

Presidente del Congresso ANTONIO BRAUN

EMORRAGIA INQUADRAMENTO E CLASSIFICAZIONE CLINICA

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Original article

Which postoperative complications matter most after bariatric surgery? Prioritizing quality improvement efforts to improve national outcomes

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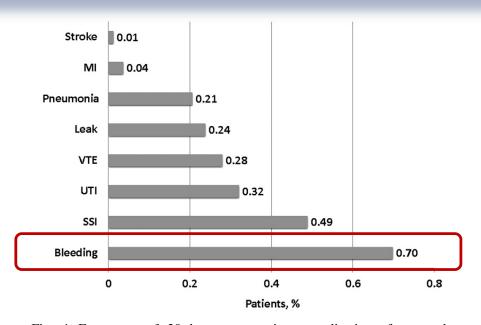
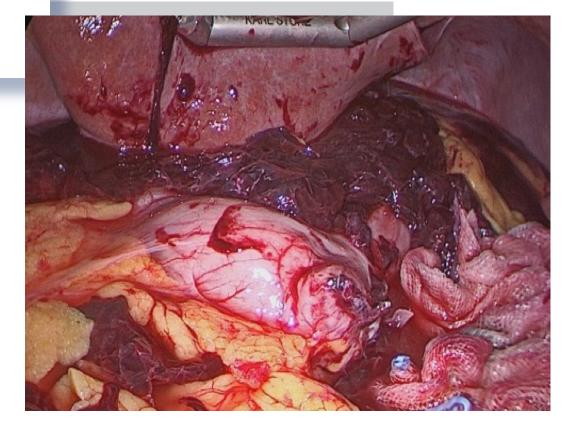


Fig. 1. Frequency of 30-day postoperative complications from study population of 135,413 bariatric surgery patients. MI = myocardial infarction; VTE = venous thromboembolism; UTI = urinary tract infection; SSI = surgical site infection.









Intraoperative
BleedingEarly postoperative
Bleeding (< 48h)</th>Late
postoperative
Bleeding
Bleeding✓ Staple line
✓ Anastomosis
✓ Spleen
✓ Liver✓ Staple line
✓ Anastomosis
✓ Abdominal wall✓ Marginal Ulcers

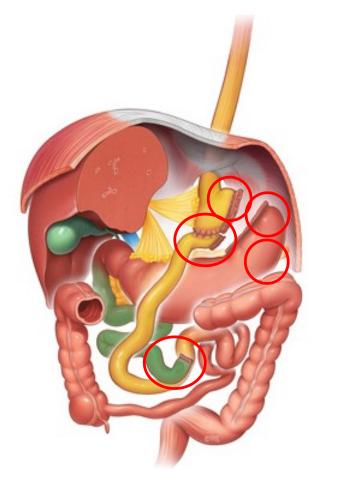
active bleeding versus hematoma

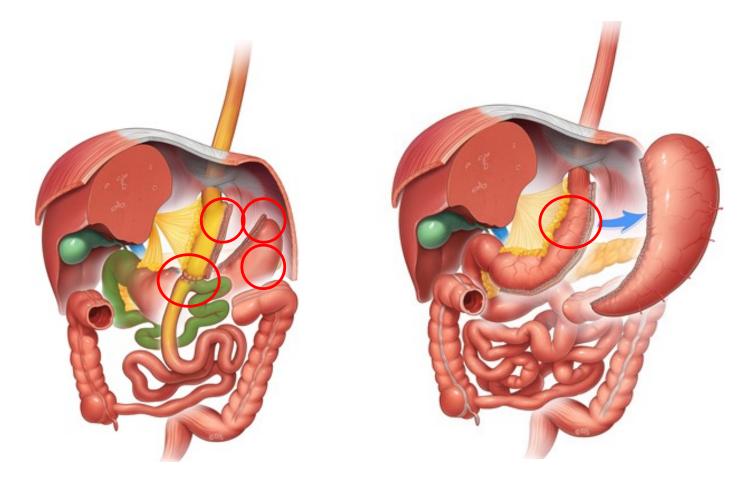


RYGB > OAGB > Sleeve

1-4.4% > 3% > 2%







Weiner RA, Stroh C, El-Sayes I et al (2015) Manage- ment of complications in bariatric surgery. Chirurg 86:56-66

Aleman R, Lo Menzo E, Szomstein S, Rosenthal RJ. Efficiency and risks of one-anastomosis gastric bypass. Ann Transl Med. 2020

Consten ECJ, Gagner M et al (2004) Decreased bleeding after laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy with or without duodenal switch for morbid obesity using a stapled buttressed absorbable polymer membrane. Obes Surg 14:1360–1366



✓ Abdominal pain

- ✓ Dizziness
- ✓ Sweating
- ✓ Oliguria (< 500ml/24h)/Anuria
- ✓ Hypotension
- ✓ Tachycardia
- ✓ Decreased hemoglobin level
- ✓ Drain?

Extraluminal

Intraluminal

✓ Free intraabdominal liquid

- ✓ Hematemesis
- ✓ Melena/Hematochezia
- ✓ Chronic anemia



Obesity Surgery (2022) 32:3232–3238 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11695-022-06173-y

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

TIFS

Early Bleeding After Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: Incidence, Risk Factors, and Management — a 21-Year Experience

Maja Odovic^{1,2} · Daniel Clerc¹ · Nicolas Demartines^{1,2} · Michel Suter^{1,2,3}

Received: 30 March 2022 / Revised: 17 June 2022 / Accepted: 17 June 2022 / Published online: 6 August 2022 © The Author(s) 2022

 Table 2
 Clinical presentation of bleeding



3235

	All patients with POB (=72)	ILB (<i>n</i> =52)	ELB $(n=20)$	<i>p</i> -value
Bleeding onset (days)	1 (0–23)	2 (0–23)	1 (0–7)	0.12
Coagulation status				
- Antiaggregating therapy	11 (15%)	7 (13%)	4 (20%)	0.49
- Anticoagulation therapy	3 (4%)	2 (4%)	1 (5%)	0.83
Clinical presentation				
- Tachycardia	45 (63%)	32 (62%)	13 (65%)	0.79
- Hematochezia	32 (46%)	32 (63%)	0	-
- Abdominal pain	30 (42%)	26 (50%)	4 (20%)	0.02
- Hypotension	23 (33%)	14 (27%)	9 (47%)	0.14
- Hematemesis	18 (25%)	18 (35%)	0	-)
Hemoglobin (g/L)				
- Preoperative	141 (108–176)	140 (108–175)	140 (130–176)	0.26
- Postoperative	93 (55–151)	93 (55–146)	95 (60–151)	0.53
- Hemoglobin drop	46 (1-88)	46 (6-86)	41 (1-88)	0.85

Data is expressed as n (%) or median (range). *POB* post-operative bleeding, *ILB* intra-luminal bleeding, *ELB* extra-luminal bleeding





Morison Pouch





Douglas Pouch



Koller Pouch



SURGERY FOR OBESITY AND RELATED DISEASES



Surgery for Obesity and Related Diseases 8 (2012) 729-735

Original article

Incidence and management of bleeding complications after gastric bypass surgery in the morbidly obese

Helen M. Heneghan, M.D.^{a,*}, Shai Meron-Eldar, M.D.^a, Panduranga Yenumula, M.D.^b, Tomasz Rogula, M.D., Ph.D.^a, Stacy A. Brethauer, M.D.^a, Philip R. Schauer, M.D.^a ^aBariatric and Metabolic Institute, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio ^bDepartment of Surgery, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan Received February 4, 2011; accepted May 16, 2011

Α

CT scan with iv contrast/ angiography

30% 40%

CCF

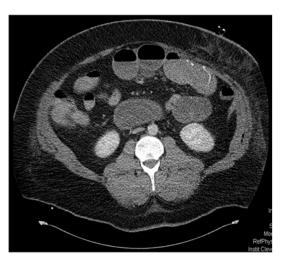
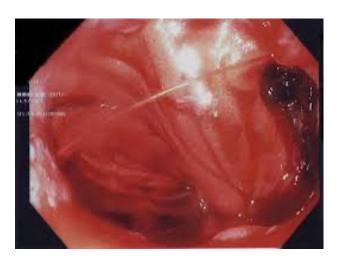


Fig. 1. (A) Sites of staple line bleeding. Of 10 cases in which bleeding was from a staple line, 40% were from the gastric remnant staple line, 30% from the gastrojejunal staple line, and 30% from the jejunojejunal staple line. (B) Abdominal computed tomography scan from patient with staple line bleeding at jejunojejunal staple line. Patient presented with features of bowel obstruction, secondary to intraluminal clot obstructing proximal part of common limb.

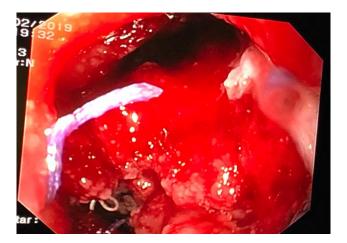
UPPER ENDOSCOPY



diagnostic and therapeutic purposes



epinephrine injection
 thermal coagulation
 endoscopic clips



risk of iatrogenic dehiscence and perforation at the gastrojejunal anastomosis?

 \rightarrow diagnostic laparoscopy for exploration and treatment?

Surgical Endoscopy (2019) 33:272–280 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00464-018-6365-z

2018 SAGES ORAL

Postoperative bleeding after laparoscopic Roux en Y gastric bypass: predictors and consequences

Syed Nabeel Zafar¹ · Kaylie Miller² · Jessica Felton¹ · Eric S. Wise¹ · Mark Kligman^{1,3}

Table 2Multivariablepredictors of postoperativebleed after laparoscopic Rouxen Y gastric bypass (onlysignificant variables are listed)

	Variable	Categories	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
oux	Preoperative hematocrit level	<21 (reference)	1.00	_	_
stad)		36–45	0.25	0.08-0.78	0.020
sted)		>45	0.29	0.09-0.97	0.044
	History of DVT	Yes	1.62	1.02-2.59	0.043
		No			
	History of renal insufficiency	Yes	2.55	1.43-4.52	0.001
		No	1.00	-	-
	Therapeutic anticoagulation	Yes	2.44	1.69–3.53	< 0.001
		No	1.00	_	-
	Robotic approach	Yes	0.50	0.32-0.77	0.002
		No	1.00	_	_
	Revisional surgery	Yes	1.45	1.06–1.97	0.019
		No	1.00		
	Converted to open	Yes	3.37	1.42–7.97	0.006
		No	1.00	_	_
	Drain placed	Yes	1.40	1.18-1.67	< 0.001
		No	1.00		_
	Assistant level of training	Resident	1.00	_	-
		Attending non-bariatric	0.60	0.38–0.97	0.038





SURGERY FOR OBESITY AND RELATED DISEASES



Surgery for Obesity and Related Diseases 15 (2019) 1675-1681



Table 2

LSG complications in patients with and without a bleed

	Nonbleed	Bleed	P Value
	n = 174,237	n = 1116	
Mortality	122 (.07)	11 (.99)	<.001
Serious complication	3568 (2.1)	-	
Any complication	4366 (2.5)	-	
Cardiac complication	84 (.1)	17 (1.5)	<.001
Pneumonia	198 (.1)	18 (1.6)	<.001
AKI	153 (.09)	33 (3.0)	<.001
Pulmonary embolus	428 (.3)	13 (1.2)	<.001
Deep SSI	275 (.2)	29 (2.6)	<.001
Wound disruption	47 (.03)	4 (.4)	<.001
Reoperation 30 d	1112 (.6)	352 (31.5)	<.001
Intervention 30 d	1582 (.9)	132 (11.8)	<.001
Readmission 30 d	5320 (3.1)	269 (24.1)	<.001

LSG = laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy; AKI = acute kidney injury; SSI = surgical site infection.

Original article

Predictors and outcomes of bleed after sleeve gastrectomy: an analysis of the MBSAQIP data registry

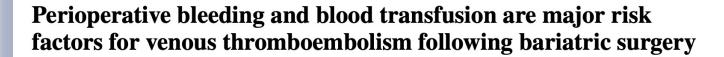
Valentin Mocanu, M.D.^{a,*}, Jerry Dang, M.D.^a, Farah Ladak, M.P.H, M.D.^a, Noah Switzer, M.P.H., M.D, F.R.C.P.C.^a, Daniel W. Birch, M.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S.C.^{a,b}, Shahzeer Karmali, M.P.H., M.D., F.R.C.S.C.^{a,b}

^aDepartment of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada ^bCentre for the Advancement of Minimally Invasive Surgery (CAMIS), Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Canada Received 9 January 2019; accepted 19 July 2019

Bleeding was associated with a mortality of 1.0% versus 0.1% among patients without bleeding. Surg Endosc (2018) 32:2488–2495 DOI 10.1007/s00464-017-5951-9

Rate of bleeding and VTE

atic diversion



Alexander W. Nielsen¹ · Melissa C. Helm¹ · Tammy Kindel¹ · Rana Higgins¹ · Kathleen Lak¹ · Zachary M. Helmen¹ · Jon C. Gould¹

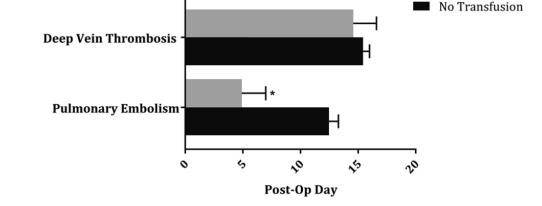
GBP

Bleeding $(n=774)$	455 (1.6%)	287 (1.0%)	20 (6.2%)	12 (2.4%)
No bleeding $(n = 58, 267)$	27,690 (98.4%)	29,793 (99.0%)	304 (93.8%)	480 (97.6%)
VTE (<i>n</i> =274)	130 (0.5%)	129 (0.4%)	6 (1.9%)	9 (1.8%)
No VTE (<i>n</i> =58,767)	28,015 (99.5%)	29,951 (99.6%)	318 (98.1%)	483 (98.2%)

SG

Revision

BPD





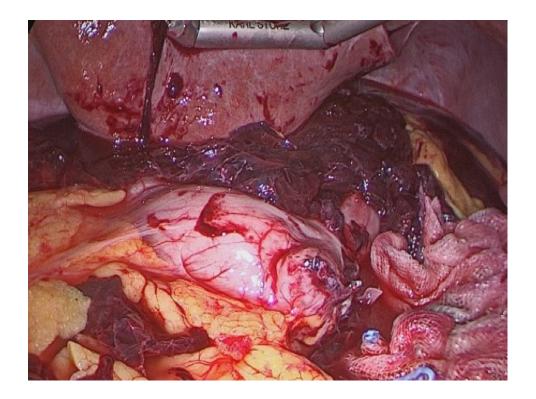


Transfusion

Ospedale Evangelico Betania fondazione evangelica betania

CONCLUSION

- ✓ IDENTIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS
- ✓ TIME: EARLY BLEEDING < 48h
- ✓ CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS
- ✓ RISK REGARDING SURGICAL PROCEDURE
- ✓ INTRALUMINAL VERSUS EXTRALUMINAL
- ✓ ULTRASOUND, UPPER ENDOSCOPY, CT SCAN
- ✓ HIGHER PERIOPERATIVE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY



\rightarrow **PREVENTION**

https://sites.utu.fi/sfbariscore/



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SF-BARI Score

Scoring system for evaluation of treatment outcome in bariatric surgery.

SF-BARI Score Calculator 🔶



Welcome to SF-BARI Score Calculator!





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