

BACKGROUND

- Bariatric surgeries have shown to be the most effective weight loss intervention in patients with obesity
- Many patients may experience weight recurrence
- Recent randomized trials demonstrated the effectiveness of semaglutide
- Little is known about real-world outcomes of semaglutide use in patients with overweight and obesity who underwent bariatric surgeries

METHODS

- Retrospective data collection on the use of semaglutide in adults who underwent bariatric surgery (i.e., Roux-en-Y gastric bypass [RYGB] or sleeve gastrectomy [SG])
- Inclusion Criteria:**
 - BMI ≥ 27 kg/m²
 - Semaglutide use for ≥ 3 months after surgery
- Exclusion Criteria:**
 - Taking other anti-obesity medications
 - Active malignancy
- Primary end point:** TBWL%
- Secondary end points:**
 - TBWL% in RYGB and SG
 - Proportion of patients achieving $\geq 5\%$ and $\geq 10\%$ TBWL%
- Continuous end points were analyzed using matched paired t-test

RESULTS

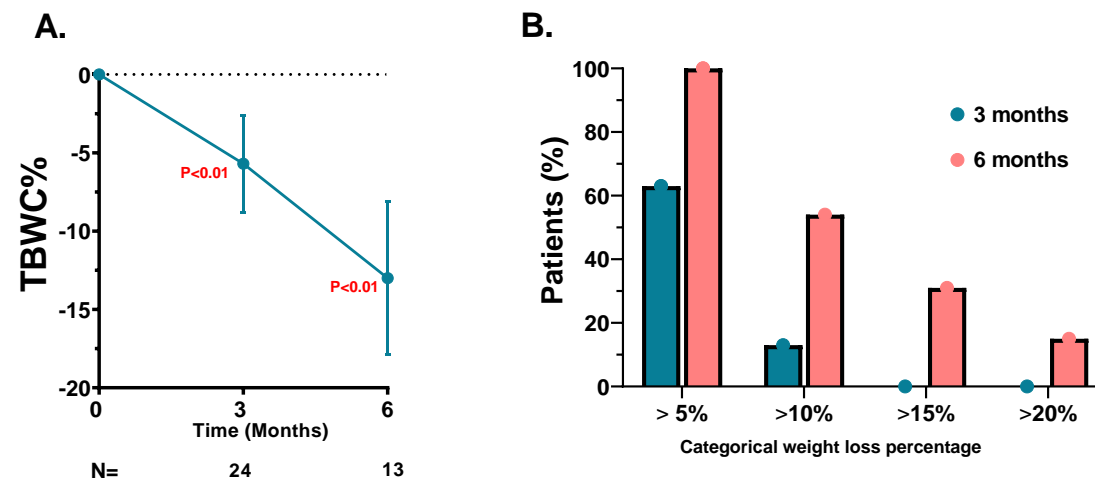


Figure 1: Total body weight change percentage (TBWC%) (A), and categorical TBWL% at 3 and 6 months (B)

Demographic information	All patients
N	24
Age, years (SD)	48.9 (10)
Sex, Female (%)	23 (96)
Race, White (%)	18 (75)
Bariatric Surgery	
Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, n (%)	16 (67)
Sleeve gastrectomy, n (%)	8 (33)
Baseline Clinical and laboratory information	
Weight, kg (SD)	118.6 (42.5)
BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	44.3 (15.4)
Overweight, n (%)	1 (4)
Obesity Class 1, n (%)	7 (29)
Obesity Class 2, n (%)	4 (17)
Obesity Class 3, n (%)	12 (50)
Obesity Comorbidities	
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	6 (25)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	2 (8.3)
Hypertension, n (%)	7 (29.2)
GERD, n (%)	9 (37.5)
Obstructive sleep apnea, n (%)	7 (29.2)
NAFLD, n (%)	2 (8.3)
Visits Information	
Patients with dietitian visits, n (%)	8 (33.3)
Patients with psychologist visits, n (%)	2 (8.3)
Patients with 3 months follow-up, n (%)	24 (100)
Patients with 6 months follow-up, n (%)	13 (54)

Table 1: Demographic and clinical information

RESULTS

- A total of 24 patients were included in the analysis (Table 1)
- Median number of years between the bariatric surgery and semaglutide initiation: 8 years
- Weight loss of 6.3 kg equivalent to a TBWL% of 5.7% (n= 24; p<0.001) at 3 months and a weight loss of 15.0 kg equivalent to 13.0% (n=13; p<0.001) at 6 months
- RYGB: TBWL% of 5.5% (n=16) and 13.7% (n=8)
- SG: TBWL% of 6.1% (n=8) and 11.9% (n=5)
- At 3 months TBWL%: 15/24 patients (63%) achieved $\geq 5\%$ TBWL while 3/24 (13%) achieved $\geq 10\%$ TBWL%
- At 6 months TBWL%: 13/13 patients (100%) achieved $\geq 5\%$ while 7/13 (54%) achieved $\geq 10\%$ TBWL%
- In our cohort, 10/24 (42%) patients reported experiencing side effects with nausea/vomiting (25%) being the most common

CONCLUSION

- This study demonstrates significant weight loss outcomes of semaglutide in patients after undergoing bariatric surgery
- More studies with larger sample size are needed to further evaluate the effectiveness of this medication to counteract the weight recurrence after bariatric surgeries