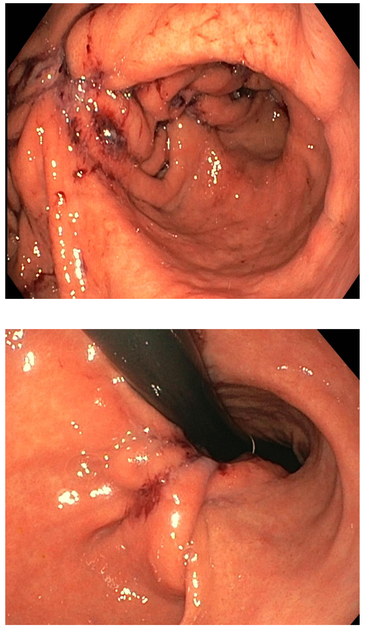
OUTCOMES OF ENDOSCOPIC SLEEVE GASTROPLASTY IN ELDERLY POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION: With the aging of the population and the epidemic spread of obesity, the frequency of elder individuals with obesity is steadily growing.
To date, no data evaluating the use of endoscopic sleeve gastroplasty (ESG) in the elderly have been published. In this case series, we evaluate the technical aspects and short and medium-term outcomes of ESG in patients with obesity aged 65 years and older.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES: A retrospective analysis was done on a prospective database reporting patients that underwent ESG between November 2017 and April 2021; patients aged 65 years and older were included in our analysis.

%EWL, %TBWL, the Bariatric Analysis and Reporting Outcome System (BAROS) questionnaire and the presence of comorbidities were recorded during follow-up.



Endoscopic appearance of the stomach after ESG

RESULTS
16/ 263 ESG patients ≥ 65 years
→Mean age 67.6 years (65-75)
→Mean BMI 41.1 kg/m² (32.1-50.2)
No periprocedural adverse events occurred.
All patients reported excellent satiety and significant QoL improvement.

Outcomes of ESG in the elderly (mean ± SD)			
Variable	**6 months**	**12 months**	**24 months**
%TBWL	15.5±4.0	16.8±7.9	18.1±5.3
%EWL	41.7±14.0	41.3±17.7	44.3±15.2
BAROS score	3.5±1.4	3.3±1.4	3.9±1.2

At 12 months: 5/9 patients with arterial hypertension and 2/3 with diabetes reduced or removed their drugs; 2/5 patients with OSA stopped therapy with CPAP.

CONCLUSIONS: ESG is a promising therapeutic option for elder individuals with obesity that are unable to lose weight with non-invasive methods, and who refuse or are deemed not suitable for bariatric surgery because of elevated age and comorbidities.

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