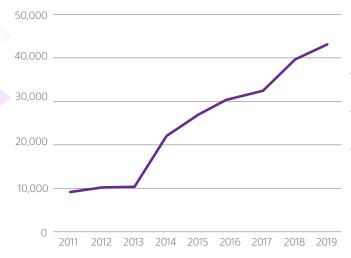
TORe: Transoral Outlet Reduction

Re-envision bariatric revisions



Revisions are the fastest growing segment of the bariatric surgery market¹.

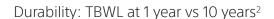


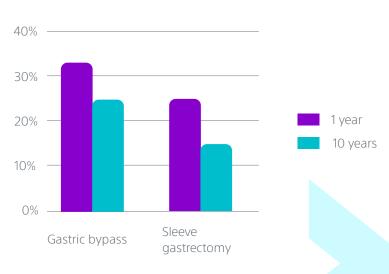
- ~17% of bariatric procedures are revisions
- ~42K revisions were performed in 2019
- Revisions can range from anatomic modifications to complete conversions through to end-stage procedures.



Weight regain after a primary procedure is increasingly recognized as part of the chronic disease process.

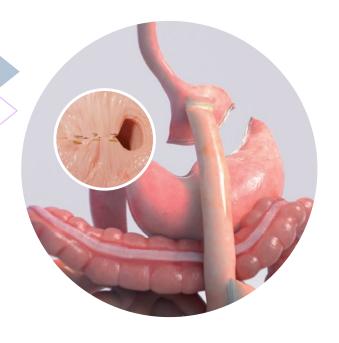






Introducing TORe

Transoral Outlet Reduction (TORe) is an endoscopic procedure to revise a Roux-en-Y gastric bypass. TORe and gastric pouch reduction can address anatomic dilation to induce weight loss. TORe is performed using the OverStitch™ System.



- No incisions or scars
- A same-day procedure for many patients
- Low adverse event rate³

Endoscopic revisions are well studied in the clinical literature.



An estimated 15,000 endoscopic bariatric revisions have been performed worldwide.⁴



>150 papers and abstracts published on the TORe procedure.⁵



The OverStitch™ System is CE-marked for transoral outlet reduction procedure for weight loss.



How is TORe performed?

A specially-trained gastroenterologist or surgeon uses the OverStitch™ System to reduce the size of the gastrojejunal outlet back and if needed, can reduce the gastric pouch. TORe is performed under general anesthesia, often as a same day procedure. Anatomic modifications result in earlier satiety and weight loss.



Interrupted sutures



Purse-string technique



Endoscopic view of pouch reduction



Abdominal view of pouch reduction

Sutures are placed in an interrupted, running, or circumferential (purse string) pattern to reduce the size of the outlet.

Additional suturing can be performed to reduce the size of the gastric pouch, if required.



Clinical evidence



Effectiveness

Large meta-analysis showed an average of 6% total body weight loss (TBWL) at 12 months⁶.



Latest Technique

Latest studies using the purse-string approach report 9–12% TBWL at 12 months.^{7,8}



Durability

Long-term studies support durable weight loss at 5 and 7 years.^{7,9}



A study showed few adverse events and similar long-term weight loss when compared to laparoscopy.³

	TORe n=31	LAP n=31	p-value
Effectiveness at 5 years	11.5% TBWL	13.1% TBWL	0.67
Adverse events	6.5%	29.0%	0.04
Safety profile	0% SAE* rate	19.4% SAE rate	0.024





- Matched cohort population
- Multicentric
- Long follow-up studies: 5yrs



^{*} Values are n (%). Adverse event rate comparison between endoscopic and surgical gastrojejunal anastomosis revision. Serious adverse events were determined in reference to the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy lexicon for reporting endoscopic adverse events and the National Surgical Quality Improvement Program. Early events defined as those occurring within 30 days of revision.

5 & 7 year data demonstrates durable and clinically meaningful weight loss.

Minimal SAEs

8.6%

TBWL maintained by TORe patients at 5 years⁷ 8.4%

TBWL for subset of patients from same study followed to 7 years⁹ SAEs in both studies, evaluating 342 and 443 patients respectively.^{7,9} In the 5-year data, 11 of 342 patients experienced moderate AEs.

Endobariatric Solution Portfolio complements a comprehensive endobariatric program



Orbera365 Intragastric Balloon System

- Temporary saline-filled balloon
- Placed and removed endoscopically under sedation
- Patients typically return home the same day
- Removal at 12 months
- Future treatment options preserved



Endoscopic Sleeve Gastroplasty with OverStitch™ System

- CE Marked for Primary Endobariatric Procedures
 - A restrictive, gastric-only procedure targeting 70-80% reduction of stomach volume
 - Performed under general anesthesia
 - Many patients return home the same day
 - Preserves both the fundus and the antrum
 - Future treatment options preserved



Revisional Procedures OverStitch™ System

- CE-marked for transoral outlet reduction
 - Revision of prior bypass surgery
 - Performed under general anesthesia
 - Alternative to surgical revision
- Other revisional procedures:
 - Revision of LSG
 - ESG re-tightening



- 1 ASMBS. 2019 data.
- 2 Sjostrom. Review of the key results of the Swedish Obesity Subjects (SOS) trial a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery. 2013.
- 3 Dolan, et al; Endoscopic versus surgical gastrojejunal revision for weight gain in Roux-en-Y gastric bypass patients: 5-year safety and efficacy comparison. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. 2021.
- 4 Estimates based on Apollo Endosurgery internal sales data
- 5 Data on file.
- 6 Jarunvongbanich et al. Endoscopic full-thickness suturing plus argon plasma mucosal coagulation versus argon plasma mucosal coagulation alone for weight regain after gastric bypass: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. 2020.
- 7 Jirapinyo, et al. Five-year Outcomes of Transoral Outlet Reduction for the Treatment of Weight Regain After Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. 2020.
- 8 Meyers, et al. Factors associated with weight loss after endoscopic transoral outlet reduction (TORE). Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. Volume 95. No. 65. 2022.
- 9 Jirapinyo, et al. Seven-year Outcomes of Transoral Outlet Reduction for the Treatment of Weight Regain After Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. 2020. Subset of patients included in study are also represented in 5-year data.

CAUTION: The law restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician. Indications, contraindications, warnings, and instructions for use can be found at www.IFU-BSCI.com. Products shown for INFORMATION purposes only and may not be approved or for sale in certain countries. This material is not intended for use in France.



Advancing science for life™

www.bostonscientific.eu

© 2024 Boston Scientific Corporation or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

ENDO-1774904-AB **C€ 2797**