



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

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قسم

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HANAA ALY



Short-Term Results of Single-Anastomosis Gastric Bypass After Failed Sleeve Gastrectomy

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree In General Surgery

By

Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Abd-Elsalam
M.B.B.Ch (Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University)

Under supervision of

Prof. Dr. Alaa Abbas Sabry Moustafa
Professor of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Karim Sabry Abd-Elsamee
Associate Professor of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed
Lecturer of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University

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سید

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AACE	American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists
ASA.....	American Society of Anesthesiologists
ASMBS	American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
BMI.....	Body mass index
BPD	Biliopancreatic diversion
BPD-DS	Biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch
CCK	Cholecystokinin
CT	Computed tomography
CVD	Cardiovascular diseases
DVT	Deep vein thrombosis
EWL	Excess weight loss
FDA	Food and drug administration
GERD	Gastroesophageal reflux disease
GLP-1	Glucagon- like peptide-1
HbA1c.....	Haemoglobin A1C
GIA	Gastrointestinal anastomosis
IDF.....	The International Diabetes Federation
IGB	Intragastric balloons
IV	Intravenous
JIB	Jejunioileal bypass
LAGB.....	Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding
LGGCP	Laparoscopic gastric greater curvature plication
LMGB.....	Lap-minigastric bypass

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
LMGBP.....	Laparoscopic mini-gastric bypass
LSG.....	Lap sleeve gastrectomy
MSCT	Multislice CT
NIH.....	National Institutes of Health
OAGB	One anastomosis gastric bypass
OSA	Obstructive sleep apnea
PYY.....	Peptide YY
RYGB.....	Roux-en-Y gastric bypass
SADI-S.....	Single anastomosis duodeno-ileal anastomosis with sleeve gastrectomy
SG	Sleeve gastrectomy
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
T2DM.....	Type 2 diabetes mellitus
VBG	Vertical banded gastroplasty

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a pandemic health problem in both developed and developing countries and the costs of care continue to grow in parallel with the prevalence of the disease. This morbid condition leads to a high incidence of complications and a decrease in life expectancy, especially among younger adults (*Fontaine et al., 2013*).

Surgical treatment of morbid obesity results in significant sustained weight loss, which reduces obesity-related morbidity and increases survival compared with patients receiving optimal medical therapy (*Sjostrom et al., 2007*).

Laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (SG) has demonstrated its effectiveness in achieving weight loss and resolution of co-morbidities in patients with severe obesity and super-obesity (*Fuks et al., 2009*).

However, this purely restrictive technique may sometimes be associated with long-term failure, due either to inadequate weight loss or to renewed weight gain; this requires effective low-morbidity alternative procedures (*Weiner et al., 2011*).

Himpens et al. reported that more than 30% of the SG patients had inadequate weight loss or renewed weight gain, requiring an additional procedure (*Himpens et al., 2010*). Patients with insufficient weight loss or weight regain can be