

BMJ Open Study rationale and protocol of the BARICO study: a longitudinal, prospective, observational study to evaluate the effects of weight loss on brain function and structure after bariatric surgery

Debby Vreeken,^{1,2} Maximilian Wiesmann,² Laura N Deden,¹ Ilse A C Arnoldussen,² Esther Aarts,³ Roy P C Kessels,^{3,4,5} Robert Kleemann,⁶ Eric J Hazebroek,¹ Edo O Aarts,¹ Amanda J Kiliaan²

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EOA and AJK contributed equally.

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Amanda J Kiliaan;
amanda.kiliaan@radboudumc.nl

ABSTRACT

Introduction Weight loss after bariatric surgery (BS) is often associated with improved cognition and structural brain recovery. However, improved cognition after BS is not always exhibited by patients, in fact, in some cases there is even a decline in cognition. Long-term consequences of BS weight loss, in terms of obesity and related diseases, can be hard to determine due to studies having short follow-up periods and small sample sizes. The aim of the BARICO study (*BA*riatic surgery *R*ijnstate and *Rad*boudumc neuro/*m*aging and *C*ognition in *O*besity) is to determine the long-term effect of weight loss after BS on brain function and structure, using sensitive neuropsychological tests and (functional) MRI ((f)MRI). Secondary study endpoints are associated with changes in metabolic and inflammation status of adipose tissue, liver and gut, in relation to brain structure and function. Also, the possible correlation between weight loss, gut microbiota composition change and neuropsychological outcomes will be investigated.

Methods and analysis Data from 150 Dutch BS patients (ages between 35 and 55, men and women) will be collected at various time points between 2 months before and up to 10 years after surgery. Neuropsychological tests, questionnaires, blood, faeces and tissue samples will be collected before, during and after surgery to measure changes in cognition, microbiota, metabolic activity and inflammation over time. A subgroup of 75 participants will undergo (f)MRI in relation to executive functioning (determined by the Stroop task), grey and white matter volumes and cerebral blood flow. Regression analyses will be used to explore associations between weight loss and outcome measures.

Ethics and dissemination This study has been approved by the medical review ethics committee CMO Region Arnhem and Nijmegen (NL63493.091.17). Research findings will be published in peer-reviewed journals and at conferences.

Trial registration number NTR7288.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- For the first time in bariatric research, neuroimaging, neuropsychological tests and metabolic and histopathological parameters will be combined to investigate the effect of weight loss on brain function and structure after bariatric surgery.
- Collecting and investigating multiple metabolic parameters (obtained from blood, various tissue and microbiota) may help reveal the relationship, and underlying mechanisms, between obesity and brain function and structure.
- With a follow-up of 10 years after bariatric surgery, additional knowledge will be gathered on the long-term effects of weight loss on cognitive function.
- Only bariatric surgery patients are included in this study, so whether the results are generalisable to patients with obesity in general will require further investigation.

INTRODUCTION

For over two decades, obesity-induced diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), have been one of the major healthcare challenges of today's society.¹ Besides the well-known metabolic complications, obesity may lead to structural brain changes, cognitive impairment and neurodegenerative diseases.^{2–5} Additionally, a direct relationship exists between increased body mass and cognitive impairment.^{6–9} To improve and possibly reduce the amount of obesity-induced diseases, inhibit cognitive impairment and reduce neurodegenerative diseases, sustainable long-term weight loss in patients with obesity must be achieved. Non-surgical treatments for obesity,

such as dietary restriction and physical activity, often show disappointing long-term effects, especially in patients with morbid obesity (body mass index (BMI) above 40 kg/m²).^{10 11} Bariatric surgery (BS) is known to a rapid and sustainable decrease in body mass. In particular, the commonly performed Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) leads to rapid weight loss which is often accompanied by remission of T2DM, hypertension (HT) and dyslipidaemia (DL).^{12 13} RYGB is a restrictive and malabsorptive (for micronutrients) surgical procedure; it excludes the main part of the stomach, the duodenum and the first part of the jejunum from the passage of food, leading to, among others, hormonal and gut microbiota changes.^{14 15} Gut microbiota changes after RYGB comprise increases in gut microbiota diversity, increases in relative abundance of *Actinobacteria* and *Firmicutes* phyla and decreases in relative abundance of *Bacteroidetes* phylum. However, effects in reported studies are quite inconsistent and further research is needed.^{16 17}

Besides weight loss and remission of comorbidities, RYGB surgery is also associated with improved cognitive functions.^{18 19} This may be related to multiple metabolic parameters, such as systolic blood pressure or triglyceride concentrations.²⁰ Metabolic complications may also arise in patients with obesity due to a disturbed interaction between metabolic organs such as adipose tissue, liver and gut. This is especially a problem in mid-life (ages between 35 and 55) in which obesity has been reported to cause cognitive decline and increase risk for developing dementia. However, mechanisms involved in this organ-organ crosstalk are poorly understood.^{4 21–24} First, one proposed mechanism is the altered signalling of visceral and abdominal adipose tissue; adipose tissue acts as an independent endocrine organ releasing several hormones, proteins and cytokines, referred to as adipokines. Obesity is associated with dysfunctional white adipose tissue and therefore an imbalance in adipokines, such as increased levels of leptin and angiotensinogen, and low levels of adiponectin and omentin.^{25 26} Especially, visceral adipose tissue seems to produce unfavourable adipokines associated with more metabolic complications when compared with subcutaneous adipose tissue.^{27–30} Importantly, the distribution of fat tissue depots differs between sexes. Overall, men accumulate more abdominal and visceral fat than women.³⁰ Moreover, women have a higher level of adipokines such as leptin and adiponectin.^{31 32} This disbalance in adipokines may induce inflammation in several organs such as the liver, gut and vascular endothelium. The latter causing atherosclerosis, ultimately leading to changes in cerebral blood flow (CBF).²⁵

Second, signalling between, and within other organs, such as the liver, might be altered in patients with obesity. For example, the liver secretes hepatokines, such as insulin-like growth factor 1, selenoprotein P, leucocyte cell-derived chemotaxin, fetuin B and heparan sulfate, which may indirectly affect brain function and structure.^{33 34}

Third, the gut microbiota composition in obese people differs from that of non-obese individuals, affecting metabolic processes, weight and obesity-related comorbidities.^{35 36} Microbiota is involved in adiposity and homeostasis but also influences energy balance via appetite and satiety signalling to the brain. Gut microbiota also affects the brain by producing (precursors of) neurotransmitters and short-chain fatty acids, or through cytokines via the immune system.^{37 38} BS leads to a fast change in gut microbiota composition through changes in food intake, intestinal modifications due to the surgery itself and metabolic improvements, eventually leading to changes in gut-brain communication.^{15 39 40} Hence, metabolic organs, such as liver, gut and adipose tissue and gut microbiota, may constitute new therapeutic targets. Although long-term results are not yet clear, the gut microbiota has already become a target for antiobesity treatments.³⁷

Obesity is associated with impaired CBF, which may lead to inadequate oxygen and energy supply in the brain and eventually loss of white and grey matter integrity.^{41 42} Lower levels of CBF in the prefrontal cortex are associated with reduced performance on executive function and episodic memory tests.^{42 43} Even in the prodromal stages of Alzheimer's disease, changes in CBF can be detected with arterial spin labelling (ASL), which may be used as a very early biomarker for neurodegenerative disorders.⁴⁴ However, the technique requires further optimisation and therefore several consortia are working on the implementation of ASL perfusion MRI for clinical applications to provide images of sufficient and diagnostic utility.⁴⁵

Furthermore, obesity is associated with changes in grey and white matter, which can be visualised using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and voxel-based morphometry analyses based on T1-weighted scans.^{46 47} These structural changes are especially prominent in brain regions governing reward seeking, inhibitory control and appetite.^{48 49} There are indications that rapid recovery of structural abnormalities occurs after BS, however long-term study data are lacking here.^{50 51}

Additionally, impairment in attention span, executive function and memory are commonly reported in patients with obesity.^{18 19} Cognitive impairment revealed in obesity might be reversible and varies between cognitive domains, however long-term follow-up studies are scarce. The Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery parent project is the most extensive longitudinal study to date focusing on cognitive changes in patients after BS. Investigators showed lasting improvements 3 years after surgery in the cognitive domains of attention, executive function and memory.¹⁹

Rationale

Cognitive benefits after BS are not equally exhibited across patients and cognitive domains. However, precise causes are still poorly understood, and underlying molecular mechanisms remain elusive. From the relatively short follow-up duration and small samples of BS patients in the

studies reviewed, it is difficult to elaborate on the long-term consequences of obesity and its related diseases. In this study, underlying mechanisms of obesity-related cognitive disorders will be investigated by longitudinal studies correlating cognition to brain changes, blood serum and plasma values, and gut microbiota composition. Lastly, metabolic and histopathological parameters (at the time point of surgery) will be obtained to study whether associations or correlations exist between obesity-associated metabolic dysfunctions of particular organs and brain function and structure. To our knowledge, this is the first study in humans investigating changes in brain structure and function, and changes in adipose tissue, liver function and the gut microbiome, after BS-induced weight loss. Additionally, this is the first study in bariatric research combining neuroimaging, cognition and extensive profiling of biological markers.

The primary aim of the BARICO study (*BA*riatic surgery *R*ijnstate and *R*adboudumc *n*euro*I*maging and *C*ognition in *O*besity) is to determine the long-term effect of weight loss on measures of brain function and structure after BS. The secondary aim is to provide mechanism-based rationales responsible for functional and structural decline in obese individuals. Therefore, the metabolic and inflammation status of organ biopsies will be determined together with molecular signatures via blood plasma/serum analyses. Furthermore, gut microbiota composition will be monitored over time to gain knowledge about the gut-brain axis.

This study will contribute to the development of better health campaigns, healthcare and preventives to attenuate the impact of obesity. This paper describes the design and protocol of the BARICO study.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Study population

Patients who have been screened and found eligible for BS based on the Fried guidelines will be asked to participate.⁵² In total, 150 patients will be included in the study. Study-specific inclusion criteria are: (A) patients willing to perform neuropsychological tests, complete self-report questionnaires and sign an informed consent document; (B) ages between 35 and 55 years; and (C) patients must undergo RYGB. A laparoscopic antecolic antegastric RYGB procedure will be performed (biliopancreatic limb of 150 cm, alimentary limb of 100 cm). Exclusion criteria for this study are: (A) previous or current neurological or severe psychiatric illness; (B) pregnancy; and (C) treatment with any antibiotics, probiotics or prebiotics 3 months before or at any point during the study (excluding preoperative prophylaxis). A subgroup of 75 patients will be included in the MRI substudy, extra inclusion criteria for this group are: (D) patients willing to undergo MRI scanning and perform tasks in the MRI scanner; and (E) right handed (more homogeneous sample and less variance). The standard exclusion criteria for the MRI subgroup include: (F) claustrophobia; (G)

epilepsy; (H) pacemakers and defibrillators; (I) nerve stimulators; (J) intracranial clips; (K) infraorbital or intraocular metallic fragments; (L) cochlear implants; (M) ferromagnetic implants; (N) circumference above the MRI space capacity; and (O) colour blindness. The study is registered at the Netherlands Trial Register (trial-register.nl: NTR7288).

Study design

At several time points (4–8 weeks preoperative; 6, 24 months; and 5, 10 years postoperative (figure 1)), a number of cognitive tests and questionnaires will be performed, and their results assessed. Furthermore, blood (after 8 hours period of fasting) and faecal matter will be collected from all patients (n=150) (blood at all time points, faeces 4–8 weeks preoperative, 6 and 24 months postoperative (figure 1)). Intraoperatively, several tissue biopsies will be collected and processed. Medical evaluation, including anthropometric measurements and information on comorbidities, will be assessed 4–8 weeks preoperative and during all postoperative time points. A schematic overview of the study is shown in figure 1. A subgroup of patients (n=75) will additionally receive a (functional) MRI ((f)MRI) scan 4–8 weeks preoperative and 24 months postoperative. During the whole study period (10 years), patients will be contacted by letter and via telephone at least once a year to ensure the best follow-up rate.

Recruitment procedures and consent

Patients are informed about the study by letter and telephone at least 2 weeks prior to their standard visit (4–8 weeks before RYGB surgery). During this visit, patients will individually receive more information about this study and its objectives. Afterwards, the researchers will further clarify the study and the patients can ask for additional information. If they decide to participate and fulfil the inclusion criteria, informed consents will be obtained. Although the obese population consists of more females than males, the aim is for an equal sex distribution during the recruitment period (ie, a study population consisting of >30% men and >30% women).¹ Recruitment will take place between August 2018 and August 2020.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome measures are the neuropsychological test scores, CBF values, hippocampal volume, mean diffusivity (MD) and fractional anisotropy (FA) (representing respectively grey and white matter integrity), and blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) responses during the Stroop task. Combining neuroimaging and neuropsychological tests will give us more information on how and whether structural brain changes are related to functional brain changes. Secondary measures comprise (histopathologically and biochemically determined) health status of the collected tissue, gut microbiota composition changes (in jejunal mucosa and faeces) and the profiling of circulating mediators in blood (plasma and serum), as

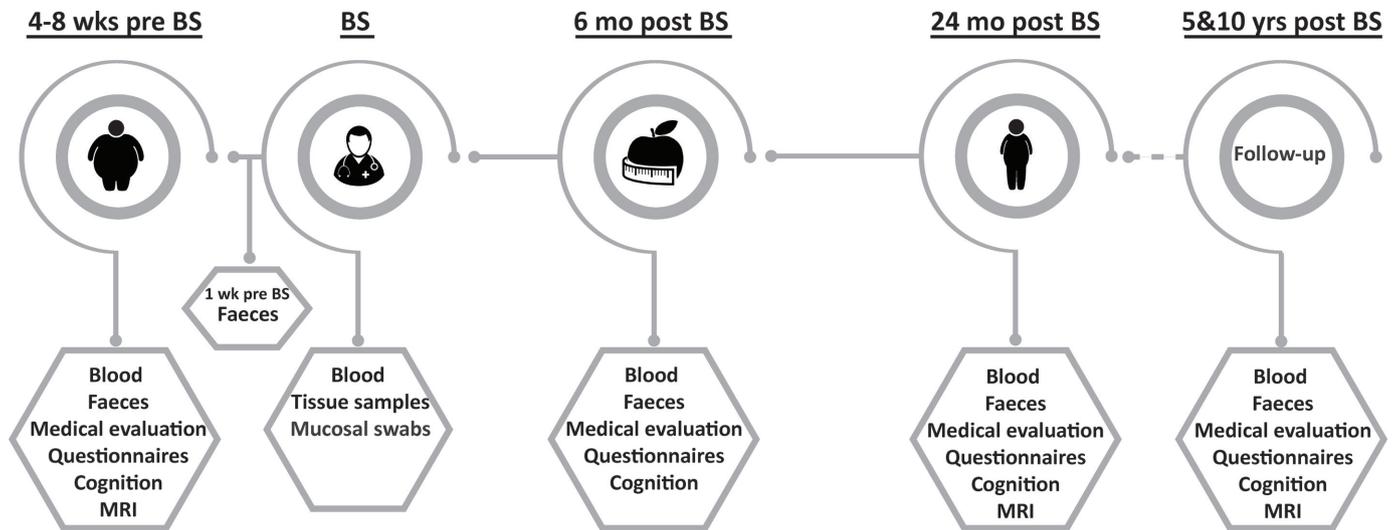


Figure 1 Overview of the study design. Blood samples are taken during a regular blood withdrawal at six time points (4–8 weeks before BS, BS, 6 months after BS, 24 months after BS, and 5 and 10 years after BS). Microbiota analyses will be performed at set time points on the faeces (collected at home by the patients) (4–8 weeks before BS, 1 week before BS, 6 months after BS, 24 months after BS) and mucosal swabs (collected during surgery). Furthermore, biopsies of liver, jejunum and adipose tissue depots (subcutaneous, mesenteric and omental) will be collected during surgery. Before surgery (4–8 weeks before BS) and at several time points after (6 months after BS, 24 months after BS, and 5 and 10 years after BS), a medical evaluation will take place and all patients will complete questionnaires and neuropsychological measurements to test cognitive function. A subgroup of patients ($n=75$) will be examined with MRI (4–8 weeks before BS and 24 months after BS). BS, bariatric surgery.

well as lifestyle and dietary habits in relation to cognitive function and brain structure. Combining information on the pathological state of liver, gut, adipose tissue and circulating mediators from corresponding plasma/serum samples, obtained prior to and at surgery, will provide insight into organ crosstalk and allow identification of biomarker signatures for metabolic health. Differences in metabolic health of the subjects may be associated with specific signalling molecule profiles, which may be related to cognitive function.

(Functional) MRI

Subjects will be scanned in a 3T MAGNETOM Skyra MR scanner (Siemens, Healthcare Sector, Erlangen, Germany) using a 32-channel head coil. The MRI protocol included: a T1-weighted 3D magnetisation-prepared rapid gradient-echo sequence for anatomical reference and analysis (TR/TI/TE 2300/1100/3.03 ms; 8° flip angle; voxel size: 1.0×1.0×1.0 mm), a fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence for white matter lesion visualisation (TR/TI 5000/1800 ms; voxel size: 1.0×1.0×1.0 mm) and diffusion-weighted MRI scans using simultaneous multislice echo planar imaging for probing microstructural properties (repetition time/echo time (TR/TE) 3275/91.4 ms; voxel size: 1.9×1.9×1.9 mm; 6× $b=0$ s/mm², 42× $b=900$ s/mm², 83× $b=1800$ s/mm²). To allow for offline distortion correction of the images, seven more $b=0$ s/mm² volumes will be acquired using the exact same sequence parameters—except for the inverted k-space read-out trajectory. An ASL sequence will be used for quantification of CBF (TR/TE 2500/12 ms; voxel size: 4.0×4.0×4.0 mm) and a multiband, multiecho planar imaging sequence will be

used to measure BOLD contrast during the Stroop task (TR/TE 1500/12.4, 34.3, 56.2 ms; 75° flip angle; voxel size: 2.5×2.5×2.5 mm; field of view 210 mm; 51 transversal slices in interleaved order). The complete scanning protocol takes 45 min and for both time points, the same: MR scanner, head coil and sequences will be used. Following the project MRI quality assurance is guaranteed by regular phantom measurements.

Cognitive assessment

Cognitive performance of all participants will be tested using an extensive neuropsychological test battery as detailed below. To assess general cognitive performance the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) will be used.⁵³ To test attentional functions, the Flexibility subtest from the Tests of Attentional Performance (2.3) will be used.⁵⁴ This flexibility task focuses on shifting attention between objects. Working memory will be assessed via the Digit Span subtest from the Dutch language version of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Fourth Edition.⁵⁵ Participants will have to repeat a series of digits in forward or backward order, or sort them numerically. The Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWAT) will be used to determine verbal fluency.⁵⁶ Participants have to come up with as many words beginning with three designated letters within 60 s (for each letter). Episodic memory will be assessed via the immediate and delayed Story Recall subtest from the Rivermead Behavioural Memory Test.⁵⁷ To control and correct for differences in premorbid intelligence between participants, verbal IQ will be estimated using the Dutch version of the National Adult Reading Test at baseline.⁵⁸ The MoCA, episodic

memory test and COWAT have parallel versions, to avoid material-specific learning effects during the repeated testing. Additionally, the tests are standardised, have been validated for use across a wide age range and have good retest reliability. Together, these tests will provide a good overview on the overall cognitive performance of the patients, including aspects of working and episodic memory, attention, verbal fluency and executive function. Also, education level will be recorded in accordance with the Dutch education system using seven categories (1 being the lowest level of education and 7 being the highest).⁵⁹

Assessment of biological measurements

At several time points (figure 1), fasting (at least 8 hours) blood samples from the participants will be collected. As standard procedure, classical parameters, such as several vitamins (vitamin B₁₂, vitamin D and folic acid) and lipids (triglycerides and cholesterol), will be measured. Special interest is taken on circulating mediators of organ crosstalk, such as cytokines, oxylipids, adipokines, hormones and inflammation markers (eg, C-reactive protein, serum amyloid A, vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, transforming growth factor beta), as well as metabolites (derived from organs or microbiota) assessed by metabolomics, such as bile acids and bioactive (short-chain) fatty acids, and other lipid species (untargeted lipidomics).

Besides blood samples, faeces will be collected (figure 1) using 'faeces collection kits for at home' in order to monitor gut microbiota changes and relate them to cognition and brain structure and function read-outs. Additionally, to gain insight into the microbiota in the intestinal mucosa, mucosal swabs will be collected during surgery within the jejunum (two places; 150 and 250 cm from Treitz ligament) and stomach pouch.

As metabolically active organs such as the liver and adipose tissue interact directly and indirectly with the brain, biopsies of these organs will be collected and analysed on histopathological and biochemical level. Tissue biopsies will be collected from subcutaneous, mesenteric and omental adipose tissue, liver and jejunum. Tissue biopsies from these organs will be taken to assess potential pathophysiological processes and to eventually define mechanism-based subgroups.

Questionnaires

At several time points (figure 1) standardised questionnaires on lifestyle, education, success rate of the surgery and eating habits will be assessed. Most of the questionnaires are routine practice for patients undergoing BS at the Rijnstate Hospital. Physical activity will be assessed via the Baecke questionnaire and depressive symptoms will be assessed with the Beck Depression Inventory II.^{60 61} To estimate the participants' food/nutrient intake and eating behaviour patients will be asked to fill out an eating diary of 2 days (a weekday and a weekend day). Quality of life will be evaluated with the Short-Form 36.⁶² Lastly, the

results of BS will be evaluated via the Bariatric Analysis and Report Outcome System.⁶³

More specifically, the Barratt Impulsivity Scale-11⁶⁴ and Behavioural Inhibition/Activation System⁶⁵ questionnaires on impulsivity and reward sensitivity are included as reward sensitivity and impulsivity have both previously been suggested to contribute to overeating.⁶⁶ Indeed, some facets of impulsivity and reward sensitivity have shown to be relevant in eating and weight regulation.⁶⁷

Medical evaluation

At several time points during the study (figure 1) a medical evaluation will take place where anthropometric measurements, such as body weight, length, waist circumference and blood pressure, will be quantified. BMI will be calculated as weight divided by height in metres squared. Percentage excess weight loss (%EWL) (defined as weight loss divided by preoperative excess weight, with excess weight defined as the weight above a normal BMI of 25 kg/m²) will be calculated during the time points after surgery, similar to percentage total body weight loss (%TBWL) (defined as weight loss divided by preoperative weight). The success of BS in terms of weight loss will be defined as a sustained weight loss larger than 50 %EWL.

Furthermore, data on comorbidities like T2DM, HT and DL and associated medication will be collected before the surgery and at all time points after surgery. Comorbidities will be defined using the following criteria: for T2DM a fasting plasma glucose of ≥ 7.0 mmol/L and HbA1c ≥ 48 mmol/mol (HbA1c $\geq 6.5\%$) or the use of oral antidiabetic or insulin medication; for HT the use of anti-hypertensive drug treatment; for DL the use of statins.

Data management

Data management will be handled using Research Manager (Cloud 9 Health Solutions©), an established software package and data management tool that follows Good Clinical Practice guidelines.⁶⁸ Every change in the data is recorded in a log system and can be traced. Participants will be identified only by a study-specific identification code. One researcher will keep a separate participant identification code list that matches the study-specific identifying codes with the participant's names. Documents will be maintained by the investigator in strict confidence.

Sample size

The power calculation for the neuropsychological tasks was based on the results of the Digit Span subtest performed in a comparable study population.¹⁹ With an expected standardised effect size of at least 0.3 and a correlation of 0.7, a selected sample of 150 patients will be sufficient to reach 90% power. The power calculation for the MRI parameters is based on changes in the FA parameter studied by Zhang *et al.*⁵¹ With an expected standardised effect size of at least 0.03 and a correlation of 0.5 including 75 patients in the MRI group will be sufficient to reach 90% power. A significance level based

on the sequentially rejective multiple testing procedure discussed by Bretz *et al* (for the neuropsychological tests 3% and for the MRI parameters 2%) has been taken into account in the power calculation.⁶⁹ The inclusion of 150 patients with a subgroup of 75 for the MRI scan has been considered adequate to answer the research questions with sufficient power.

Analysis of primary outcome measures

As a primary outcome measure, baseline levels of the imaging parameters (such as MD and FA) will be compared with the results of the neuroimaging outcome 24 months after surgery (including %TBWL as a factor in the model). Next, the scores of the cognitive tests from five different time points will be analysed and compared with %TBWL. Every dependent variable will be modelled in a separate linear mixed model. %TBWL will be used as a factor. Different variables, such as depression score, age and gender, will be (if appropriate) included in the model. For each model, we will decide which variables to include as a factor to reduce the amount of unexplained variation. To correct for multiple outcome measures, the sequentially rejective multiple testing procedure described in Bretz *et al* will be used (more information in the online supplementary material).⁶⁹ Data will be analysed using SPSS (V.25 for Windows) and R (V.3.5.1 for Windows). For the cognitive tests and the imaging parameters, a p value <0.03 and <0.02, respectively, will be considered as statistically significant.

Analysis of secondary outcome measures

As secondary outcome measures, the metabolic and histopathological parameters (obtained analyses from tissues collected during surgery) will be analysed cross-sectionally to examine correlations between and among each other, and in relation to brain function and structure. Furthermore, potential mechanisms underlying the crosstalk along the gut-brain axis will be investigated by longitudinal analyses focusing on establishing correlations between brain structure/function changes and changes in circulation mediators or faecal microbiota composition. Pearson correlation analysis will be used to investigate potential correlations between variables.

Data monitoring

Every year, data monitoring and auditing will be conducted by an independent specialised monitor from the Rijnstate Hospital. Yearly, a summary of the progress will be submitted to the ethical committee and the Netherlands Trial Register (trialregister.nl: NTR7288).

Patient and public involvement

Patients and the public were not involved in the design of this study. Nevertheless, the results will be disseminated to the study participants via email, newsletters and social media platforms after the study results are published.

DISCUSSION

The BARICO study is a prospective study focusing on the effect of weight loss on cognitive function and brain structure after BS. This will be measured using sensitive neuropsychological tests covering the most important domains, (f)MRI activation during the Stroop task and several MRI techniques, such as DTI and ASL. To clarify the impact of metabolic dysfunction in obesity on brain function and structure, blood plasma and stool samples will be collected and analysed longitudinally, and biopsies of key metabolic organs will be collected during the RYGB and analysed cross-sectionally.

After BS, there have only been a limited number of long-term studies demonstrating improvement in several cognitive domains, including memory, attention and executive function.^{18 19} Furthermore, it has been shown that obese individuals have lower grey and white matter volumes, and altered white matter densities, in comparison to healthy individuals with several studies showing a rapid recovery of these brain structural abnormalities after BS.^{50 51} For instance, Tuulari *et al* showed a causal link between weight loss and brain tissue recovery.⁵⁰ Approximately 25%–30% of the patients are not expected to reach sufficient weight loss (≤ 50 %EWL), and thus it will be possible to study the effect of weight loss after BS on brain function and structure.

Perhaps the strength of this study is in the long follow-up duration after surgery: 24 months for the neuroimaging parameters and 10 years for the neuropsychological tests. Furthermore, the strict inclusion criterion with respect to age range ensures a good representation of mid-life patients. Moreover, the majority of studies into BS patients are mostly composed of women, but it is equally important to account for the variation in fat tissue distribution which is caused by differences in sex.³⁰

Another strength of this study is the combination of neuroimaging and neuropsychological tests. Alongside the analysis of metabolic and histopathological parameters (obtained in blood, organ biopsies and microbiota), meaning that the relation between multiple metabolic, neuroimaging and/or cognitive parameters can be investigated (eg, adipokines, bioactive lipids (short-chain fatty acids) and organ dysfunction) in a comprehensive way. Since RYGB influences gut-brain communication, there may be beneficial alterations in adipose tissue functions, and/or recovery of brain function and structure following BS.^{15 70} Longitudinal analyses of the microbiota, together with analysis of functional gut-derived metabolites in the circulation and cognitive outcomes, may allow for the identification of mediators derived from gut microflora that are relevant to cognition and the prevention of cognitive decline.

The BARICO study has the potential to be the first to demonstrate interactions between the periphery and central nervous system after weight loss in humans, in particular it will question the roles and involvement of the brain, and adipose tissue, liver and gut microbiota, after weight loss caused by BS.

In conclusion, the BARICO study will reveal the relation and underlying mechanisms between obesity and brain function and structure. This information can be used to develop better healthcare as well as possible preventives against obesity and associated disorders.

Author affiliations

¹Department of Surgery, Rijnstate Hospital, Vitalys Clinic, Arnhem, The Netherlands

²Department of Anatomy, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

³Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

⁴Department of Medical Psychology, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

⁵Vincent van Gogh Institute for Psychiatry, Venray, The Netherlands

⁶Department of Metabolic Health Research, Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Leiden, The Netherlands

Contributors EOA and AJK conceived and designed the study. DV wrote the article and developed the protocol together with EOA, AJK, EJH and RK. EJH, EOA and AJK are the principal investigators and DV is the main investigator. MW, LND, IACA, EA, RK and RPCK are coinvestigators in the participating centres. All authors critically reviewed the content and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests Not required.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval Medical review ethics committee CMO Region Arnhem and Nijmegen (NL63493.091.17).

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