

Revision Bariatric Procedure

Revision Bariatric Surgery is performed to alter or undo a previous weight loss surgery. The two currently popular procedures, Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (gastric bypass) and Mini Gastric Bypass (mini bypass), while successful, also require occasional revision. Of the older weight loss procedures, the revision rate for the Gastric Banding Surgery (also known as lap band or Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Banding) is more than 10% during the first two years for either device-related problems or unsatisfactory weight loss. Likewise, the revision rate for either gastric bypass is roughly 5-10% after 5 years for either troublesome complications or for unsatisfactory weight loss.

The sleeve gastrectomy, though technically an irreversible procedure, can be revised to a Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass, Mini Gastric Bypass, or a sleeve + DJ Bypass, depending on the indication, anatomy and various patient-related factors.

How is it performed? And how rapid is the recovery?

Bariatric Surgery is done by minimally invasive methods – Laparoscopically or Robotically. This means, there will be 4 or 5 small cuts on your tummy, and no large ugly looking scars.

Recovery is rapid, and patients can return to work within a week.

Bariatric Surgery is not a quick fix weight loss treatment. This is not a cosmetic procedure, because this surgery is done for your health and not for your looks. It helps you lose weight naturally over a period of 8–10 months.

What are the Benefits of Bariatric Surgery?

Bariatric Surgery can treat or entirely eliminate obesity and below related health disorders:

- High BP
- Infertility (PCOD)
- Arthritis
- Type II Diabetes
- Ischemic Heart Diseases
- Sleep Apnea
- Stress Incontinence
- DVT & Pulmonary Embolism
- GERD
- Hypoventilation
- Benign Intracranial Hypertension
- Dyslipidemia

Highlights of our clinic

- Surgery performed by team having experience of over 2 decades and has performed more than 5000 Bariatric Surgeries
- Modular Operation Theatres
- Dedicated Surgical Intensive Care (SICU)
- State-of-the-Art Diagnostics and Therapeutic Facilities
- Backed by Experience and Well Trained Team

For Appointments, Contact

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OBESITY & BARIATRIC CLINIC



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What is Obesity?

Obesity is the excessive accumulation of fat that exceeds the body's skeletal and physical standards. American Medical Association has defined Obesity as a Disease. Patient with serious health risk are susceptible to serious diseases related to heart, respiration, infertility etc. It can result in either significant physical disability or even death.

What are the causes of Obesity?

Obesity can be caused by various disorders of metabolism or hormones. It is generally caused by eating too much and moving too little. If you consume high amounts of energy particularly fat and sugars but don't burn off the energy through exercise and physical activity then much of the surplus energy will be stored by the body as fat.

How to assess Obesity?

Measure of obesity is the body mass index (BMI), a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of his or her height (in meters). People are generally considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) is over 30 kg/m2, with the range 25–30 kg/m2 defined as overweight.

Category	BMI (ASIANS) kg/m ²
Underweight	<18.5
Normal	18.5 – 22.99
Overweight	23 – 27.49
Obese class I	27.5 – 32.49
Obese class II	32.5 – 37.49
Obese class III	>37.5
Super Obese	>50

What is Bariatric Surgery and when can someone opt for it?

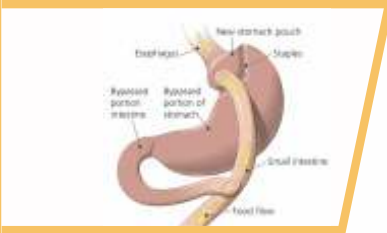
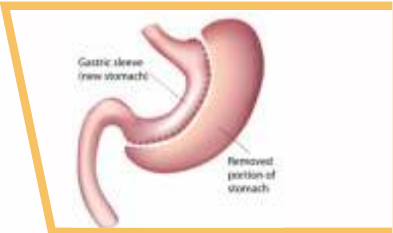
Bariatric surgery (weight loss surgery) includes a variety of surgical procedures performed on people who have below complications:



What are the different types of Bariatric Surgeries?

Sleeve Gastrectomy

It is a surgical weight-loss procedure in which the stomach is reduced to about 15% of its original size by surgical removal of a large portion of the stomach along the greater curvature. The result is a sleeve or tube like structure. The procedure permanently reduces the size of the stomach.



Gastric Bypass

Is the oldest bariatric procedure being carried out for last 50-60 years. In a Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass, the stomach is divided

into 2 parts – a small functional stomach pouch (approximately 30-50 ml) and a larger excluded stomach. Following this the upper portion of the small intestine is bypassed, ensuring minimal absorption of carbohydrates and fats.

Mini Gastric Bypass/One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass

This is a recent procedure which has combination of sleeve and bypass. It usually results in substantial weight loss even though the person is able to eat a larger meal. A long sleeve of stomach is created along with bypass of rest of the stomach and long segment of intestine.

