

Introduction

Our aim is to evaluate Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) outcomes in patients undergoing sleeve gastrectomy and revisional surgery. Given that, some patients develop GERD symptoms after the sleeve procedure - requiring the use of Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) - revisional surgery is indicated in such cases to address these complications.

Material & Methods

To better understand the outcomes of surgery and revisional procedures for the treatment of GERD after gastrectomy, a systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted in the Cochrane, Embase, and Pubmed databases. Studies reporting clinical outcomes after revision or surgery management were evaluated. The primary outcomes included positive clinical response, PPI cessation, and reduction in PPI use. Additional outcomes included total weight loss, length of stay, and overall complications. Statistical analysis were performed using RStudio.

Results

A total of 28 studies were included, comprising 4,533 patients. Hospital Length of stay was short and overall complications were low. Surgery revision demonstrates favorable outcomes, with high rates of Positive Clinical Response and PPI cessation, significant reduction in PPI use, and clinically total weight loss following intervention.

Conclusion

Surgery Management for GERD after sleeve gastrectomy appear to be safe and effective, demonstrating low complications rate and significant improvements in symptoms, PPI dependence, and weight loss. These findings support their role as a valuable treatment option for those patients.

**Access our figures
and Flowchart**

