
Medications	22 (7.5%)
Nutrition/ vitamins	21 (7.2%)
Surgical technique	19 (6.5%)
Complications	19 (6.5%)
Procedure choice	13 (4.5%)
Other	29 (9.9%)
Total	292 (100%)

Table 3. Top 40 research questions by Round 3 ratings (highest to lowest)

Rank	Question	Round 3 Rating
1	In morbidly obese patients undergoing bariatric surgery, what are the mechanisms of weight recidivism after surgery; which baseline patient characteristics/ risk factors can predict this recidivism? (4.00)	4.33 ± 0.7
2	What are the mechanisms that lead to weight loss and improvement or resolution of DM and other comorbidities after bariatric surgery? (4.17)	4.30 ± 0.8
3	What is the best treatment algorithm for patients who have regained weight after bariatric surgery? (3.29)	4.07 ± 0.8
4	What are the best methods to educate primary care physicians about the benefits/ risks of bariatric surgery? (3.47)	3.92 ± 1.0
5	What baseline patient characteristics affect postoperative outcomes and should guide the choice of a bariatric operation (sleeve gastrectomy, gastric bypass, gastric band, or duodenal switch) or exclude patients from all or specific bariatric operations? (3.11)	3.89 ± 0.9
6	What is the most effective and safe approach to resolving leaks after sleeve gastrectomy? (3.87)	3.84 ± 1.1
7	How do the currently available weight loss options compare in regards to weight loss effectiveness, complications, comorbidity resolution, quality	3.82 ± 0.9

	of life, patient satisfaction, and cost effectiveness, in short and long term? (3.79)	
8	Do patients with BMI<35 benefit from bariatric surgery and if so should the current bariatric surgery eligibility criteria be adjusted to include patients in whom the benefits outweigh the risks? (3.33)	3.80 ± 1.0
9	Which type of revisional bariatric procedure is best for which primary bariatric procedure in regards to perioperative risk, patient outcomes and cost effectiveness? (3.44)	3.78 ± 1.1
10	What effect does sleeve gastrectomy have on reflux after surgery and what are the proposed mechanisms of this effect? (3.35)	3.71 ± 0.9
11	What patient factors predict postoperative compliance with follow-up, diet and supplement intake and how can this compliance be improved? (3.11)	3.69 ± 1.1
12	What hormonal and epigenetic changes occur after bariatric surgery? (3.89)	3.65 ± 1.0
13	What are the expected long-term vitamin and mineral deficiencies after each type of bariatric surgery and what is the optimal supplementation schedule with the highest patient compliance? (3.17)	3.64 ± 0.9
14	How should reflux be evaluated preop to guide optimal bariatric procedure selection? (3.44)	3.59 ± 0.8
15	How does bariatric surgery affect the individual's microbiome and does	3.57 ± 0.9

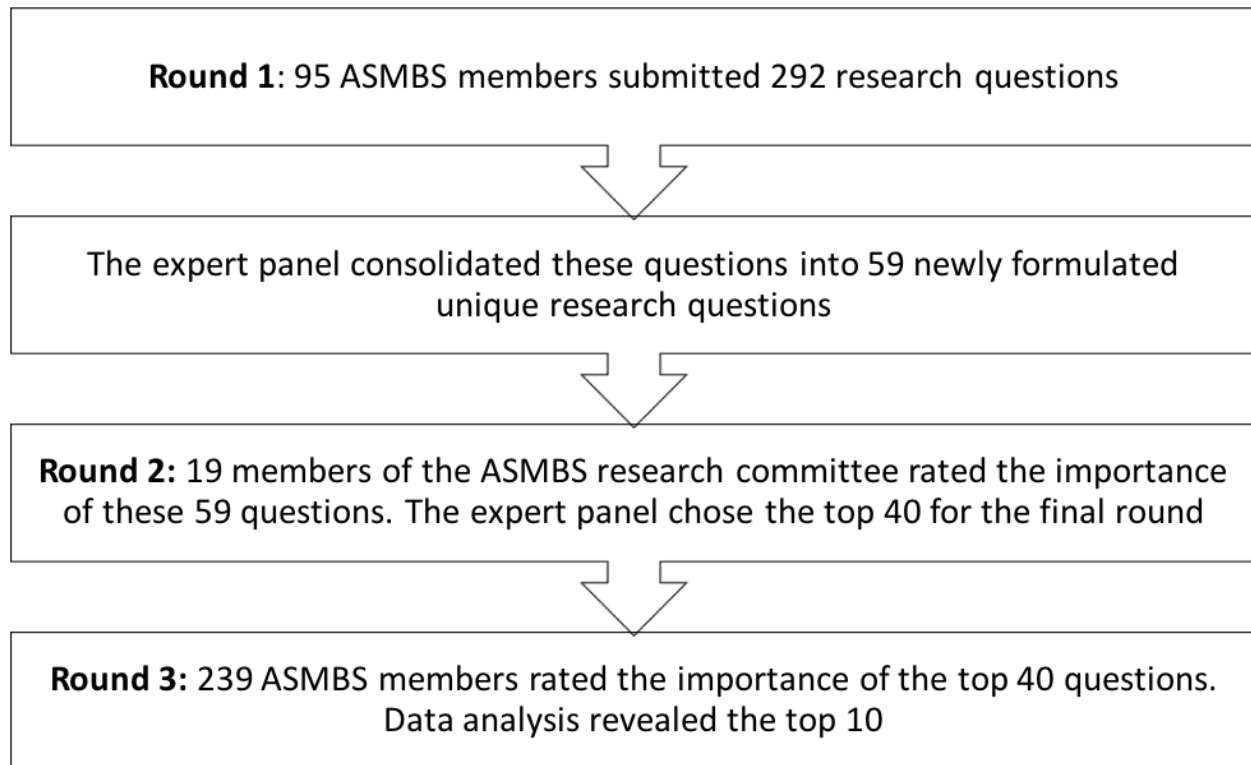
	this impact weight-loss outcome after surgery? (4.00)	
16	Which diet after bariatric surgery yields the best weight loss and preservation of lean body mass? (2.78)	3.56 ± 1.0
17	What are the most effective options for the treatment of GERD after bariatric surgery (endoluminal vs. pharmacologic)? (3.47)	3.48 ± 1.1
18	For patients undergoing bariatric surgery, which thromboembolism prophylaxis method and schedule (mechanical vs. chemical vs. combo; dose; duration) minimize perioperative bleeding complications, VTEs, and 30 day mortality? (3.11)	3.48 ± 1.2
19	Does the combination of bariatric surgery with weight loss medications yield better weight loss and comorbidity outcomes in the long term compared with bariatric surgery alone? (3.12)	3.47 ± 1.0
20	How does each bariatric procedure affect the absorption of medications and supplements and what dose adjustments are necessary to optimize patient outcomes? (2.94)	3.46 ± 0.9
21	Does behavioral modification therapy have any effect on outcomes before or after primary or revisional bariatric surgery? (2.67)	3.42 ± 0.9
22	What patient and/or surgical technique factors predict marginal ulcer formation after gastric bypass and how can marginal ulcers be prevented? (3.00)	3.40 ± 1.1
23	What is the ideal limb length after gastric bypass and duodenal switch to	3.39 ± 1.0

	maximize weight loss and minimize nutritional complications? (3.07)	
24	What patient factors determine cross addictions (i.e. alcohol, drugs) after bariatric surgery and can counseling prevent them?(3.00)	3.39 ± 1.1
25	In morbidly obese patients being considered for bariatric surgery, how should psychopathology be evaluated and addressed to optimize postoperative outcomes? (2.82)	3.38 ± 0.9
26	What is the incidence of reactive hypoglycemia after bariatric surgery and how is it optimally managed? (3.00)	3.30 ± 1.1
27	Do gastric pouch size and gastrojejunal anastomosis size correlate with weight loss after gastric bypass surgery and what sizes lead to optimal long term weight loss and minimize complications? (3.06)	3.27 ± 0.9
28	What is the effectiveness and safety profile for bariatric surgery in specific sub-populations (e.g.: pediatrics, diabetics, elderly, etc.)? (2.78)	3.26 ± 1.0
29	What is the pathophysiology, risk and prevention of portal vein thrombosis after bariatric surgery? (3.2)	3.22 ± 1.0
30	How do patient outcomes compare between accredited centers in bariatric surgery and non-accredited programs? (2.8)	3.16 ± 1.1
31	Does mandatory preoperative physician supervised weight loss improve postoperative weight loss outcomes after bariatric surgery? (3)	3.16 ± 0.9
32	What is the incidence of idiopathic chronic abdominal pain after bariatric surgery and what are possible explanations or treatments for this? (3.13)	3.15 ± 1.1

33	What are the differences in outcomes for the super morbid obese patient between a one-stage or two-stage operation? (2.87)	3.14 ± 1.0
34	What is the ideal bougie size and distance from pylorus to maximize weight loss and minimize postoperative complications after sleeve gastrectomy? (2.87)	3.09 ± 1.1
35	Which is the most effective and cost efficient patient evaluation structure (type and number of assessments/educational sessions) prior to and after bariatric surgery for optimal outcomes? (2.89)	3.08 ± 1.2
36	Is outpatient surgery as safe as inpatient stay after bariatric surgery and for which patients/procedures is this acceptable? (2.93)	3.05 ± 1.1
37	Does probiotic use after bariatric surgery improve weight loss and if so what is its optimal timing/ duration? (3.13)	3.04 ± 0.9
38	What factors influence patient choices for bariatric surgery? (2.67)	2.90 ± 0.8
39	Which are the best patient reported outcomes to monitor and study after bariatric surgery?	2.85 ± 0.9
40	Does telementoring decrease complication rate and/or shorten learning curve for new bariatric surgeons? (2.73)	2.69 ± 0.7

Ratings provided as mean ± standard deviation

Numbers in parenthesis at the end of each question represent mean Round 2 ratings



- A research agenda for bariatric surgery was generated using a modified Delphi technique
- The membership of the American Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery (ASMBS) was surveyed to determine the top 40 research priorities in bariatric surgery
- The highest-ranked questions centered on the mechanisms of effectiveness of bariatric surgery for weight loss and diabetes resolution, the underlying etiology of weight recidivism and predictors of success after bariatric surgery