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Endoscopic sleeve Gastroplasty Efficacy (ENvISaGE): Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty versus Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy

Soni, Asha; Marshall, Skye; Cohen, Felicity; Rich, Graeme; Adib, Reza; Isenring, Elisabeth

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Weight-related quality of life changes 6-months following Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy or Endoscopic Sleeve Gastroplasty















Presenting author: Asha Soni +61 7 5562 1372, nurseconsultant@wlsa.com.au; Corresponding researcher: Dr Skye Marshall, smarshal@bond.edu.au

Background

Improvement in quality of life is an important patient-centred outcome of bariatric procedures.

The Endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty (ESG), new to Australia is an endobariatric procedure which reduces the gastric lumen to a size comparable with the laprascopic sleeve gastroplasty (LSG).



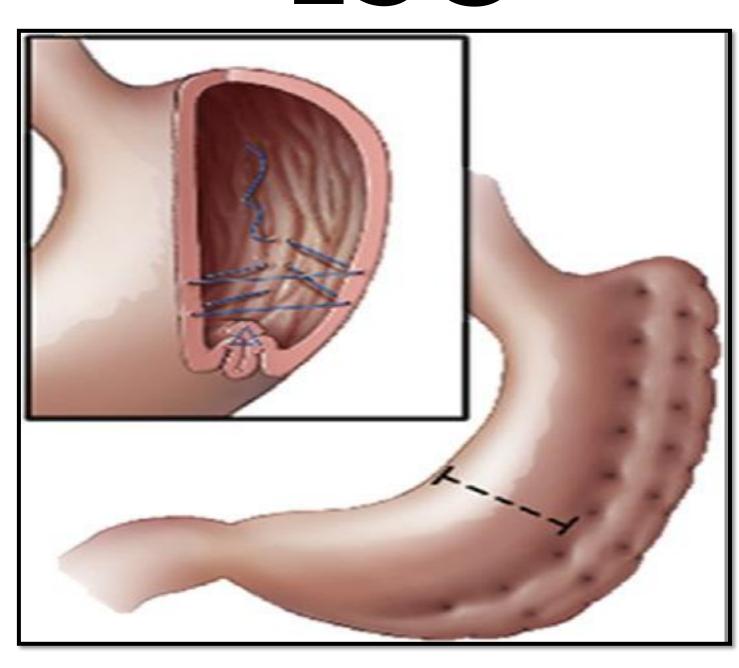
Purpose

To report the change in weight-related quality of life 6-months after a laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) or endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty (ESG).

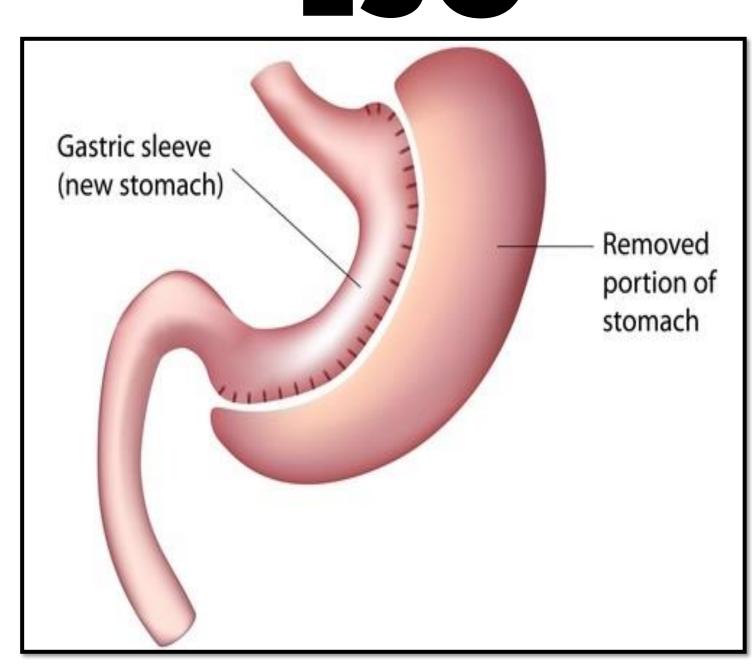
Methods & Demographic Results:

- Prospectively recruited over 12 months from a private bariatric surgery practice (Weightloss Solutions Australia) on the Gold Coast
- 12 LSG participants were aged 37.5 (6.7) years, baseline BMI 41.9 (6.2)kg/m2, 92% female
- 6 ESG participants were aged age 35.0 (8.4) years, baseline BMI 37.1 (5.7)kg/m2, 83% female
- Quality of Life was measured by the Impact Weight on Quality of Life Assessment Tool (IWQOL-Lite). This tool assesses overall and 5 subcategories of quality of life: physical function, self-esteem, sexual life, public distress, work (or daily activities).
- All IWQOL scores were normalised to a scale of 0-100 quality of life. 0 being worst and 100 being best quality of life.

ESG



LSG



Quality of life of ESG and LSG patients in Queensland

At baseline, LSG (μ 42.6 (11.6) and ESG (μ 75.5)) patients reported severe weight-related impacts on QoL.

At baseline, LSG patients had a worse QoL compared to ESG patients (p=0.027).

At 6-months post-procedure, LSG had a greater improvement in QoL compared to the ESG (mean change 38.8 (19.8) p<0.0001 vs 15.6 (21.0) p=0.142).

The greater improvement in LSG compared to ESG was driven by self esteem (mean difference 36.6 [95% Cl: 10.8,62.5] p=0.008) and sexual life (mean difference 45.7 [95%Cl:17.8,73.5] p=0.003) domains.

Learnings

- ESG and LSG patients report severe weightrelated impacts on their quality of life.
- LSG patients with BMI's had worse QoL
- Both LSG and ESG patients experienced improvements in QoL 6-months post-procedure
- LSG participants experienced a greater improvement compared to ESG to achieve similar levels of weight related QoL 6 months post procedure.

Quality of life scores of recruited participants

Variable	ESG (n=6)			LSG (n=12)		
	Baseline	6-months	Change	Baselinea	6-months	Change
Physical function	54.2 (24.1)	84.5 (14.0)	-30.3 (29) p=0.051	47.8 (18.5)	86.2 (10.6)	-38.5 (20.7) p<0.0001
Self-esteem	41.7 (28.8)	58.9 (24.5)	-17.3 (25.1) p=0.153	17.6 (13.5)	71.4 (16.5)	-53.9 (24.0) p<0.0001
Sexual life	74.0 (27.5)	63.5 (25.7)	10.4 (12.3) p=0.093	49.9 (23.7)	79.2 (14.7)	-35.2 (30.6) p=0.002
Public distress	74.2 (17.4)	82.5 (16.0)	-8.3 (25.8) p=0.465	47.9 (27.3)	82.1 (22.4)	-34.2 (28.0) p=0.001
Work	76.0 (9.2)	83.3 (19.2)	-7.3 (24.2) p=0.493	64.6 (20.2)	87.0 (18.0)	-22.4 (22.5) p=0.005
Total weight- related quality of life	60.0 (18.8)	75.5 (15.1)	-15.6 p=0.142	42.6 (11.6)	81.4 (12.1)	-38.8 (19.8) p<0.0001

Data are mean (SD) or median (IQR)