



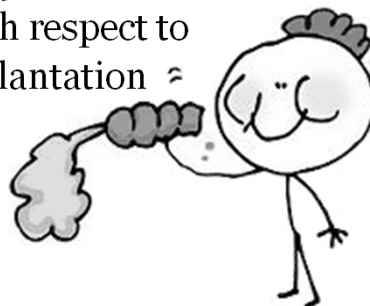
Bariatric Surgery Before and After Kidney Transplantation

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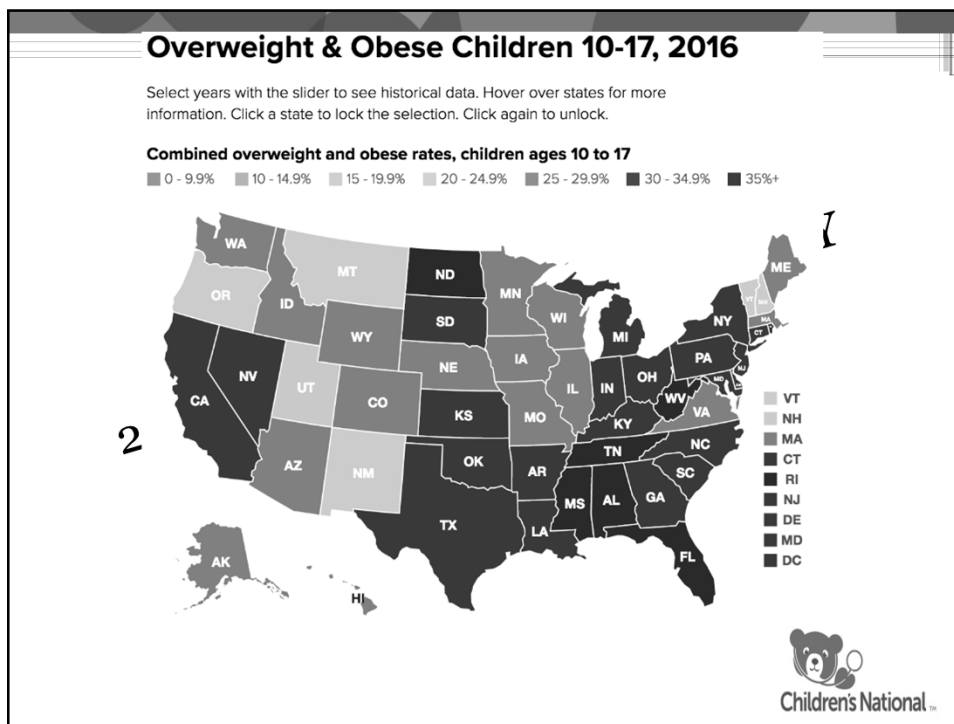
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Overview

- Review bariatric surgical outcomes in adolescents and children
- Review adult literature with respect to Bariatric surgery and transplantation
- Case studies
- Conclusions



2018 ASPN MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM



Teen-LABS Results

- 3 year follow-up data published December 2016.
- 150 patients <18 years of age (113 RYGB, 47 LSG)
- 68 patients 18-19 included in study (48 RYGB, 20 LSG)
- Baseline wt 149kg, 108 kg after 3 years (entire cohort)
- Mean BMI decreased from 53 to 38
- Small uptick in weight after year one.
- Small increase in height during study.
- Expected resolution of comorbidities.
- Expected complication rates
- NO EVIDENCE THAT AGE IMPACTS OUTCOME

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Children's National

NIH Guidelines for Surgery

- BMI > 40 kg/m²
- -OR-
- BMI > 35 kg/m² and co-morbid illness
- Failed to have sustained weight loss on supervised weight-reduction programs. (3-12 months)



Demographics

Total Case Number	269 (263 LSG, 2 LAGB, 4 re-LSG)
Age at Surgery	17.1 ± 2.4 (range 4.5-24)
Gender	205 F:58 M
Race/Ethnicity	152 A: 103 H: 49 C: 17 other
Length of Stay	>95% < 12 days
Comorbidity:	Percentage of Population
Obstructive sleep apnea	~60
Hypertension	~20
Polycystic Ovarian Disease	~15
Depression	~15
Diabetes	~10
NAFLD	~10

Thirty-Day Perioperative Complications

Characteristic	Number
Deaths	0
Staple line leak	2
Trocar injury to small bowel	1
Splenic para-anthymal laceration	1
Epigastric artery bleed	1
Staple line bleed	1
DVT/PE	1
Submucosal hematoma requiring TPN	1
Edema requiring IVFs and/or steroids	3

Early Sleeve Outcomes

Time	# at F/U Time	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg/m ²)	%EBL
Pre-op	278	139 ± 28	50 ± 9	NA
3 months	207	115 ± 25	41 ± 8	37 ± 15
6-months	148	107 ± 26	38 ± 8	50 ± 20
1-year	112	104 ± 28	37 ± 9	55 ± 24
2-year	47	111 ± 28	39 ± 9	50 ± 27

Adult Experience

- Bariatric surgery tends to normalize GFR across different categories of renal impairment (hyperfiltration and CKD patients). (Bilha et al., Obes Surg., July 2018)
- In all cohorts, results after transplant suggest:
 - Weight loss surgery can be performed with few complications and typical weight loss. (Viscido et al. Obes Surg., June 2018)
 - Sleeve gastrectomy does not alter immunosuppressive regimen. (Gazzetta et al., Transplant Proc., May 2017)

Adult Experience

- Largest series is 22 patients with stable graft function who were compared to 44 obese patients with medical management as control.
 - (Gheith et al., Exp Clin Transplant, Feb 2017)
- At 6 months post bariatric surgery there was better graft function and less BK viuria in the surgical cohort, but other outcome variables were comparable.

Our Case

- 14 yo male with BMI 49 (123.4 kg) first assessed in June 2013 (pre-CRT) and then again in May 2015 (post-CRT).
- CRT performed April 2014 without incident. Had significant weight loss prior to transplant, but then excessive weight gain post-transplant.
- Attempted inpatient weight management among a myriad of other interventions with limited success.

Our Case continued

- Underwent uncomplicated LSG in October 2016 at age of 15.
- Lost 23 kg at 3 months, 29 kg at 6 months, 35 kg at one year and at 18 mos, but now has re-gained 16 kg over past 6 months.
- Now weighs 109 kg with BMI of 41. Graft function? Stage 2 CKD.

Pre-Transplant Adult Experience

- Bariatric surgery is effective in patients with ESRD and improves access to renal transplantation.
 - (Al-Bahri et al. Obes Surg. 2017)
- Referrals of transplant candidates with obesity for bariatric surgery should be considered early in the course of ESRD.

Pre-Transplant Adult Experience

- Survey of Kidney Transplant Specialists in Canada revealed: (Chan and Souisse, Can J Kidney Health Dis. 2016)
 - BMI limit of 40 kg/m² (68%) or 35 kg/m² (36%).
 - Few centers (3%) reported having a weight management program.
 - The reported experience with bariatric surgery was small, though nearly all replied that they would refer to a bariatric specialist in the future.

Case Study

- 16 year old female with BMI 60, T2DM, dilated cardiomyopathy, and multiple episodes of CHF. (October 2013)
- Had AICD placed. Too obese for transplant or ventricular assist device.
- On continuous Milrinone as outpatient via PICC for heart function.
- Underwent uncomplicated LSG in April 2014 (BMI 57, 151 kg).

Case Study continued

- Uneventful recovery in CICU and then cardiac floor.
- Was able to wean some meds while in hospital but still required Milrinone drip.
- Discharged from the hospital 6 weeks after LSG (BMI 45, 123.4 kg).
- Seen in clinic June 2014, weighed 120 kg.
- Still too obese for VAD or transplant according to cardiac team.

Case Study continued

- Seen by Cardiologist in July 2014, weight stable.
- Admitted emergently to the hospital in August 2014 for mental status changes.
- Hyponatremic, hypokalemic, dehydrated. Eventually placed on ECMO.
- Yeast grew from PICC.
- Met brain death criteria after cannulation.
- Died hospital day number 2.

Summary and Future Directions

- Obesity can impact candidates for transplantation and patients post-transplant, kidney or others.
- Most published experiences with sleeve gastrectomy after kidney transplant, and results have been favorable.
- Patients with obesity with chronic kidney disease should be referred for surgical evaluation sooner rather than later.

Thank you!

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