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

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

Accepted/In press: 31/05/2019

Document Version:
Peer reviewed version

Licence:
CC BY-NC-ND

Link to publication in Bond University research repository.

Recommended citation (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

For more information, or if you believe that this document breaches copyright, please contact the Bond University research repository coordinator.
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 laparoscopic sleeve gastroplasty (LSG).

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 sub-categories 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.

Learnings
• ESG and LSG patients report severe weight-related 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 of ESG and LSG patients in Queensland
At baseline, LSG (µ42.6 (11.6) and ESG (µ75.5)) 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 ESC (mean change 38.8 (19.8) p<0.0001 vs 15.6 (21.0) p=0.142).

Data are mean (SD) or median (IQR)

Declaration: WLSA staff provide clinical care to the recruited patients. Data were collected and analysed independently by Dr Skye Marshall.