



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS



Compared to What? Is BMI Associated with Histopathological Changes in Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy Specimens?

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Abstract

Background Obesity is a risk for many different cancers. Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) is common, and benign or pre-malignant histopathology types are reported in the removed gastric specimens. We assessed whether higher BMI was associated with certain benign or pre-malignant histopathological changes.

Method Retrospective chart review of all primary LSG patients ($N = 1555$). Demographic, clinical, and LSG histopathology data were retrieved. BMI of patients with specific benign or pre-malignant conditions in their gastric specimens was compared with the BMI of the rest of the patients with abnormal histopathology specimens and also compared with the BMI of patients with normal control specimens.

Results Females comprised 70% of the patients. Mean BMI were 46.3 (females) and 48 (males). Normal LSG specimens comprised 52%. Most common abnormal histopathologies were chronic inactive gastritis (33%), chronic active gastritis (6.8%), follicular gastritis (2.7%), lymphoid aggregates (2.2%), intestinal metaplasia (1.4%) and GIST (0.7%). After controlling for confounders (age, gender, *H. pylori*, diabetes mellitus type 2, hypertension), no significant association was observed between the BMI of patients with specific benign or pre-malignant histopathology compared with the BMI of the rest of the patients with abnormal histopathologies and compared to the BMI of patients with normal histopathologies.

Conclusion When confounders were taken into account, there appeared no significant associations between the BMI of patients with specific benign or pre-malignant histopathology compared with the BMI of the rest of the patients with abnormal histopathologies and compared to the BMI of patients with normal histopathologies of their gastric specimens. There was a very weak correlation between BMI and other covariates.

Keywords Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy · LSG · Histopathologies · BMI · Pre-malignant histopathology · Benign histopathology

Introduction

Bariatric procedures are common worldwide as a result of the obesity epidemic [1, 2], and laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy

(LSG) is a widely practised procedure. Obese patients are at a higher risk of many cancers, e.g. endometrial and gastric cancer, oesophageal adenocarcinoma, as well as liver, kidney, and colorectal cancers [3–10]. LSG histopathology specimens may contain pre-malignant conditions such as follicular gastritis, lymphoid aggregate, intestinal metaplasia, gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST), atrophic chronic gastritis, autoimmune gastritis and dysplastic neuroendocrine nodule [10–16]. However, despite that obese patients are at higher risk of many cancers and despite the increased risk of pre-malignant conditions in LSG histopathology specimens, the literature suggests that very sparse research has been undertaken to explore the associations between BMI and histopathological changes identified in the gastric specimens of LSG patients [10, 17–19]. It is important to scrutinise the relationship between BMI and different histopathologies in morbidly obese patients undergoing LSG in order to assess whether higher BMI

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patients may be associated with higher rate of pre-malignant histopathologies and thus, the possibility that patients with higher BMI may need additional pre-operative workup.

Therefore, the aim of the current study was to examine, among LSG patients, the relationship between BMI and different histopathologies identified in the removed gastric specimens. The study sought to answer five specific questions:

1. Is the BMI of patients with given abnormal specimens (whether benign or pre-malignant) different from the BMI of controls with all abnormal specimens other than the given one?;
2. Is the BMI of patients with abnormal specimens (whether benign or pre-malignant) different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens?;
3. Is the BMI of patients with pre-malignant specimens different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens?;
4. Is the BMI of patients with benign specimens different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens?; and
5. Is the BMI of patients with benign specimens different from the BMI of controls with abnormal pre-malignant specimens?

Table 1 depicts the five research questions that the study sought to answer, along with the cases and controls employed for each question.

Materials and Methods

Ethics and Sample

The Medical Research Center at Hamad Medical Corporation approved the study protocol (Proposal No. 16202/16). The study was undertaken at Hamad General Hospital (HGH), the largest hospital in Qatar. We retrospectively analysed the demographic, clinical, and histopathologic data of patients who had undergone primary LSG at HGH from February 2011 to July 2014 ($n = 1555$).

Procedures and Data Collection

During this period, every LSG patient had pre-operative esophagogastroduodenoscopy routinely, in accordance with EAES guidelines and CLO test routinely, to detect *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), where positive patients were given the standard triple therapy: amoxicillin and clarithromycin (2 weeks) and proton pump inhibitor (2 months). Our histopathology department examined all gastric LSG specimens macro- and microscopically and specified a diagnosis. Clinical data [age, gender, *H. pylori*, hypertension (HTN), type 2 diabetes (DM2)] and the findings of the histopathology specimens were extracted from the electronic medical records. The abnormal histopathologies were categorised into benign and pre-malignant histopathologies.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were done using statistical packages SPSS 22.0 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL) and Epi Info 2000 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA). A two-sided p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Descriptive statistics summarised all demographic, anthropometric, clinical and other related characteristics of the participants. Normally distributed data and results were reported as mean and standard deviation (SD); the remaining results were reported with as median and interquartile range (IQR). Categorical data were summarised using frequencies and percentages. The primary outcome variable was to assess the relationship between BMI and different benign and pre-malignant histopathologies. Chi-square (χ^2) test and/or Fisher Exact test as appropriate assessed associations between two or more qualitative variables (such as gender, comorbidities etc. with BMI). Unpaired ‘ t ’ or Mann Whitney U test as appropriate assessed quantitative data between the two independent groups. The relationship between BMI and other variables (age, gender, *H. pylori*, HTN, DM2 and different histopathologies) were assessed using Pearson’s/ Spearman’s correlation coefficients. Further, we applied linear

Table 1 Research questions, cases and controls

1. Is the BMI of patients with given abnormal specimens different from the BMI of controls with all abnormal specimens other than the given one? Cases: Individual type of abnormal specimens	Controls: All abnormal specimens other than given one
2. Is the BMI of patients with abnormal specimens different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens? Cases: Individual type of abnormal specimens	Controls: All normal histopathology specimens
3. Is the BMI of patients with abnormal pre-malignant specimens different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens? Cases: All abnormal pre-malignant specimens combined	Controls: All normal histopathology specimens
4. Is the BMI of patients with abnormal benign specimens different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens? Cases: All abnormal benign specimens combined	Controls: All normal histopathology specimens
5. Is the BMI of patients with abnormal benign specimens different from the BMI of controls with abnormal pre-malignant specimens? Cases: All abnormal benign specimens combined	Controls: All abnormal pre-malignant specimens combined

regression methods to assess the relationship between BMI and all independent covariates stated above, and we estimated the regression coefficient from the linear regression model considering BMI as the outcome variable of interest.

Results

Table 2 shows the demographic, anthropometric and clinical characteristics of LSG patients ($N = 1555$). About 70% of the sample were females. Mean BMI and age for females and males were 46.3 and 48 years, and 36 and 35.3 years, respectively. *H. pylori*, HTN and DM2 were present in 39.9%, 40.2% and 21% and 16.7% and 21.7%, 10.1%, of males and females, respectively.

Table 3 depicts the histopathology characteristics of the LSG specimens. A total of 52% of the histopathology sample were normal. The most common abnormal histopathologies were chronic inactive gastritis (33%), chronic active gastritis (6.8%), follicular gastritis (2.7%), lymphoid aggregates (2.2%), intestinal metaplasia (1.4%) and GIST (0.7%). Rare histopathologies also existed, each comprising less than 0.2%. We categorised the abnormal histopathologies into benign and pre-malignant conditions. Benign lesions included chronic inactive gastritis, chronic active gastritis and others (fundic gland polyp, lymphoplasmacytic non-caseating granuloma, submucosal fibrosis with eosinophil-rich chronic inflammation, focal gangrenous necrosis, mesothelial chronic inflammation, focal prominence of intramural neural tissue, pancreatic heterotopia, leiomyoma and gastric lipoma). Pre-malignant lesions included follicular gastritis, lymphoid aggregate, intestinal metaplasia, GIST and others (atrophic

chronic gastritis, autoimmune gastritis, dysplastic neuroendocrine nodule).

Table 4 shows the comparisons between the different benign and pre-malignant histopathologies with each other and with normal controls. In terms of BMI, for each of the five research questions that were examined, no significant associations were observed between the different types of histopathologies and the different control specimens.

Spearman correlation showed very weak correlations between BMI and the other covariates (age, gender, *H. pylori*, HTN, DM2, where correlation values ranged between 0.002–0.077). Exploratory linear regression analysis was undertaken to assess the predictive strength of BMI using the covariates. R^2 (coefficient of determination) value was less than 0.05 in most of the cases (data not presented).

Discussion

There exists a noticeable deficiency in the published literature that examined the relationships between different histopathologies of LSG specimens and BMI. In the current study, the BMI of patients with either benign or pre-malignant histopathologies in the LSG specimens was not significantly different when compared with the BMI of patients having other histopathologies or with BMI of controls with normal specimens (Table 4). Likewise, the BMI of patients with benign specimens (grouped together) was not significantly different than the BMI of controls with normal specimens. Similarly, the BMI of patients with pre-malignant specimens (grouped together) was not significantly different from the BMI of controls with normal specimens. In addition, the BMI of patients with benign lesions was not significantly different than the BMI of patients with pre-malignant lesions.

One study of five GIST cases reported significantly lower BMI for patients with GIST compared to patients without GIST histopathology [17]. In contrast, a study in USA found no significant difference between LSG specimens with abnormal pathology (i.e. not containing *H. pylori* or gastric metaplasia) vs. specimens with significant pathology (i.e. containing *H. pylori* or gastric metaplasia) [18]. Likewise, others reported no significant relationship between BMI and the presence or absence of gastric atrophy, *H. pylori*, lymphoid follicle and lymphoid aggregates [19]. An exception was intestinal metaplasia, which was associated with lower BMI (40.8) when compared to other abnormal specimens (atrophy, *H. pylori*, lymphoid follicle and lymphoid aggregate) that did not have intestinal metaplasia (BMI 44.9, $p < 0.0001$) [19]. However, the current study observed that patients with GIST, intestinal metaplasia or lymphoid aggregates had generally higher BMI compared to patients without these particular conditions or compared to patients with normal histopathology, but the differences were not statistically significant.

Table 2 Demographic, anthropometric and clinical characteristics of LSG patients ($N = 1555$)

Characteristic	Male $N = 471$ (30.3%)	Female $N = 1084$ (69.7%)
Age (years)		
M \pm SD	35.3 \pm 11.4	36 \pm 10.3
Range	13–74	14–65
BMI		
M \pm SD	48 \pm 9.1	46.3 \pm 8.1
Range	25–72	20–74
<i>H. pylori</i>		
Yes (%)	39.9	40.2
Hypertension		
Yes (%)	21.0	16.7
Diabetes mellitus		
Yes (%)	21.7	10.1

M mean, SD standard deviation

Table 3 Characteristics of LSG histopathology specimens ($N = 1555$)

Histopathology of LSG Specimen	n (%)
Normal histopathology	810 (52)
Abnormal histopathology	745(48)
Chronic inactive gastritis (mild or moderate)	512 (33)
Chronic active gastritis	105 (6.8)
Follicular gastritis	43 (2.7)
Lymphoid aggregate	35 (2.2)
Intestinal metaplasia	22(1.4)
GIST	11(0.7)
Fundic gland polyp	3 (0.19)
Atrophic chronic gastritis	3 (0.19)
Lymphoplasmacytic non-caseating granuloma	2 (0.13)
Submucosal fibrosis with eosinophil-rich chronic inflammation	1 (0.06)
Focal gangrenous necrosis	1 (0.06)
Autoimmune gastritis	1 (0.06)
Mesothelial chronic inflammation	1 (0.06)
Focal prominence of intramural neural tissue	1 (0.06)
Dysplastic neuroendocrine nodule	1 (0.06)
Leiomyoma	1 (0.06)
Pancreatic heterotopia	1 (0.06)
Gastric lipoma	1 (0.06)
All benign ^a	629 (40.5)
All pre-malignant ^b	116 (7.5)

LSG laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy, GIST gastrointestinal stromal tumour. ^a includes chronic inactive gastritis, chronic active gastritis and others (fundic gland polyp, lymphoplasmacytic non-caseating granuloma, submucosal fibrosis with eosinophil-rich chronic inflammation, focal gangrenous necrosis, mesothelial chronic inflammation, focal prominence of intramural neural tissue, pancreatic heterotopia, leiomyoma and gastric lipoma); ^b includes follicular gastritis, lymphoid aggregate, intestinal metaplasia, GIST and others (atrophic chronic gastritis, autoimmune gastritis, dysplastic neuroendocrine nodule)

Likewise, in the current study, patients with follicular gastritis generally exhibited higher BMI than patients without such pathology or compared to patients with normal LSG specimens (BMI of follicular gastritis patients 48.3 vs. other histopathology 46.6 vs. normal 46.5), but again, and differences were not statistically significant (Table 4).

Such inconsistent findings across the various studies raise four interlacing issues: categorisation of groups of histopathology types, sample size, confounding and controls.

In terms of categorisation of groups of histopathology types, studies are inconsistent in the ways they categorise groups of histopathologies. Such undertaking renders the comparisons of the findings of different studies difficult and probably imprecise. For instance, one study categorised the histopathologies they found into LSG specimens with abnormal pathology (i.e. not containing *H. pylori* or gastric metaplasia) vs. specimen with significant pathology (containing *H. pylori* or gastric metaplasia) [18]. Whilst it is not clear why *H. pylori* (an infection) was classified as pathology, the result is that comparisons between studies may consequently lack precision. In contrast to Hansen et al. [18], the current

study observed that *H. pylori* is a potential confounder rather than pathology and employed it as such in the analysis (detailed below). Future research would benefit from a standardisation of the ways employed to categorise groups of histopathologies for more meaningful comparisons.

As for the sample size, among the sparse literature that assessed the relation between the BMI and histopathology of LSG specimens, the current study's sample size was the largest (1555 patients) when compared to others, e.g. Adalı et al. (37 patients with pathology) [19], Hansen et al. (351 patients, but not entirely clear if all were with pathology) [18] or Yuval et al. (827 patients, 5 GIST patients vs. 822 control group not having GIST pathology) [17]. Such large sample size provided the current study the advantage of minimizing the chance of assuming a false premise as true [20].

In connection with confounding variables, the current study is unique in that it controlled for potential confounding variables (e.g. age, gender, *H. pylori* infection, DM, HTN) when examining the relationship between different histopathologies of LSG specimens and BMI. Most previous studies had not undertaken such controlled analysis. For instance,

Table 4 Comparisons between BMI of cases vs. different controls

Histopathology			Controls (all other histopathologies)		<i>P</i> ^a	Controls (normal)		<i>P</i> ^b
	<i>N</i>	BMI	<i>N</i>	BMI		<i>N</i>	BMI	
Benign lesions								
Chronic inactive gastritis	512	46.8 ± 8.2	233	46.2 ± 7.9	1.000	810	46.5 ± 8.0	1.000
Chronic active gastritis	105	47.7 ± 7.6	640	46.4 ± 8.2	0.301	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.372
Others benign	12	41.8 ± 10.5	733	46.8 ± 8.5	0.811	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.770
Pre-malignant lesions								
Follicular gastritis	43	48.3 ± 10.9	703	46.6 ± 8.1	1.000	810	46.5 ± 8.0	1.000
Lymphoid aggregate	35	44.8 ± 7.2	710	46.7 ± 8.1	0.463	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.583
Intestinal metaplasia	22	44.5 ± 8.6	723	46.6 ± 8.1	0.688	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.791
GIST	11	43.2 ± 8.1	734	46.6 ± 8.1	0.510	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.564
Others pre-malignant	5	44.4 ± 6.7	740	46.8 ± 8.6	0.615	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.637
All benign vs. all pre-malignant	629 ^c	47.0 ± 8.4	116 ^d	45.7 ± 9.0	0.924	–	–	–
All benign vs. all normal	629 ^c	47.0 ± 8.4	–	–	–	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.702
All pre-malignant vs. all normal	116 ^d	45.7 ± 9.0	–	–	–	810	46.5 ± 8.0	0.918

Analysis controlled for age, gender, *H. pylori* infection, diabetes mellitus and hypertension; all BMI values expressed as mean ± standard deviation; ^a denotes the *p* value of differences in the BMI of patients with specific abnormal specimens vs. controls with abnormal LSG specimens other than the given one; ^b denotes the *p* value of differences in the BMI of patients with abnormal LSG specimens vs. controls with normal specimens; ^c includes all benign abnormal specimens; ^d includes all pre-malignant abnormal specimens; an en dash denotes not applicable

with the exception of Hansen et al. [18] who controlled for gender, medical comorbidities and *H. pylori* (but not age) in their analysis, previous studies do not seem to have controlled for any confounding variables that could have influenced their findings. Yuval et al. [17] did not control for age, gender, diabetes mellitus and HTN in their examination of the BMI of patients with GIST histopathology vs. the BMI of patients with no GIST histopathology; Saafan et al. [10] did not control for age, gender and *H. pylori*, and Adali et al. [19] did not control for age, gender and diabetes mellitus in their assessment of the BMI of patients with different histopathologies (gastritis, atrophy, *H. pylori*, intestinal metaplasia, lymphoid follicle and lymphoid aggregate). Confounding is a distortion (inaccuracy) in the estimated measure of association that occurs when the primary exposure of interest is mixed up with some other factor that is associated with the outcome [21]. Hence, such controlling for a range of important confounding variables as the current study undertook e.g. age, gender, *H. pylori*, DM and HTN is critical in order to assess the ‘true’ relationship between LSG histopathology and BMI.

As confounding is a situation in which the association between an exposure and outcome is distorted by the presence of another variable [22], confounders raise two critical points. The first is that research of the relationships between histopathologies of LSG specimens and BMI, e.g. [10, 17, 19] all did not control for age, gender and diabetes mellitus in their assessment of the BMI of patients of different histopathologies, despite that these studies, judging from our appraisal of these studies’ findings, seem to have had the data necessary for such controlled analyses available. This suggests that bariatric

researchers will need to have heightened awareness of potential confounders, to collect the necessary data, and more importantly, include it in the analyses as mandatory.

The second point is that, given that confounders are variables that have a relationship to the exposure [23] (in this case, possibly BMI) and are also independently associated with the outcome (abnormal LSG histopathology), it is critical that a suspected confounder’s relationships with both exposure and outcome are first ascertained for the relationship under examination. We ascertained such relationships in the context of the associations that the current study examined. In terms of their independent association with the outcome (abnormal histopathology), older age was significantly associated with GIST and intestinal metaplasia [10, 24, 25]; females were significantly associated with chronic active gastritis [10]; there is evidence that *H. pylori* is significantly associated with each of follicular gastritis, lymphoid aggregates, gastritis and intestinal metaplasia [10, 25–27] and with GIST [10]; and diabetes mellitus was associated with gastritis [28]. Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge, there is still no evidence of a significant association between hypertension and LSG histopathology. As for a potential confounder’s association to the exposure under examination, BMI was significantly associated with HTN [29], DM2 [30], *H. pylori* [31], gender [32] and age [32]. The current study used multivariable regression analysis to control for such identified confounders during data analysis, as recommended by others [33]. The current study also acknowledges that as the number of confounders that

can be controlled for simultaneously is limited (may lead to small numbers in some strata), regression is frequently employed to control for more than one confounder at the same time [23].

Finally, in terms of controls, few studies have emphasised the importance of the appropriate selection of control groups [34]. The question ‘Compared to What?’ is critical when comparator group/s are employed, and there has been calls regarding the consideration of appropriate comparator group/s in the context of the relationships between different LSG histopathologies and BMI [35]. The use of a comparative group is essential for valid study findings, and the choice of ‘which comparator?’ could influence the internal validity of a study. Others have noted the research that included a control group did not state the explicit principles employed in the selection of controls, e.g. how controls were selected and why specific controls were engaged, suggesting a lack of scientific approach in the choice of controls [34]. For instance, one study [19] compared between specific abnormal histopathology and all other histopathologies as control but did not seem to explicitly state why such controls (and not normal controls) were used. Often, controls might comprise an easily obtained convenience group that might not necessarily be in agreement with the principles of control selection, resulting in selection bias [34]. Hence, the current study made explicit the selection of a series of different controls appropriate to answer each of the five questions that the study examined (Table 1). The answer to all these five questions was that there were no significant differences in BMI between the groups when age, gender, *H. pylori* infection, DM and HTN were controlled for in Spearman’s correlation and multivariable analysis.

Generally, pre-malignant lesions identified in LSG specimens across 11 studies varied from 4.1 to 33.2% [10, 18, 36–44]. However, across these 11 above-mentioned studies, there was zero actual malignancy reported, despite that these studies were undertaken in a wide variety of geographical areas worldwide with different risk of gastric cancers. The lack of any malignancy in LSG specimens across these studies is in agreement with the findings of the current research. In addition, the literature on LSG specimens is certainly sparse on information about the definite risk of pre-malignant gastric lesions that actually turn malignant. Thus, even with our 7.5% pre-malignant lesions identified in LSG specimens, and with the huge number of LSG procedures undertaken worldwide, such current lack of the evidence base renders us unable to extrapolate in any way the potential number of patients with pre-malignant lesions that would actually turn malignant or whether such numbers would be high and alarming or otherwise. Hence, there exists much debate regarding the role of routine histopathological examination of LSG specimens [10, 18, 36–44], and some authors have

suggested that histopathological examination of LSG specimens is to be done when intraoperative macroscopic pathology is observed [10, 18, 43]. Future research would benefit from addressing these points.

This study has limitations. It is a retrospective study with its inherent limitations (e.g. potentially missing patients). Some of the pathologies had only a few or one case (e.g. gastric lipoma, leiomyoma, autoimmune gastritis) (Table 2), rendering comparisons not very reliable. The relationship between BMI and histopathology is not a causation but rather, is an association as it cannot be determined if exposure (BMI) preceded disease (histopathology). Patients with no *H. pylori* detected at pre-operative OGD were not tested to assess if they had previous *H. pylori* infection that was eradicated but could have contributed to the current histopathology identified. Future research should try to overcome such limitations, particularly with employing larger number of patients with each abnormal histopathology in order to confirm or refute the findings of the current study.

Conclusion

In the current study, among the 1555 patients who had LSG, after controlling for confounding variables (age, gender, *H. pylori*, diabetes mellitus type 2, hypertension), there was no significant association between BMI and either the different benign or pre-malignant histopathologies identified in their gastric specimens. Moreover, there was a very weak correlation between BMI and the other covariates (age, gender, *H. pylori*, HTN, DM2).

Acknowledgements Open Access funding provided by the Qatar National Library. The authors wish to thank Dr. Prem Chandra for assistance with the statistical analysis and the Medical Research Center at HMC for their support for the current study.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of Interest The authors declare that there are no sources or grants of financial support from any institution to be disclosed and no conflict of interests to be disclaimed or financial disclosure to be declared.

Statement of Informed Consent The informed consent was waived (IRB approved, HIPAA compliant retrospective study).

Statement of Human and Animal Rights All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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