



## SIMPLIFIED GASTRIC BYPASS APPROACH TO MORBID OBESITY – 1000 INITIAL CASES

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**BACKGROUND:** The gastric bypass is considered the golden standard in the treatment of morbid obesity. It is considered one of the most complex procedures in laparoscopy. So, any maneuver, or approaches who can improve it's feasibility are welcome. **AIM:** Evaluate initial results of Simplified Gastric Bypass (SGB) approach. **CASUISTIC:** From December of 2001 to March of 2004, 1000 SGB patients records were analyzed in a retrospective manner, 651 were female , age range from 13 a 65y (M= 38,5y), weight range from 85 a 220 Kg (M= 137 Kg) and BMI were between 36 a 68 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (M= 45,8 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The Simplified technique (to be presented) is based in doing all of the anastomosis in the supra-mesocolic floor with the trocars in similar position of lap Nissen procedure. **RESULTS:** There was no convection to laparotomy at this series. BMI came from a mean of 45,8 to 27,4 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (75,1% EWL). Operative time stays between 39 to 154 min (M= 70 min), Hospital stay within 1,5 to 6d (M= 3d). Complications occurred in 2% of ulcers, 5,2% of gastrojejunostricture, 1,2% of leakage, 0,7% of digestive bleeding, 0,3% bowel obstruction. Re-operation was done in 1,5% and there were 0,5% of deaths (3p with pulmonary embolism. e 2p with sepsis due to gastrojejunostricture leakage). **CONCLUSION:** The Simplified Gastric Bypass proved to be at it's initial results; safe, with low operative time and efficient in reducing patients BMI with low complication and death rates. .