Outcomes of Intragastric Balloon Placements: An Analysis of the 2016 MBSAQIP Database

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Global Trends in Esophageal Cancer
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Mentor: Chandrakanth Are
Program: General Surgery

Background & Objectives: Esophageal cancer (EC) is a lethal malignancy with poor prognosis and significant variations in the incidence, mortality, and histopathology based on geographic regions. The aim of this study was to quantitatively analyze these variations to identify patterns and areas for further research.

Methods: We utilized the GLOBOCAN 2012, and Cancer Incidence in five Continents, Volume X (CI5X) database to analyze variations in EC incidence and mortality.

Results: We found the EC incidence and mortality is geographically varied with a particularly high burden in East Asia and Eastern/Southern Africa where esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) predominates over adenocarcinoma (AC). Interestingly, there is a dichotomy between the high incidence of esophageal SCC in East Africa and low incidence in West Africa. The global incidence and mortality from EC is expected to rise in the coming decades. Asia, and China in particular, will continue to be the areas most burdened by EC, while Africa is expected to surpass the incidence and mortality rates of Europe.

Conclusions: The global burden of EC is expected to rise in the coming years. Understanding the geographic, environmental, and genetic contributors to the development of EC will be essential in combating its prevalence.

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Outcomes of Intragastric Balloon Placements: An Analysis of the 2016 MBSAQIP Database
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Background & Objectives: Intragastric balloon placement is an approved weight-loss procedure with a lower BMI cutoff than bariatric surgery. The objective of this study was to examine the frequency and outcomes of balloon placements in 2016.

Methods: The MBSAQIP database was analyzed for adults who underwent elective, endoscopic intragastric balloon placement. Emergent cases, patients with previous foregut surgery and those unable to be followed for 30 days were excluded. Comparisons were made between placements performed by GI and surgery. Analysis performed using SPSS v25.0, α=.05.

Results: Our study included 445 patients. Majority were female (80%) and Caucasian (90.6%). Median age and BMI were 49.0 (90.6%). Mean operative time was 15.48 ± 9.89 minutes. No 30-day mortalities were reported. 70 balloons were placed by GI and 375 by surgery. There was a significantly higher rate of readmission for GI 7.1% vs 2.4%; p=.027. No significant difference was seen for rates of post-operative dehydration (GI: 7.1% vs surgery: 7.2%; p=1.000), emergency room encounters (GI: 14.0% vs surgery: 4.0%; p=.486), 30-day reoperations (GI: 0.0% vs surgery: 0.8%; p=1.000), and 30-day reinterventions (GI: 5.7% vs surgery 2.4%; p=.132).

Conclusions: The majority of patients undergoing intragastric balloon placement fall within obesity class 1 or 2 and have low rates of comorbidities. The procedure can be performed by gastroenterology or surgery at bariatric centers with similar outcomes.

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Development of a Porcine Model of Severe Noncompressible Truncal Hemorrhage
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Introduction: Noncompressible truncal hemorrhage and brain injury account for most early mortality in military personnel on the battlefield. Currently there is no effective treatment for noncompressible truncal hemorrhage, other than rapid evacuation to a surgical facility. We intended to develop a porcine model of noncompressible truncal hemorrhage so that we might be able to develop new treatments for this clinical problem.

Methods: Swine (boars, 3 months, 32-34 kg) underwent one of three injury types: 1) central stellate injury, just anterior to suprahepatic inferior vena cava (N=6); 2) excision of a portal vein branch distal to the main trunk (N=5); or 3) near-transsection of the left lateral lobe (LLL) of the liver at its base, which cut the hepatic and portal veins to this lobe (N=12). The midline incision was towel clamped immediately after injury, and animals were monitored for 60 min or until death. Resuscitation was performed with warm LR (max volume = 100 mL/kg), with a target MAP set at 80% of pre-injury MAP.

Results: The starting weight, MAP, hemoglobin, arterial pH, INR, and pre-injury blood loss did not differ among groups (p