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Malabsorption as a Therapeutic Approach in Bariatric Surgery

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Summary
Background: The increasing prevalence of obese patients will lead to a more frequent use of bariatric procedures in the future. Compared to conservative medical therapy, bariatric procedures achieve greater weight loss and superior control of comorbidities, resulting in improved overall mortality. Methods: A search for current literature regarding mechanisms, indications, and outcomes of bariatric surgery was performed. Results: In order to care for patients after bariatric surgery properly, it is important to understand its mechanisms of action and effects on gastrointestinal physiology. Recent investigations indicate that the beneficial effects of bariatric procedures are much more complex than simply limiting food intake or an associated malabsorption. Changes in gastrointestinal hormone secretion, energy expenditure, intestinal bacterial colonization, bile acid metabolism, and epigenetic modifications resulting in altered gene expression are likely responsible for the majority of the beneficial effects of bariatric surgery. Malabsorptive bariatric procedures divert the flow of bile and pancreatic enzymes from food and therefore limit the digestion and absorption of nutrients, resulting in reduced calorie intake and subsequent weight loss. Essential micronutrients such as vitamins and trace elements are also absorbed to a lesser extent, potentially leading to severe side effects. Conclusion: To prevent malnutrition, dietary supplementation and regular control of micronutrient levels are mandatory for patients undergoing malabsorptive bariatric procedures, in whom the fat-soluble vitamins A and D are commonly deficient.

Schlüsselwörter
Bariatrische Chirurgie · Metabolische Chirurgie · Biliopankreatische Diversion · BPD · Biliopankreatische Diversion mit Duodenalswitch · BPD-DS · Malabsorption · Magenbypass

Zusammenfassung
Introduction

The percentage of individuals who are either overweight or obese is increasing in Germany as well as worldwide. In 2012, more than 53% of women and men in Germany were overweight, and 2.8% of women and 1.2% of men were severely obese, with a BMI > 40 kg/m² [1]. It is a well-established fact that bariatric surgery is the most effective and cost-efficient means of achieving weight loss for both mild and severely obese patients [2–4]. Most importantly, however, bariatric surgery and its associated weight loss results in a strong improvement of obesity-associated comorbid conditions and reduces overall mortality. For example, diabetes mellitus type 2 may be better controlled, and rates of cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction and stroke, decrease following bariatric surgery [5–7]. Hence, in upcoming years, bariatric surgery will likely become the treatment of choice for many obese patients with or without comorbid conditions. It is important for clinicians to be familiar with changes in gastrointestinal physiology that may be attributed to bariatric surgery, as well as with the potential problems that may occur in these patients. Furthermore, the recent literature has demonstrated that bariatric procedures exert their beneficial effects through a variety of mechanisms, and that the mere restriction of food intake or malabsorption is not as important as initially thought [8–10]. Bariatric surgery results in changes to multiple organ systems, such as the secretion of gastrointestinal hormones, energy expenditure, intestinal bacterial colonization, and bile acid metabolism. Epigenetic changes resulting in modified gene expression have also been demonstrated after bariatric surgery. These mechanisms, while less obvious, seem to be major contributors to the beneficial effects of such procedures [11–18]. The purpose of this review is to provide an overview of bariatric procedures with a focus on malabsorptive procedures, their potential long-term complications, and recommendations for follow-up.

Indications for Bariatric Surgery

A worldwide consensus on which patients are suitable candidates for bariatric surgery has been reached. The German S3 guidelines, the guidelines of the American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery, and the British National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidelines all recommend bariatric surgery for patients with a BMI > 40 kg/m², or for patients with a BMI > 35 kg/m² and at least one comorbid condition such as diabetes mellitus type 2, arterial hypertension, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, sleep apnea, lipid abnormalities, osteoarthritis, or heart disease. Many obese patients suffer from one or more of these diseases and are therefore candidates for bariatric surgery. We and others have shown that patients with poorly controlled diabetes can become insulin-free after laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) [19–21]. Based on these promising results, it can be expected that extended indications for bariatric surgery may be established in the future.

Physiology of Digestion and Nutrient Absorption

In order to understand the principles of bariatric surgery, the physiology of digestion and nutrient absorption must be understood (fig. 1) [22, 23]. Digestion is the process by which food is broken up into parts that are small enough to be absorbed by the intestinal lining. The majority of nutrients are actively transported into enterocytes (absorption), while water, lipids, and other substances are taken up passively. The major steps of digestion are chewing and the secretion of amylase by the salivary glands, which starts the digestion of carbohydrates. This step is followed by the secretion of hydrochloric acid and pepsinogen in the stomach, which is in turn split into active pepsin. Pepsin and hydrochloric acid start the process of digesting protein into polypeptides. The chime is then transported to the duodenum, where the pancreatic enzymes and bile are secreted. With the help of additional enzymes expressed on the enterocytes, the enzymes of the pancreas digest polypeptides into amino acids and carbohydrates into monosaccharides. Lipids are degraded by the pancreatic lipase into fatty acids and glycerol with the help of bile. Medium chain fatty acids, which can be absorbed without the help of lipase or bile, are an important exception [24]. These nutrients are then absorbed through the enterocytes by various transport mechanisms and transported to the liver by the portal or lymph system. Under normal conditions, over 75% of sugars, proteins, and lipids are absorbed within 70 cm of small bowel [25]. Furthermore, the gut can compensate if some parts are resected and shortened; a length of >240 cm of small bowel is sufficient to prevent any malabsorption syndrome [26]. Micronutrients such as vitamins, minerals, and trace elements are absorbed by specific transporters distributed over the entirety of the small intestine. The majority of these (iron, calcium, zinc, and selenium in particular), however, are absorbed in the duodenum and upper jejunum. Procedures that bypass the duodenum and upper jejunum, such as the RYGB, may result in deficiencies of these trace metals. Vitamin B₁₂ is bound by the intrinsic factor secreted by the stomach, and the vitamin B₁₂ and intrinsic factor complex is absorbed in the terminal ileum by specific transporters. Therefore, any bariatric procedure involving a gastric bypass or resection may result in vitamin B₁₂ deficiency. The absorption of lipid-soluble vitamins such as A, D, E, and K depends on bile and lipase, which is diverted from food in malabsorptive procedures, resulting in potentially severe deficiencies. Thus, the order and effectiveness of digestion and nutrient absorption is affected by malabsorptive bariatric procedures, leading to a high risk of malnutrition. The nutritional status of bariatric patients must be closely monitored before and after

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Bariatric procedures produce multiple effects, such as changes in gastrointestinal hormone secretion, energy expenditure, intestinal bacterial colonization, bile acid metabolism, and epigenetic changes modifying gene expression [11–18, 37–39]. It appears that especially the effects of bariatric surgery on comorbid conditions, such as diabetes, are mediated by the aforementioned mechanisms [9, 10]. It is noteworthy that malabsorptive procedures are rarely performed in Germany. According to the German Bariatric Surgery Registry, 14 malabsorptive procedures were performed in 2012, while 2,733 RYGB, 2,553 sleeve gastrectomies, and 259 gastric bands were performed during the same period [40].

Restrictive Bariatric Procedures

The laparoscopic adjustable gastric band (LAGB) is the only purely restrictive procedure. The gastric band procedure involves the creation of a small stomal pouch which leads to rapid satiety and reduced food intake. The circumference of the band can be adjusted through a percutaneously accessible port which allows the surgeon to adapt the level of restriction according to the desired weight loss. Though initially thought to be a restrictive procedure, the gastric sleeve mainly acts through changes in intestinal hormone secretion and energy expenditure and has hardly any effect on food intake [10].

The gastric sleeve is created by resecting the greater curvature of the stomach. This procedure was originally developed as a step to initiate weight loss in super-obese patients until a malabsorptive procedure could be performed with reduced mortality [41, 42]. The surprising success of the gastric sleeve surgery as the majority of obese patients also exhibit preexisting, clinically significant vitamin and trace metal deficiencies [27–29]. Due to their nature, malabsorptive bariatric procedures induce deficiencies, especially of fat-soluble vitamins, as well as caloric and protein malnutrition, which are caused by impaired fat digestion and food absorption limitations [30–32]. In contrast, the RYGB is prone to trace metal deficiencies because it bypasses the duodenum, where trace metals are absorbed [33]. Patients thus require high-dose vitamin and trace metal supplementation after malabsorptive procedures, while those who have had other bariatric procedures can be supplemented with over-the-counter vitamin preparations [34]. In either case it is pivotal to monitor vitamin and trace metal levels in bariatric patients.

Overview of Bariatric Procedures

Bariatric procedures have previously been divided into three groups: restrictive, malabsorptive, and a combination of both [2, 35, 36]. Restrictive operations limit gastric volume and thereby reduce food intake. Malabsorptive procedures divert digestive liquids such as bile and pancreatic enzymes and shorten the length of bowel that participates in food absorption. Combined procedures have both restrictive and malabsorptive components. Recent research, however, demonstrates that the essential effects of bariatric procedures, especially of the RYGB and gastric sleeve, cannot be explained based on the restriction of food intake alone. These data suggest that bariatric procedures produce multiple effects, such as changes in gastrointestinal hormone secretion, energy expenditure, intestinal bacterial colonization, bile acid metabolism, and epigenetic changes modifying gene expression [11–18, 37–39]. It appears that especially the effects of bariatric surgery on comorbid conditions, such as diabetes, are mediated by the aforementioned mechanisms [9, 10]. It is noteworthy that malabsorptive procedures are rarely performed in Germany. According to the German Bariatric Surgery Registry, 14 malabsorptive procedures were performed in 2012, while 2,733 RYGB, 2,553 sleeve gastrectomies, and 259 gastric bands were performed during the same period [40].

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alone in achieving the desired weight loss has established it as one of the most common bariatric procedures today [43–45]. Due to its purely restrictive nature, the LAGB also has the lowest success rate, with <50% of excess weight loss (EWL) after 2 years, while the gastric sleeve achieves up to 70% EWL after 3 years [7, 46].

**Malabsorptive Bariatric Procedures**

The classic malabsorptive procedures are the biliopancreatic diversion (BPD, according to Scopinaro) and the biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch (BPD-DS). Scopinaro described the BPD as a diversion of the bile and pancreatic juice (via the biliopancreatic limb) from food (in the alimentary limb), combined with a subtotal gastrectomy [47]. The BPD-DS (fig. 2) was described by Marceau and features a sleeve gastrectomy with pyloric preservation and reconstruction, plus an ileoduodenostomy [48]. The degree of malabsorption for BPD/BPD-DS varies according to the length of the common channel (50–125 cm), in which the digestion and absorption occur. The shorter the common channel, the more effective the weight loss [49–51]. However, side effects such as diarrhea and severe vitamin A and D deficiencies also increase as the length of the common channel decreases. Sufficient gastric volume, ideally including the pylorus (which allows for a dosed release of food into the small bowel), and a sufficient alimentary limb length (>200 cm) are crucial for protein malnutrition prevention [52, 53]. Vage et al. [49] demonstrated that, in order to achieve the desired weight loss while minimizing malnutrition, an alimentary limb of 40% and a common channel of 10% of the total small bowel length are required. This combination yields the best results regarding both weight loss and vitamin D level preservation [49]. A common channel length of >100 cm, however, appears to be insufficient for achieving the desired weight loss [50]. The BPD/BPD-DS has a high success rate, with 70% EWL after 2 years [7, 31]. However, this procedure has by far the highest long-term complication rate and results in caloric, protein, and micronutrient deficiencies (table 1) [32, 33, 54]. Hence, BPD/BPD-DS may not be considered a first-choice bariatric procedure, although it does play a role as a redo procedure in patients who fail to achieve their desired weight loss after RYGB or gastric sleeve [55].

**Combined Bariatric Procedures**

As the most commonly used bariatric procedure today, the laparoscopic RYGB combines both concepts of bariatric surgery, although it mainly acts restrictively. Similar to the gastric

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**Table 1. Short- and long-term outcomes after bariatric surgery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BPD/BPD-DS</th>
<th>RYGB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Complications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality, %</td>
<td>1.1–1.2</td>
<td>0.3–0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoperation rate, %</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight loss/comorbid conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess weight loss after 2 years, %</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>62–70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved glycem control, %</td>
<td>83–88</td>
<td>76–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved hypercholesterolemia, %</td>
<td>68–100</td>
<td>44–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterial hypertension, %</td>
<td>70–92</td>
<td>63–87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sleep apnea, %</td>
<td>79–87</td>
<td>49–95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term malnutrition (&gt;1 year)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe nutritional deficiency, %</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenteral nutrition required, %</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein malnutrition, %</td>
<td>0–18</td>
<td>0–1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron deficiency, %</td>
<td>0–44</td>
<td>5.9–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B12 deficiency, %</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8–37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D deficiency, %a</td>
<td>17–63</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aPreexisting deficiency in ≥50% of obese patients [28, 29].
BPD = Biliopancreatic diversion according to Scopinaro;
BPD-DS = biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch;
RYGB = Roux-en-Y gastric bypass.*

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Malabsorption in Bariatric Surgery
Perioperative Management, Complication Rate and Mortality

Bariatric procedures are safe (table 1), with a perioperative mortality of 0.5% for RYGB and about 1.1% for BPD/BPD-DS in experienced centers. These rates hold true even for high-risk patients with a BMI > 50 kg/m² [7, 60–62]. BPD/BPD-DS has a longer operative time, longer hospital stay, and a higher overall complication rate. Complications such as surgical site, organ space, and systemic infections are infrequent but more common among patients undergoing BPD/BPD-DS procedures [61, 62]. Anastomotic complications differ between RYGB and BPD/BPD-DS: Marginal ulcers and anastomotic strictures are more common in RYGB (1.2 vs. 0.3% and 3.3 vs. 1.9%, respectively) whereas anastomotic leakage is more common in BPD/BPD-DS (1.6 vs. 0.8%). Overall, approximately 15% of RYGB and 25% of BPD/BPD-DS patients suffer from complications [7, 62].

Table 2. Proposed dietary supplementation after bariatric procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended daily dietary supplementation</th>
<th>BPD/BPD-DS [30, 32]</th>
<th>RYGB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multivitamins</td>
<td>2 × 1 per day</td>
<td>2 × 1 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>2 × 25,000 per day</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D</td>
<td>2 × 25,000 IU per day</td>
<td>according to laboratory values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B₁₂</td>
<td>1 mg i.m. every 3 months</td>
<td>according to laboratory values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>2 × 1,000 mg</td>
<td>according to laboratory values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>2 × 100 mg per day</td>
<td>women: 2 × 100 mg per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>men: according to laboratory values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional protein intake</td>
<td>100 g per day</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BPD = Biliopancreatic diversion according to Scopinaro; BPD-DS = biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch; RYGB = Roux-en-Y gastric bypass.
although there is no general consensus on an ideal dietary supplementation after bariatric surgery. We recommend a basic multivitamin after RYGB and gastric sleeve, with additional supplementation determined according to laboratory values. Iron deficiency with anemia is common among women in general and likely worsens after bariatric procedures; therefore, intravenous substitution may be required [34]. Special attention should be paid to vitamin B12 levels if a patient vomits frequently after bariatric surgery, and should be supplemented accordingly [33]. It is noteworthy that deficiencies in the lipid-soluble vitamins tend to occur 1 year postoperatively, whereas deficiencies in water-soluble vitamins and trace elements occur earlier [32, 33]. All patients should receive at least annual follow-up visits after bariatric surgery during which the surgeon should look for signs of vitamin deficiencies, including anemia, hair loss, skin or nail problems, and abnormal laboratory results.

Conclusion

Bariatric procedures are safe and effective in both inducing weight loss and controlling comorbid conditions among obese patients. Such procedures yield better mortality rates and long-term outcomes than medical therapy alone. Malabsorptive procedures have a stronger effect on weight loss, although patients undergoing them are also at a higher risk for significant malnutrition. The RYGB and gastric sleeve achieve similar results with minimal risk for malnutrition or vitamin deficiency. Lifetime high-dose proteins and vitamin supplementation, as well as controlling the nutritional status of all patients after malabsorptive bariatric surgery, are mandatory.

Disclosure Statement

The authors do not have any conflicts of interest to disclose.

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