**Conclusion:**
This study demonstrates the overall safety of OAGB with ALP values at 2 years in comparison with OAGB-200 patients. Significantly lower bilirubin level at 1 year and significantly fewer abnormal values at 1 and 2 years follow-up. OAGB-150 group had a significant increase in the number of abnormal values for any of the tests in the levels of Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) and albumin at 1 and 2 years follow up. There was no significant improvement in Gamma-Glutamyl-Transpeptidase (GGT) levels at 1 and 2 years after OAGB-150, and in Alanine Transaminase (ALT) levels. There was a significant worsening in ALP and albumin levels at both follow-up points in this group. There was no significant improvement in GGT levels at 1 year follow up. There was a significant worsening in ALP and albumin levels in the levels of ALP and albumin at 1 and 2 years follow up. There was a significant improvement in GGT levels at 1 and 2 years after OAGB-200 and significant worsening in bilirubin levels at both follow-up points in this group. There was no significant improvement in GGT levels at 1 year follow up. There was a significant worsening in ALP and albumin levels.
professionals in training have a responsibility to support public health advocacy. As such, it is important to understand whether medical students feel comfortable to use social media as a tool to promote public health. There is little literature evaluating this. The covid-19 pandemic gives us a unique opportunity to characterise this relationship.

**Methods:** This is a cross sectional survey-based study run by the student surgical society at Hull York Medical School. Data will be collected on confidence of medical students in receiving, appraising and resharing information on social media. The study will first be run as a single centre study. Following data collection and analysis, will be promoted to other student surgical societies across the UK to be run as a collaborative national study.

**Results Primary Objective:** How confident are medical students in receiving, appraising and resharing information they receive on social media? Secondary Objective: Is there a relationship between years of training or postgraduate/undergraduate status and confidence in using social media amongst medical students? How often do medical students use social media as their primary source of information? Is there adequate education on how social media can be used to combat misinformation? Conclusion: The covid-19 pandemic allows a unique opportunity to characterise the relationship between medical students, social media, and health advocacy. Understanding this relationship will help guide medical education to incorporate social media as an effective tool in healthcare.