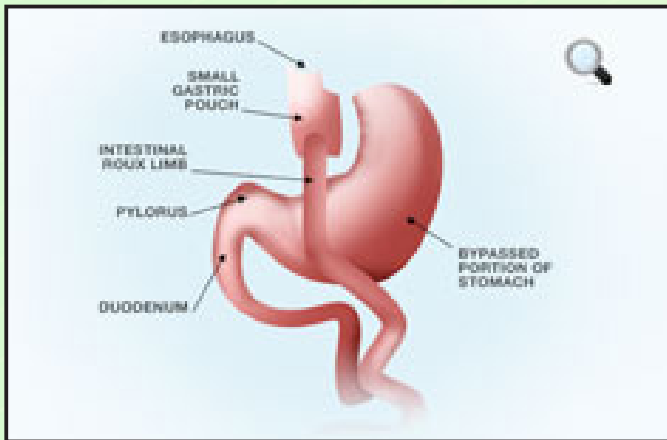
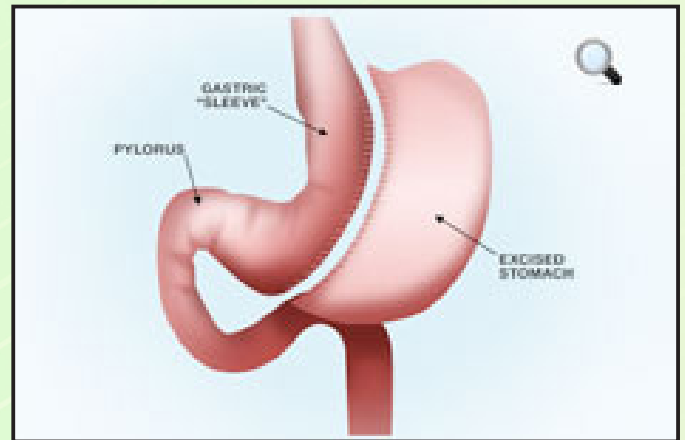


A Comparison of Weight Loss Surgery Options



Gastric Bypass



Sleeve Gastrectomy

The following information provides an overview of the differences between surgical weight loss options. Only you and your doctor can evaluate the benefits and risks of weight loss surgery and decide if it is an appropriate treatment option for you.

PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION

In this procedure, the surgeon creates a small stomach pouch and attaches a section of the small intestine directly to the pouch. This allows food to bypass a portion of the small intestine

During the sleeve gastrectomy procedure a thin vertical sleeve of stomach is created using a stapling device. The sleeve is about the size of a banana. The rest of the stomach is removed.

HOW IT HELPS YOU LOSE WEIGHT

By creating a smaller stomach pouch, a gastric bypass limits the amount of food you can eat at one time, so you feel full sooner and stay full longer. Bypassing part of the small intestine also causes your body to absorb fewer calories. As you eat less food and absorb fewer calories, your body will stop storing calories and start using its fat supply for energy.

By creating a smaller stomach pouch, a sleeve gastrectomy limits the amount of food you can eat at one time, so you feel fuller sooner and stay fuller longer. As you eat less food, your body will stop storing excess calories and start using its fat supply for energy.

HOW IT AFFECTS DIGESTION

Changes the body's normal digestive process to reduce the number of calories and nutrients that are absorbed.

Allows for normal digestion and absorption. Food passes through the digestive tract in the usual order, allowing it to be fully absorbed in the body.

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IS THE PROCEDURE REVERSIBLE?

YES, but it is difficult.

NO

OPEN OR LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY?

Weight loss surgery can be performed using open surgery or laparoscopic surgery. Laparoscopic surgery is minimally invasive because it's performed through small incisions. Laparoscopic procedures usually result in a shorter hospital stay, faster recovery, smaller scars and less pain than open surgery. Most surgeons prefer the laparoscopic approach.

TOTAL EXCESS BODY WEIGHT LOST

61.6%

33% to 83%, with an average of 55%

TYPE 2 DIABETES RESOLVED

83.7%

56% resolved; 37% improved

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE RESOLVED

67.5%

49%

HIGH CHOLESTEROL RESOLVED

94.9%

43% resolved; 38% improved

OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA RESOLVED

80.4%

60%

COST

Actual patient costs vary and depend on which insurance covers the procedure.

A recent study showed that bariatric surgery pays for itself in about two years. One important reason is that weight loss surgery may help to improve or resolve conditions associated with obesity, such as type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol, so patients save money on related prescription drugs, doctor visits and hospital stays.

AVERAGE SURGERY TIME

1 to 2 hours

1.5 to 3.5 hours

LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

2 days

2 to 5 days

RISKS AND EFFECTS ON PREGNANCY

As with every surgical procedure, there are potential risks to consider. Discuss these risks with the Deaconess Weight Loss Solutions staff. Doctors recommend waiting at least one year after the surgery to begin planning a pregnancy.