Bariatric Revision Surgeries

Sanjay Borude

Abstract Introduction

REAL complications associated with the operation and SIDE EFFECTS associated with the alteration in the upper GI anatomy.

The preioperative mortality of bariatric surgery was 0% and worldwide is usually associated with

- 1. Anastomotic leaks with peritonitis (75%) or
- 2. Pulmonary embolism (25%).

Method

REVISION INDICATIONS - GASTRIC BAND SURGERY

- Port Site Complications after GB
- Port Leakage- Cracking of the kink-resistant tubing or Tube Disconnection
- Port Site Pain
- Port Dislodging or Flipping
- Bulging of the Port through the Skin
- Infection of the Fluid within the Band
- Infection of the Port Either at Surgery or Band Fill or Erosion

REVISION INDICATIONS - SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY SURGERY

- Pouch Enlargement
- Staple Line Dehiscence
- Stomach Perforation
- Stricture
- Volvulus

REVISION INDICATIONS - GASTRIC BYPASS SURGERY

- Pouch Enlargement
- Staple Line Dehiscence
- Stricture
- Perforation
- Infection
- Psychological
- Associated Disease

Analysis

Early postoperative complications

- PULMONARY EMBOLISM is the leading cause (1% to 2%) of perioperative death in bariatric surgical patients.
- The incidence of MAJOR WOUND INFECTION after gastric bypass ranges from 1% to 3%.
- GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING within the 30-day perioperative interval may have a variety of causes.
- Small bowel obstruction (SBO) ranges from 1% to 2%
- ACUTE GASTRIC DISTENTION

The incidence of intraoperative complications in our series $1.\,4\%$

Late complications

- Incisional hernia (most common)
- Symptomatic gallbladder disease ranges from 3% to 30%.
- Vomiting.
- The incidence of Late Staple-line breakdown varies from 2% to 23%.
- Gastro-gastric fistulae after transsection ranges from 1% to 2%.
- The incidence of marginal ulcer after RYGB ranges from 3% to 10%.

Conclusion

Complications following Bariatric Surgeries can be reduced to negligible if great care is taken Pre-Intra-and Post-operative period.