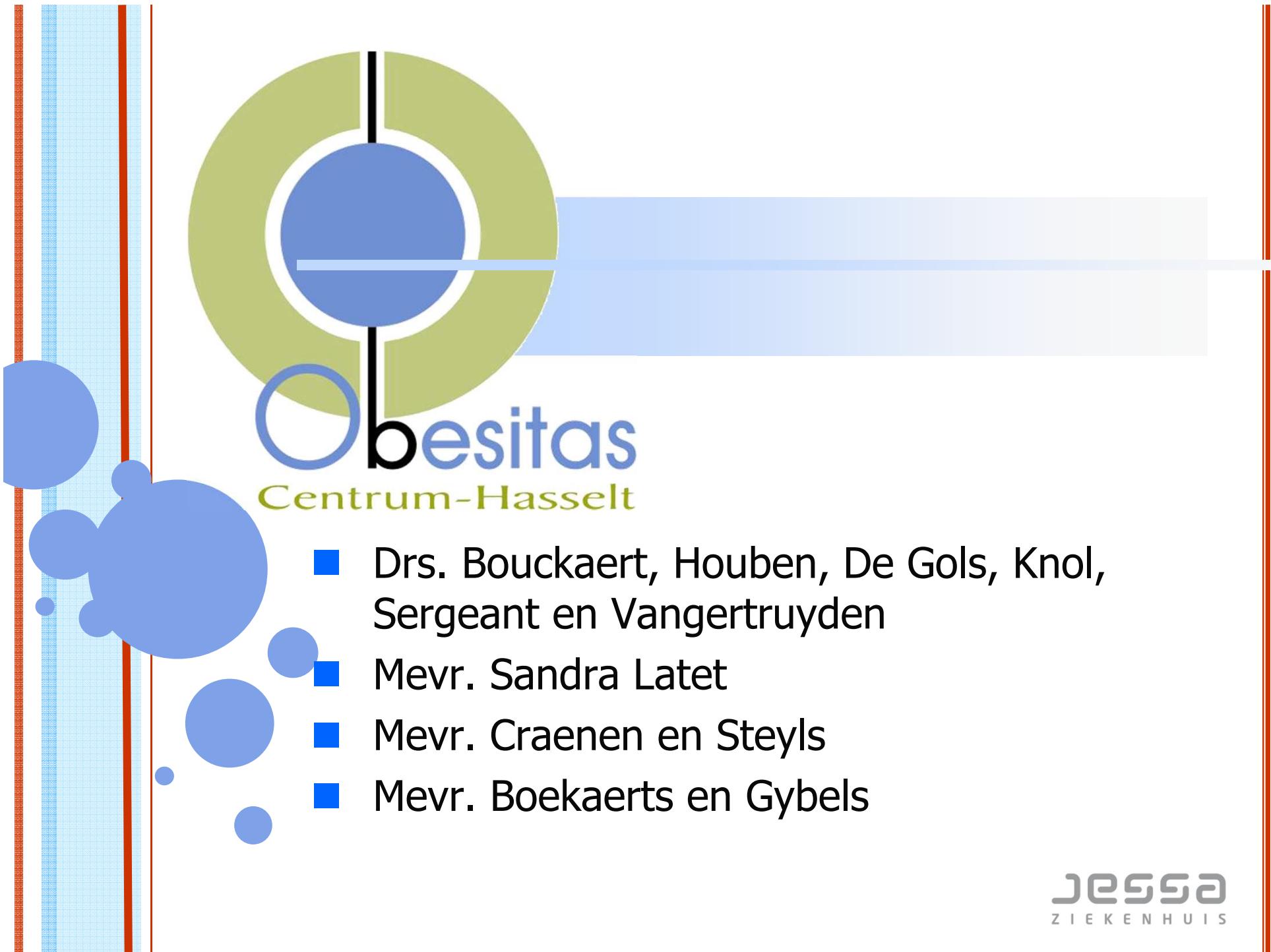
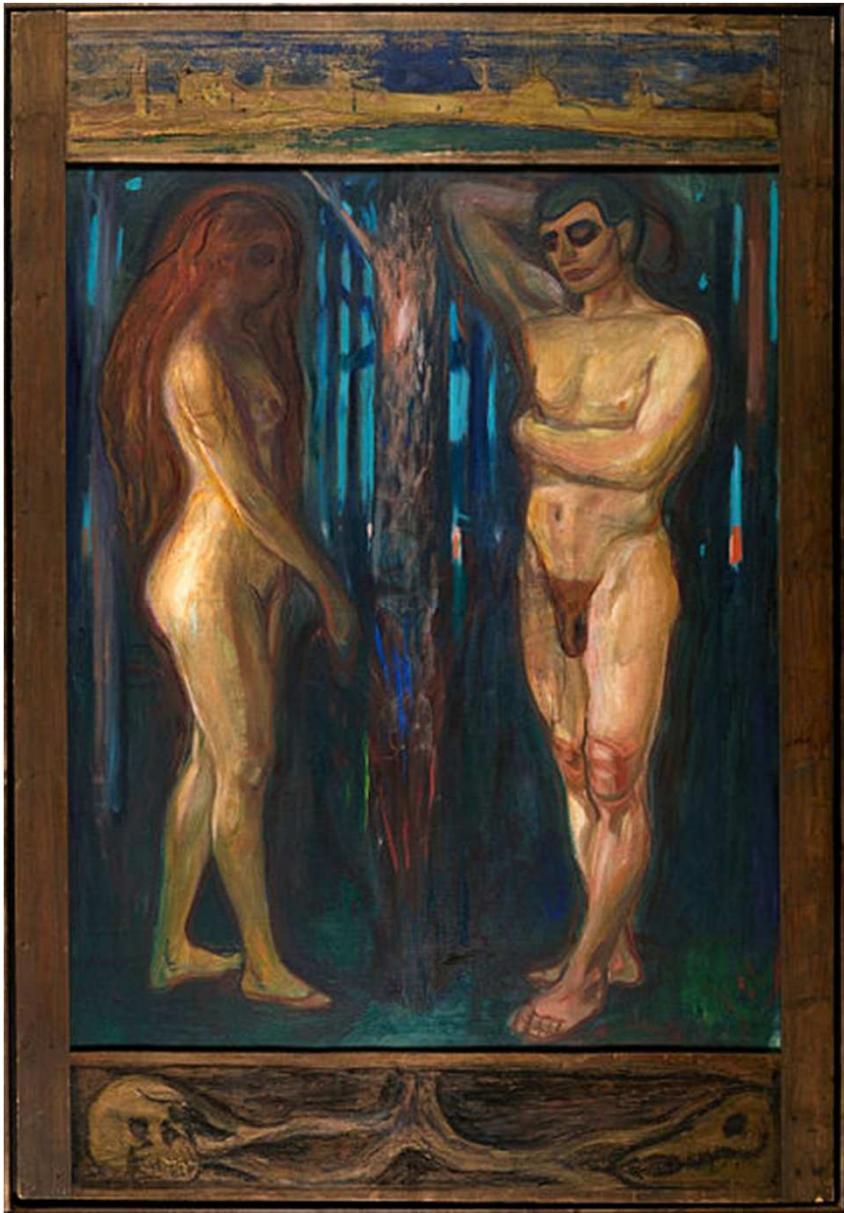




Dr. Wim Bouckaert
Abdominale chirurgie
Jessa Ziekenhuis Hasselt



- Drs. Bouckaert, Houben, De Gols, Knol,
Sergeant en Vangertruyden
- Mevr. Sandra Latet
- Mevr. Craenen en Steyls
- Mevr. Boekaerts en Gybels



E. Munch
Schilder
“Metabolism”



22 oktober 1906



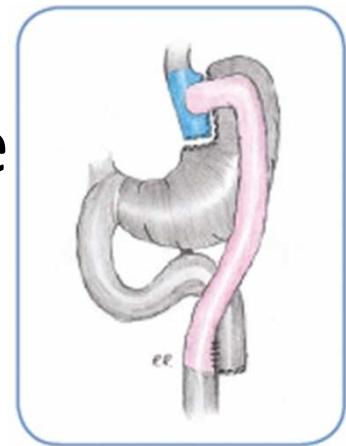
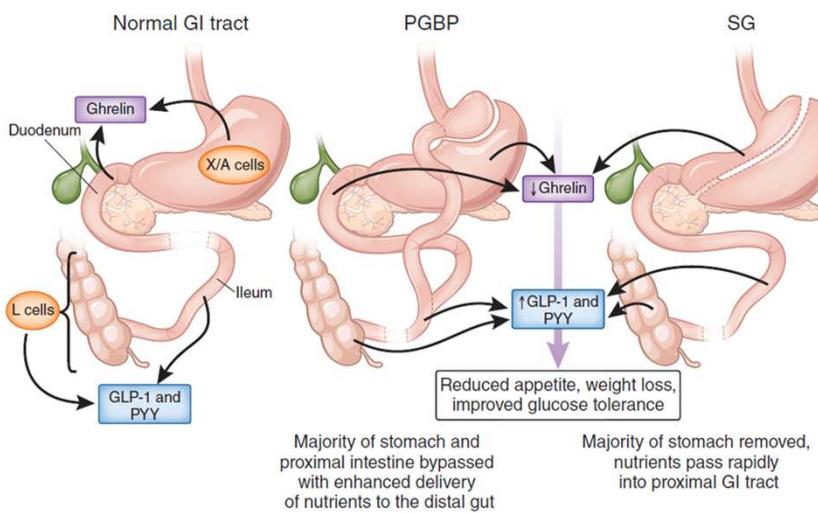
JESSA
ZIEKENHUIS



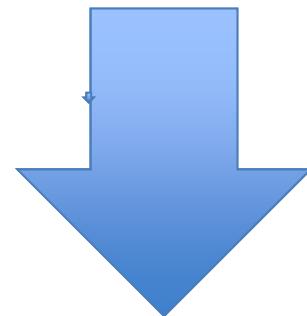
JESSA
ZIEKENHUIS

Obesitas Chirurgie

- Zeer mechanisch denken: restrictie malabsorptie
- Metabool denken



Obesitas chirurgie



Metabole chirurgie

Advantages to the Metabolic Surgery



Refers Type II Diabetes by 98%

Help with sleep apnea

Reduces the risk of high blood cholesterol

Avoid problems in the spine, knees, ankles, etc.

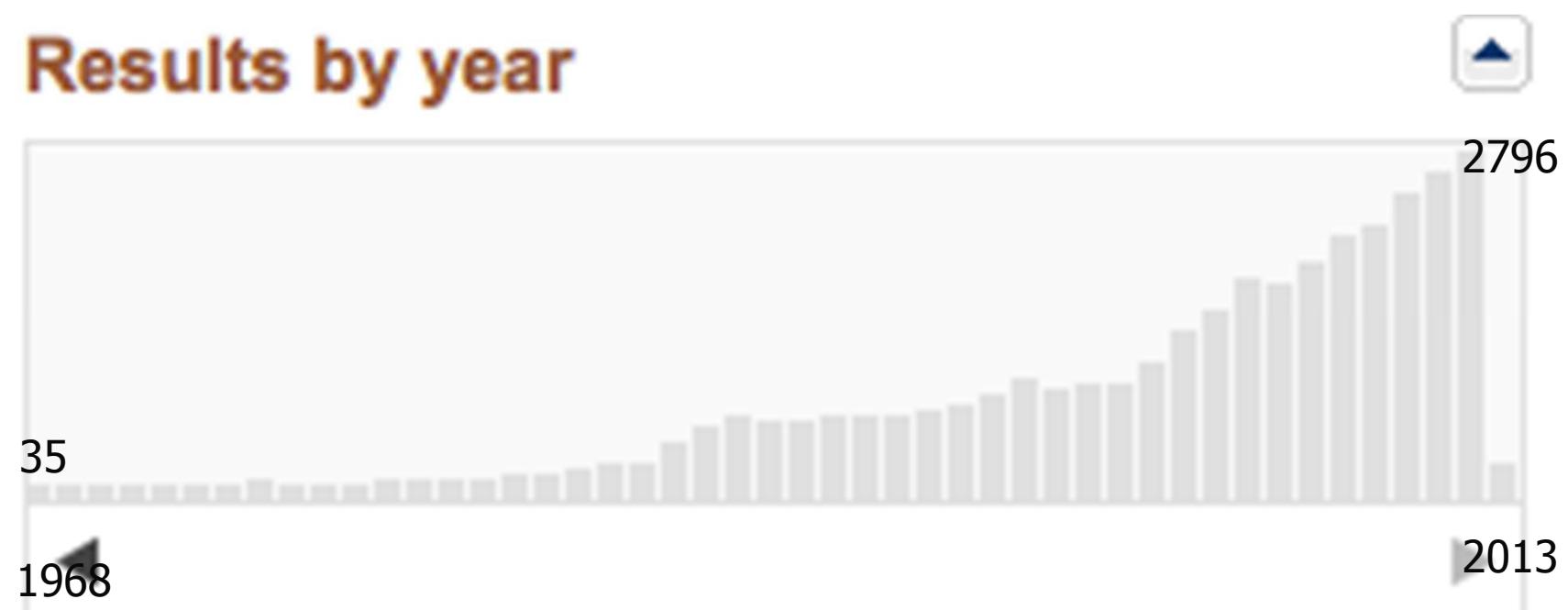
It offers greater benefits than any other surgery for obesity

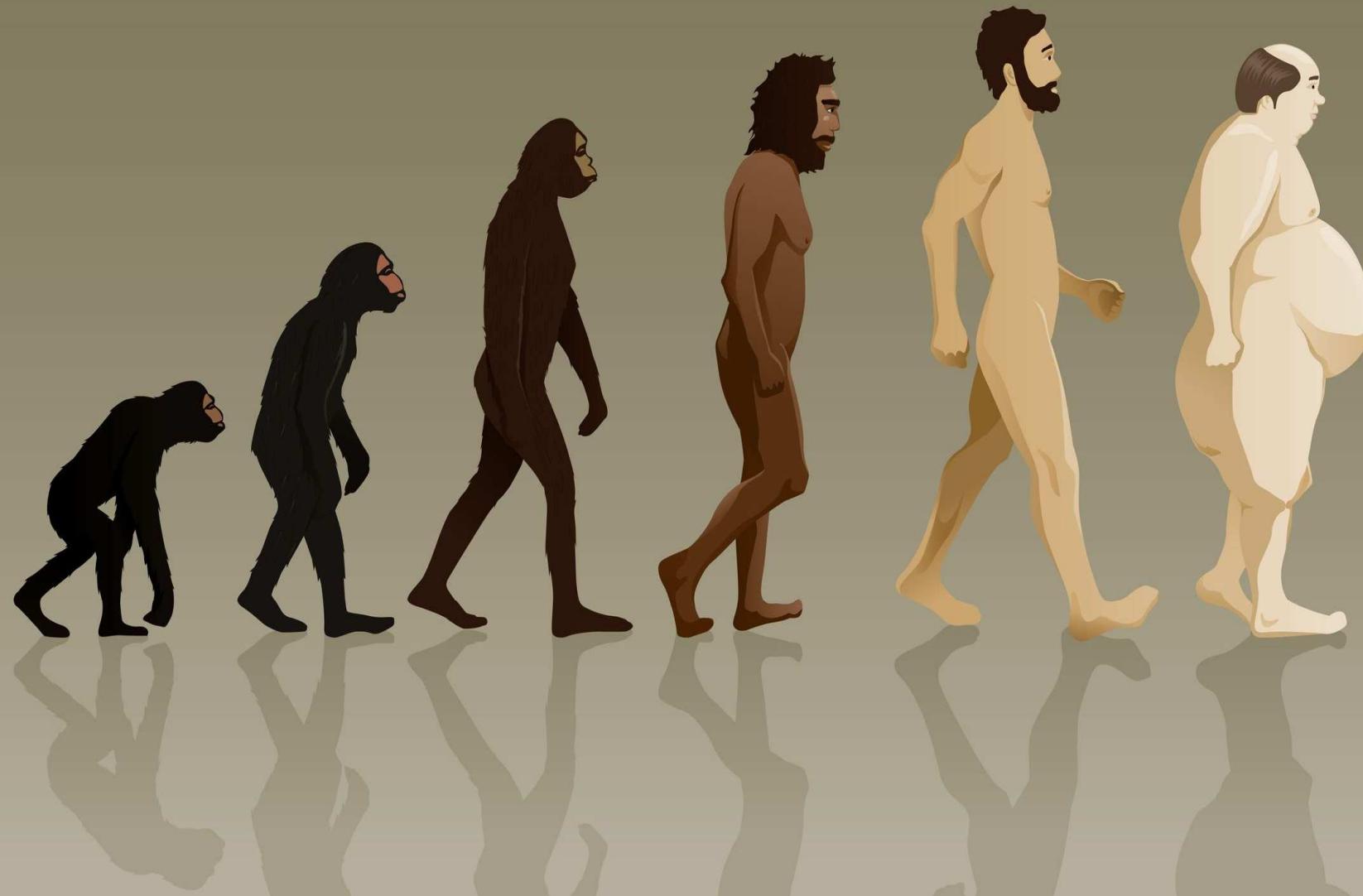
The Metabolic surgery ,guarantees
the remission of type 2 Diabetes!

Joint Venture

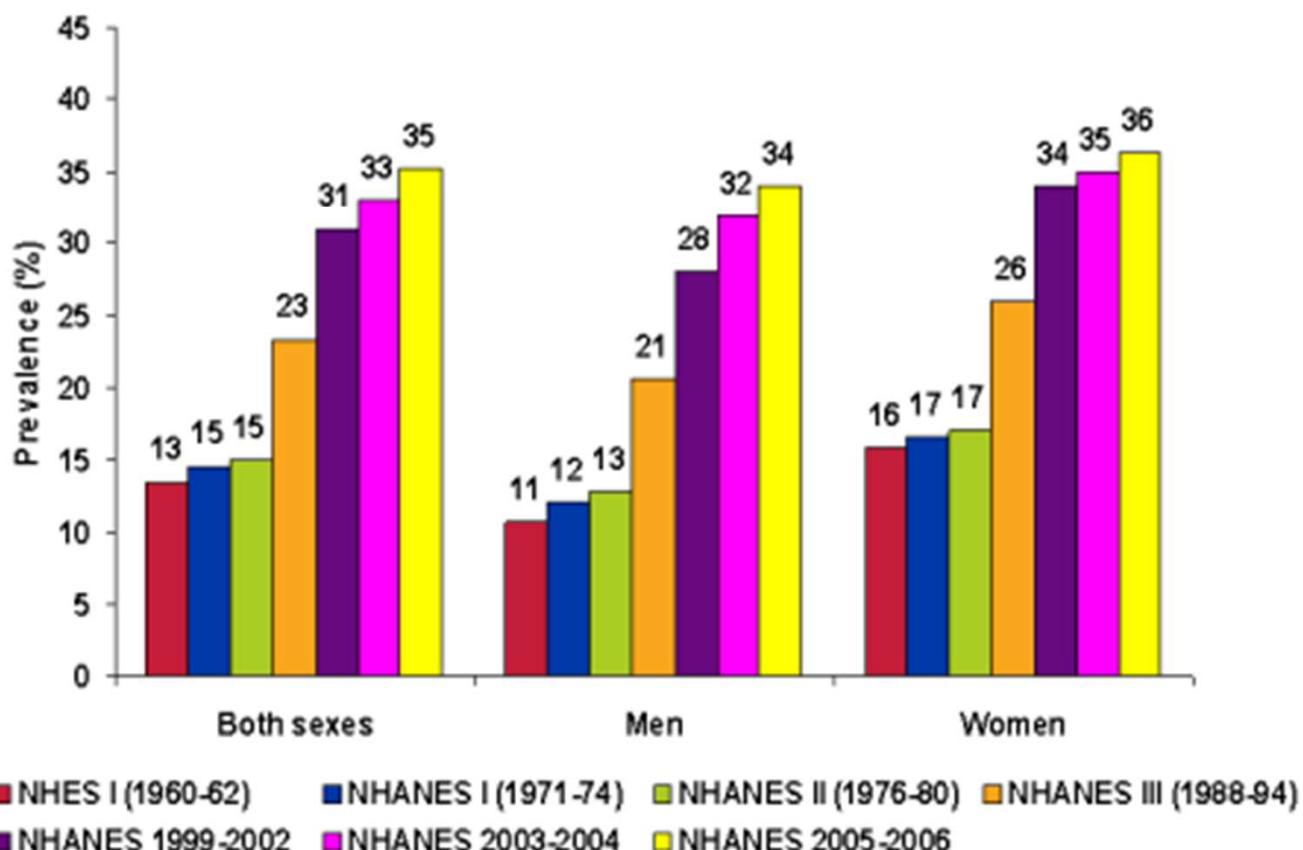


Aantal Publicaties per jaar: metabolic surgery



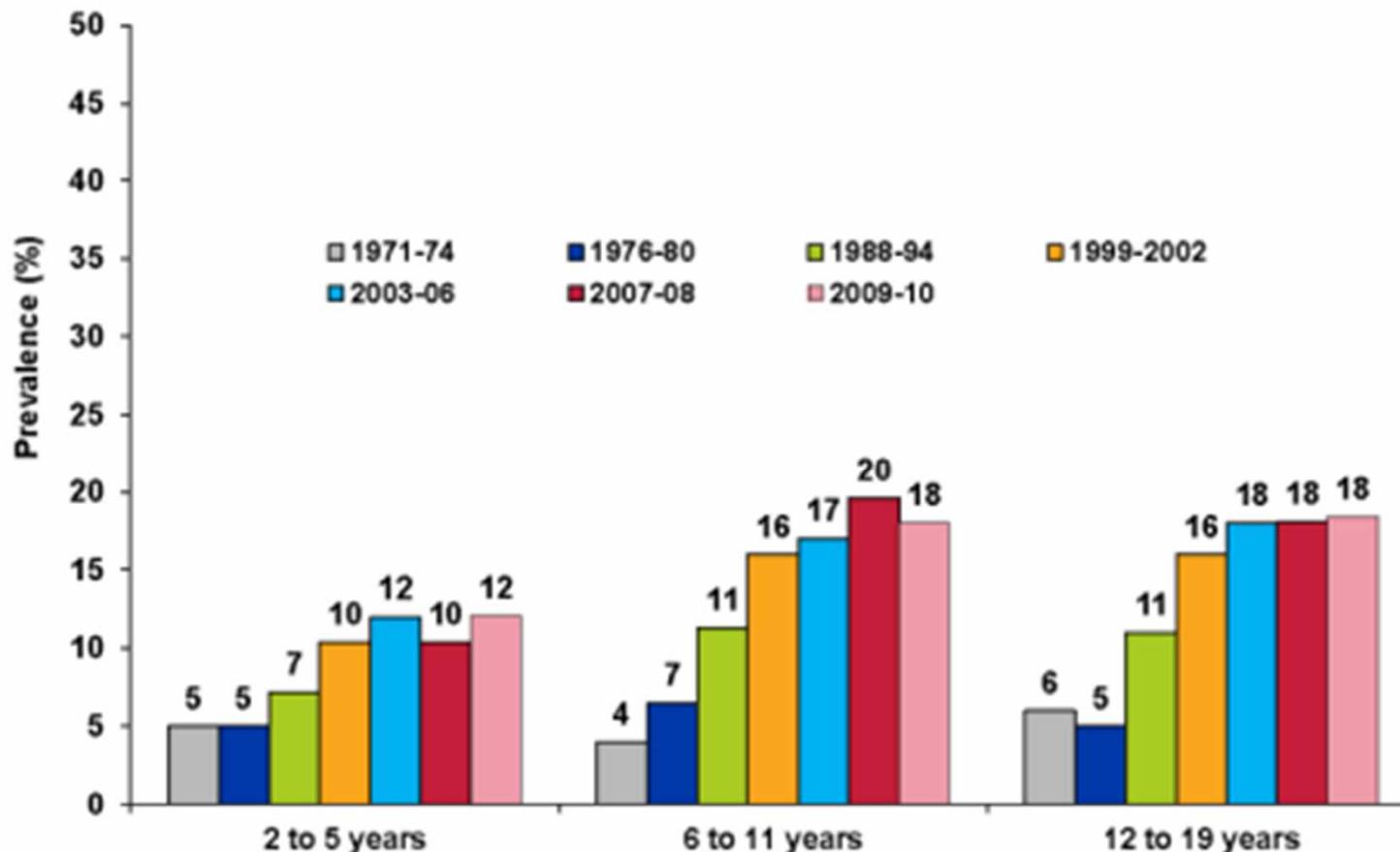


Trends in Obesity* Prevalence (%), By Gender, Adults Aged 20 to 74, US, 1960-2006†



*Obesity is defined as a body mass index of 30 kg/m² or greater. † Age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Source: National Health Examination Survey 1960-1962, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1971-1974, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2002, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002, 2004, 2003-2004, 2005-2006; National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Public Use Data Files, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006, 2007.

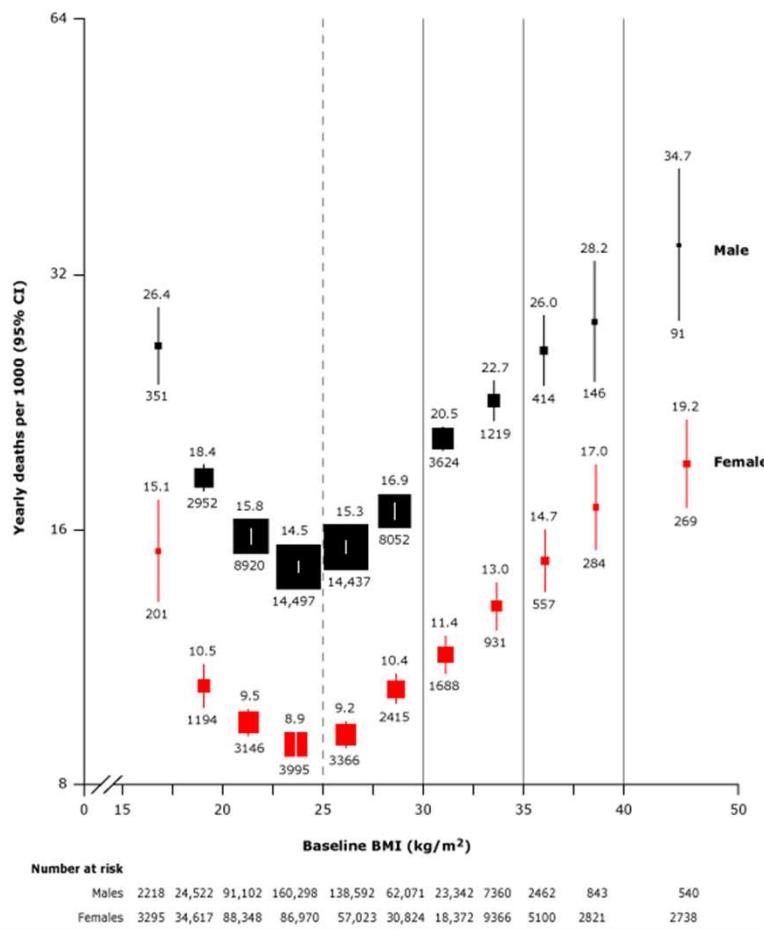
Trends in Obesity* Prevalence among Children, US, 1971-2010



*Body mass index ≥ the sex-and age-specific 95th percentile cutoff points from CDC Growth Charts.

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1971-1974, 1976-1980, 1988-1994, 1999-2002, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003-06: Ogden , et al. JAMA 2008. 2007-08: Ogden, et al. JAMA 2010. 2009-10: Ogden, et al. NCHS data brief, no 82. National Center for Health Statistics 2012.

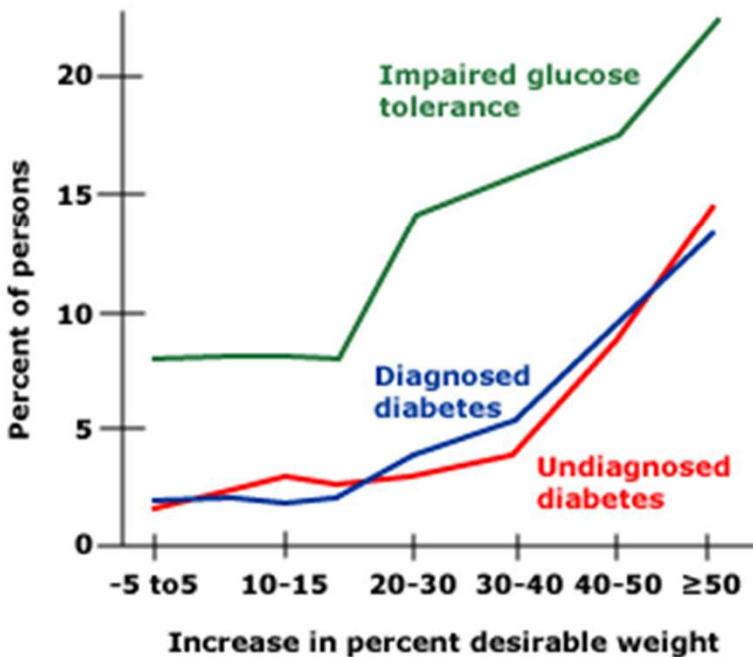
All-cause mortality versus BMI for each sex in the range 15 to 50 kg/m² (excluding the first five years of follow-up)



Relative risks at age 35 to 89 years, adjusted for age at risk, smoking, and study, were multiplied by a common factor (ie, floated) to make the weighted average match the PSC mortality rate at ages 35 to 79 years. Floated mortality rates shown above each square and numbers of deaths below. Area of square is inversely proportional to the variance of the log risk. Boundaries of BMI groups are indicated by tick marks. 95% CIs for floated rates reflect uncertainty in the log risk for each single rate. Dotted vertical line indicates 25 kg/m² (boundary between upper and lower BMI ranges in this report). Above 25 kg/m², mortality was on average approximately 30 percent higher for every 5 kg/m² higher BMI.

PSC: Prospective Studies Collaboration; BMI: body mass index.
Reproduced with permission from: Whitlock G, Lewington S, Sherliker P, et al. Body-mass index and cause-specific mortality in 900,000 adults: collaborative analyses of 57 prospective studies. Lancet 2009; 373:1083. Illustration used with the permission of Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

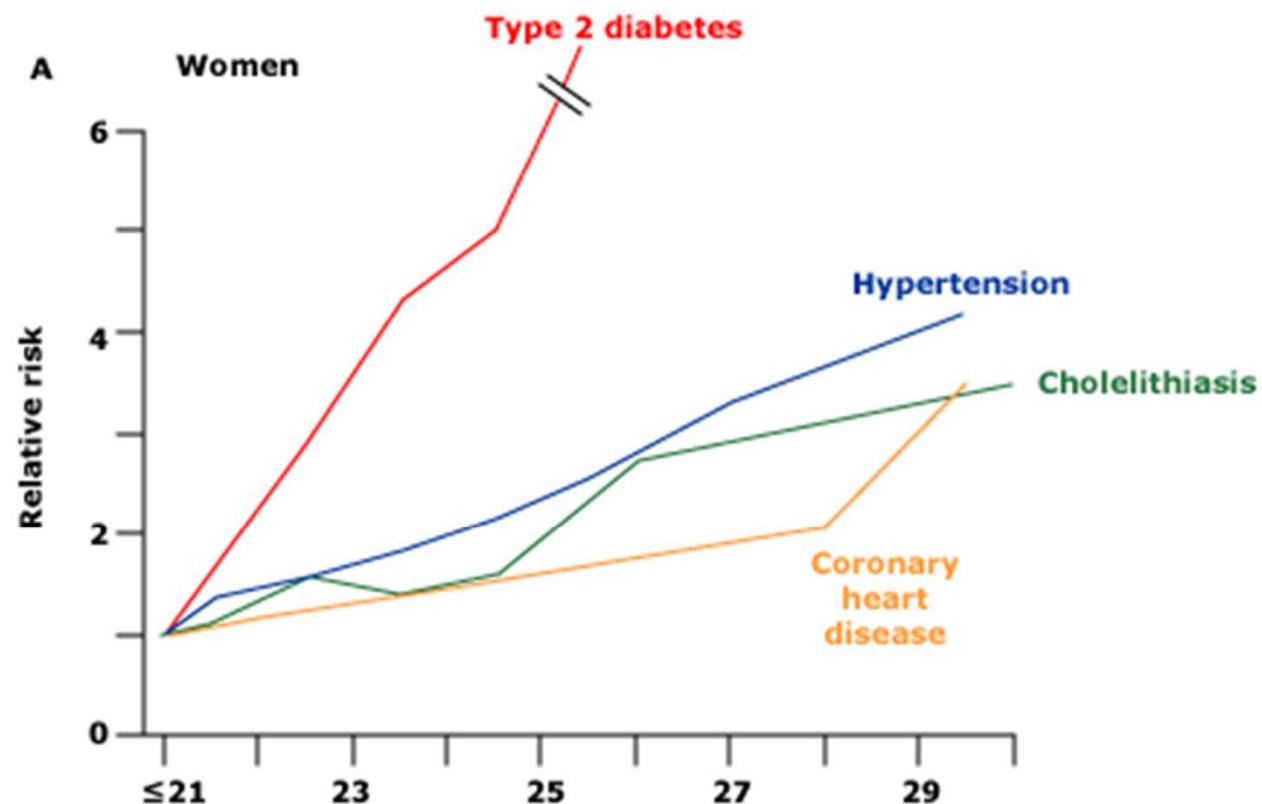
Increasing body weight increases risk of diabetes



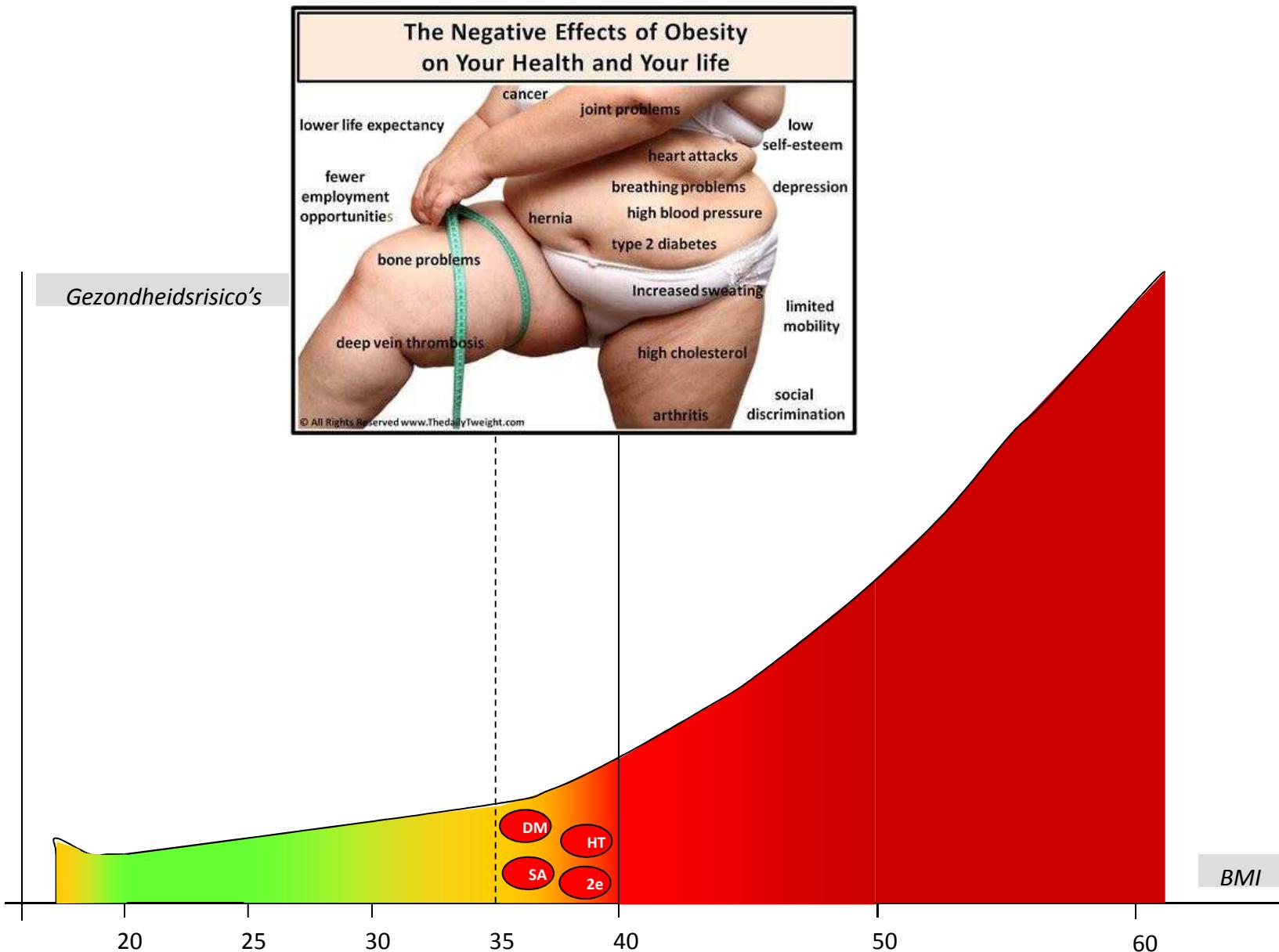
Rates of impaired glucose tolerance and diagnosed and undiagnosed type 2 diabetes in the United States adult population according to increase in percent desirable weight from age 25 years to age at maximum adult weight (about 50 years).

Data from Harris, MI, Diabetes Care 1989; 12:464.

Body mass index and the risk of disease

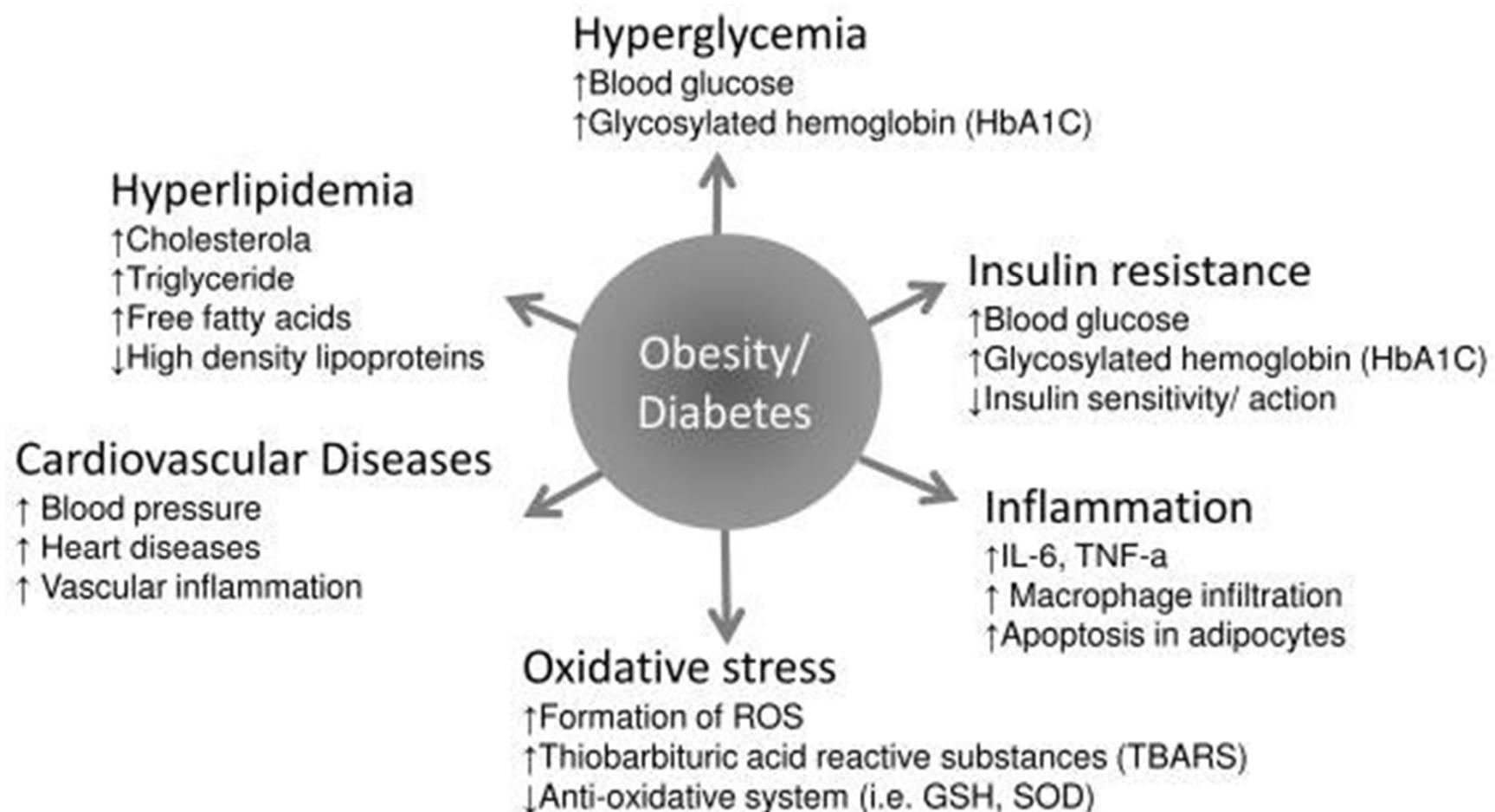


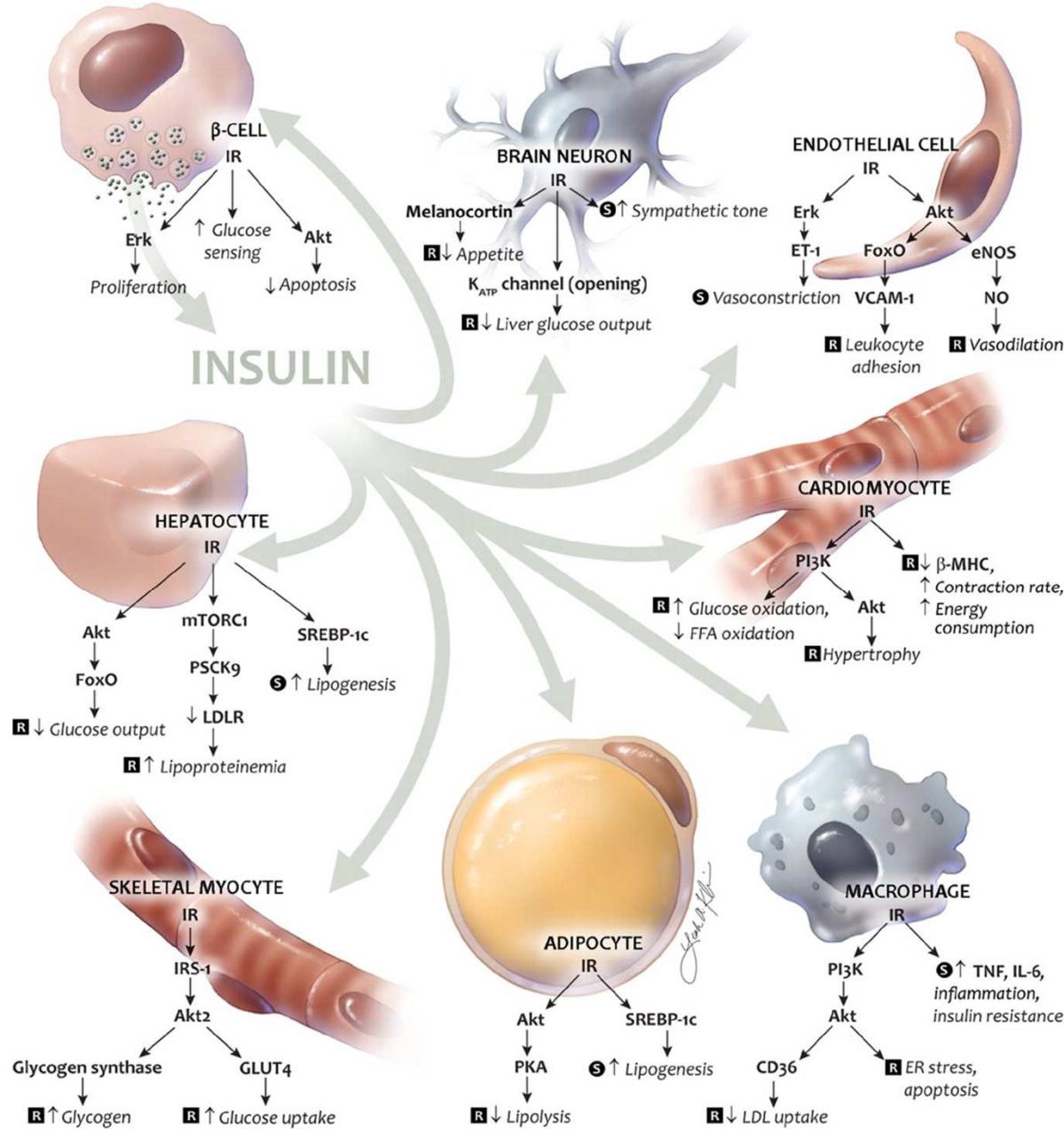
BMI versus Gezondheidsrisico's



Oorzaken van obesitas



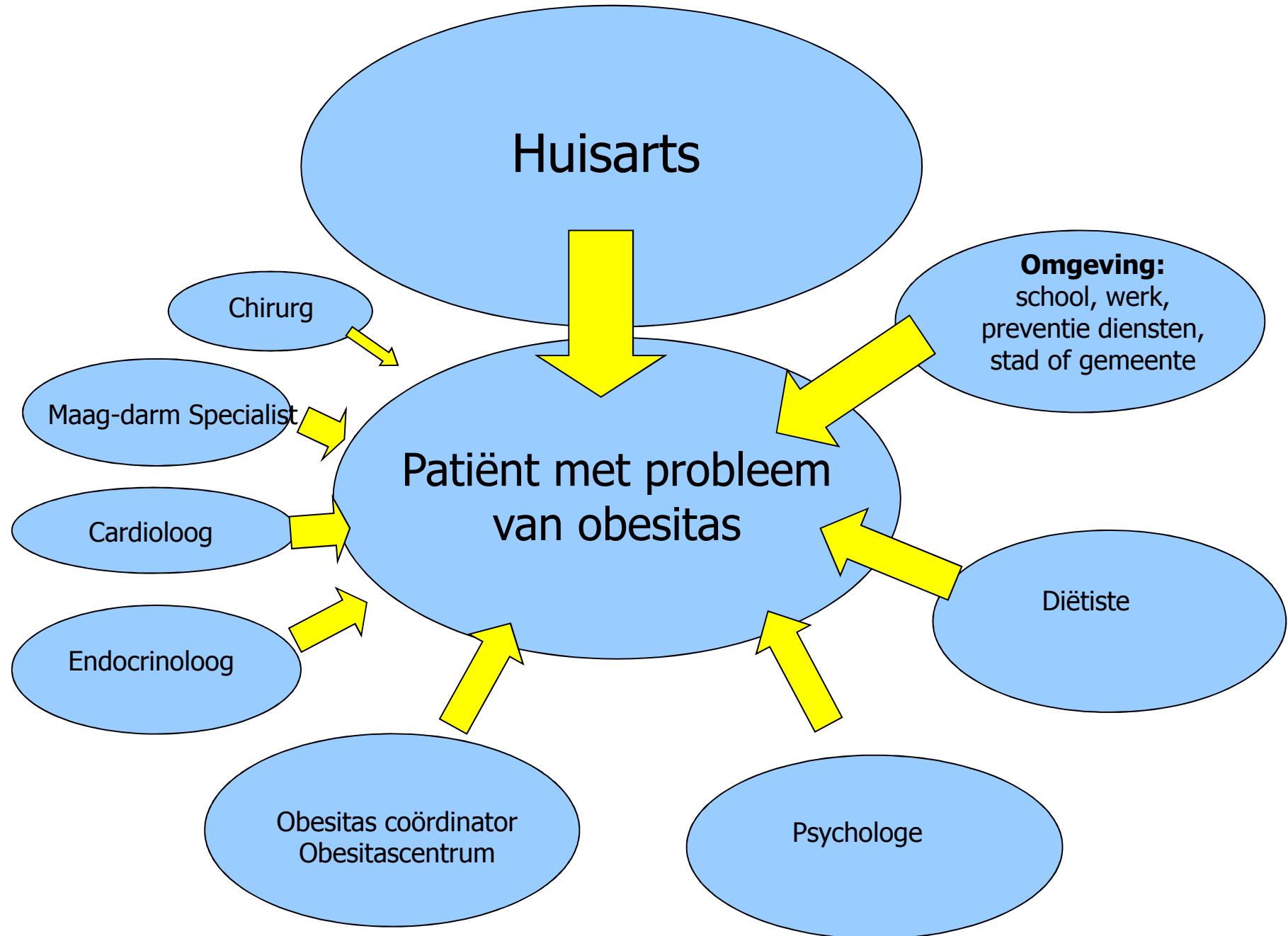




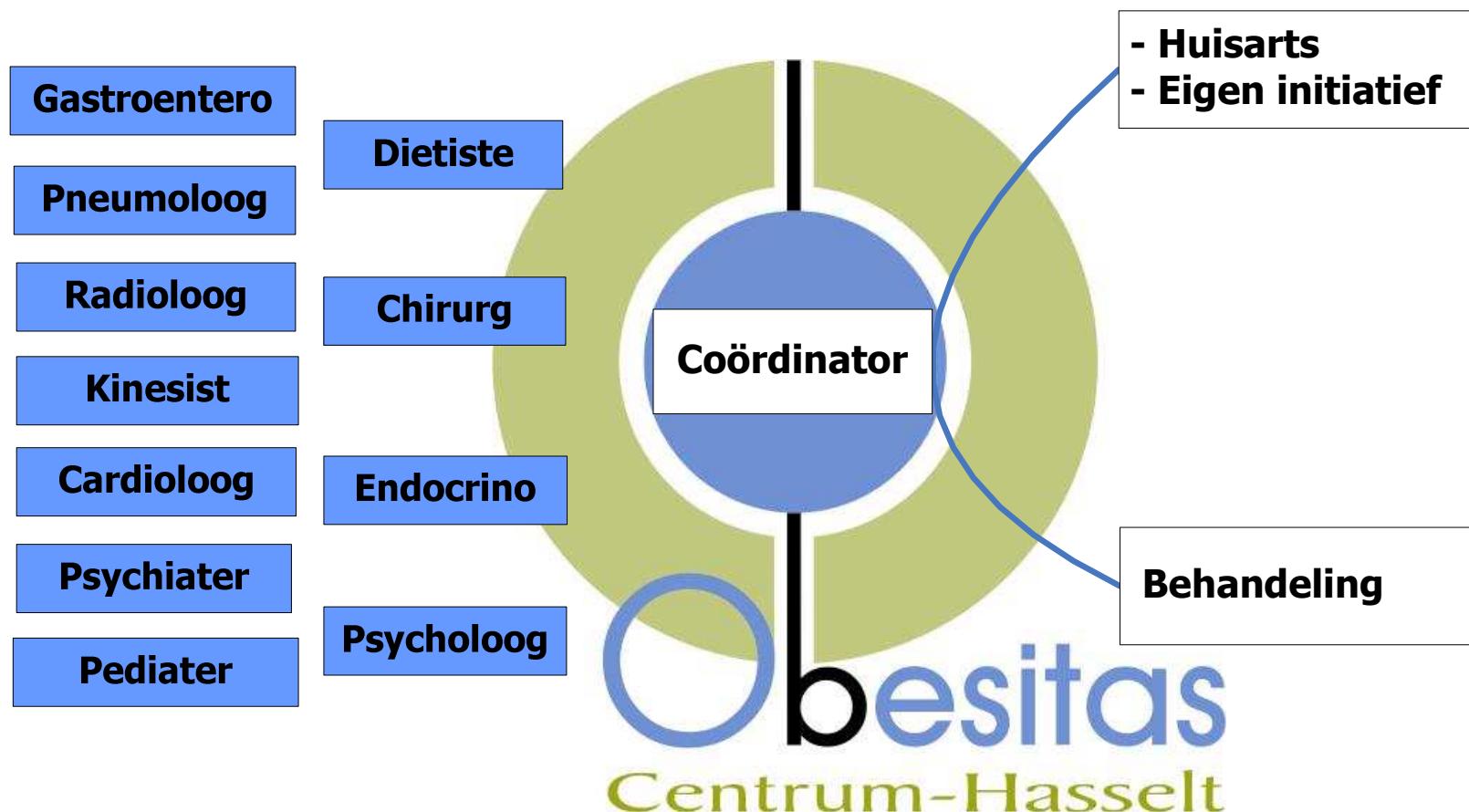
Insulin Sensitive (S); Insulin Resistant (R)

Zorg voor de patient

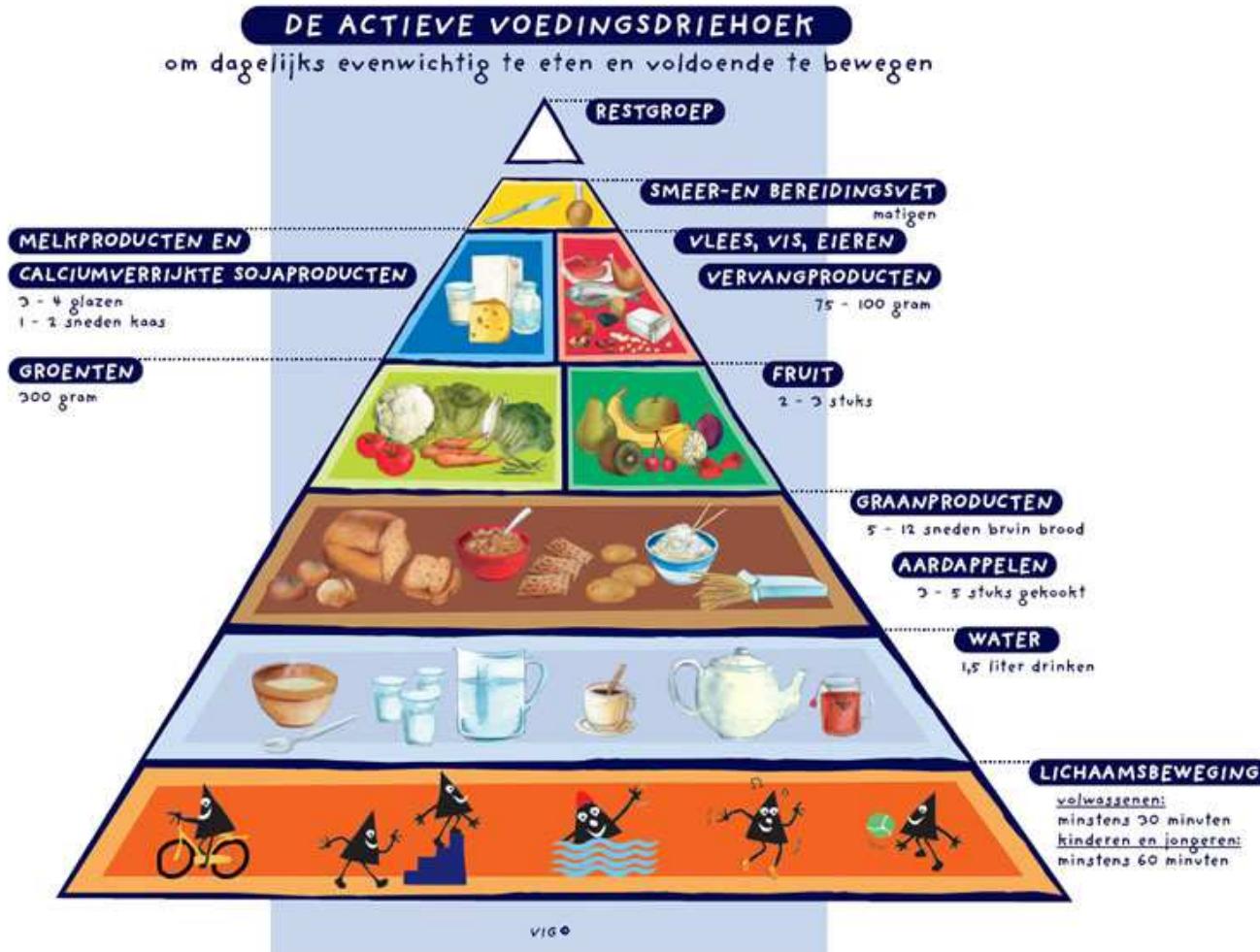
- Obesitas
- Morbide
- Die voldoet aan de IFSO criteria



Multidisciplinaire werking



hacic



Conservatieve behandeling

- Denk multidisciplinair
- Combinatie van dieet – beweging en verandering van de houding tov voeding
- Realistische verwachting van het resultaat:
5 -10 % verlies van lichaamsgewicht
op 1 jaar

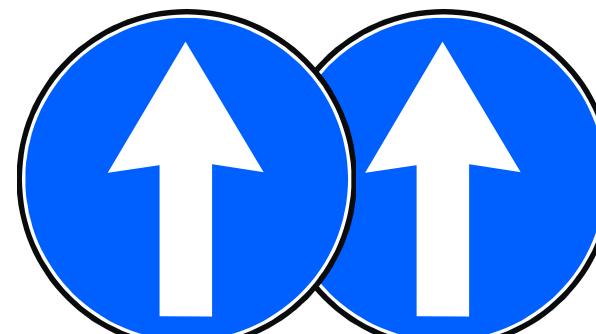


Heelkundige behandeling

- Laatste echelon
- Duidelijk omschreven patiënten groep
- Na uitgebreide preoperatieve screening
- Volgens strikte wetenschappelijke criteria
- In België: volgens wettelijke criteria

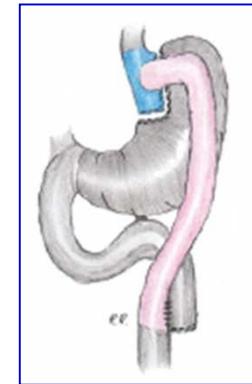
Heelkundige behandeling

- BEGIN van een oplossing
- Levenslange inspanning voor patiënt
- Levenslange begeleiding door huisarts en obesitasteam
- Alle conservatieve behandelingsopties horen bij dit traject

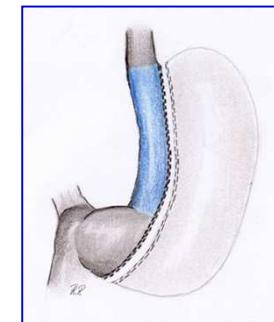


Heelkundige behandeling

Gastric bypass

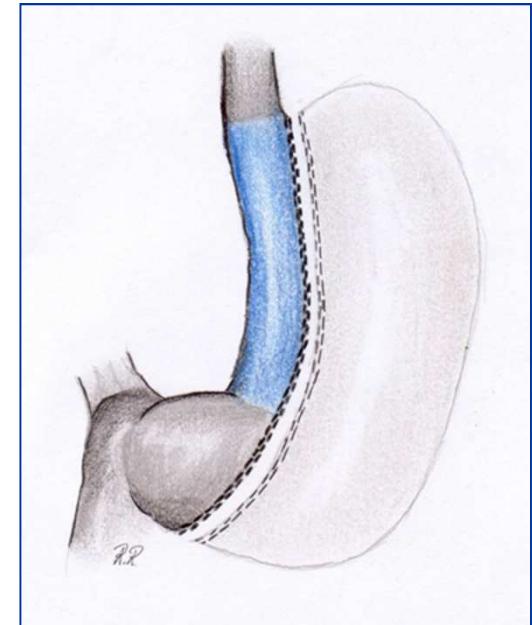


Sleeve gastrectomie



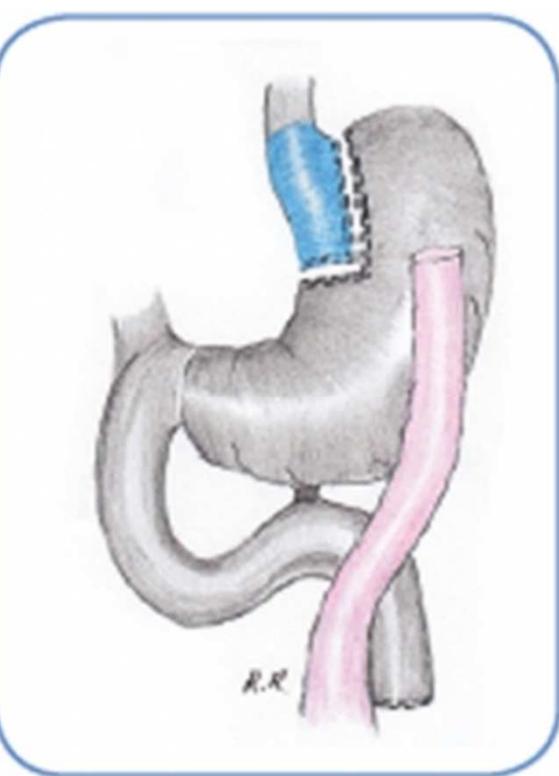
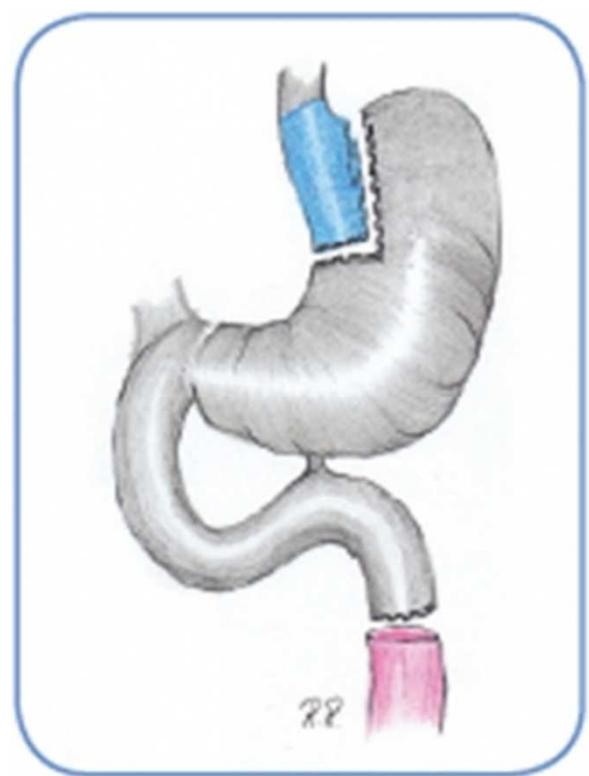
Volumevermindering

- Sleeve gastrectomie
 - Ook pure restrictie
 - Laparoscopische ingreep
 - Resultaat:
Tussen 40 – 60 % gewichtsverlies
op 1 jaar
 - Maar:
Resectie van een belangrijk stuk van de maag
Resultaten op lange termijn

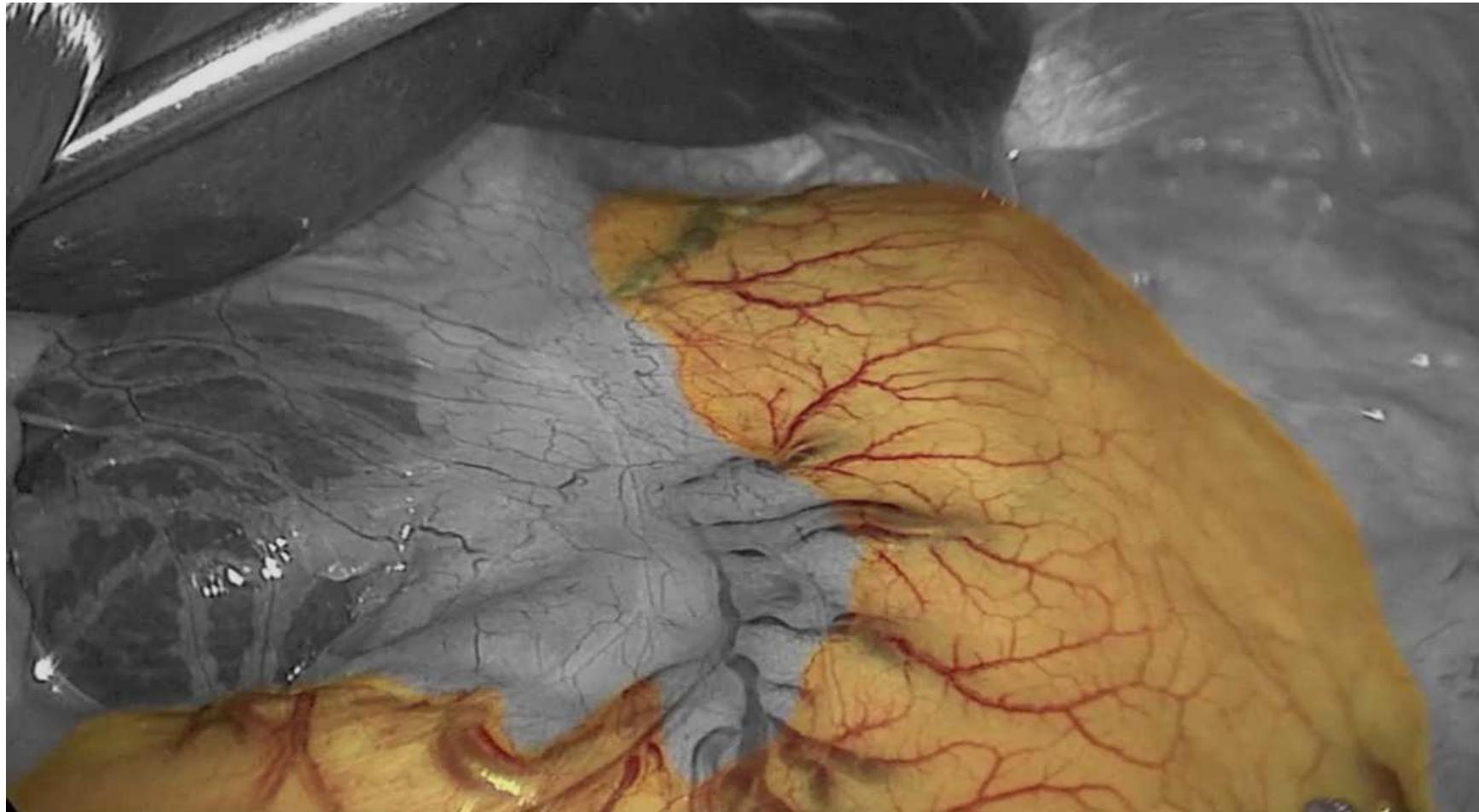


Restrictieve en malabsorptieve ingrepen

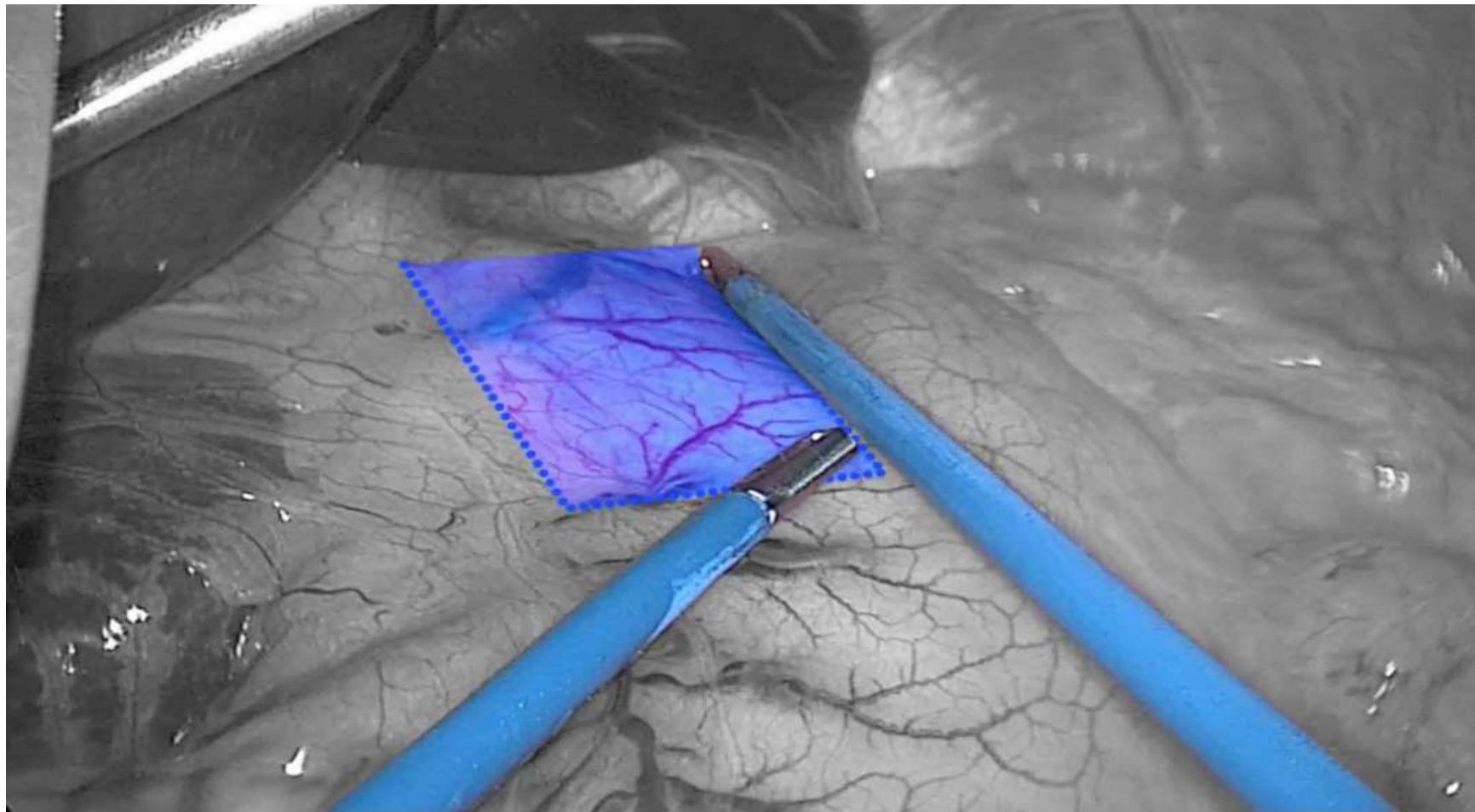
- Gastric Bypass
 - GOUD STANDAARD
 - Laparoscopische ingreep
 - Resultaat:
 - 65 - 75 % verlies van het overgewicht
 - Complicaties op korte en lange termijn



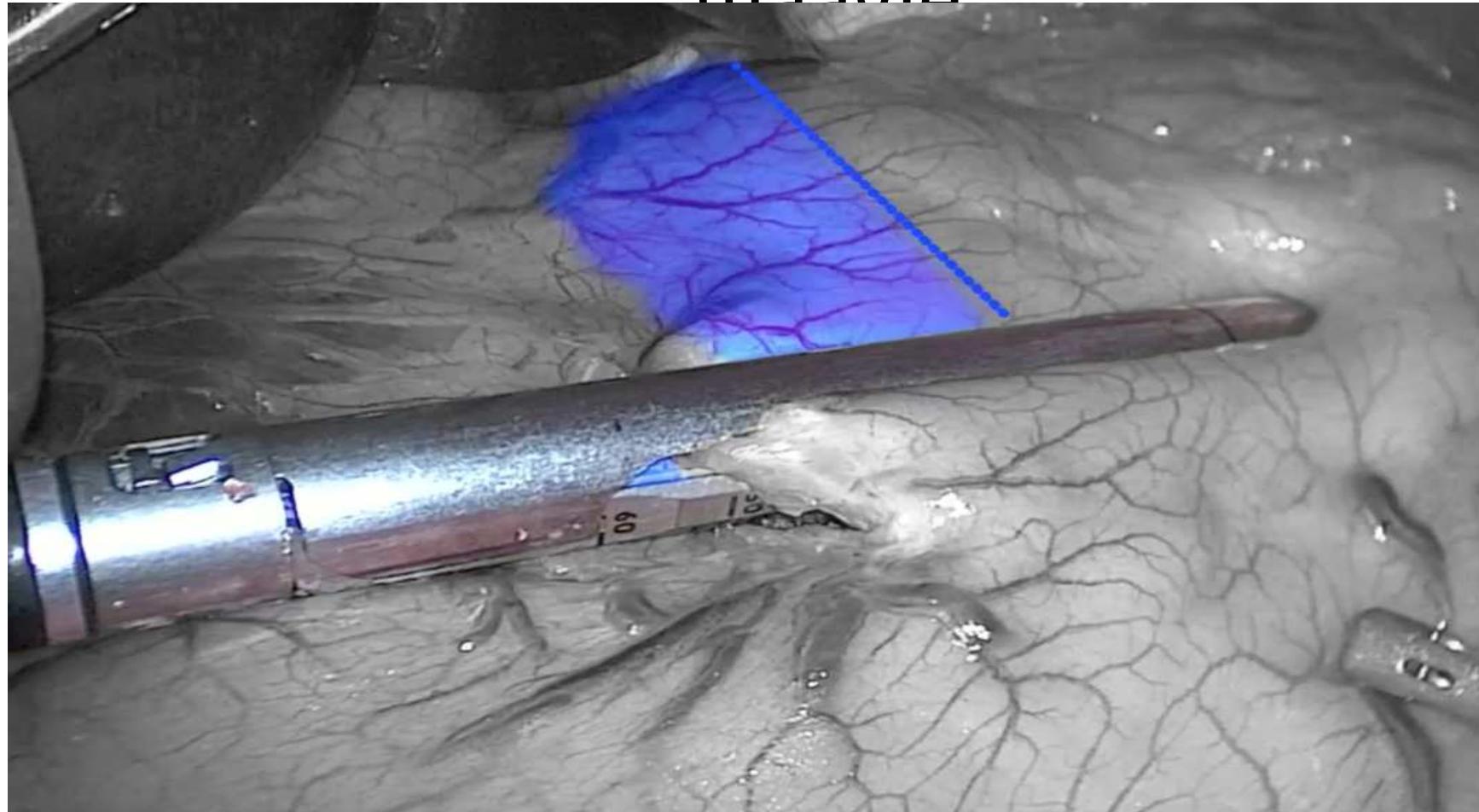
Oorspronkelijke maag



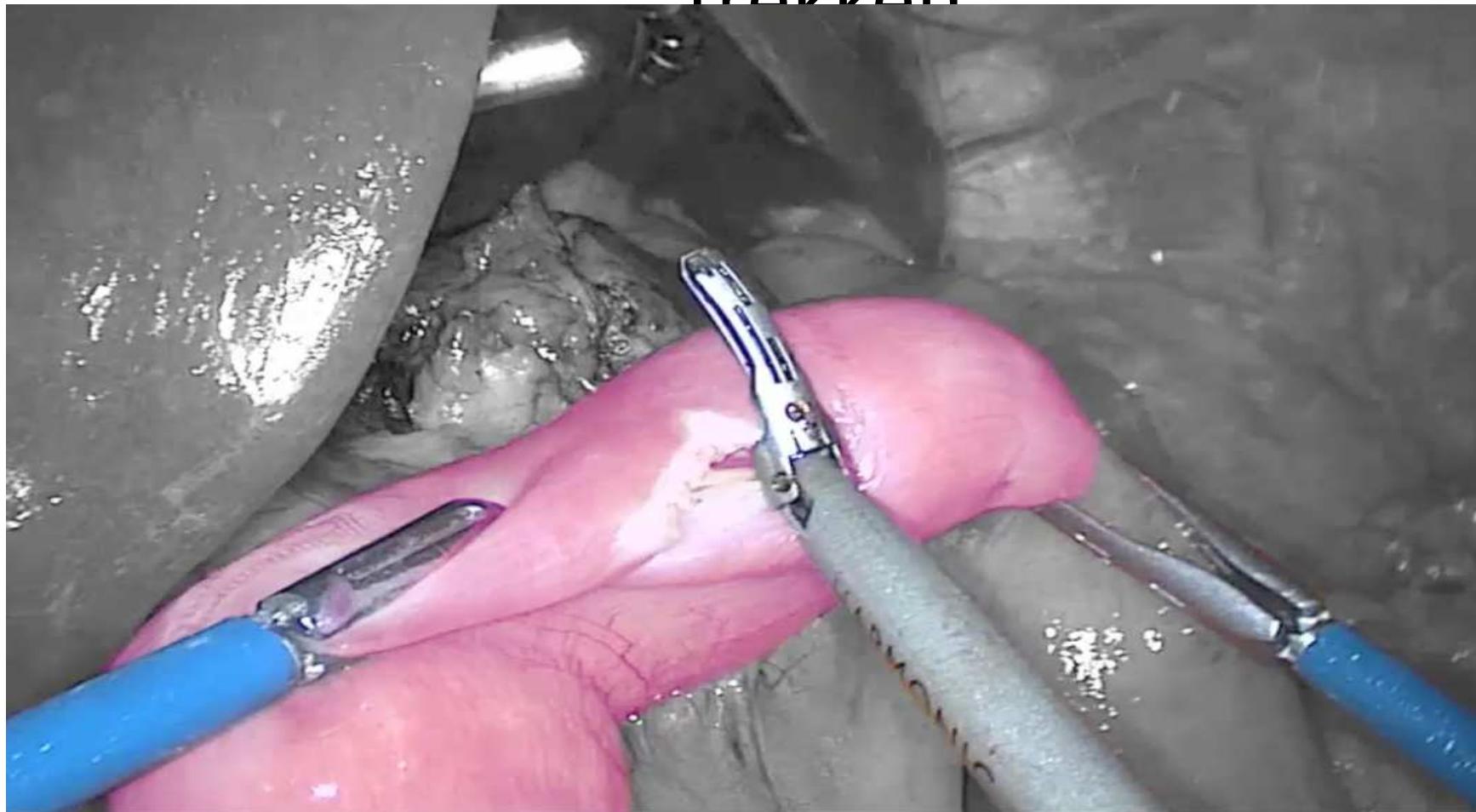
Nieuw maagje



Losmaken van nieuw maagje



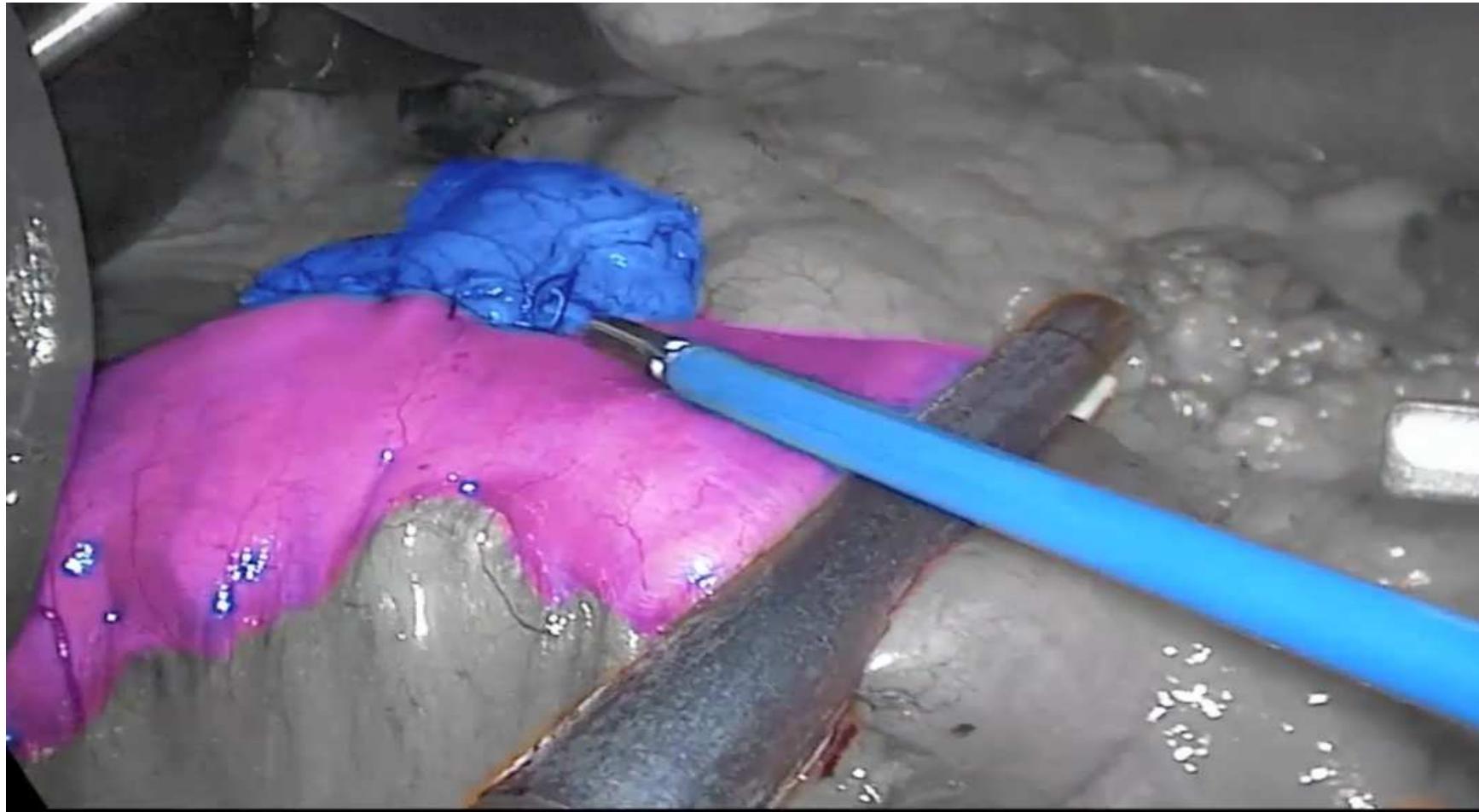
Voedingslis omhoog
trekken



Lis nog als een loop

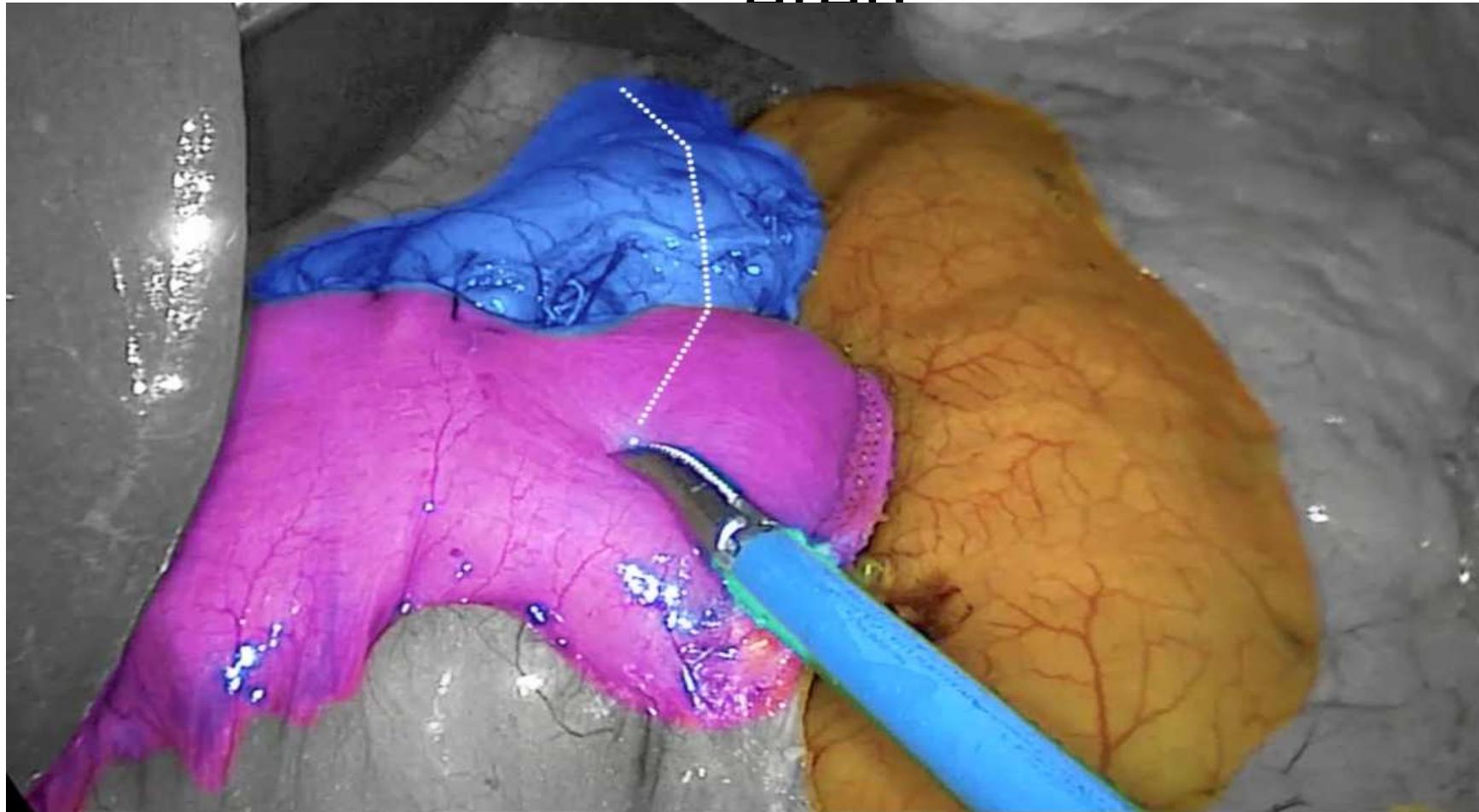


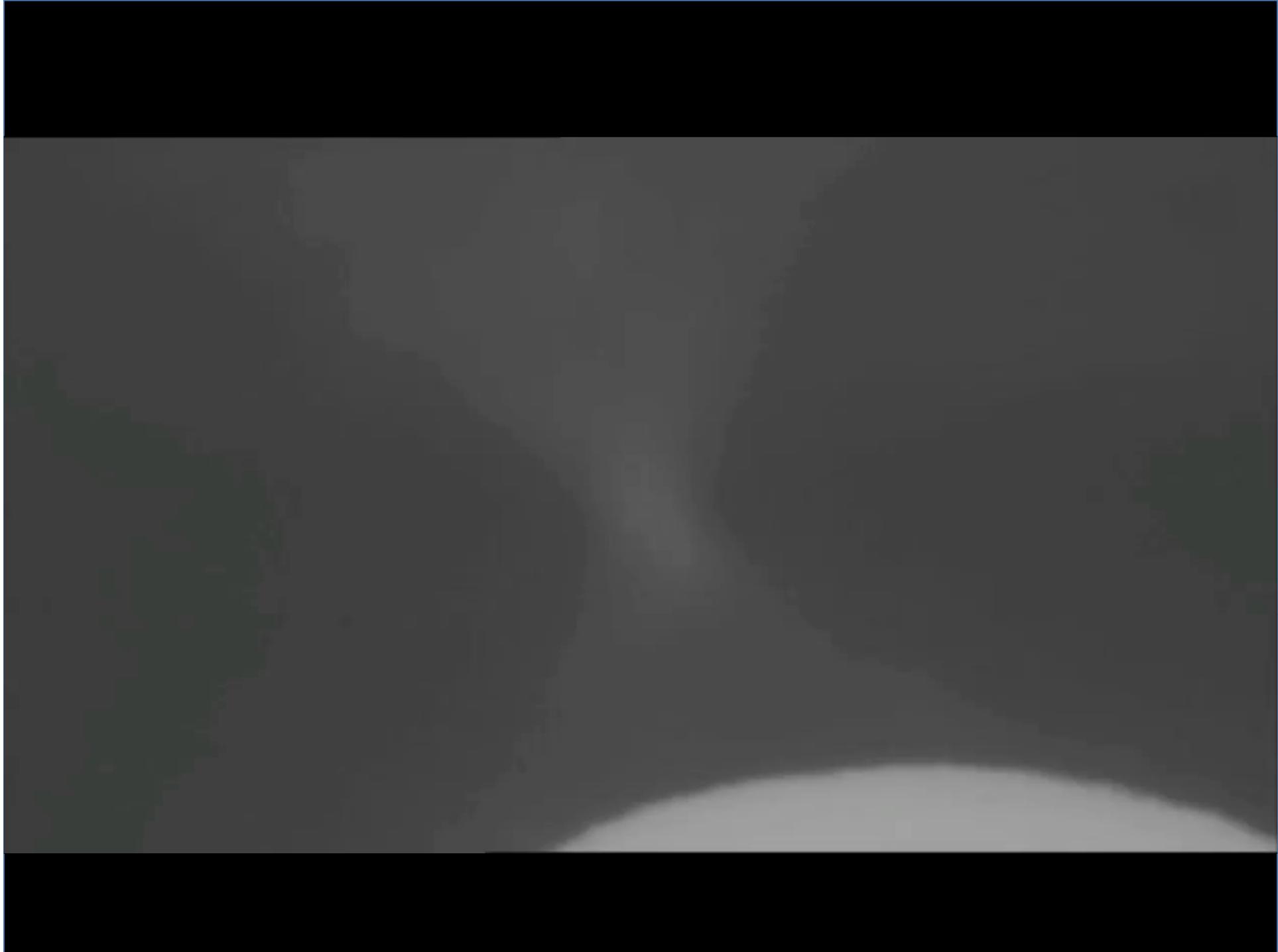
Doornemen van de loop

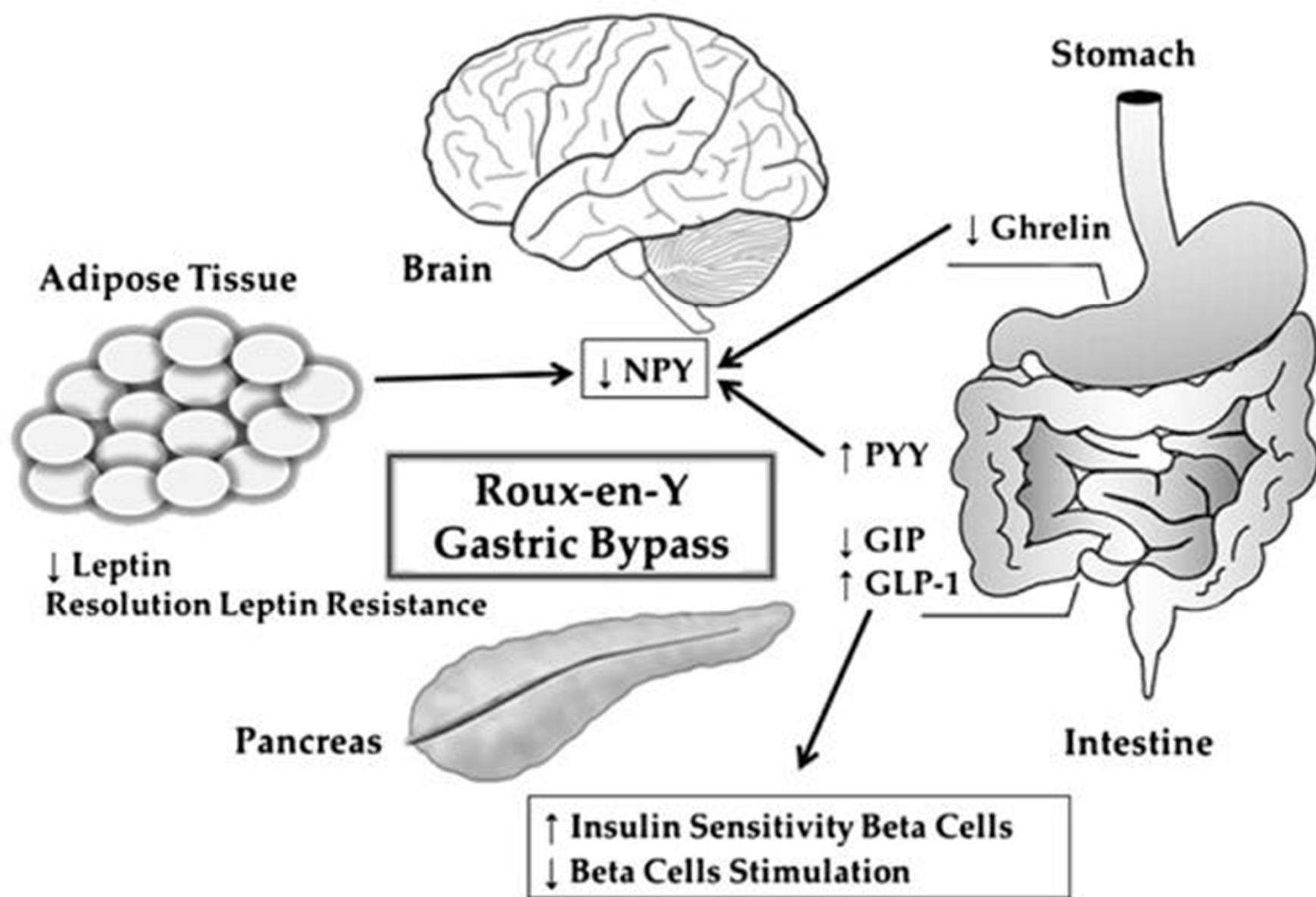




Nieuw traject voor het eten







Opvolging postoperatief

- Medische opvolging
- Dieetbegeleiding
- Psychologische opvolging
- Beweging

Opvolging postoperatief

- Revalidatie

- Beweging stimuleren en begeleiden
- 48x kinesitherapie
- Lotgenoten
- Sociaal gebeuren

Met hevig sporten kan je soms snel afvallen !



Postoperatieve opvolging

- Zeer belangrijk
- Zowel door
 - chirurg
 - diëtiste
 - psycholoog
 - huisarts
 - endocrinoloog

Mortaliteit na bariatrische heelkunde

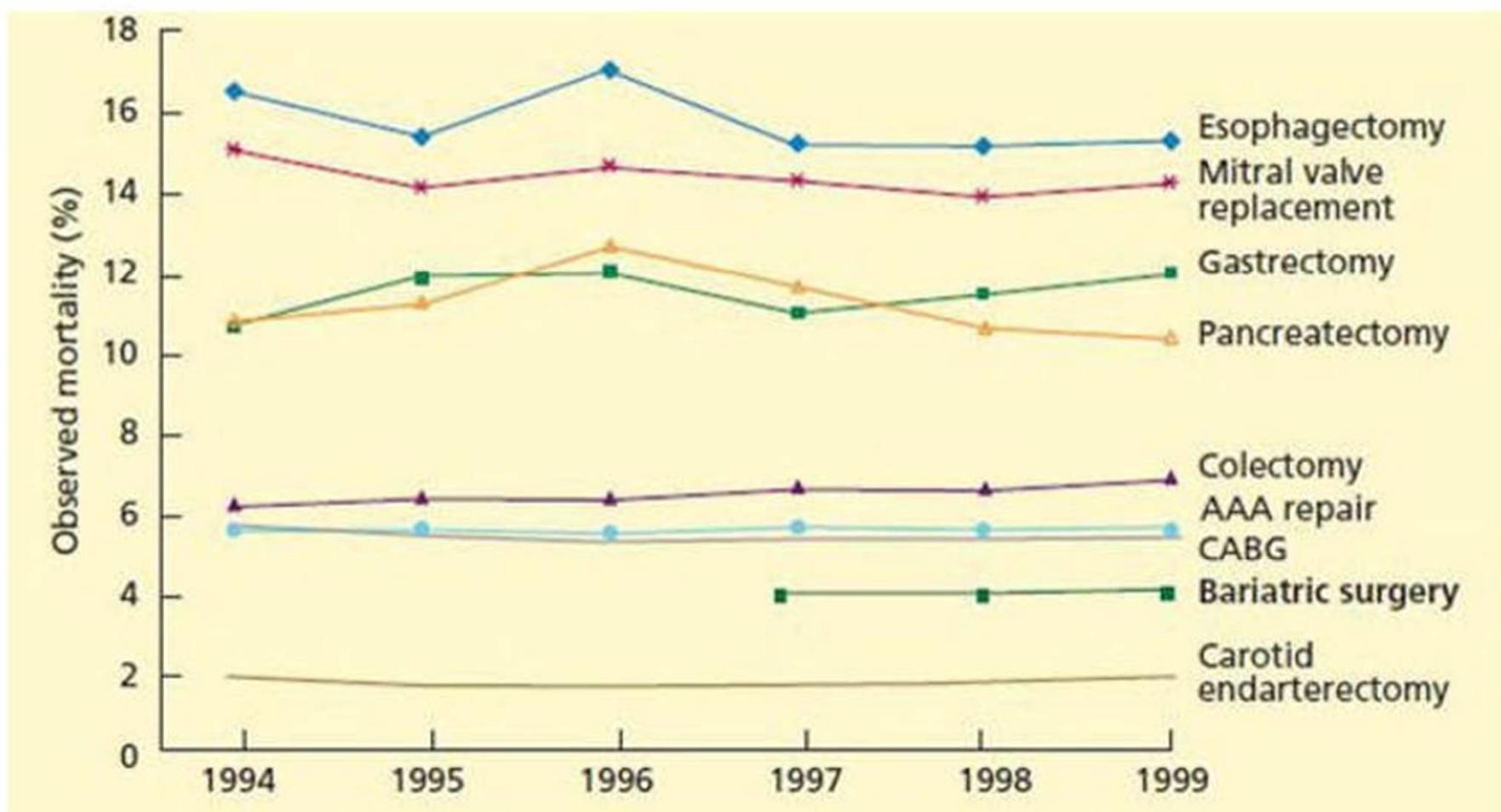
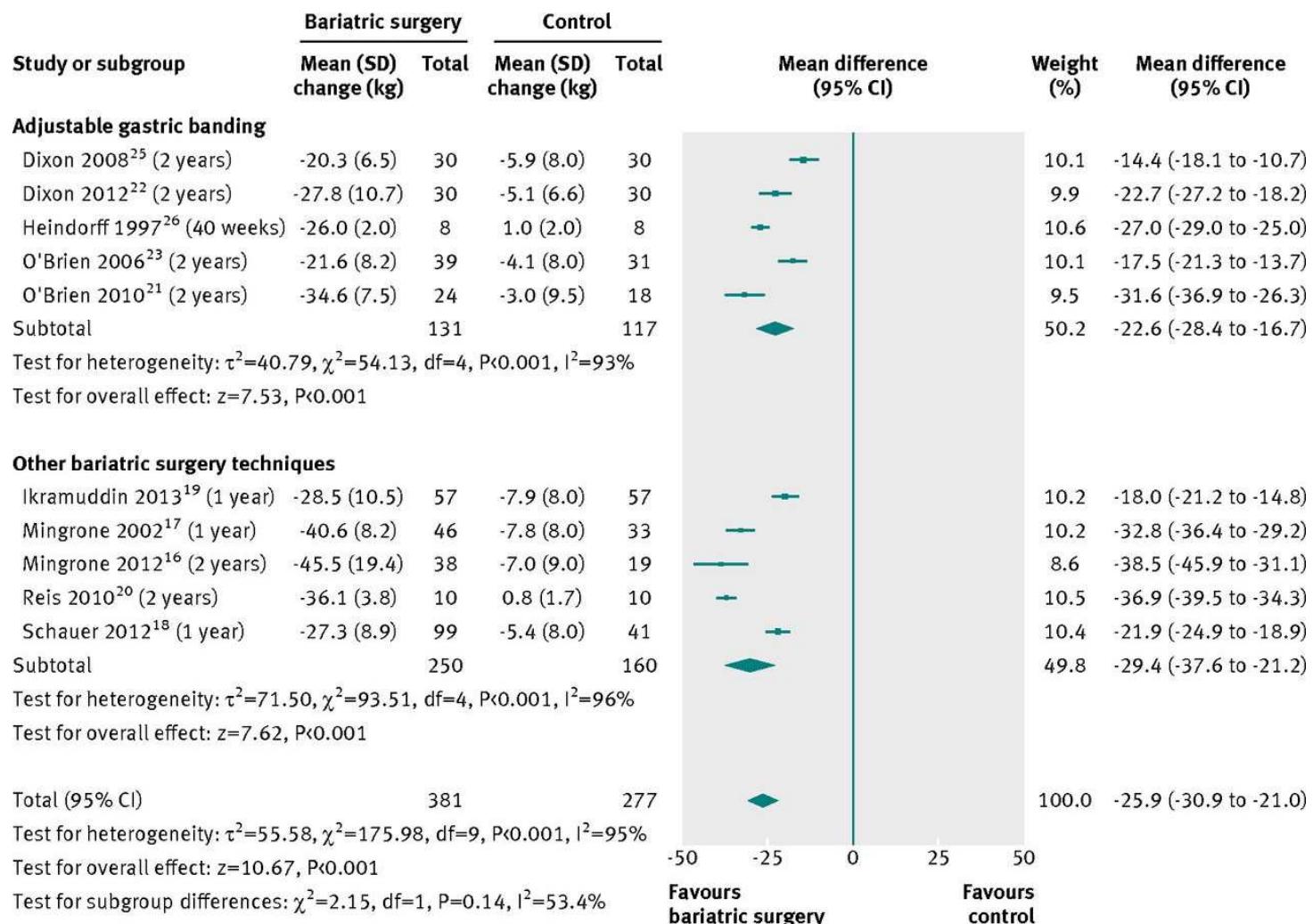


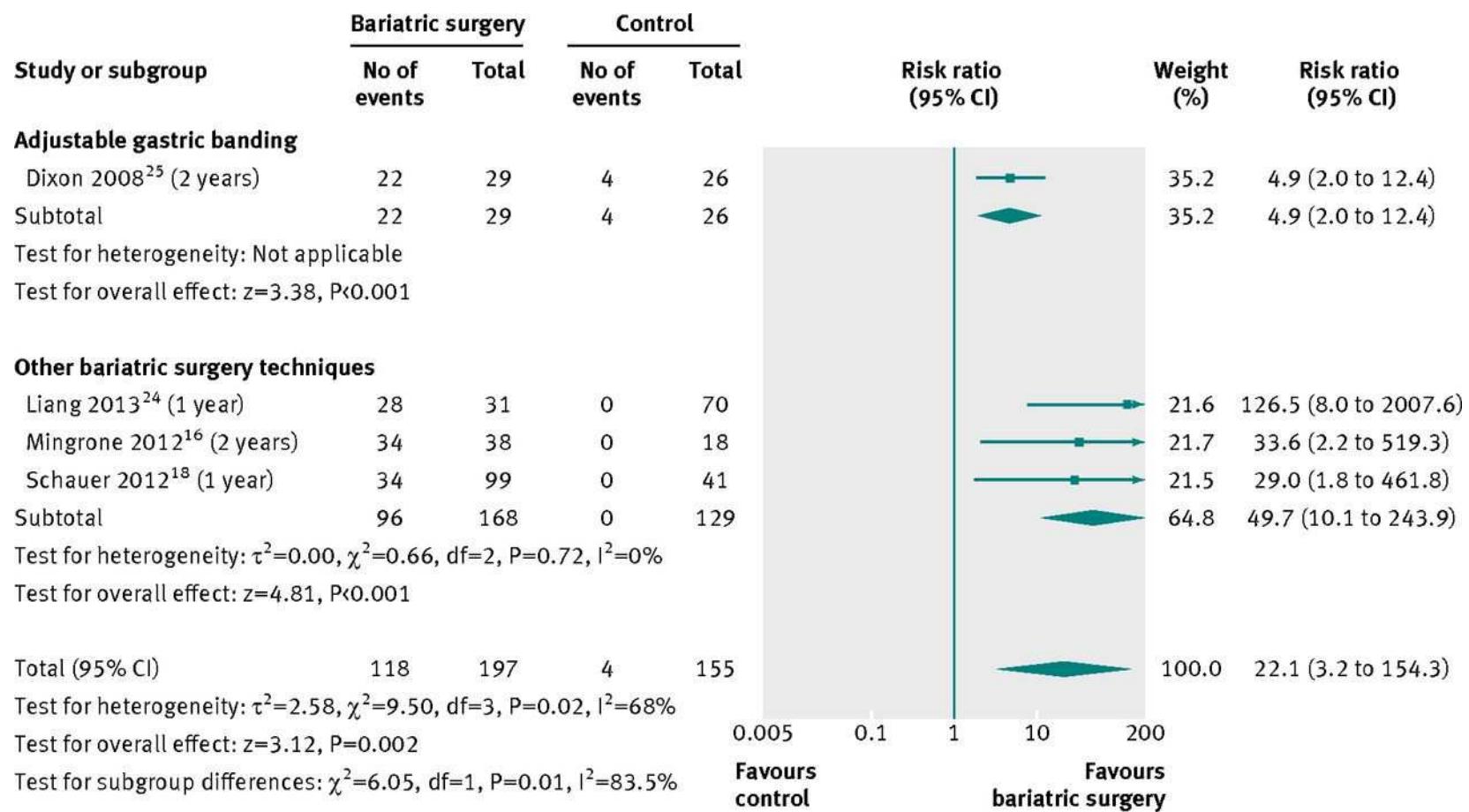
Fig 2 Mean change in body weight (kg) after bariatric surgery versus non-surgical treatment (control) for obesity.



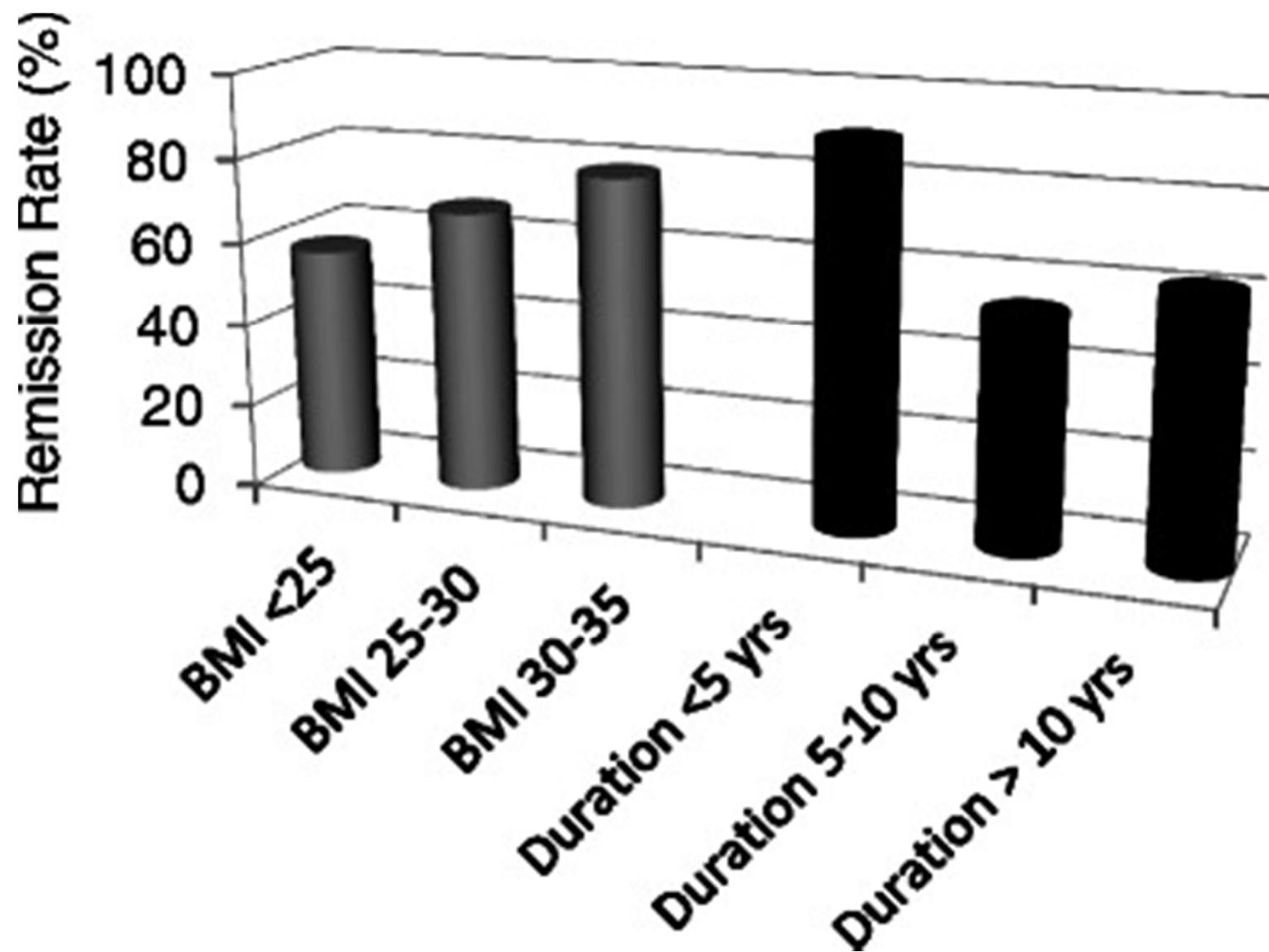
Gloy V L et al. BMJ 2013;347:bmj.f5934

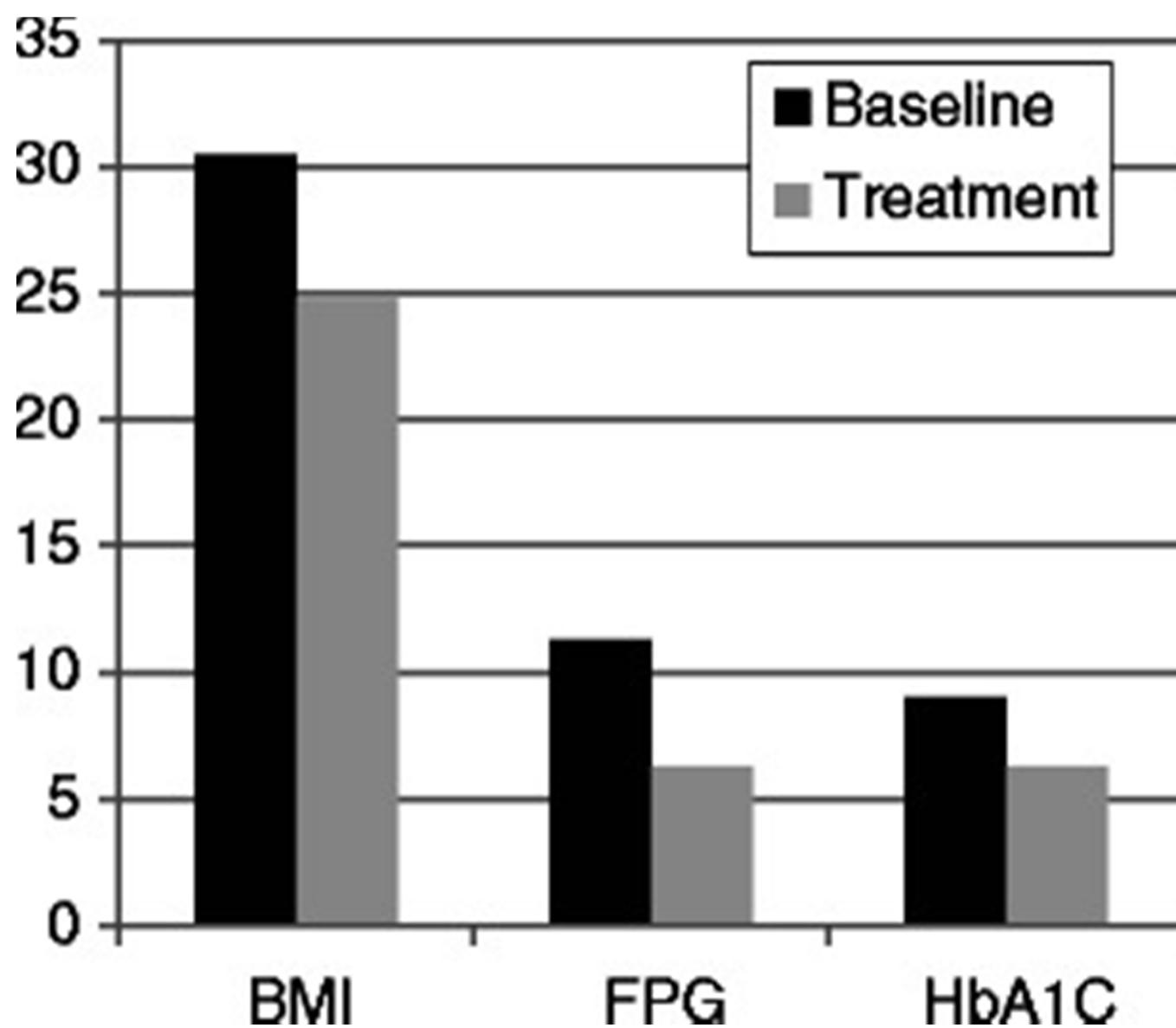
BMJ

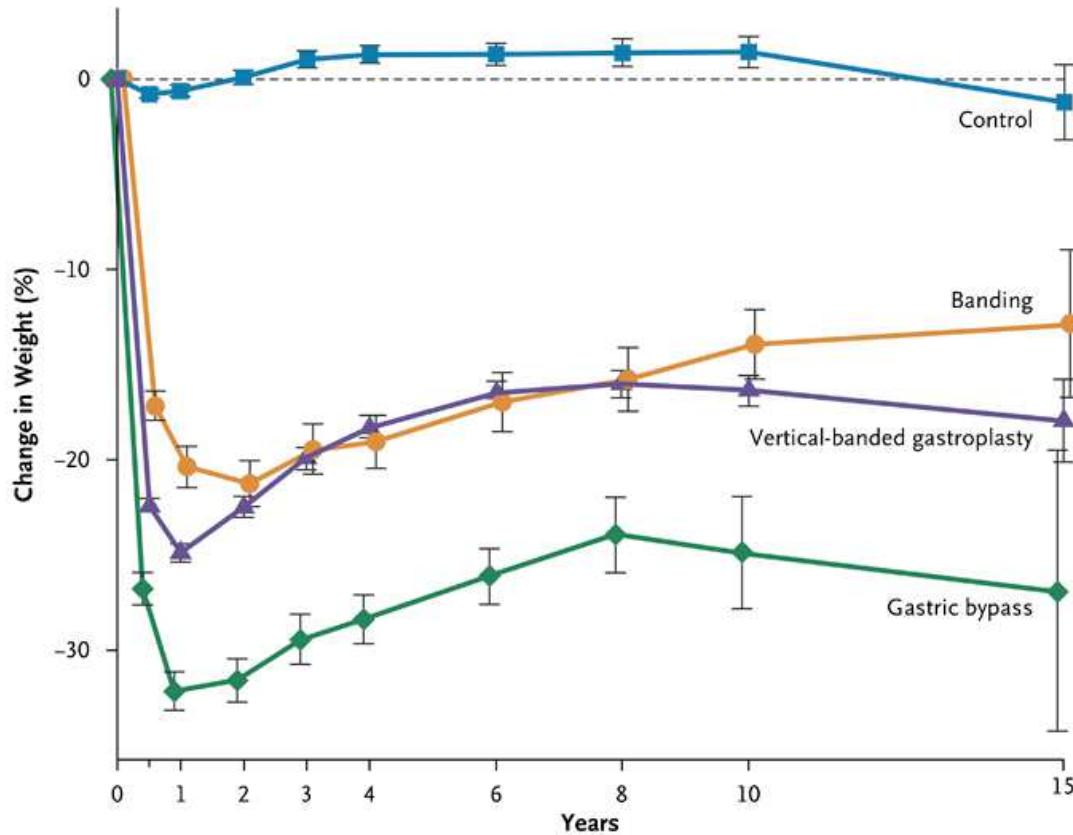
Fig 5 Type 2 diabetes remission after bariatric surgery versus non-surgical treatment (control) for obesity.



Gloy V L et al. BMJ 2013;347:bmj.f5934







No. Examined

Control	2037	1768	1660	1553	1490	1281	982	886	190
Banding	376	363	357	328	333	298	267	237	52
Vertical-banded gastroplasty	1369	1298	1244	1121	1086	1004	899	746	108
Gastric bypass	265	245	245	211	209	166	92	58	10

Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial – a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery

Journal of Internal Medicine

[Volume 273, Issue 3, pages 219–234, March 2013](#)

From: Bariatric Surgery: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

JAMA. 2004;292(14):1724-1737. doi:10.1001/jama.292.14.1724

Table 4. Efficacy Outcomes for Weight Reduction*

Outcome Measure	No. of Patients Evaluated	No. of Treatment Groups	Mean Change (95% Confidence Interval)†	Weighted Mean Change (Range of Mean Change)
Total population‡				
Absolute weight loss, kg	7588	83	-39.71 (-42.23 to -37.19)	-40.53 (-70.0 to -9.0)
BMI decrease	8232	96	-14.20 (-15.13 to -13.27)	-14.01 (-27.0 to -4.10)
Initial weight loss	1386	9	-32.64% (-36.39% to -28.89%)	-35.58% (-39.0% to -20.90%)
Excess weight loss	10 172	67	-61.23% (-64.40% to -58.06%)	-64.67% (-93.0% to -32.0%)
Gastric banding				
Absolute weight loss, kg	482	13	-28.64 (-32.77 to -24.51)	-32.36 (-45.40 to -13.10)
BMI decrease	1959	25	-10.43 (-11.52 to -9.33)	-10.83 (-16.40 to -4.70)
Excess weight loss	1848	12	-47.45% (-54.23% to -40.68%)	-49.59% (-70.0% to -32.0%)
Gastric bypass§				
Absolute weight loss, kg	2742	20	-43.48 (-48.14 to -38.82)	-47.06 (-62.70 to -21.0)
BMI decrease	2705	22	-16.70 (-18.43 to -14.98)	-17.10 (-25.0 to -8.0)
Initial weight loss	969	4	-34.93% (-35.61% to -34.26%)	-34.97% (-36.20% to -31.40%)
Excess weight loss	4204	22	-61.56% (-66.45% to -56.68%)	-68.11% (-77.0% to -33.0%)
Gastroplasty				
Absolute weight loss, kg	936	28	-39.82 (-44.74 to -34.90)	-39.45 (-70.0 to -9.0)
BMI decrease	942	27	-14.20 (-16.14 to -12.27)	-14.50 (-22.60 to -4.10)
Initial weight loss	27	2	-24.35% (-31.31% to -17.40%)	-25.90% (-28.0% to -20.90%)
Excess weight loss	506	15	-68.17% (-74.81% to -61.53%)	-69.15% (-93.0% to -48.0%)
Biliopancreatic diversion or duodenal switch				
Absolute weight loss, kg	1282	10	-46.39 (-51.58 to -41.20)	-45.96 (-54.20 to -33.0)
BMI decrease	984	12	-17.99 (-19.40 to -16.59)	-16.75 (-27.0 to -13.10)
Initial weight loss	311	2	-38.98% (-40.01% to -37.94%)	-38.97% (-39.0% to -38.20%)
Excess weight loss	2480	7	-70.12% (-73.91% to -66.34%)	-72.09% (-75.0% to -62.0%)

Figure Legend:

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index.

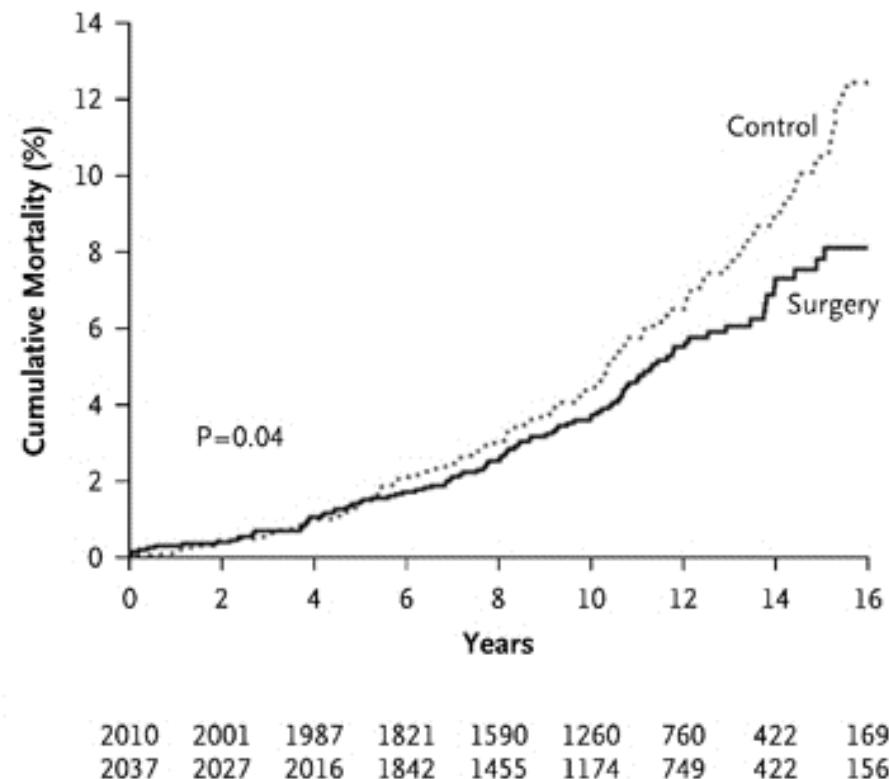
*Body mass index is calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.

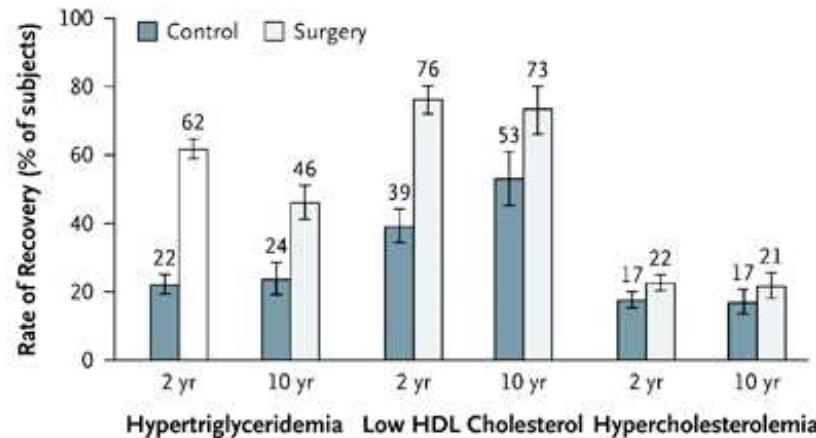
†Comparison across studies significant ($P<.01$) for heterogeneity except for initial weight loss for gastric bypass and biliopancreatic diversion or duodenal switch.

‡Includes gastric banding, gastric bypass, gastroplasty, biliopancreatic diversion or duodenal switch, as well as mixed groups and other less common procedures (biliary intestinal bypass, ileogastrostomy, jejunoleal bypass, and unspecified bariatric surgery).

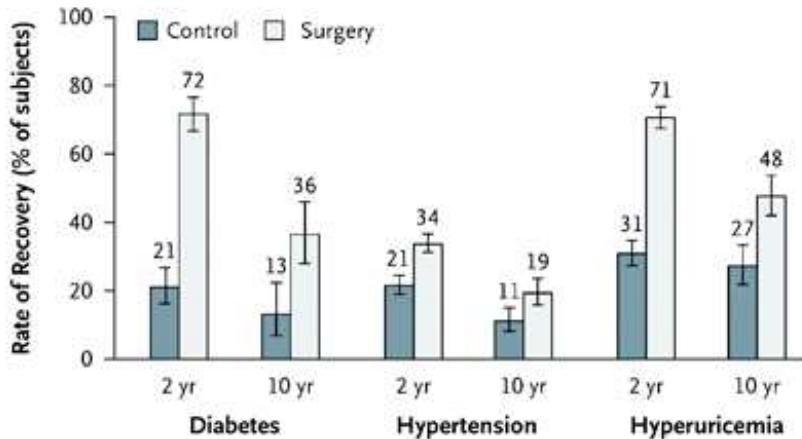
§Includes standard and long-limb procedures with additional components (eg, gastroplasty, band).

Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial – a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery

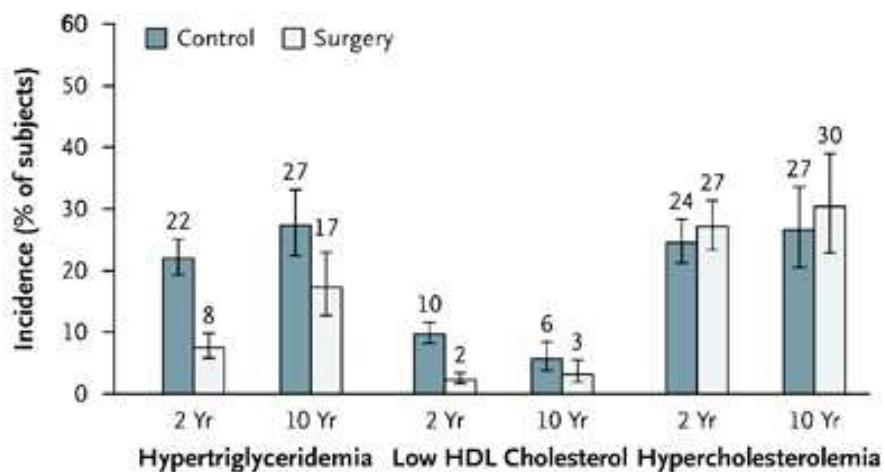




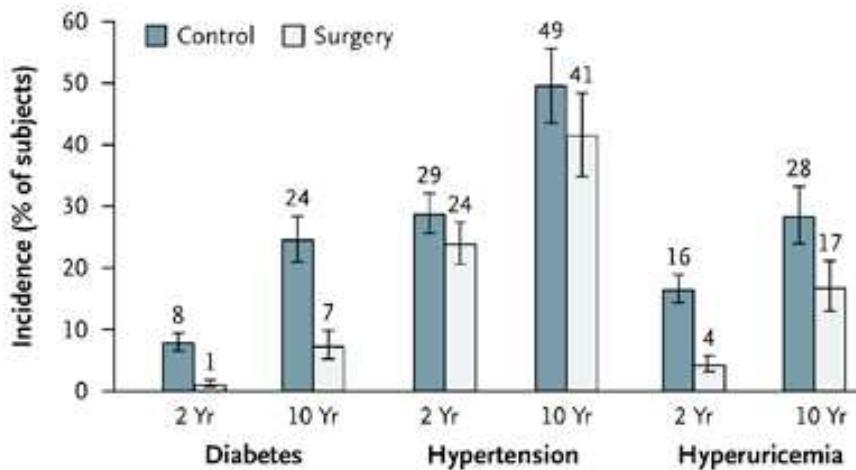
	Hypertriglyceridemia	Low HDL Cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia
No. of subjects	850 1102	331 402	1396 1445
Odds ratio	5.28	2.57	5.28
95% CI	4.29–6.49	1.85–3.57	3.85–7.23
P value	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001



	Diabetes	Hypertension	Hyperuricemia
No. of subjects	248 342	84 118	880 1204
Odds ratio	8.42	3.45	1.72
95% CI	5.68–12.5	1.64–7.28	1.40–2.12
P value	<0.001	0.001	<0.001



No. of subjects	Hypertriglyceridemia	Low HDL Cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia
Odds ratio	0.29	0.61	0.21
P value	<0.001	0.03	<0.001



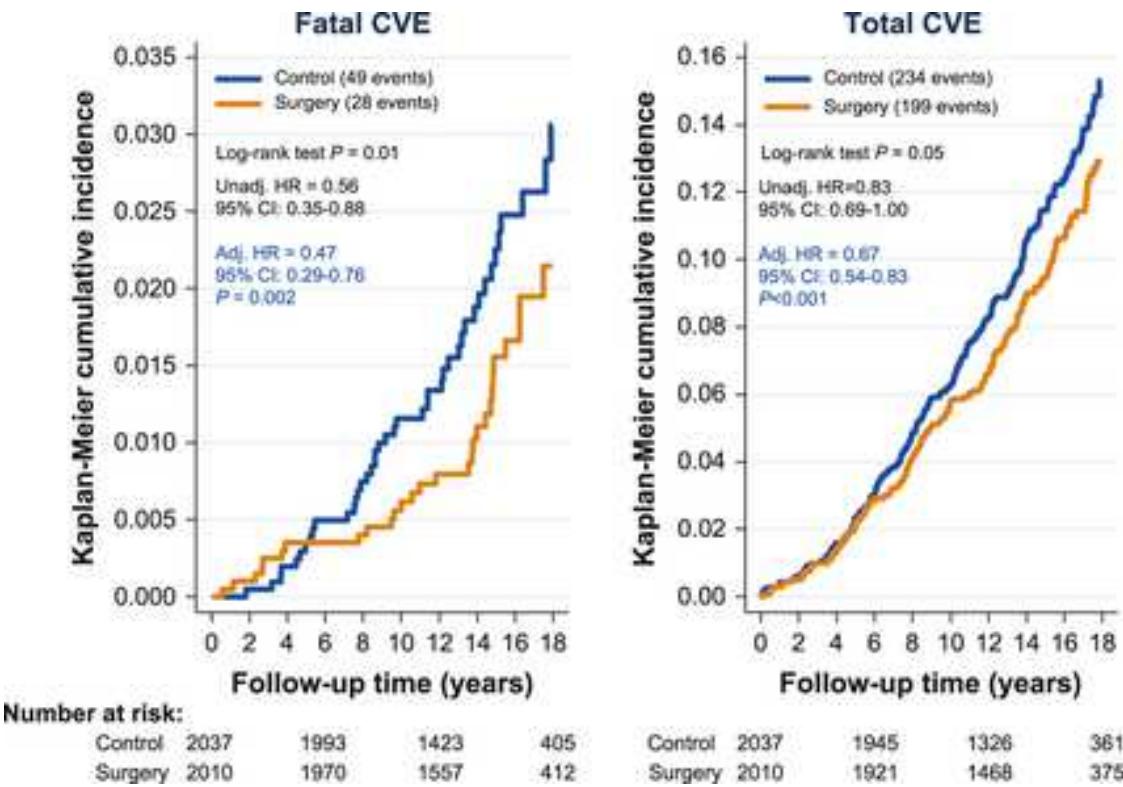
No. of subjects	Diabetes	Hypertension	Hyperuricemia
Odds ratio	0.14	0.25	0.78
95% CI	0.08–0.24	0.17–0.38	0.60–1.01
P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.06

No. of subjects	Hypertriglyceridemia	Low HDL Cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia
Odds ratio	0.75	0.57	1.27
95% CI	0.52–1.08	0.43–1.31	0.96–2.04
P value	0.13	0.12	0.11

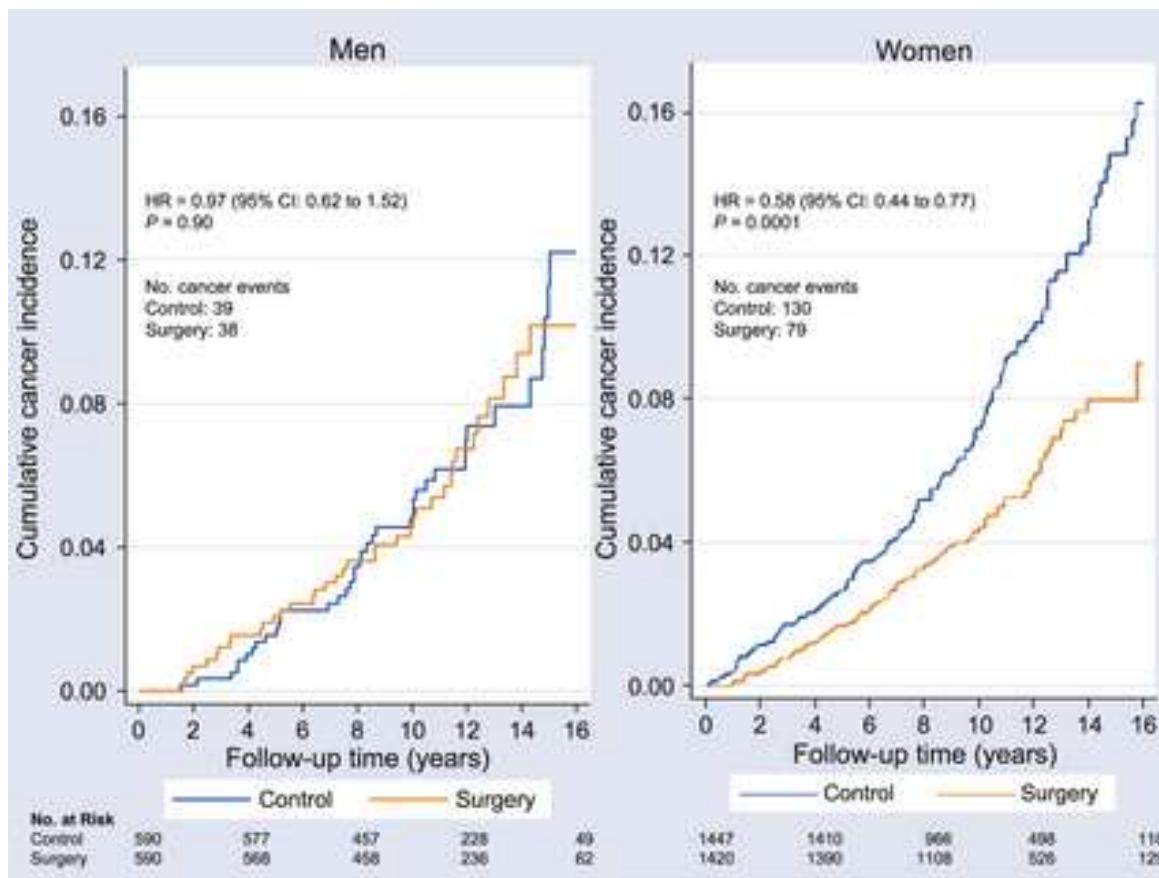
No. of subjects	Hypertriglyceridemia	Low HDL Cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia
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95% CI	0.52–1.08	0.43–1.31	0.96–2.04
P value	0.13	0.12	0.11

No. of subjects	Hypertriglyceridemia	Low HDL Cholesterol	Hypercholesterolemia
Odds ratio	0.75	0.57	1.27
95% CI	0.52–1.08	0.43–1.31	0.96–2.04
P value	0.13	0.12	0.11

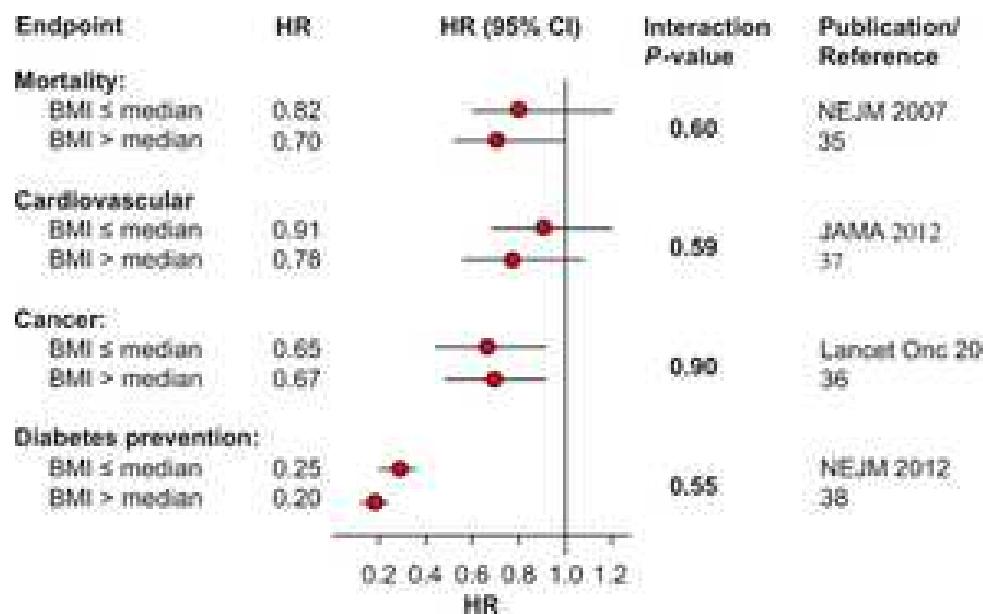
Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial – a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery



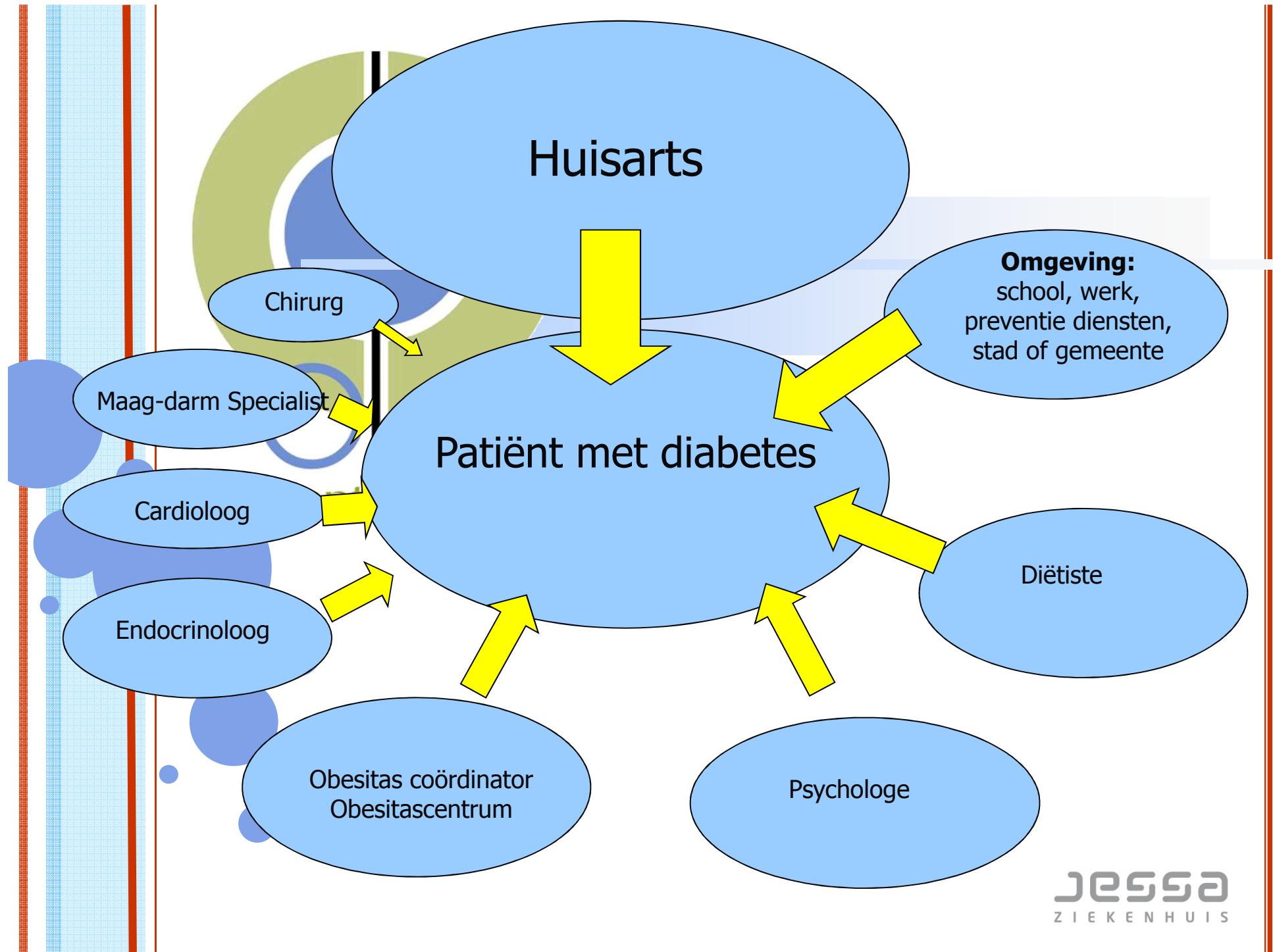
Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial – a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery



Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial – a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery



Surgical treatment effects (HR) on indicated endpoints in subgroups below and above the median BMI at baseline as well as BMI–treatment (surgery vs. control) interactions (interaction *P*-value) for each endpoint. The treatment effect was not significantly related to BMI (interaction *P*-value nonsignificant) for any of the analysed endpoints. Results shown are from references [35–38].



Bariatric surgery is emerging as a valid option to treat T2DM, improving glycaemia and cardiovascular risk factors. However, there needs to be an agreed definition of resolution of diabetes in future studies and long-term efficacy is to be proven. For now, the challenge is to determine how to offer bariatric surgery in a responsible fashion.

Bariatric surgery to treat type 2 diabetes: what is the recent evidence?

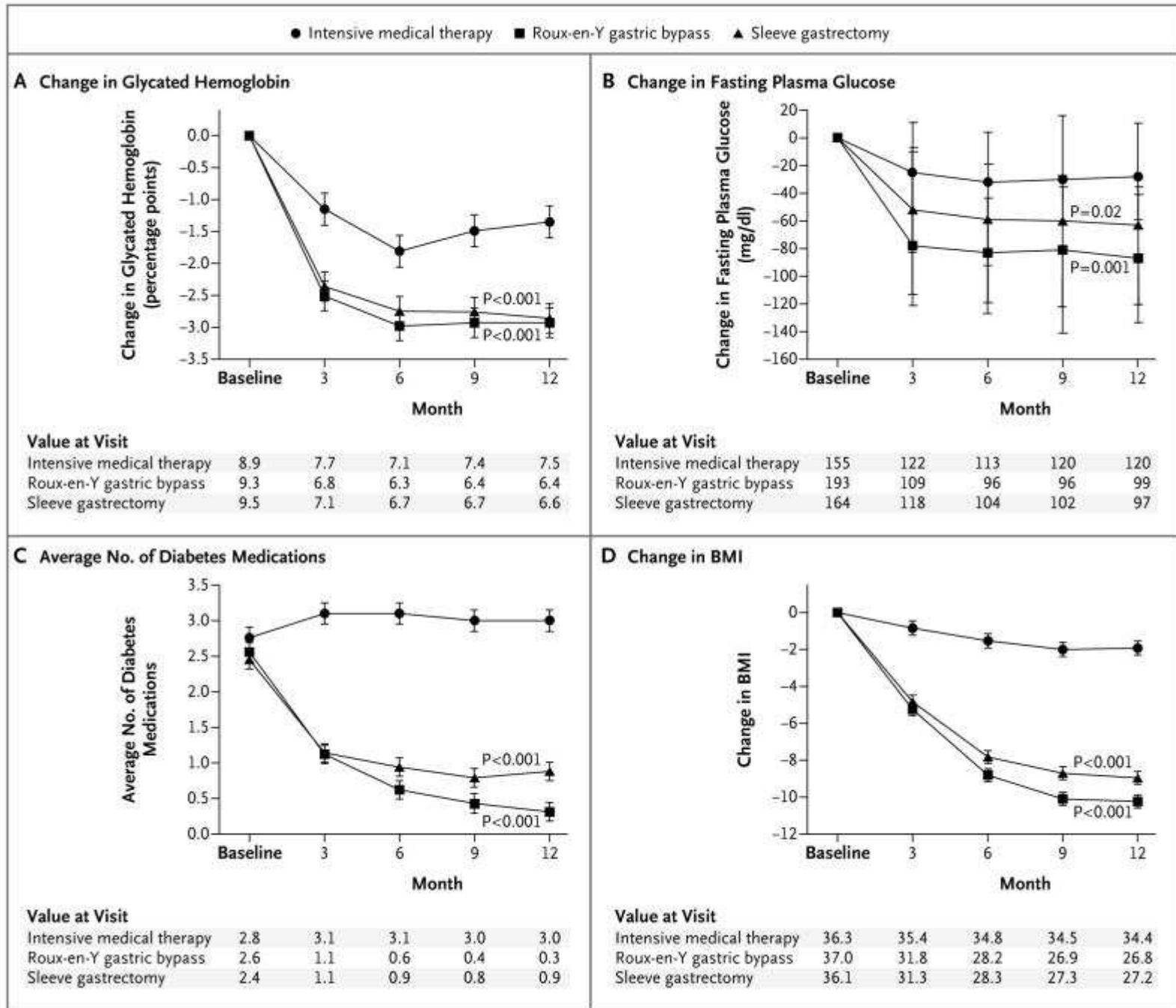
[Van Gaal LF, De Block CE.](#)

- [Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes.](#) 2012 Oct;19(5):352-8. doi:
10.1097/MED.0b013e328357f0e0 ■

Int J Endocrinol Metab. 2012 Autumn;
10(4): 580–581. Published online 2012
September 30

**Obesity Dilemma: Are There Enough
Bariatric Surgeons?**

Fereidoun Azizi1,*





From: Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass vs Intensive Medical Management for the Control of Type 2 Diabetes, Hypertension, and Hyperlipidemia: The Diabetes Surgery Study Randomized Clinical Trial

JAMA. 2013;309(21):2240-2249. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.5835

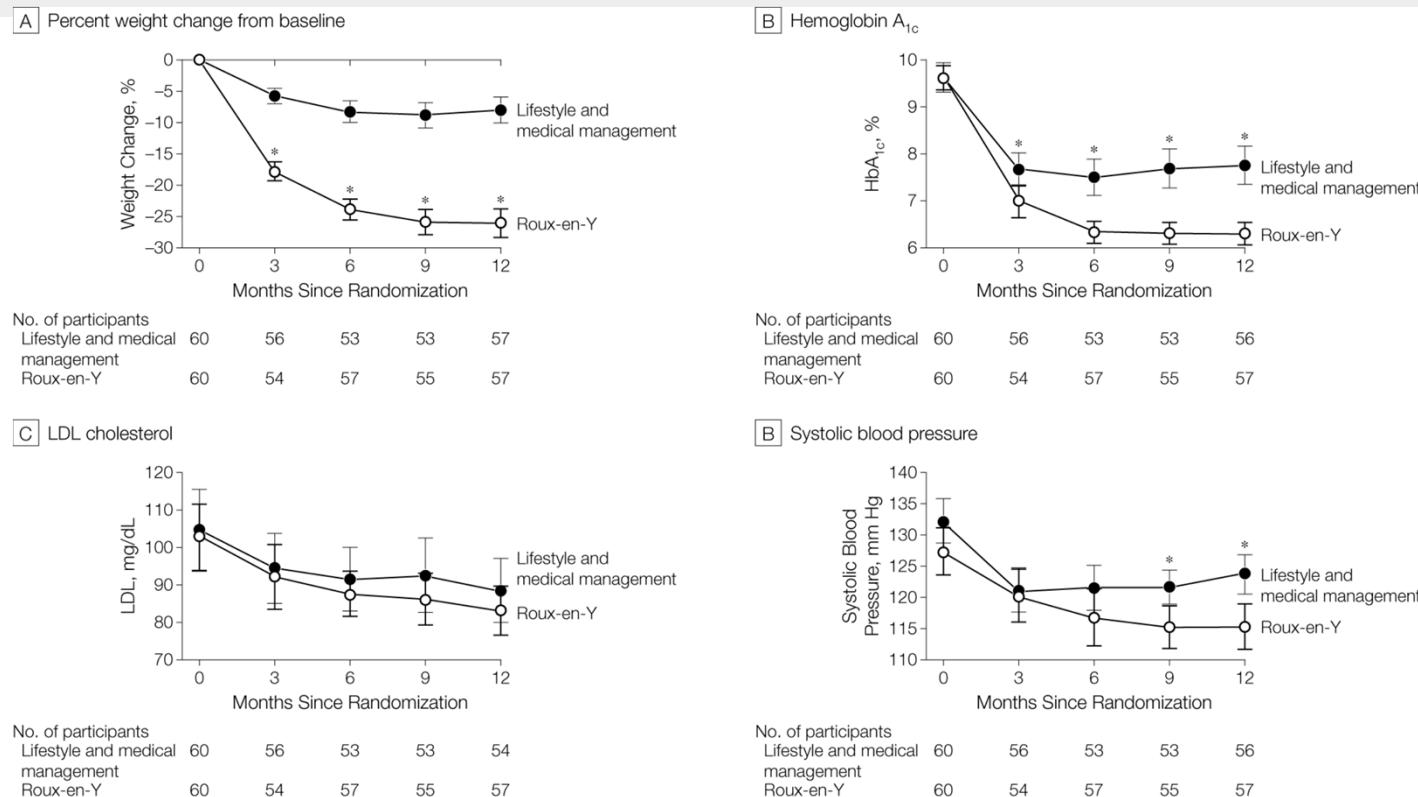
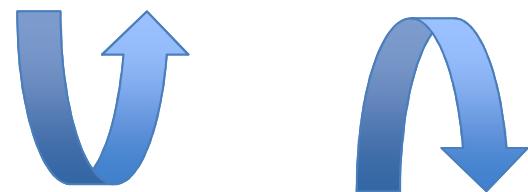


Figure Legend:

Error bars indicate 95% CIs; LDL, low-density lipoprotein (to convert from mg/dL to mmol/L, multiply by 0.0259). * P value for difference is <.01.

Obesitas – behandeling en heelkunde



Obesitas – Diabetes Mellitus –
Diabetes conventie



Obesitas
chirurgie



Metabole
chirurgie



Diabetes
chirurgie





OBESITASCENTRUM TOONT MAAGVERKLEINING OP GROOT SCHERM

"Dit is niet niks"

HASSELT - 'Obesitas in Beeld.' Onder die titel geven artsen van het Hasseltse Jessa Ziekenhuis (campus Salvator) op 8 juni een symposium in cultuurcentrum Hasselt. "We tonen een gastric bypass-operatie op een groot scherm", zegt abdominal chirurg Joep Knol. "Om te laten zien dat zo'n ingreep niet niks is."

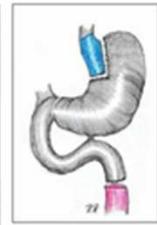
De obesitascliniek van het Jessa Ziekenhuis zag het aantal gastric bypass-operaties de afgelopen jaren spectaculair stijgen. "Het aantal raddplegingen in ons centrum is ontspeld", weet chirurg Joep Knol. Het aantal operaties is in de afgelopen jaren met 100 procent gestegen. In 2009 werden in ons centrum 85 ingrepen gedaan. In 2012 waren dat er 265. Dit jaar zijn het er al 150 en we zijn nog maar vier maanden ver.

Voorwaarden

Coördinator Sandra Latet ontving de patiënten eerst, voor ze worden doorverwezen voor een operatie. "Als een patiënt pas overeert als aan alle voorwaarden wordt voldaan", zegt ze. "Die voorwaarden zijn wettelijk vastgelegd, zoals een BMI van meer dan 40 of een BMI van meer dan 35 in combinatie met andere risicofactoren voor de gezondheid. Slechts 50 procent van de patiënten die hier komen voor een intakegesprek, opereren we ook effectief. De rest begeleiden we op de computer en wijzen met een diabetisch lichaam of een psychologische begeleiding. Wij plaatsten een tijdelijke maagballon die zes maanden lang zorgt dat de patiënt minder kan eten. Volgens de artsen gaan nu zwaarlijvige patiënten te licht



Chirurgen Wim Bouckaert en Joep Knol (rechts) en verpleegkundig coördinator Sandra Latet.
Foto Tony VAN GALLEN



Door kleureffecten in de video (foto onder) laten de artsen zien wat er in de maag gebeurt. De blauwe deel (de 'nieuwe kleine maag') is de nieuwe kleine maag.



Houwen het eens. "De operatie is niet de oplossing. Het is het begin van de explosie. De patiënt moet ook zijn leefstijl, etsgewoonten en beweging aanpassen. Ze moet lang lopen. Dat is de valkuil. Als je niet de rest van je leven gezond en kun je ook niet een bypass ontpoppen. Maar het is een enorme hulp. Het eerste jaar verliezen de patiënten gemiddeld van hun gewicht. Als ze daarna weer op hun voeding letten, bestaat het gevaar dat ze weer aankomen. Daarom is een multidisciplinaire begeleiding noodzakelijk. Beweging wordt ook voorgeschreven door onze kinetisch therapeuten. Voor we opereren willen we

ook zeker zijn dat er daagkans is. Daarom worden de patiënten niet alleen door onze coördinator Sandra en ons gezien, maar ook door verschillende gespecialiseerde medische specialisten. Pas als allemaal het licht op groen zet, opereren we. Als we tegen een patiënt zeggen dat hij 5 kilo moet vermageren en hij komt 10 kilo zwaarder terug, dan weten we op voorhand dat het geen kans heeft."

Hanne DE BEULIE

● 'Obesitas in Beeld': 8 juni, gratis inschrijven www.cca.be