



Obesity Surgery

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Definition

- ▶ Excess accumulation of fat in the body, which occurs as a result of imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.
- ▶ 2nd only to smoking as the leading cause of preventable death in the US.
- ▶ Diagnosis is usually made by:
 - calculation of BMI
 - measurement of waist hip ratio.
(men <94 cm, women <80cm)

Weight gain cycle



Etiology

- ▶ multifactorial:
 - genetic
 - environmental

Fat distribution

- ▶ Android (central obesity, apple shaped, male, above the waist)
- ▶ Gynoid (below the waist, pear shaped, female)

Comorbidities

- ▶ Endocrine
- ▶ CVS
- ▶ Urogenetal
- ▶ Muscoloskeletal
- ▶ Respiratory
- ▶ CNS
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ GI
- ▶ psychological

Targets of obesity treatment

- ▶ Excess weight loss
- ▶ Treatment of comorbid conditions
- ▶ Quality of life

Treatment

- ▶ Life style modification
- ▶ Drug therapy
- ▶ Surgery

Indications for surgery

- ▶ BMI
- ▶ Acceptable operative risk
- ▶ Age
- ▶ Failed non operative measures
- ▶ Commitment

Preoperative evaluation

- ▶ Multidisciplinary approach (exclude endocrine cause)
- ▶ Laboratory evaluation

Surgical options

Restrictive procedures:

- ▶ VBG
- ▶ LAGB
- ▶ LSG

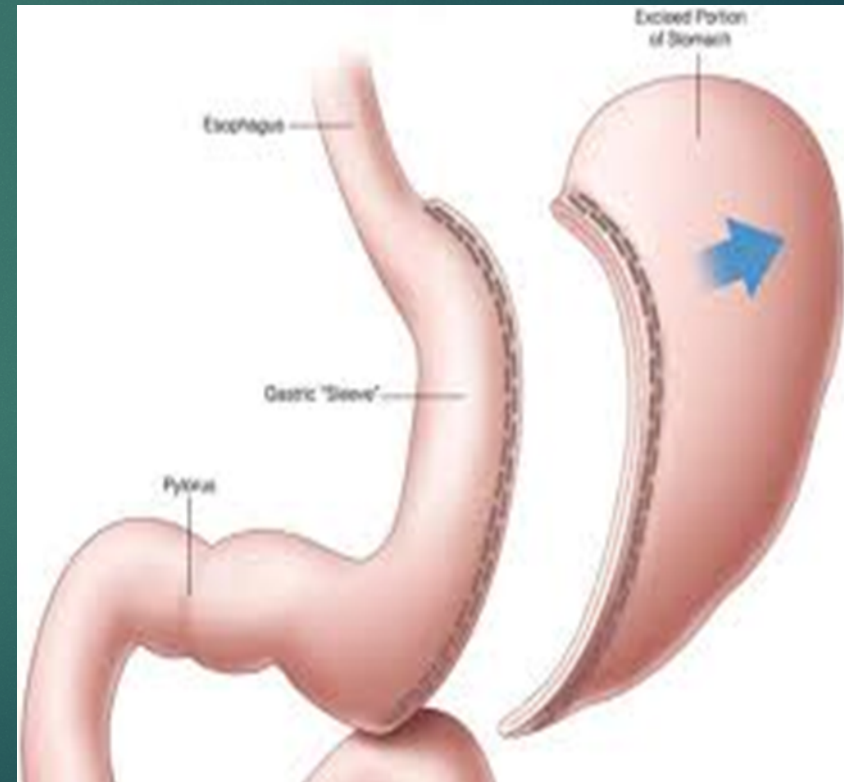
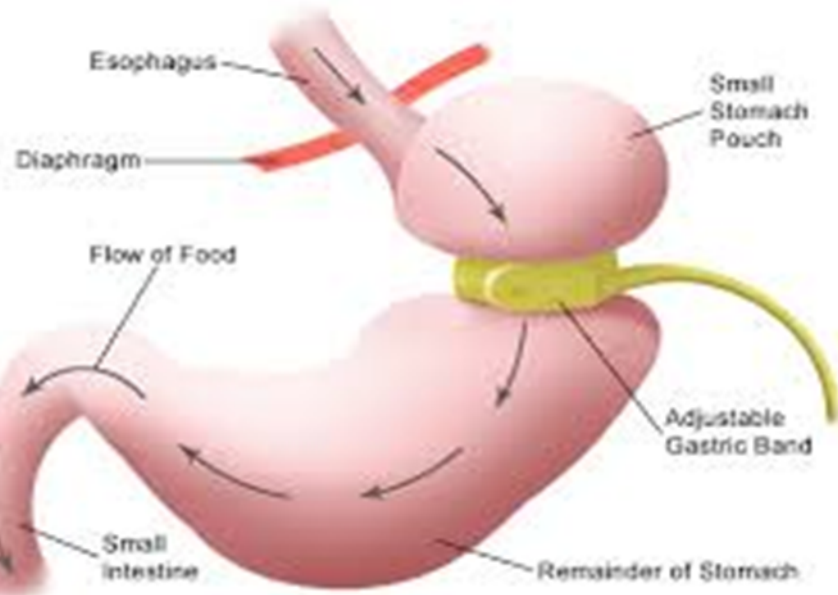
Malabsorptive procedures:

- ▶ Jejunioileal bypass
- ▶ Scopinaro procedure
- ▶ BPD with Duodenal switch

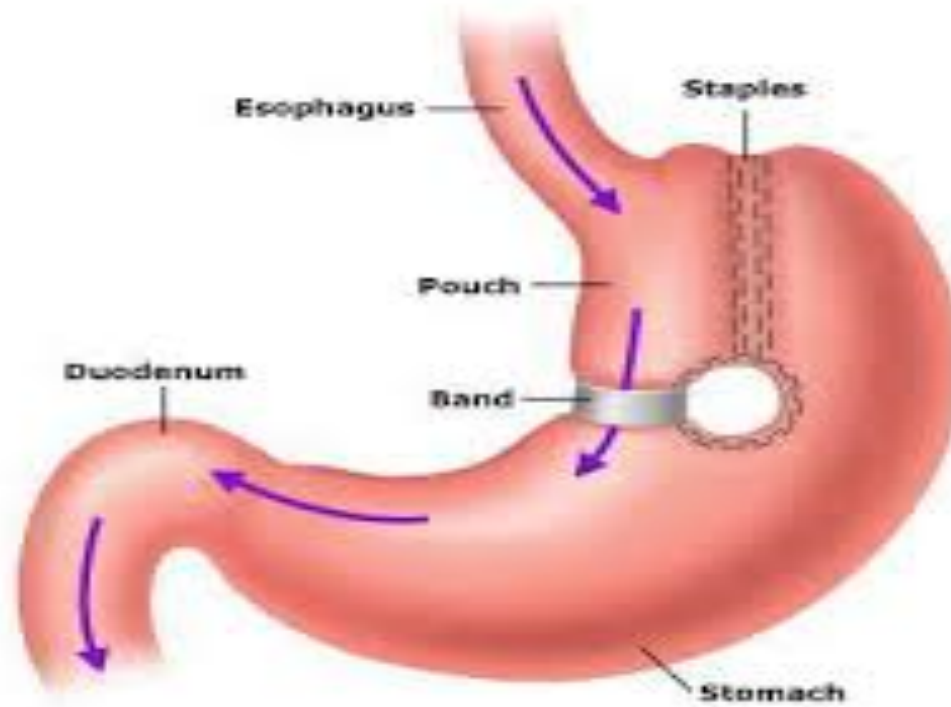
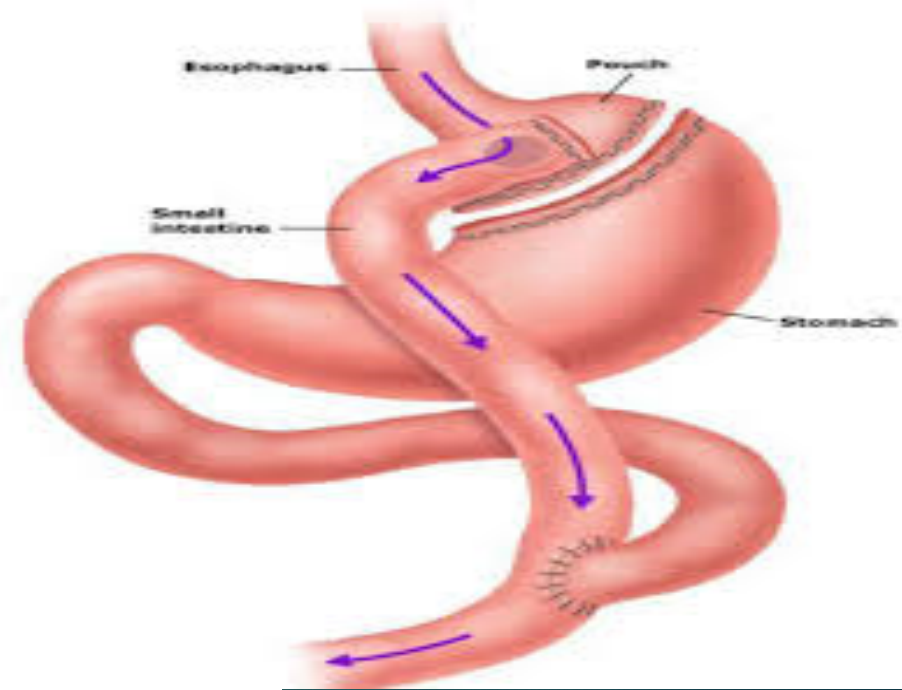
Combined procedures:

- ▶ LGBP

Adjustable Gastric Band Procedure



Biliopancreatic diversion (BPD)





Which procedure for which patient?

Complications

- ▶ Early complications
- ▶ Late complications

Conclusion

- ▶ Surgery is the best available option for obesity treatment.
- ▶ Selection of proper procedure for proper patient is crucial.
- ▶ There is no ideal procedure applicable for all patients.
- ▶ Surgery should be offered after failure of conservative measures.
- ▶ Optimization of patient condition through a multidisciplinary approach is mandatory.

Thank you