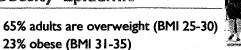


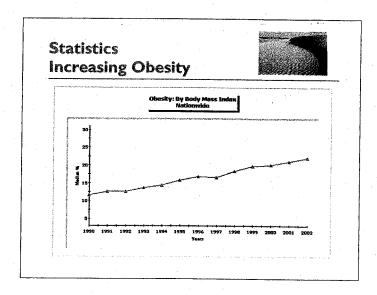
Obesity Epidemic



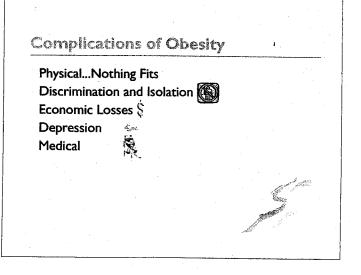
Morbid obesity...

- >100 pounds excess (BMI > 36 and above)
- * 4% or 12,000,000 in USA
- Involuntary disease
- All age groups affected
- Numbers rapidly increasing





Genetics Environmental factors Social factors Psychological factors 1,504,000 Every You'Are ALUNE



Cardiovascular Complications

- Diabetes (20%)
- Retinopathy, neuropathy, stroke, renal failure, peripheral vascular disease, amputation
- Hypertension (35%)
- **Elevated Cholesterol**
- **Elevated Trigylcerides**
- Heart attack, heart failure



Pulmonary Complications

- Shortness of Breath
- Asthma (15%)
- Pneumonia

Obstructive Sleep Apnea (20%)

- Fatigue, Pickwickian Syndrome
- Memory, attitude problems
- Headache
- Ventricular hypertrophy



More Medical Complications

- **GERD (38%)**
- Heartburn
- Aspiration
- Stress incontinence (~35%)
- Artritis/arthralgias, back pain (25%)
- Abdominal wall hernias



Still More Medical Complications

Cancer

8 Breast, colon, uterus, prostate, GB

Gall bladder stones

Polycystic ovary syndrome, infertility

Acne, skin boils

Pseudotumor cerebri

 Headache, ringing in ears, cranial nerve dysfunction, CSF rhinorrea



The Big Problem:



Methods for voluntary weight loss and control. NIH Technology Assessment Conference Panel. Consensus Development Conference, 30 March to 1 April 1992.

Obesity Surgery Candidate (NIH), 1991

VBG, Gastric Bypass

Heavy Enough

BMI >= 35 with comorbidity

BMI >= 40

Failed non operative approaches

Psychologically stable

Best possible medical condition

Multidisciplinary program

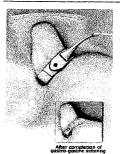


3 Types of Obesity Operations

Restriction Restriction plus rearrangement Malabsorbtion



Restriction: Lap Band



- 40% XS Wt Loss No metabolic effects Fewer technical complications
- ? Long term effects of Band

Gastric Bypass



- 50-60 XS Wt loss
- **Reduces Ghrelin**
- Reasonable safety
- Moderate
- metabolic changes
- Long track record

Access for RYGBP

- Open
- ≈ 7-9 inch incision
 - Plastic closure
 - Local anesthetic
- hand exploration
- Laparoscopic [∞] 6 1/2 inch
- incisions
- surface inspection
- 325 patients
- find pathology
- 1750 patients

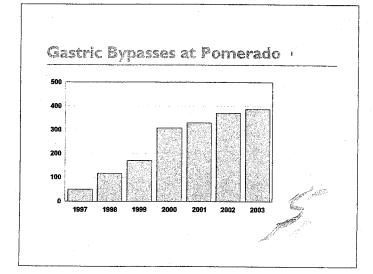
Access for RYGBP

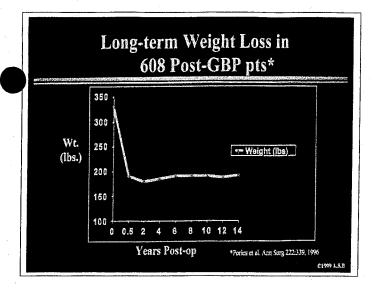
Open

- pain score 3-5
- leaks 0.9%
- stricture 1%
- transfusion 1.8%
- hernias ~15%
- return to work in 3-6 weeks

Laparoscopic

- pain score 2-4
- leaks 1.2%
- stricture 1%
- transfusion 1.9%
- hernias 1%
- return to work in
- 2-4 weeks





GBP Outcome

Relief of Comorbidities

Relief is related to amount of weight loss Greatest % of relief comes w first 30% of loss Permanent damage not reversed.

% Resolved or Markedly improved Sleep Apnea 95%

Diabetes GERD Hypertension Depression 90% 85% 50%



Gastric Bypass Consequences

- Decreased Vit B₁₂, Iron, ? Ca uptake
- Lactose intolerance
- Temporary hair thinning (partial loss)
- Need for plastic surgery
- **Dumping Syndrome**
- Psychological Challenges



Gastric Bypass Mortality Infection

Staple line leaks (1%) or abs

- Occurs I-10 days post op
- * Chest, abd pain; fever; SOB
- Early diagnosis and treatment is key to recovery
- Treated with CT or open drainage



Outcomes

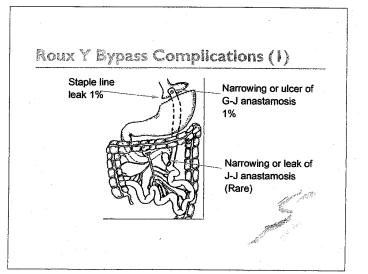
Gastric Bypass Mortality

Death rate 0.3% (6/2000 patients)

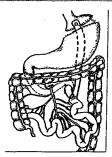
- Infection following staple line leak
- Pulmonary embolism
- ICU airway problem
- Cardiac arrythmia

National average is 1% - 3%





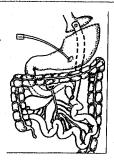
Roux Y Bypass Complications (2)



Bleeding
Staple line
-Anastamosis
(2% Txn)



Roux Y Bypass Complications (3)



Infection (2%)

GBP Follow Up Early Post Op Issues

- Adequate fluid intake
- Gastric acid blocking medication
- Nutritional support
- Progressive diet: liquids to soft to solids
- Protein intake (50gm/da)
- Multivits, Fe, B₁₂
- Actigall if gallbladder remains



Support Groups

- Preop Education Support
- Pre/Postop Dietary Support
- **Early Postop Support**
- General Postop Support
- Electronic, YahooGroups.com

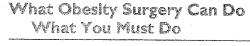




Web resources

www.ThinnerTimes.com www.ThinnerTimesForum.com asbs.org

American Society for Bariatric Surgery www.obesityhelp.com



Feel full on smaller meal Improve sense of self-control Help many avoid sugary food? Drop weight set point

Avoid snacks
Choose healthy {
foods
Be active and
exercise
Make psychologica
adjustments





The Future at Pomerado for Obesity Surgery

- Bariatric unit as part of 2nd floor IMC Continuing nursing education
- Aggressive contracting to increase cases
- Center of Excellence programs
- * Insurance company initiatives
- **ASBS SRC**



Center of Excellence Program ASBS - SRC

- Physician Hospital Partnership
- Hospital facilities
- Nursing skills
- Physician skills
- **Outcomes**





