

Transoral Outlet Reduction (TORe)

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About the Transoral Outlet Reduction (TORe) procedure

TORe is an endoscopic technique used to revise a prior Roux-en-Y gastric bypass. This scar-free procedure helps you regain control by addressing anatomical changes that might have led to weight gain.



Approximately 15,000 endoscopic bariatric revisions have been performed globally¹.



Over 150 clinical papers and abstracts have been published on TORe.²

1. Who is TORe suitable for?

The TORe procedure is designed for adults with obesity (BMI over 30 kg/m²) who have struggled to lose weight and maintain it through traditional methods like diet and exercise.

Your doctor will review your medical history and conduct a physical examination to assess your eligibility for TORe. During the procedure, the doctor may also identify internal issues, such as stomach ulcers or erosive gastritis, which could prevent you from undergoing the procedure.

2. How does the TORe procedure work?

A surgeon or gastroenterologist performs the TORe procedure by inserting a camera through your mouth and using a specialized device to narrow the connection between your stomach and small intestine. This can help you lose weight again or prevent further weight gain.

- No incisions or scars
- Same-day procedure under general anesthesia for many patients¹¹
- Lower adverse event rate than laparoscopic approaches¹¹

3. Watch the video procedure to see how is the TORe procedure performed

➤ [LINK TO VIDEO PROCEDURE: ENDO-1965701-AA](#)

4. Proven Results with TORe



Safety: A retrospective matched cohort study of 62 patients showed similar results and potential for improved safety over laparoscopic revision approaches⁴.



Effectiveness: Recent studies showed 9-12% total body weight loss in study participants at 12 months⁶⁻⁷.



Durability: Long-term studies showed patients maintained weight loss at 5 and 7 years after a TORe procedure⁶⁻⁷.

5. TORe Patient Stories

➤ **LINK TO VIDEO TESTIMONIAL: ENDO-1997202-AA**

Alessia's story

“After The TORe definitely I regained self-confidence, I tried again things that I had left in oblivion”

6. Obesity: Related Comorbidities

Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher. Research has shown links between higher BMIs and the onset of various chronic health conditions. However, the exact BMI thresholds at which comorbidities can be reliably detected are still unclear. Obesity is linked to numerous comorbidities, including:

- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidemia
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM)
- Coronary artery disease (CAD)⁹.

The literature is rich in publications that highlight the implications and diseases associated with the current steady worldwide increase in the prevalence of obesity.

A major source of concern with this increasing prevalence are the numerous potential adverse outcomes triggered by obesity-associated comorbidities¹⁰.

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