

## LAPAROSCOPIC BARIATRIC SURGERY – A 2548 PATIENT SERIES

Manoel Galvão Neto; Almino Cardoso Ramos; Manoela Galvão ; Andrey Carlo

Gastro Obeso Center – Sao Paulo, Brazil

Barata Ribeiro Street # 237 – Oficces 83/84. ZIP 01308-000. Tel/Fax --+ 55 11321112-00

**BACKGROUND:** Lap bariatric surgery is quickly taking its place around the world with the benefits of minimally invasive surgery. The three main technique done by lap are the Adjustable Gastric Band (GB), Gastric Bypass (GBP) and the Bilio Pancreatic Diversion (BPD). **AIM:** Analyze the results and indication of this technique in our series. **CASUÍSTIC:** Between December of 1999 and February of 2004, 2548 patients (see table) were submitted to lap bariatric procedures, being: 1028GB; 1082GPB divided in 994 with simplified technique (ST) and 88 with regular technique (RT); 301 had Gastric Fobi-Capella Bypass ( GFCB) and 137 had a BPD done. **RESULTS:** (see table). **CONCLUSION:** Lap bariatric surgery can be done in a routine manner with good results and low rates of complications and mortality.

### CASUÍSTIC

	N	AGE (M)	WEIGTH (M)	BMI. (M) INITIAL	OP. TIME
GB	1028p	35,5y	128Kg	44,5 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	42min*
GFCB	301p	37y	129Kg	46 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	140min
GBP (ST+RT)	1082p	38,5y	137Kg	45,8Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	70min**
BPD	137p	40y	162Kg*	49 Kg/m <sup>2*</sup>	160min

### RESULTS

	BMI (M) FINAL	UNSATISFAC WEIGTH LOSS (%)	COMPLIC. (%)	RE-OP (%)	MORTALID. (%)
GB	30,1 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	13%*	4,9%*	5,5%*	ZERO*
GFCB	28 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0,66%	6,7%	0,66%	0,33%
GBP (ST+RT)	27,4 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0,4%	7,7%	1,51%	0,48%
BPD	26,8 Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0,8%	10,2	1,6%	1,6%

\* p < 0,05