



GASTRIC SLEEVE SURGERY

This surgery is done by making several small incisions and using long and thin instruments, and a camera to guide the surgery (laparoscopic approach). More than half of your stomach is removed, leaving a narrow stomach tube that is about the size and shape of a banana. Surgical staples keep your new stomach closed. Because part of your stomach has been removed, this is not reversible.

HOW IS GASTRIC SLEEVE SURGERY DONE?

The sleeve gastrectomy involves removing a large part of the stomach. This is the part that stretches during meals, and also the part that produces a chemical messenger (hormone) that stimulates appetite. Patients who have this operation have less space for food and report less hunger.

This operation takes about an hour to complete and patients stay in the hospital for usually 1 night.

Weight-loss surgery is suitable for people who are overweight and who have not been able to lose weight with diet, exercise, or medicine.

Surgery is generally considered when your body mass index (BMI) is 40 or higher. Surgery may also be an option when your BMI is 35 or higher and you have certain medical conditions.

It is important to think of this surgery as a tool to help you lose weight. It is not an instant fix. You will still need to eat a healthy diet and get regular exercise. This will help you reach your weight goal and avoid regaining the weight you lose.

ADVANTAGES

- Well tolerated by patients
- Less acid secretion, so less chance of an ulcer
- Because the intestine remains intact, there is less chance of intestinal obstruction (blockage) osteoporosis, and less chance of protein/vitamin deficiency.
- Permanent

HEALTH BENEFITS

- Feeling full with smaller meal portions
- Improvement of obesity related health conditions, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease
- Relief from joint pain
- Improved mood and energy level

Not all insurance payers provide coverage for this procedure. Please contact 713.798.6673 to verify if you have coverage.

There's Every Reason to Choose Baylor Medicine.