

# The Elipse® Balloon: Multi-Center Experience in 691 Patients

S. Al-Sabah<sup>1</sup>; C. Giardiello<sup>2</sup>; M. Al-Kuwari<sup>3</sup>; M. Al-Kandari<sup>4</sup>; S. Ekrouf<sup>5</sup>; S. Al-Subei<sup>6</sup>; R. Turro Arau<sup>7</sup>; A. Caballero<sup>8</sup>; A. Sabahi<sup>9</sup>; A.H. Al-Ghamde<sup>10</sup>; H. Al-Naami<sup>11</sup>; M. Jamal<sup>14</sup>; N. Al Shemeri<sup>15</sup>; M. Asad<sup>15</sup>; M. Al Heify<sup>16</sup>; W. Buhaimed<sup>18</sup>; T. Al Khedr<sup>19</sup>; M. Al Haddad<sup>19</sup>; A. Juwaid<sup>19</sup>; A. Al-Mulla<sup>1</sup>; I. Nagi<sup>4</sup>; S. Kolmer<sup>12</sup>; M. Alemadi<sup>3</sup>; R. Ienca<sup>13</sup>; M. Sanchez<sup>7</sup>; R. Schiano<sup>2</sup>; A. Genco<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Royal Hayat Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>2</sup>Pineta Grande Hospital (Italy); <sup>3</sup>Al Emadi Hospital (Qatar); <sup>4</sup>Sabah Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>5</sup>Amiri Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>6</sup>Faisal Clinic (Kuwait); <sup>7</sup>Centro Medico Teknon (Spain); <sup>8</sup>Clinica la Luz (Spain); <sup>9</sup>Jeddah National Hospital (Saudi Arabia); <sup>10</sup>GNP Hospital (Saudi Arabia); <sup>11</sup>Al Manaa General Hospital (Saudi Arabia); <sup>12</sup>IPCO Institute (France); <sup>13</sup>Sapienza University (Italy); <sup>14</sup>Dar Al Shifa Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>15</sup>Al Adan Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>16</sup>Hadi Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>18</sup>Al Amiri Hospital (Kuwait); <sup>19</sup>We Care Clinic (Kuwait);

## Introduction

Intragastric balloons are recognized as safe and effective weight loss devices. A new balloon not needing endoscopy (Elipse Balloon, Allurion Technologies, USA) is now in commercial use in Europe and the Middle East.

## Aim

To evaluate post-market results in 13 international Elipse Balloon centers of excellence.

## Methods

The Elipse Balloon is enclosed in a small capsule that is swallowed and is filled with 550mL of liquid. The balloon remains in the stomach for approximately 4 months after which it spontaneously opens, empties, and is excreted. Patients receive nutritional counseling every 2 weeks. Approximately 3,000 balloons have been placed to date. Data were collected from large volume centers that treated patients with a BMI between 27-45 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.



- 13 centers from 6 countries participated
- Weight loss data (starting weight, ending weight) was collected from each site
- Adverse events were reported by the site were also included in the data set

## Results

	Baseline Characteristics
<b>n</b>	691
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	35.9 ± 5.3
<b>Gender</b>	152M / 539F
<b>Weight (kg)</b>	99.4 ± 10
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	36.6 ± 4.8

	4-Month Results
<b>Weight Loss (kg)</b>	13.5
<b>% EWL</b>	54.5%
<b>% TBL</b>	14%
<b>BMI Reduction (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	5.1

- 11 balloons (1.5%) were removed early due to symptoms of balloon intolerance.
- 3 bowel obstructions occurred requiring laparoscopic removal. One of these patients was contraindicated due to a history of multiple abdominal surgeries.
- 6 empty balloons were vomited uneventfully.

## Discussion

- Other intragastric balloons have reported similar weight loss and serious adverse event rates to those presented here for the Elipse Balloon (Abu Dayyeh et al., 2015):

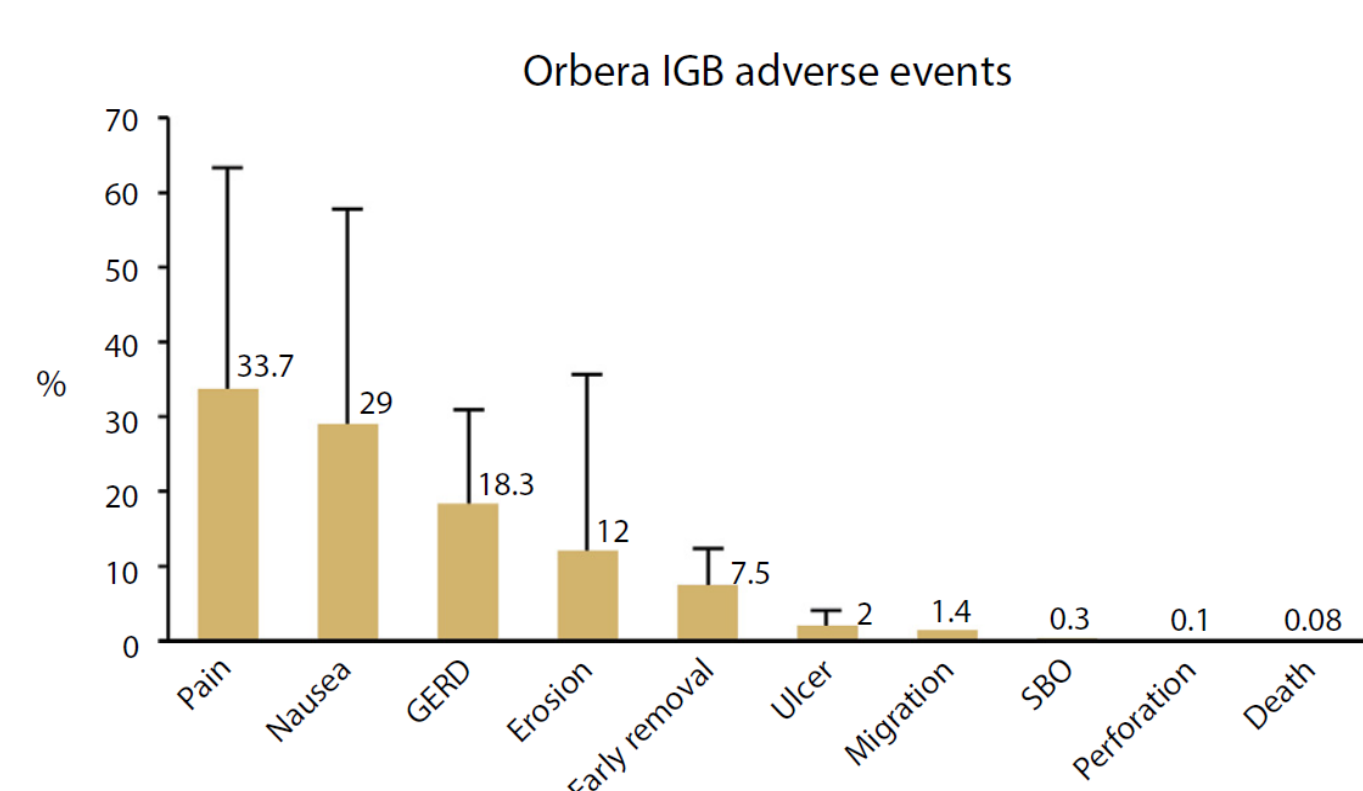
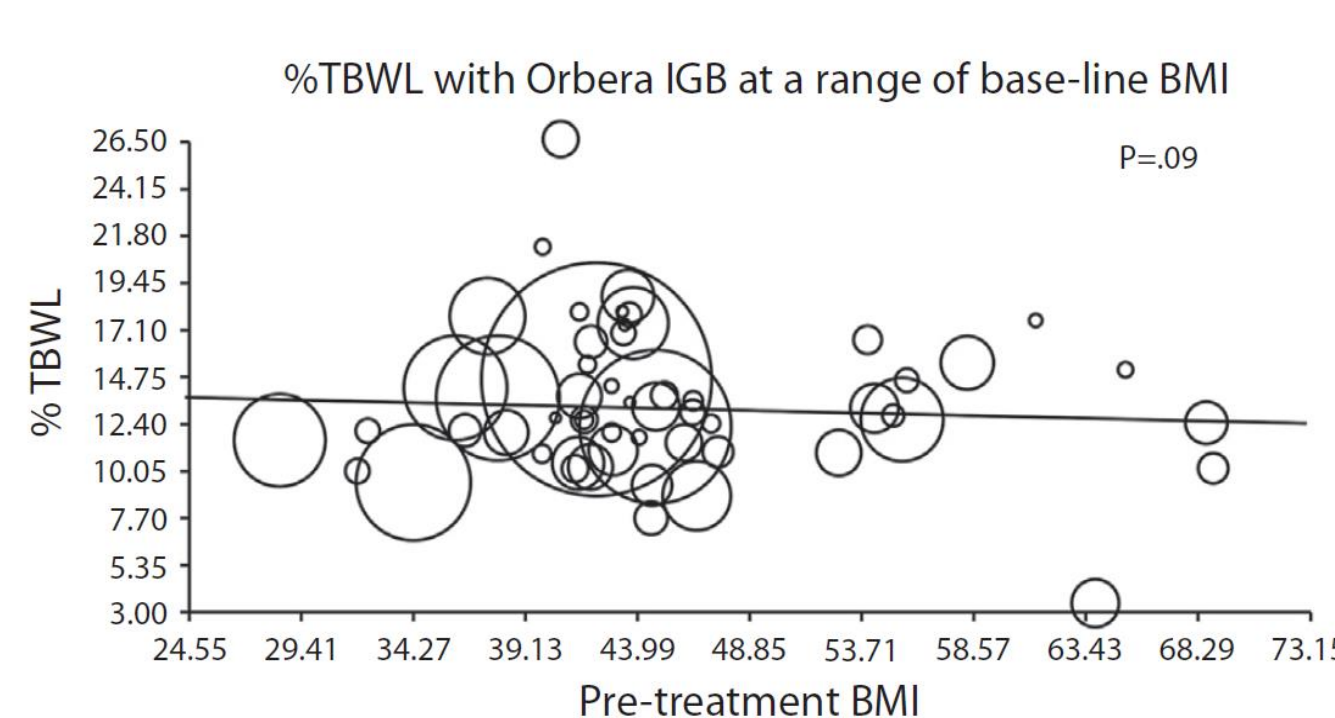


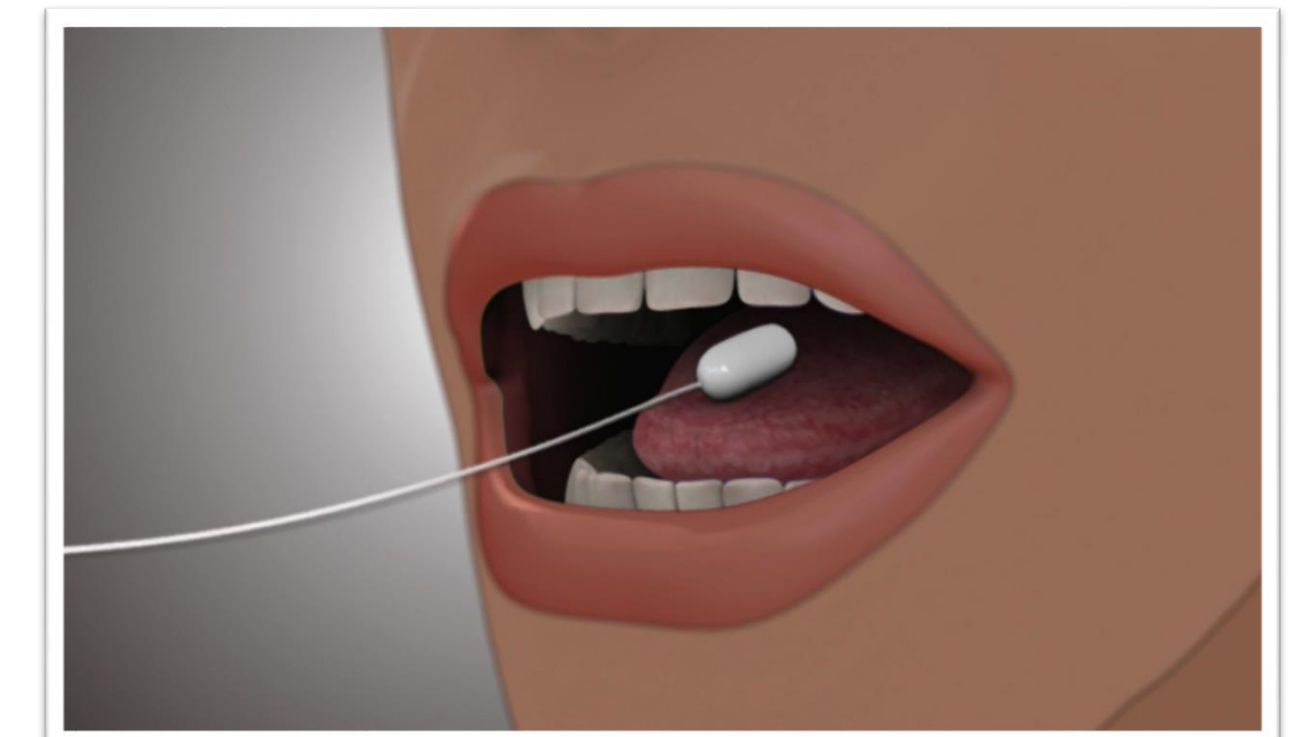
Figure 11. Pooled rates of adverse events observed with the Orbera intra-gastric balloon (IGB). SBO, small bowel obstruction.



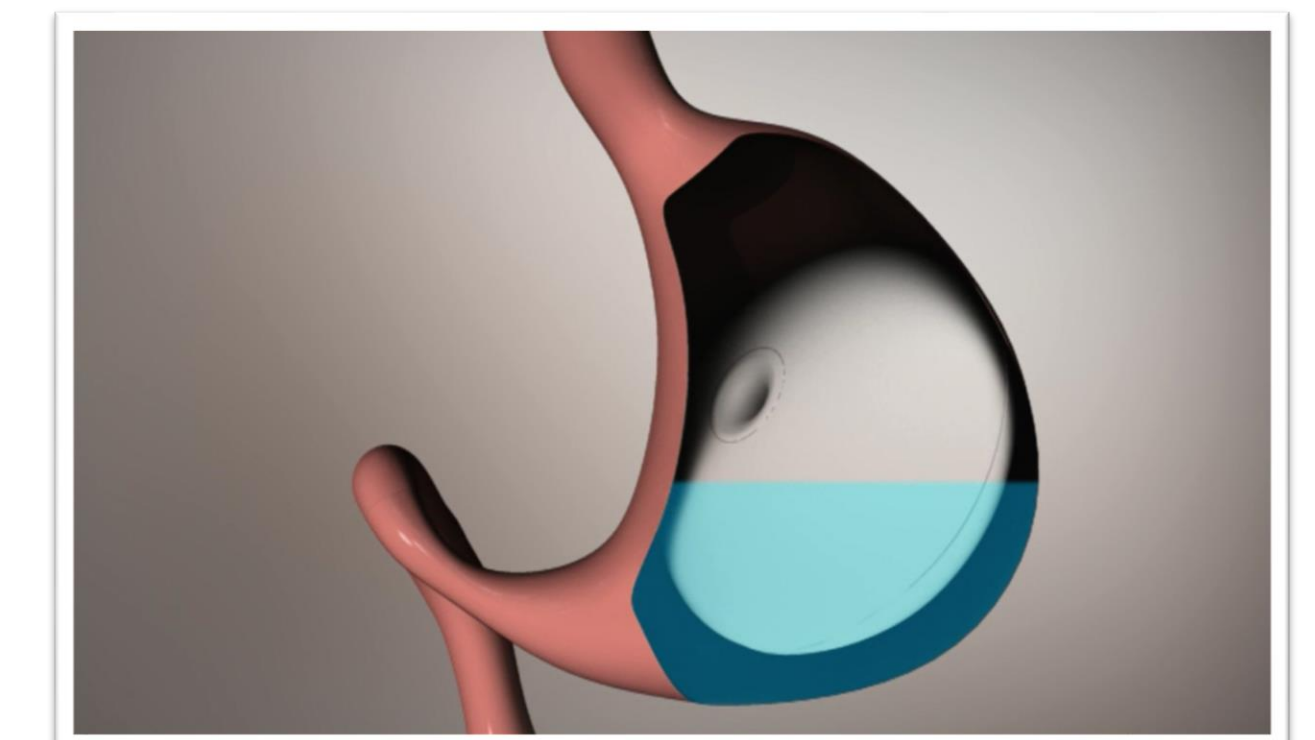
## The Elipse Balloon



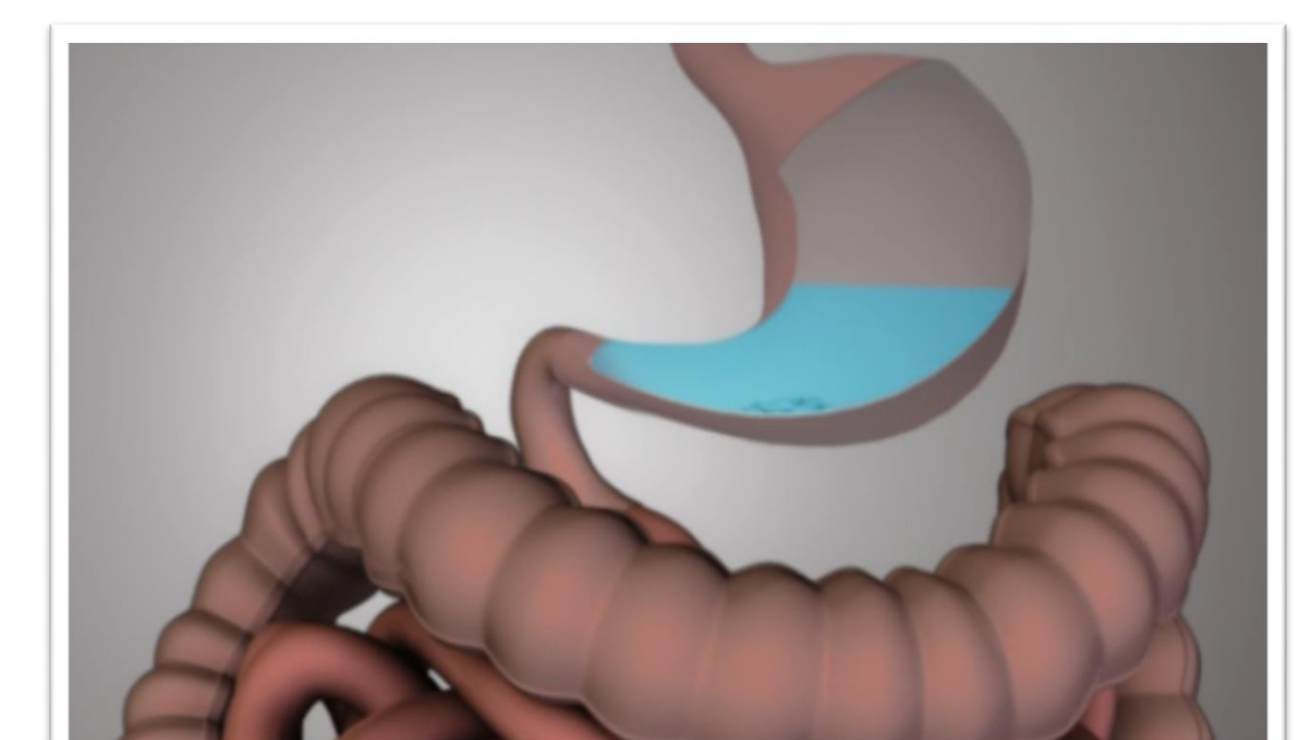
The Elipse Balloon is swallowed and filled through a thin catheter.



1. The Elipse Balloon is swallowed



2. Filled to 550mL



3. Remains in the stomach for 4 months



4. Spontaneously empties and is excreted in the stool

## Conclusion

This retrospective, multi-center experience demonstrates that the Elipse Balloon is a safe and effective weight loss device.