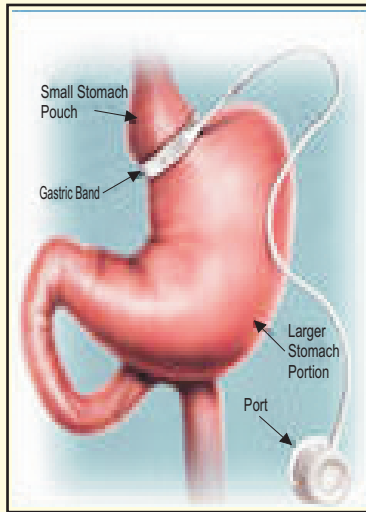


LAPAROSCOPIC

ADJUSTABLE

GASTRIC BANDING



- ❖ This entails a laparoscopic implantation of a silastic band around the stomach just below the gastroesophageal junction.
- ❖ This creates an hour-glass effect. Since the outlet is small, food stays in the pouch longer and one feels satiated for a longer time.
- ❖ The band can be adjusted by injecting water into, as an outpatient.
- ❖ Hospital stay 1-2 days

ADVANTAGES

In Restrictive procedures patients have Early Satiety with small meals thereby reducing total calorie intake leading to weight loss.

In Mal-absorptive procedures along with small meals the bypassed portion reduces the absorption as well.

It also causes good hormonal changes leading to resolving of morbidities like Diabetes, Hypertension, Sleep Apnea etc. The risks involved with obesity surgery are similar in nature i.e. hysterectomy, cholecystectomy etc.

The band or staples does not cause cancer.

The side-effects resulted from small gastric pouch are managed with good eating techniques & dietary advice.

Bariatric surgery performed worldwide over forty years.

The gall bladder or other surgeries can be performed at the same time.

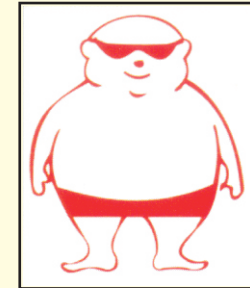
The long term results with these operations are excellent.

Bariatric surgery improves fertility.

Severe obesity is associated with many problems like medical, physical, social and psychological. Many a times it's hard to lose weight with diet and exercise. The obesity surgery introduced in the 1950s, has been refined and improved, and is now recognized by the NIH as the treatment of choice for safe, successful, long-term weight loss for the severely obese



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METABOLIC AND OBESITY SURGERY

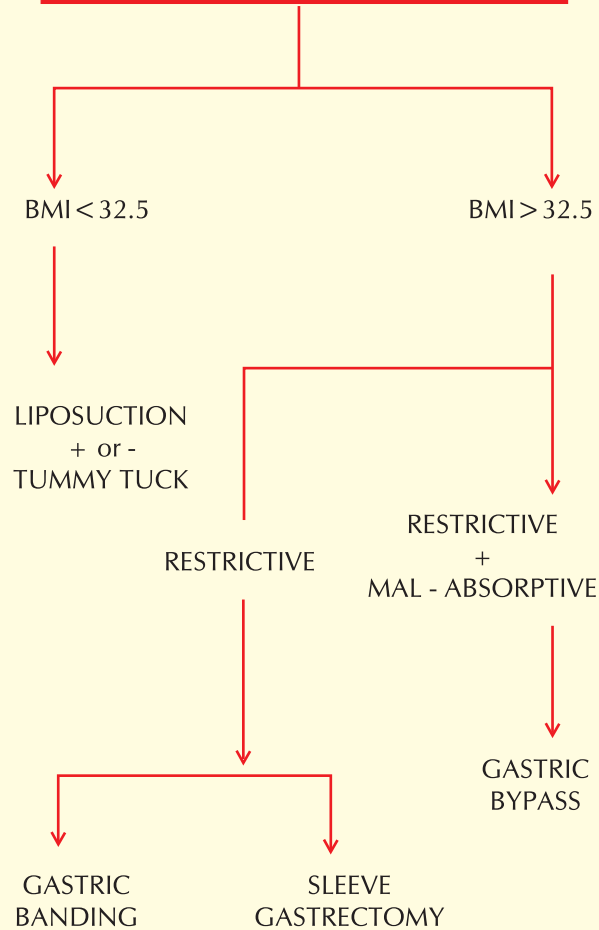


BREACH CANDY HOSPITAL TRUST

Your care is our Concern

$$\frac{\text{Weight (kgs)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2} = \text{Body Mass Index (BMI)}$$

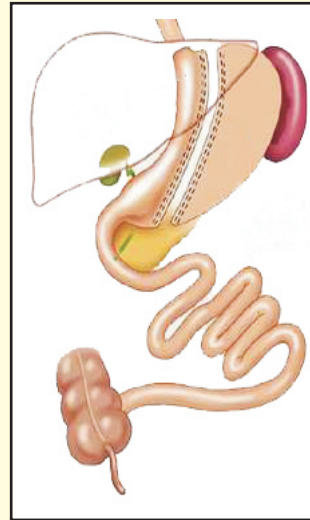
SURGICAL TREATMENT



LAPAROSCOPIC

SLEEVE

GASTRECTOMY

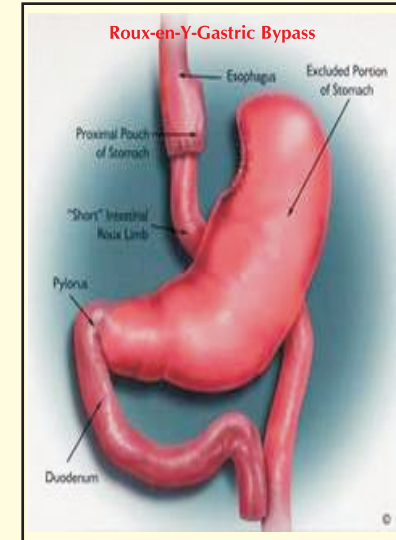


- ❖ Sleeve Gastrectomy is an operation in which approximately 2/3rd of the left side of the stomach is removed.
- ❖ The stomach thus takes the shape of a tube or "sleeve"
- ❖ It removes that part of the stomach that contains the Ghrelin hormone and hence decreases your appetite.
- ❖ Hospital stay 2-3 days

LAPAROSCOPIC

ROUX-EN-Y

GASTRIC BYPASS



- ❖ A small stomach pouch is created by stapling the stomach. This causes restriction of food intake.
- ❖ Next a "Y-shaped" section of the small intestine is attached to the pouch to allow food to bypass the first part of small intestine for mal-absorption.
- ❖ Hospital stay 2-3 days