

Laparoscopic Surgery For Morbid Obesity

An Essay

*Submitted in partial fulfillment for the
Master Degree in General Surgery*

By:

Hossam Abdel-maogoud Gad Elsayed

M. B., B.Ch.

Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. / Hazem Abdel-salam Mohamed

Professor of General surgery

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. / Ahmed Alaa-Eddin Mohamed

professor of General surgery

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. / Ahmed El-Sayed Morad

Lecturer of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Medicine
Ain-Shams University
2010**

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رسالة

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في الجراحة العامة

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List of Abbreviations

ABG	: Arterial blood gas
AGB	: Adjustable gastric banding
ASMBS	: American Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
BIPAP	: Bi-level positive airway pressure
BMI	: Body Mass Index
BPD	: Biliopancreatic Diversion
CPAP	: Continuous positive airway pressure
CSF	: Cerebrospinal fluid
DG	: Distal gastrectomy.
DN	: Diabetic nephropathy
DS	: Duodenal switch
DVT	: Deep venous thrombosis
EWL	: Excess weight loss
GERD	: Gastroesophageal reflux disease
GHD	: Growth hormone deficiency
GIA	: Gastrointestinal anastomosis
GLP-1	: Glucagon-Like Peptide 1
HDL	: High Density Lipoprotein
IAP	: Intra-abdominal pressure
IL-6	: Interleukin-6
LAGB	: Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding
LDL	: Low Density Lipoprotein
LH	: Luteinizing hormone
LSG	: Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy
MO	: Morbid obesity
MS	: Metabolic Syndrome
NASH	: Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
NES	: Non-epileptic seizures
NIDDM	: Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
OA	: Osteoarthritis
OHS	: Obesity Hypoventilation Syndrome

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

OSA	:	Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome
PAI-1	:	Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1
PCOS	:	Polycystic ovarian syndrome
PE	:	Pulmonary embolism.
PEEP	:	Positive end-expiratory pressure
PMOC	:	Proopiomelanocortin
RYGBP	:	Roux en Y gastric bypass
SG	:	Sleeve Gastrectomy
TNF- α	:	Tumor Necrosis Factor- α
VBG	:	Vertical banded gastroplasty
WLS	:	Weight loss surgery

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Acknowledgements

All gratitude is due to almighty **Allah** who guided and aided me to bring-force for the achievement of this essay.

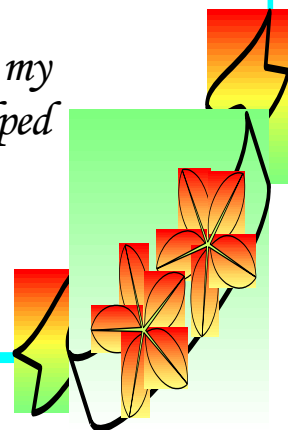
I would like to thank **Prof. Dr/ Hazem Abdel-salam Mohamed**, Professor of General surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his guidance, his support and continuous encouragement.

I dedicate a special feeling of devotion to **Prof. Dr. / Ahmed Alaa-Eddin Mohamed** professor of General surgery Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for the skilful supervision, continuous encouragement and provided facilities.

I would like to record my sincere appreciation to **Dr./ Ahmed El-Sayed Morad** Lecturer of General Surgery Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for great help, guidance and supervision.

Finally, I would like to thank all my teachers and all my colleagues and anyone helped me to know at any place or at any time.

Hossam Abdel-maogoud Gad Elsayed



الدم خصل عربي

تعرف السمنة بأنها زيادة نسبة الدهون في الجسم وهناك ازدياد ملحوظ في نسبة الأشخاص الذين يعانون من السمنة في العالم بأسره ومن المعروف أن زيادة الوزن و السمنة المفرطة يؤديان إلى حدوث الكثير من الأمراض و منها :- ارتفاع ضغط الدم ، ارتفاع نسبة الدهون والسكر بالدم، كثير من الأمراض السرطانية بالإضافة إلى اضطرابات النوم والأكتئاب وتؤدي هذه الأمراض المرتبطة بالسمنة إلى وفاة أكثر من 2.5 مليون شخص سنويا.

وقد أظهرت الطرق غير الجراحية لعلاج السمنة المفرطة نتائجها محدودة على المدى البعيد مما أدى إلى ظهور دور التدخل الجراحي كعلاج للسمنة المفرطة في الحالات التي فشل فيها إنقاص الوزن بالطرق غير الجراحية خاصة إذا كان معامل كتلة الجسم أكبر من 40 كجم /م² أو أكبر من 35 كجم/م² إذا كان مصحوبا بأحد المضاعفات الناتجة عن السمنة المفرطة.

و يعتمد العلاج الجراحي على تقليص سعة المعدة أو تقليل امتصاص الغذاء أو كلاهما معا. و تشتمل على عدة طرق منها تحزيم المعدة، تدبيس المعدة، تحويل المسار المعدي و تحويل مسار عصارة الكبد و البنكرياس.

ويمثل المنظار الجراحي طفرة في علاج السمنة المفرطة حيث يقلل من حدوث مضاعفات ما بعد الجراحة بنسبة كبيرة مع نتائج جيدة مماثلة للطرق التقليدية.

فوائد التدخل باستخدام المنظار الجراحي تشتمل علي تقليل ألم ما بعد الجراحة، تقليل احتمال فقدان الدم، تقلل فترة البقاء في المستشفى وتحد من المضاعفات المتعلقة بجدار البطن. وقد ثبت أن المضاعفات المتعلقة بالقلب

والجهاز التنفسي والجهاز الهضمي تكون أقل شيوعاً بعد جراحات المناظير بالمقارنة مع فتح البطن.

الصعوبة الوحيدة في الأمر أن جراحات المناظير ذات منحنى تعليمي معقد مما قد يؤدي إلى زيادة في مضاعفات ما بعد العملية. تعتبر خبرة الجراح والفريق التابع إليه الذين يقومون بالعملية الجراحية ويتابعون حالة المريض قبل وبعد العملية بمثابة عنصر حيوي يساهم في نجاح جراحات السمنة.

Introduction

There is a worldwide epidemic of overweight, obesity, and morbid obesity encompassing near 2 billion people.⁴

Obesity is associated with increased morbidity and mortality. Morbidity appears with hypertension, lipid disturbances, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, obstructive sleep apnea and polycystic ovary syndrome, insulin resistance, and diabetes these comorbidities are responsible for more than 2.5 millions deaths per year worldwide.¹⁵

Nonsurgical approaches to weight loss have had limited long-term efficacy for the treatment of morbid obesity.¹⁰³

For patients in whom other methods of weight reduction have failed, bariatric surgery is considered if the body mass index is greater than 40 kg/m² or greater than 35 kg/m² with the presence of associated comorbidities.¹⁰⁴

Bariatric surgical procedures are categorized into 2 main types; restrictive and malabsorptive. Some operations combine both restriction and malabsorption. The operations that are most frequently performed are the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, vertical banded gastroplasty, biliopancreatic diversion, and various banding procedures.¹⁰⁵

The era of minimally invasive surgery has brought significant advantages to morbidly obese patients undergoing bariatric surgery.²³⁸

The laparoscopic approach is a major advance because it improves outcomes by reducing perioperative morbidity, recovery and in some cases even late complications.³¹⁰

Owing to this spectacular progress, the present review will thoroughly focus on these novel less invasive bariatric operations using laparoscopic techniques.

Aim of the work

In the era of laparoscopic surgery and in view of the increased interest and acceptance of surgical management of morbidly obese patients , the target of this work is to review and clarify the spectacular advances in the development of less invasive bariatric operations using laparoscopic techniques .

Definition and Classification of Obesity

Obesity has been defined as excess body fat relative to lean body mass.¹

The most widely accepted measure of obesity is the body mass index (BMI) which is calculated by dividing a patient's mass in kilograms by the square of his or her height in meters, a normal BMI is considered to range from 18.5 to 24.9 kg/m², BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 is considered overweight, BMI of 30 or greater is classified as obese; this is further subdivided into Class I, II, or III, as shown in Table-1.²

Table-1: Obesity Categories and disease risk.²

Table 1 Categories of BMI and disease risk ^a relative to normal weight and waist circumference				
	BMI kg/m ²	Obesity Class	Men ≤ 102cm (≤ 40 in)	>102 cm (<40 in)
			Women ≤ 88 cm (≤ 35 in)	>88 cm (>35 in)
Underweight	<18.5		—	—
Normal ^b	18.5–24.9		—	—
Overweight	25.0–29.9		Increased	High
Obesity	30.0–34.9	I	High	Very high
	35.0–39.9	II	Very high	Very high
Extreme obesity	≥40	III	Extremely high	Extremely high

It may be important to consider other factors besides the BMI, such as total muscle mass and waist circumference as extremely muscular individual may have an elevated BMI without being overweight, Waist circumference has been shown to be an excellent indicator of abdominal fat mass, a circumference greater than 88 cm (35 inch) in women or 102 cm (40 inch) in men strongly correlates with an increased risk of obesity related disease.³