



Reason	Evidence/Details
<p>Obesity is widespread, deadly and expensive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34% of Americans are affected by obesity¹ with 5.7% affected by severe obesity (more than 100 pounds overweight).² • Approximately 75% of those affected by severe obesity have at least one co-morbid condition (diabetes, hypertension, sleep apnea, etc.), which significantly increases the risk of premature death.³ • Life expectancy for a 20-year-old male affected by severe obesity is 13 years shorter than a normal weight male of the same age.⁴ • Annual direct medical expenditures attributable to obesity are \$147 billion.⁵
<p>Obesity disproportionately affects minority and poor populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African-Americans are disproportionately affected by obesity. Caucasians make up 75% of the U.S. population, but only 64% of the population affected by severe obesity. In contrast, African-Americans make up 12% of the population but 23% of the population is affected by severe obesity.⁶ • Poor populations (those making less than \$20,000 annually) show a similar increase in likelihood of being affected by severe obesity.⁵
<p>Bariatric surgery is a life-saving procedure as it is proven to increase life expectancy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christou study compared those affected by severe obesity who were treated with surgery versus those who were not. It found an 89% reduction in the risk of death throughout five years in the surgery group. In other words, those who received surgery were nine times less likely to die over the next five years.⁷ • <u>New England Journal of Medicine</u> study comparing 15,000 plus individuals affected by severe obesity found a 40% lower risk of death over 7 years in surgery patients for all causes. The study found a 52% lower risk of death from obesity related illnesses including a 92% lower risk of death from diabetes.⁸
<p>Bariatric surgery resolves potentially fatal co-morbid conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meta-analysis study including more than 22,000 patients showed the following effects of surgery on co-morbidities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◊ Diabetes was completely resolved in 76.8% of patients. ◊ High cholesterol was resolved or improved in more than 70% of patients. ◊ High blood pressure was resolved in 61.7% of patients. • Sleep apnea was resolved in 85.7% of patients.⁹ • Other studies have shown even higher (82%) resolution of diabetes¹⁰ and “profound improvement in obstructive sleep apnea.”¹¹
<p>Weight-loss post-surgery is extensive and durable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long term study following patients for up to 14 years after surgery found that 89% of weight-loss was maintained.¹²
<p>The risk-benefit tradeoff for bariatric surgery is favorable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mortality rate for bariatric surgery varies by surgeon. Experienced surgeons have mortality rates ranging from .02%-.5% (averaging the rate for all types of procedures).^{13,14} The risks of not receiving surgery is far higher as demonstrated by the Christou study where those who did not receive surgery were almost nine times more likely to die.¹⁵
<p>Coverage for bariatric surgery makes economic sense.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream savings associated with bariatric surgery are estimated to offset the costs in 2 years (laparoscopic procedure) to 4 years (open procedure).¹⁶ • Post-surgery drug costs for diabetic and anti-hypertensive medications decrease dramatically. Potteiger study found a 77.3% savings.¹⁷



Sources:

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15. Christou NV, Sampalis JS, Liberman M. Surgery Decreases Long-Term Mortality, Morbidity, and health Care Use in Morbidly Obese Patients. *Annals of Surgery* 2004, Vol. 240, No. 3, pp. 416-424.
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Contact the OAC

If you have any questions regarding the above information or would like to interview an OAC representative, please contact James Zervios, OAC Director of Communications, at jzervios@obesityaction.org.