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Summary

The study aimed to explore the empirical trajectories of body mass index (BMI) one-year following bariatric surgery (BS), and to identify the risk factors for each trajectory. This study included 115 severely obese patients who underwent BS. Assessment included metabolic variables, psychopathological and personality measures. Growth-mixture-modeling identified four separated trajectories for the percentage of total weight loss course-shape (namely T1 "*good-fast*"; T2 "*good* "; T3 "*low*"; and T4 "*low-slow*"). After adjusting for BS subtype and metabolic baseline state, T1 and T2 registered less eating and general psychopathology. T1 was characterized by the lowest scores in novelty seeking and self-transcendence, whereas T4 was defined by the highest novelty seeking and the lowest persistence. Our findings suggest that psychological state prior to BS is predictive of BMI trajectories during the 12 months following BS. These results could be useful in developing more efficient interventions for these patients.

Keywords: Bariatric surgery, Developmental trajectories, Obesity, Personality, Psychological predictors.

Introduction

According to the most recent data published by the WHO, the worldwide prevalence of obesity has increased dramatically since 1980 in both adults and children (Ng et al., 2014). The etiology of obesity is complex and understood to be brought about by an interaction between the environment, genetic predisposition, and human behavior (Swinburn et al., 2011). The positive imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure, in particular, is believed to be a major contributors to excess weight (Malik, Willett, & Hu, 2012). Genetic predisposition to obesity is also a relevant risk factor, and it is now known that single gene mutations are responsible for rare forms of monogenic obesity [leptin (LEP), leptin receptor (LEPR), melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R), and pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC)] (Andreasen & Andersen, 2009). Common genetic variants or single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) may play also an important role in the obesity epidemic and the obesity-associated gene (FTO) has been found to be associated with an increase risk of common obesity (Hunt et al., 2008). With regards to psychological risk factors, as of late there has been growing interest in identifying the main contributors to the psychological functioning of obese subjects and the best predictors on treatment outcomes (Agüera et al., 2015). Recent reviews highlight the potential influence of self-motivation, self-efficacy, locus of control, health related quality of life, self-esteem, concerns about body image, outcome expectations and personality traits on weight control (Armstrong et al., 2011; Brytek-Matera, 2011; Daniali, Azadbakht, & Mostafavi, 2013; Jokela et al., 2013; Munro, Bore, Munro, & Garg, 2011).

Bariatric surgery (BS) is the only effective long-term treatment available for severe obese patients (Kolotkin & Andersen, 2017), and also reduce mortality for these patients (Bray, Frühbeck, Ryan, & Wilding, 2016). The main indications for bariatric surgery were determined on 1990 by the NIH (NIH, 1992) and they have not been updated. Those

guidelines were based only on body composition measures [mainly body mass index (BMI)] and other present comorbid conditions in the patients.

Body composition constitutes a key component of individuals' and populations' health status, and is determinant in selecting which patients undergo the procedure. The procedures most utilized to assess body composition for research purposes include densitometry, single-cut imaging of the abdomen using computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, or dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (Smith & Madden, 2016). However, the high cost of these procedures has led to the use of single measures, such as the BMI (defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared kg/m^2). BMI is currently the most widely used global index of *relative weight* because of its low cost and simplicity and is considered as a reliable measure of the nutritional status (Beechy, Galpern, Petrone, & Das, 2012). Likewise, BMI is one criterion to diagnosis certain eating disorders (in combination with additional psychological conditions and behaviors), as well as for categorizing overweight/obesity.

BS procedures are frequently grouped into three main categories (Angrisani et al., 2015; Buchwald & Oien, 2013): a) predominantly malabsorptive procedures, which are based on reducing the absorption of nutrients in the digestive tract; b) predominantly restrictive procedures, acting to reduce oral intake by limiting gastric volume and producing early satiety; and c) mixed procedures, which apply both malabsorptive and restriction methods. The indication for one technique or another is usually based on a patient's BMI and on a surgeon's experience and general practice. Nonetheless, the other causes of obesity are usually not considered when choosing one technique over another.

Studies assessing the effectiveness of BS suggest that maximum weight loss occurs in the months after the surgery (Goyal & Watson, 2016), mainly during the first year following the intervention. Still, epidemiological studies and meta-analyses also indicate that short-term and long-term efficacy, and the period of time needed for weight loss differ according to the

technique used (Colquitt, Pickett, Loveman, & Frampton, 2014; Garb, Welch, Zagarins, Kuhn, & Romanelli, 2009; Maggard et al., 2005; Magouliotis et al., 2017) and the pre-surgery state of the patient (Maciejewski et al., 2011). New evidence also points to weight loss during the first month as being a predictor of the success or failure of the procedure (Manning et al., 2015; Mor, Sharp, Portenier, Sudan, & Torquati, 2012; Obeidat & Shanti, 2015).

Although several studies have identified weight loss trajectories after BS (Conceição et al., 2017; Gómez-Ambrosi et al., 2017), no study to date, to our knowledge, has analyzed and compared the empirical trajectories of BMI after BS nor has sought to identify the main psychological predictors of BMI trajectories. As such, the aims of this study were to identify empirical BMI trajectories during the 12-months following BS, and to explore the main risk factors that distinguish patients in the worst outcome trajectories. Based on the existing literature, we hypothesized distinguishable BMI trajectories would be present in our sample and that worse pre-surgery physical and psychological state would be predictive of worse BMI decrease outcomes.

Materials and Methods

Participants

The sample included $n=115$ severely obese participants [30 males (26.1%) and 85 females (73.9%)] who underwent any of four different BS procedures carried out at University Hospital of Bellvitge, Barcelona, Spain (referral and tertiary university hospital): gastric bypass ($n=39$, 33.9%), biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch ($n=22$, 19.1%), vertical sleeve gastrectomy ($n=48$, 41.7%), and laparoscopic gastric plication ($n=6$, 5.2%). Participant ages ranged from 18 to 62 years-old (mean=41.2, SD=10.2) and the mean BMI at recruitment was 46.4 kg/m² (SD=6.6). Most patients were married or lived with a partner ($n=63$, 54.8%) and many were also employed ($n=66$, 57.4%).

According to National Institutes of Health (NIH, 1992) guidelines, the inclusion criteria for BS and, therefore, for the study were: a) BMI>40 or BMI>35 with obesity related comorbidities [dyslipidemia (DLP), type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), arterial hypertension (AHT) and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSA); b) being between the ages of 18–65; c) having undergone hypocaloric diet with the guidance of a nutritionist but without expected weight loss; d) a capacity to understand the processes involved in undergoing BS; and e) a desire to complete the surgery procedures. Selection of the BS procedure for each patient was based on the patient's characteristics, specifically age, maximum BMI and other present comorbidities.

Psychological Assessment

Eating Disorder Inventory-2 (EDI-2; Garner, 1991). This is a reliable and valid multidimensional self-report questionnaire that assesses common cognitive and behavioral characteristics found in eating disorders. The questionnaire consists of 64 items grouped into eleven scales: drive for thinness, body dissatisfaction, maturity fears, bulimia, ineffectiveness, perfectionism, interpersonal distrust, interoceptive awareness, asceticism, impulse regulation, and social insecurity. All questions are answered on a six-point Likert scale and provide standardized subscale scores. The questionnaire is validated in Spanish (Garner, 1998). In the study sample, internal consistency was very good for the total score ($\alpha=0.91$) and moderate for the primary scales (mean $\alpha=0.69$).

Symptom Checklist-90 Items-Revised (SCL-90-R; Derogatis, 1990). This 90-item self-report questionnaire is widely used to assess psychopathology through nine primary symptom dimensions (obsessive-compulsive, depression, anxiety, hostility, interpersonal sensitivity, phobic anxiety, somatization, paranoid ideation and psychoticism) and three global indices [the global severity index (GSI), the positive symptom total (PST), and the positive symptom distress index (PSDI)]. The questionnaire is validated in Spanish (Derogatis, 2002). In the

study sample internal consistency ranged between $\alpha=0.76$ for paranoid ideation to $\alpha=0.98$ for global index scales.

Temperament and Character Inventory–Revised (TCI-R; Cloninger, 1990). This 240-item questionnaire is a reliable and valid measure with 240 items structured in four temperament dimensions (harm avoidance, novelty seeking, reward dependence and persistence) and three character scales (self-directedness, cooperativeness and self-transcendence) of personality. The used the Spanish version of the questionnaire (Gutiérrez-Zotes et al., 2004). In the study sample internal consistency ranged between $\alpha=0.73$ for novelty seeking to $\alpha=0.88$ for self-transcendence.

Procedure

The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of University Hospital of Bellvitge and all patients provided signed informed consent. Psychological measures were obtained by experienced psychologists and psychiatrists at the Department of Psychiatry of University Hospital of Bellvitge and a face-to-face interview was conducted in order to screen for the presence of any current or lifetime psychiatric disorders. In addition to psychological assessment, further demographic/clinical information was obtained during this assessment.

A highly trained team of endocrinology specialists and surgeons at the Department of Endocrinology and at the Bariatric and Metabolic Surgery Unit of University Hospital of Bellvitge obtained anthropometric and nutritional variables before BS.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were carried out with MPlus8 for Windows. The trajectories were estimated considering the percentage of total weight loss (TWL) during the first year after BS as an indicator. Due to the strong association between this measure and initial weight,

estimation was carried out including baseline BMI as a covariate. Growth-mixture-modeling (GMM) was used, defining the robust maximum likelihood (MLR) estimator in the *Analysis* command (for full information on this method please consult Enders & Bandalos, 2001 and Graham, 2009) and using Lo-Mendell-Rubin (Lo, Mendell, & Rubin, 2001) as a measure to determine the number of classes. The selection of the number of trajectories for each of the five measures considered was based on (Nylund, Asparouhov, Muthén, & Muthén, 2007): a) the lowest Akaike (AIC) and Bayesian information criterion (BIC) indexes for the model (compared with other solutions); b) entropy (measure of the model's discriminative capacity, that is, its ability to identify individuals following the different trajectories) above .80; c) high on-diagonal average values (around .80) in the matrix containing the probabilities of membership (that is, high average latent class probabilities for most likely latent class membership by latent class); d) no less than 5% of participants in a class/trajectory (to allow statistical comparisons); and e) adequate clinical interpretability.

The comparison between the empirical trajectories was carried out with chi-square tests for categorical variables and analysis of variance (ANOVA) for quantitative variables. Clinical comparisons were adjusted for BS subtype and for the presence of metabolic conditions at baseline (Type-2 diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia and OSA). Cohen's-*d* coefficient measured effect size for pairwise comparisons ($|d| > 0.50$ was considered moderate effect size and $|d| > 0.80$ was considered good effect size).

Results

Trajectories for TWL

Table S1 (see supplementary information), shows the goodness-of-fit for the different candidate models obtained in the GMM, with the number of trajectories ranging from two to

four. Solution models for more than four trajectories were not considered due to the lack of convergence and/or very small classes.

The final model selected was the four-trajectory solution (whose TWL shapes are represented in the first panel of Figure 1). This model yielded the lowest AIC-BIC indexes (AIC=2851.92, BIC=2945.243 and adjusted sample-size BIC=2837.77), excellent entropy (.941), very high on-diagonal values in the matrix with the average latent class probabilities (between .965 and .991), and good clinical interpretability. To facilitate the interpretation of each trajectory, the second panel in Figure 1 shows the BMI courses for each trajectory.

--- Insert Figure 1 ---

Trajectory T1 ($n=19$, 16.5%) represented patients who achieved the highest TWL at each measure (means between 29.9% at 3-months after BS to 42.6% at the 12-month follow-up), and also the highest BMI decreases (means changed from 41.3 kg/m² at pre-surgery to 23.4 kg/m² at 12-month follow-up). This trajectory was labeled as “*good-fast loss*”.

Trajectory T2 ($n=46$, 40.0%) included the highest proportion of patients, and showed a good TWL (means increased from 25.1% at 3-months after BS to 38.5% at 12-months follow-up). The BMI means decreased for these patients from 44.9 kg/m² at pre-surgery to 27.5 kg/m² at 12-months follow-up. This trajectory was labeled in this study as “*good loss*”.

Trajectory T3 ($n=31$, 27.0%) included patients with lower TWL compared to the previously described trajectories, with mean values ranging from 19.9% to 31.5% during the follow-up after BS (means for the BMI decreased from 47.1 kg/m² prior-BS to 32.1 kg/m² at the 12-month follow-up). This trajectory was labeled as “*low loss*”.

Trajectory T4 ($n=19$, 16.5%) included patients with the lowest weight loss in the study (means for TWL were 17.2% at 3 months post-BS to 27.2% at 12-months follow-up). The BMI means decreased from 54.0 kg/m² prior-BS to 39.2 kg/m² at 12-months follow-up. This trajectory was labeled as “*low-slow loss*”.

Polynomial contrasts indicated significant positive linear trends for all the TWL trajectories (first panel in Figure 1). For the BMI courses associated to the empirical trajectories, polynomial contrast indicated both negative linear trends and quadratic linear trends (the highest BMI decreases were achieved during the first trimester after BS).

Differences between trajectories in sociodemographic characteristics

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution for the main sociodemographic variables of the study, and the comparison between the empirical trajectories. No significant difference between trajectories were obtained for the participants' sex ($\chi^2=0.89$, $df=3$, $p=.828$) and age ($F=1.19$, $df=3-111$, $p=.315$). Significant differences were found for the civil status and the employment status (T4 "*low-slow*" registered the lowest proportion of married or "living with a partner" participants and the highest proportion of unemployed individuals).

--- Insert Table 1 ---

Differences between trajectories in BS subtype and metabolic state at baseline

Table 2 shows the frequency distribution for BS subtype (real and that should be indicated based on the patients' age and BMI prior to BS, see Table S2 supplementary) and the presence of the main metabolic variables of the study (Type-2 diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia and apnea obstructive syndrome). For the BS types, differences between trajectories emerged between gastric bypass (T4 "*low-slow*" registered the lowest proportion of patients with this technique) and duodenal switch (T1 "*good-fast*" and T2 "*good*" had the lowest proportions compared to T3 "*low*" and T4 "*low-slow*"). Differences also emerged considering the indicated BS subtype: T1 "*good-fast*" and T2 "*good*" registered the highest proportion of patients with gastric bypass, while T3 "*low*" and T4 "*low-slow*" had the highest proportion with duodenal switch. For metabolic state at baseline, T2

“good” and T3 “low” reported the highest prevalence of hypertension, while T1 “good-fast” had significantly lower prevalence of OSA than T3 “low”.

--- Insert Table 2 ---

Baseline differences between trajectory groups in psychological variables

Table 3 includes measures of psychopathological state (SCL-90R), eating disorder symptomatology (EDI-2) and personality traits (TCI-R). Results of the comparison between trajectories obtained in ANOVA procedures were adjusted for the BS-type and the metabolic state at baseline (Type-2 diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia and apnea obstructive syndrome prior to BS). As a whole, T1 “good-fast” and T2 “good” were characterized by lower levels of psychopathology and less disorder eating behaviors. No differences in these measures were found comparing these two trajectories. Interestingly, participants in these two trajectories labeled as *good* TWL courses (T1 and T2) endorsed higher mean scores on the EDI-2 perfectionism scale compared to the T3 course characterized as *low* TWL. T4 “low-slow” had the highest levels of psychopathology and disorder eating, followed by T3 “low”. Considering personality characteristics, T1 “good-fast” and T2 “good” obtained higher means than T3 “low” and T4 “low-slow” in cooperativeness; T1 “good-fast” also included participants with lower scores in novelty seeking than T4 and less self-transcendence than T3. T4 “low-slow” reported less persistence than T1 and T3. T3 “low” reported the highest means for self-transcendence and T4 “low-slow” the highest means in novelty seeking and the lowest means in persistence and cooperativeness.

--- Insert Table 3 ---

Figure 2 contains a radar-chart to graphically illustrate the main differences between trajectories (z-standardized means have been plotted to allow for easier interpretation due to the different scale ranges).

--- Insert Figure 2 ---

Discussion

This study used group-based trajectory modeling to identify the number and shape of TWL trajectories (adjusted for baseline BMI) during the 12 months following BS. The adequate goodness-of-fit of the final model, its clinical interpretability and the good capacity to discriminate psychological constructs (via psychopathological and personality traits) supported the validity of these empirical trajectories.

Four trajectories emerged (namely T1 "*good-fast*"; T2 "*good* "; T3 "*low*"; and T4 "*low-slow*"), with no significant differences in the patients' sex and age. T1 "*good-fast*" and T2 "*good*" tended to register lower levels of eating and general psychopathology, the highest mean scores in perfectionism, and the highest levels in cooperativeness. Although the mean scores of each personality scale were in the normal range for all trajectories (Gutiérrez-Zotes et al., 2004), significant differences between groups were found. Interestingly, T1 "*good-fast*" was characterized by the lowest levels in novelty seeking and self-transcendence. T3 "*low*" and T4 "*low-slow*" trajectories reported the highest levels of psychopathology and lowest scores in cooperativeness. Since high levels of cooperativeness has been regarded as a sign of psychological maturity (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993), this finding might explain why patients with low levels of cooperativeness are more likely to have worse outcomes than those with higher levels. These findings are in line with previous studies that found that lower cooperativeness levels were associated with high BMI in obese patients (Hintsanen et al., 2012) whereas, on the contrary, high cooperativeness has been related to successful BS outcome (Agüera et al, 2015). T4 was also characterized by the highest levels in novelty seeking and the lowest levels in persistence. This result is coherent with the evidence reported in the scientific literature suggesting that the worse pre-surgery

psychological clinical state is predictive of poorer post-surgery outcomes (Agüera et al., 2015; Gade, Rosenvinge, Hjelmæsæth, & Friberg, 2014; Rotella et al., 2014).

The largest differences in psychological variables were found between T2 “good” and T4 trajectories “low-slow”, with patients in the T4 trajectory presenting the highest levels of psychopathology [namely higher scores in hostility, paranoid ideation, psychoticism and general psychopathology (GSI and PSDT)] than those in T2. Moreover, patients in the T4 trajectory showed more eating-related symptomatology than those in T2 (mainly higher scores on impulse regulation, maturity fears and bulimia).

Interestingly, T4 seemed to represent an entirely distinct trajectory: a poor BS outcome characterized by a low and slow TWL decrease, along with a psychopathological and eating state that was very similar to T3 (statistically relevant differences between both trajectories only emerged for the EDI-2 bulimia scale, with highest mean for T4). This result seems consistent with evidence indicating a strong association between worse pre-surgery clinical state with worse surgery outcome (Legenbauer, Petrak, de Zwaan, & Herpertz, 2011; Livhits et al., 2012; Odom et al., 2010; Pataky, Carrard, & Golay, 2011; Wimmelmann, Dela, & Mortensen, 2014a, 2014b). One potential explanation for this result is the highest mean score in the novelty seeking personality trait and the lowest mean score in persistence trait found in participants in the T4 trajectory, along with the fact that these participants were most likely to be single and unemployed. Novelty seeking has been defined as the tendency to be more impulsive, excitable, dramatic, and intolerant of routine, therefore, it is not surprising that higher scores in novelty seeking are related to more problems in following treatment guidelines and weight-loss recommendations (Dalle Grave et al., 2015; Hintsanen et al., 2012; Montesi et al., 2016; Sullivan, Cloninger, Przybeck, & Klein, 2006). Likewise, being that persistence has been defined as having perseverance despite frustration and fatigue (Cloninger et al., 1993), this finding might explain why more persistent patients were more likely to

respond better to BS as this characteristic promotes positive changes. From a clinical point of view, although the mean personality scores for all the trajectories were in the normal range (Gutiérrez-Zotes et al., 2004), T4 revealed the lowest scores in persistence. These results suggest that this group may have a lower external locus of control and, therefore, encounter more difficulties in planning challenges and achieving goals. Additional studies are required to assess the underlying mechanism for the BS outcomes, particularly to explore to what extent personality levels at pre-surgery and sociodemographic features mediate between psychological state and body composition trajectories after BS.

The present study should be evaluated within the context of several limitations. First, the results must be interpreted cautiously, as psychological assessment is a precondition to be eligible for BS, patients might have attempted to present themselves in a better light in order to be approved for surgery. Second, the waitlists for BS in the public healthcare system can reach up to two to three years meaning that our results cannot be generalized as there were a considerable number of patients that dropped out because they may have sought BS treatment in private hospitals. Third, we only assessed participants for 12 months following BS and there is no way of knowing the extent to which weight loss may persist over time. Finally, with the aim of allowing for statistical comparisons, this study only considered GMM with no less than 5% of participants in a class-trajectory as finalists, and this could have conditioned the results since this criterion reduces the finer graded differences between different BMI courses within the BS spectrum. Future research should aim to overcome the aforementioned limitations, expanding the sample size for each BS procedure, and including for a long-term follow-up.

In spite of the abovementioned limitations, the current study also possesses several strengths. This study was designed to expand upon limitations in the current literature by using a comprehensive pre-surgical psychological assessment including socio-demographic

features, dysfunctional eating behaviors, psychopathology, and a complete medical evaluation. Furthermore, this research attempted to overcome the limitations of the previous studies by including a large sample of consecutive referred severely obese patients in a large range of age that underwent different techniques of BS.

The analytical procedures used in this work also constitute a methodological strength. The study of the heterogeneity among candidate BS patients has mostly been assessed through variable-level approaches (such as regression modeling and general linear models), which are centered on describing the association between variables and that consider the potential risk-or-protective factors as predictors of the surgery outcome. This approach tends to isolate clinical meaningful characteristics in which individuals reliably differ, since it is focused on the analysis of their potential correlational structure, stability over time, and predictive validity for patients' outcomes. Therefore, variable-level approaches do not provide information about the person-specific intra-individual clinical state or about the person-specific intra-individual progress. Contrarily, person-centered approaches (such as mixed growth modeling, latent class or cluster analysis) start by grouping individuals according to their own responses/scores, and focus attention on the intra-individual structure of variables, with the advantage of conceiving individuals as a whole and not as the sum of isolated features. Therefore, BS trajectories obtained from these methods should be considered as being well suited for addressing questions that concern group differences in clinical profiles. Regarding implications of this study, our findings confirm that specific psychopathological and personality traits might influence different weight-loss trajectories after BS. Therefore, these results put forward future lines of research on developmental BMI courses and about the protective/risk factors for each specific trajectory. Moreover, our findings suggest that some strategies could potentially enhance results in these patients. For example, strategies to cope with middle-long term goals and specific personality traits, such as techniques for decreasing

impulsivity, or enhancing persistence, self-directedness and cooperativeness before BS. In this line, the development of a temperament and character-focused treatment would be useful in these patients, in the same way it has been applied in some eating disorders (Kaye et al., 2015).

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Table 1. Sociodemographic comparison between trajectories

	T1; n=19		T2; n=46		T3; n=31		T4; n=19		Pairwise comparisons												
	Good-fast		Good		Low		Low-slow		T1vsT2		T1vsT3		T1vsT4		T2vsT3		T2vsT4		T3vsT4		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	
Sex	<i>Women</i>	13	68.4%	36	78.3%	22	71.0%	14	73.7%	.402	0.22	.849	0.06	.721	0.12	.467	0.17	.690	0.11	.836	0.06
	<i>Men</i>	6	31.6%	10	21.7%	9	29.0%	5	26.3%		0.22		0.06		0.12		0.17		0.11		0.06
Civil status	<i>Single</i>	9	47.4%	15	32.6%	11	35.5%	10	52.6%	.533	0.30	.623	0.24	.728	0.11	.805	0.06	.210	0.41	.199	0.35
	<i>Married-partner</i>	9	47.4%	28	60.9%	19	61.3%	7	36.8%		0.27		0.28		0.21		0.01		0.50		0.50[†]
	<i>Separated-divorce</i>	1	5.3%	3	6.5%	1	3.2%	2	10.5%		0.05		0.10		0.20		0.15		0.14		0.29
Employment status	<i>Unemployed</i>	8	42.1%	20	43.5%	10	32.3%	11	57.9%	.919	0.03	.481	0.20	.330	0.32	.322	0.23	.290	0.29	.075	0.53[†]
	<i>Employed</i>	11	57.9%	26	56.5%	21	67.7%	8	42.1%												
Age (years-old); mean-SD		37.7	8.3	40.9	8.8	43.2	11.3	41.9	12.7	.260	0.37	.066	0.45	.209	0.39	.320	0.23	.712	0.09	.654	0.11

Note. SD: standard deviation. *Significant comparison (.05 level). [†]Bold: effect size in the moderate ($|d|>0.50$) to good range ($|d|>0.80$).

Table 2. Comparison between trajectories in bariatric surgery subtype and metabolic state at baseline (prior to BS)

		T1; n=19		T2; n=46		T3; n=31		T4; n=19		Pairwise comparisons											
		Good-fast		Good		Low		Low-slow		T1vsT2		T1vsT3		T1vsT4		T2vsT3		T2vsT4		T3vsT4	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d
BS-type	<i>Gastric bypass</i>	7	36.8%	21	45.7%	9	29.0%	2	10.5%	.887	0.18	.475	0.17	.113	0.65†	.196	0.35	.013*	0.85†	.219	0.51†
	<i>Duodenal switch</i>	2	10.5%	5	10.9%	9	29.0%	6	31.6%		0.01		0.48		0.53†		0.47		0.52†		0.06
	<i>Vertical sleeve gastrectomy</i>	9	47.4%	17	37.0%	11	35.5%	11	57.9%		0.21		0.24		0.21		0.03		0.43		0.46
	<i>Laparoscopic gastric plication</i>	1	5.3%	3	6.5%	2	6.5%	0	0.0%		0.05		0.05		0.33		0.00		0.37		0.37
Indicated BS-type	<i>Gastric bypass</i>	13	68.4%	29	63.0%	14	45.2%	1	5.3%	.088	0.11	.475	0.53†	.113	1.73†	.082	0.36	<.001*	1.54†	.011*	1.03†
	<i>Duodenal switch</i>	2	10.5%	14	30.4%	16	51.6%	14	73.7%		0.48		0.99†		1.66†		0.44		0.96†		0.47
	<i>Vertical sleeve gastrectomy</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	3	15.8%		---		0.26		0.61†		0.26		0.61†		0.44
	<i>Laparoscopic gastric plication</i>	4	21.1%	3	6.5%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%		0.43		0.73†		0.50†		0.37		0.05		0.33
Type-2 diabetes mellitus	<i>Present</i>	4	21.1%	10	21.7%	8	25.8%	5	26.3%	.951	0.02	.702	0.11	.703	0.12	.679	0.10	.690	0.11	.968	0.01
Arterial hypertension	<i>Present</i>	4	21.1%	21	45.7%	16	51.6%	4	21.1%	.064	0.54†	.032*	0.67†	.998	0.00	.608	0.12	.064	0.54†	.032*	0.67†
Dyslipidemia	<i>Present</i>	3	15.8%	11	23.9%	5	16.1%	3	15.8%	.469	0.20	.975	0.01	.998	0.00	.409	0.20	.469	0.20	.975	0.01
Apnea-obstruc. syndrome	<i>Present</i>	4	21.1%	19	41.3%	17	54.8%	8	42.1%	.120	0.45	.019*	0.74†	.163	0.46	.243	0.27	.952	0.02	.382	0.26

Note. SD: standard deviation. BS: bariatric surgery *Significant comparison (.05 level). †Bold: effect size in the moderate ($|d|>0.50$) to good range ($|d|>0.80$).

Table 3. Comparison in psychological variables at baseline: results obtained via ANOVA procedures adjusted for BS-subtype and baseline metabolic state

	T1; n=19		T2; n=46		T3; n=31		T4; n=19		Pairwise comparisons											
	Good-fast		Good		Low		Low-slow		T1vsT2		T1vsT3		T1vsT4		T2vsT3		T2vsT4		T3vsT4	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d	p	d
SCL-90: Somatization	1.18	0.96	1.11	0.73	1.24	0.93	1.45	0.90	.794	0.07	.804	0.07	.343	0.29	.534	0.15	.185	0.41	.426	0.23
SCL-90: Obsessive/compulsive	1.10	0.97	0.85	0.63	1.05	0.78	1.08	0.59	.213	0.31	.831	0.05	.958	0.02	.235	0.29	.260	0.39	.876	0.05
SCL-90: Interpersonal sensitivity	1.09	1.17	0.83	0.67	0.94	0.86	1.03	0.70	.243	0.27	.525	0.15	.832	0.06	.575	0.14	.382	0.30	.686	0.13
SCL-90: Depressive	1.11	1.16	0.92	0.71	1.08	0.90	1.22	0.80	.430	0.19	.925	0.02	.675	0.12	.421	0.20	.220	0.40	.578	0.17
SCL-90: Anxiety	0.82	1.02	0.65	0.55	0.85	0.75	0.74	0.55	.368	0.21	.904	0.03	.723	0.10	.229	0.30	.648	0.17	.610	0.16
SCL-90: Hostility	0.62	0.97	0.41	0.40	0.54	0.61	0.71	0.81	.256	0.28	.697	0.09	.700	0.09	.402	0.25	.129	0.50†	.416	0.22
SCL-90: Phobic anxiety	0.45	0.61	0.30	0.53	0.50	0.71	0.66	1.05	.450	0.25	.814	0.07	.344	0.25	.238	0.31	.074	0.43	.420	0.19
SCL-90: Paranoid Ideation	0.95	1.07	0.59	0.47	0.77	0.70	0.88	0.69	.053	0.44	.367	0.20	.739	0.08	.257	0.30	.140	0.50†	.590	0.16
SCL-90: Psychotic	0.58	0.90	0.35	0.36	0.52	0.58	0.68	0.58	.141	0.34	.728	0.08	.614	0.12	.199	0.36	.049*	0.68†	.367	0.26
SCL-90: GSI score	0.93	0.93	0.72	0.49	0.88	0.68	1.01	0.60	.232	0.28	.780	0.07	.705	0.10	.296	0.26	.118	0.53†	.487	0.21
SCL-90: PST score	38.47	27.09	37.17	20.24	40.29	22.44	43.48	19.25	.831	0.05	.783	0.07	.491	0.21	.549	0.15	.325	0.32	.630	0.15
SCL-90: PSDI score	1.89	0.72	1.65	0.51	1.82	0.59	1.99	0.58	.123	0.38	.675	0.11	.567	0.16	.202	0.30	.035*	0.63†	.294	0.30
EDI: Drive for thinness	9.01	6.10	9.86	5.34	10.95	4.68	9.56	5.01	.561	0.15	.227	0.36	.753	0.10	.389	0.22	.845	0.06	.385	0.29
EDI: Body dissatisfaction	15.34	7.40	16.75	7.34	17.84	6.33	18.53	6.01	.470	0.19	.240	0.36	.173	0.51†	.512	0.16	.386	0.27	.747	0.11
EDI: Interoceptive awareness	5.37	6.99	3.46	3.83	4.11	4.31	5.32	6.08	.169	0.34	.403	0.22	.972	0.01	.583	0.16	.203	0.36	.423	0.23
EDI: Bulimia	3.06	5.10	1.11	1.52	1.37	1.59	3.12	4.67	.022*	0.52†	.068	0.45	.953	0.01	.710	0.17	.025*	0.58†	.050*	0.52†
EDI: Interpersonal distrust	3.56	3.79	3.39	3.82	4.27	3.71	4.53	4.15	.870	0.05	.545	0.19	.446	0.24	.336	0.23	.307	0.29	.817	0.07
EDI: Ineffectiveness	5.03	7.31	3.47	3.57	5.03	4.17	4.63	4.92	.235	0.27	.997	0.00	.801	0.06	.163	0.40	.397	0.27	.778	0.09
EDI: Maturity fears	6.20	3.58	4.84	3.23	6.95	4.35	6.62	4.45	.202	0.40	.515	0.19	.740	0.10	.021*	0.55†	.112	0.50†	.773	0.08
EDI: Perfectionism	3.39	3.11	3.25	2.87	1.92	2.05	2.80	2.94	.851	0.05	.072	0.56†	.501	0.20	.039*	0.53†	.557	0.16	.283	0.34
EDI: Impulse regulation	1.35	3.19	1.54	2.20	2.24	3.34	3.07	3.85	.828	0.07	.344	0.27	.096	0.51†	.342	0.25	.091	0.55†	.372	0.23
EDI: Ascetism	4.66	3.68	4.12	3.36	5.37	3.51	5.55	2.76	.569	0.16	.498	0.20	.442	0.27	.128	0.37	.158	0.47	.868	0.05
EDI: Social insecurity	4.27	5.67	2.69	2.93	3.50	3.25	3.72	3.62	.128	0.35	.493	0.17	.657	0.12	.361	0.26	.342	0.31	.842	0.07
EDI: Total score	61.26	38.88	54.48	25.48	63.57	23.72	67.50	29.51	.388	0.21	.787	0.07	.506	0.18	.177	0.37	.116	0.53†	.644	0.15
TCI-R: Novelty seeking	92.82	10.58	96.03	12.32	96.66	13.59	99.40	17.16	.378	0.28	.333	0.32	.132	0.50†	.840	0.05	.380	0.23	.490	0.18
TCI-R: Harm avoidance	104.21	23.18	104.44	14.53	103.79	19.29	106.90	15.67	.962	0.01	.938	0.02	.642	0.14	.876	0.04	.630	0.16	.556	0.18
TCI-R: Reward dependence	111.05	14.44	109.59	13.40	108.27	16.11	107.81	13.35	.718	0.10	.528	0.18	.501	0.23	.702	0.09	.673	0.13	.915	0.03
TCI-R: Persistence	114.78	25.01	108.19	17.19	111.47	14.21	103.15	16.60	.193	0.31	.547	0.16	.048*	0.55†	.446	0.21	.343	0.30	.130	0.54†
TCI-R: Self-directedness	144.99	28.59	143.25	20.51	141.04	25.20	137.71	17.02	.782	0.07	.565	0.15	.334	0.31	.682	0.10	.404	0.29	.627	0.15
TCI-R: Cooperativeness	148.83	15.15	146.85	12.58	140.29	20.62	138.70	11.50	.642	0.14	.049*	0.51†	.049*	0.75†	.074	0.38	.071	0.68†	.732	0.09
TCI-R: Self-Transcendence	57.35	14.96	63.76	14.73	70.08	18.50	62.94	15.05	.155	0.43	.010*	0.76†	.298	0.37	.102	0.38	.860	0.06	.144	0.42

Note. SD: standard deviation. *Significant comparison (.05 level). †Bold: effect size in the moderate ($|d|>0.50$) to good range ($|d|>0.80$).

Figure 1. Body mass index trajectories: from pre-surgery to 12-months following bariatric surgery

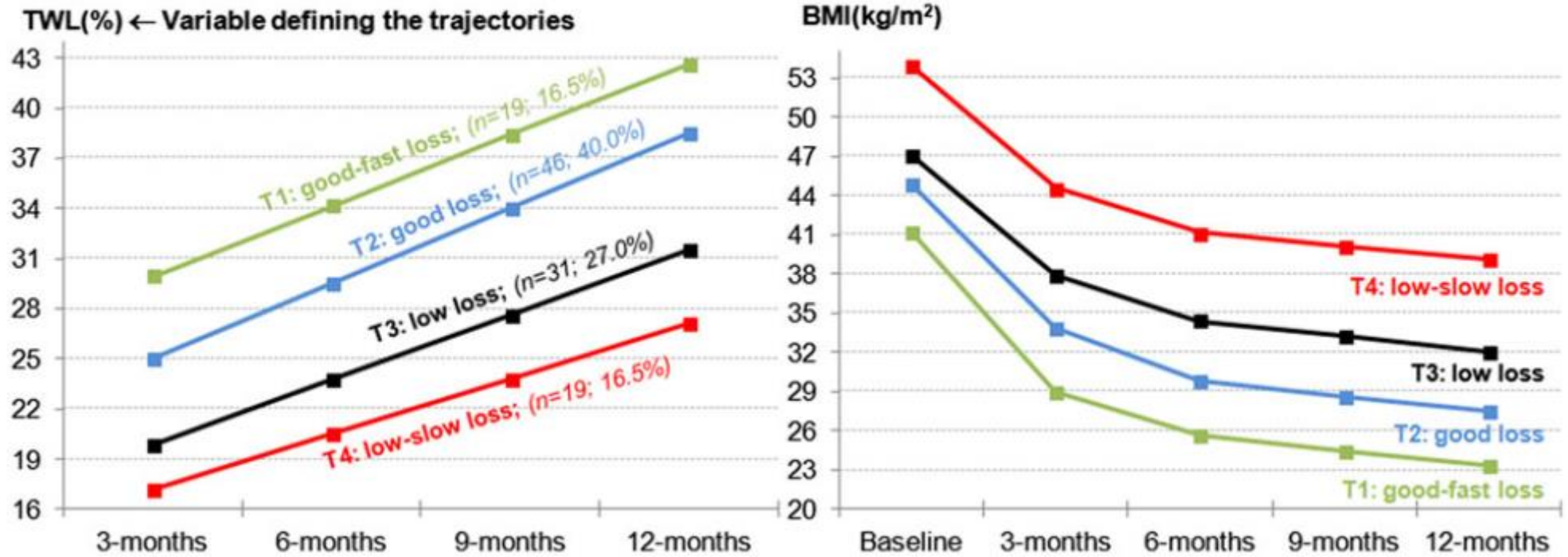


Figure 2. Radar-chart with the main variables differing between the empirical trajectories

