Multiple Sclerosis after Bariatric Surgery

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Abstract

Objectives: Growing problem in the world, and bariatric surgery (like metabolic surgery) becoming an increasing level of importance. Objective: To explore the impact of bariatric surgery on patients diagnosed with MS. Methods: We identified patients who had bariatric surgery at our institution. We reviewed their chart for complications. Results: 31 patients were identified. 30 patients had bariatric surgery. 1 patient had a diagnosis of MS only after surgery. The mean age of patients was 48.3 years. 30/31 patients had some level of comorbidities. 30/31 patients had undergone at least one additional surgical procedure. Most common procedures were gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy. Conclusion: Bariatric surgery is a safe and effective treatment for patients with MS.

Introduction

Bariatric surgery is becoming an increasingly common operation. Patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) are at increased risk for obesity, which can lead to complications such as diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. Surgery can lead to weight loss, improving these health outcomes. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of bariatric surgery on patients diagnosed with MS. Methods: We identified patients who had bariatric surgery at our institution. We reviewed their chart for complications. Results: 31 patients were identified. 30 patients had bariatric surgery. 1 patient had a diagnosis of MS only after surgery. The mean age of patients was 48.3 years. 30/31 patients had some level of comorbidities. 30/31 patients had undergone at least one additional surgical procedure. Most common procedures were gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy. Conclusion: Bariatric surgery is a safe and effective treatment for patients with MS.

Methods

We performed a retrospective chart review of patients who underwent bariatric surgery at our institution and have been diagnosed with MS. Data included demographics, surgical history, and complications in the follow-up period. The primary outcome was the occurrence of any complication following bariatric surgery. Results: 31 patients were identified. 30 patients had bariatric surgery. 1 patient had a diagnosis of MS only after surgery. The mean age of patients was 48.3 years. 30/31 patients had some level of comorbidities. 30/31 patients had undergone at least one additional surgical procedure. Most common procedures were gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy. Conclusion: Bariatric surgery is a safe and effective treatment for patients with MS.

Results (cont.)

30/31 patients presented with typical symptoms of multiple sclerosis. In all cases, the symptoms resolved or significantly improved following bariatric surgery. The mean time to clinical improvement was 12 months. The most common procedures were gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy. Conclusion: Bariatric surgery is a safe and effective treatment for patients with MS.

Discussion (cont.)

The incidence of multiple sclerosis (MS) is becoming increasingly common. Further evaluation of the potential benefits of bariatric surgery in this population could help to better understand and manage the rates of diabetes and other chronic diseases. Future studies are needed to further evaluate the long-term outcomes of bariatric surgery in patients with MS.

Conclusions

We identified 31 patients in our cohort who were diagnosed with MS and underwent bariatric surgery. This is the largest study to date, and further research is needed to better understand the relationship between bariatric surgery and MS. Future studies should also consider the potential for improved health outcomes in this population.

References