**Bariatric surgery between encouragement and inhibition; Sohag experience of first 50 cases with encouraging results (A single center case series study)**

By

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Background: Bariatric surgery is associated with improved co-morbidities, quality of life,and survival in severely obese patients. Common bariatric surgery procedures include Roux-en-Y gastric bypass(RYGB), laparoscopic adjustable gastric band(LAGB), and sleeve gastrectomy (SG). Currently, literature studying comparative effectiveness on different bariatric surgery procedures.**

**Objectives: To compare effectiveness of laparoscopic bariatric surgery procedures performed in our center.**

**Setting: laparoscopy unit, general surgery department, Suhag university hospital, Egypt.**

**Methods: This is a single institution retrospective study, Primary outcome was Weight loss, reduction expressed as kilograms lost, body mass index (BMI)reduction, percentage weight loss (%WL), and percentage excess weight loss(%EWL).**

**Secondary outcomes were remission or even control of associated diabetes mellitus type2 and dyslipidemia.**

**Results: A total of 25 patients were included in the study. At 9 months, the kilograms lost BMI reduction, %WL, and% EWL were 40.7 14.5 kg,13.4 4.1 kg/m2, 31.5 8.5%, and**

**41.4 11.6% for Laparoscopic GB;24.4 22.1 kg,7.9 7.3 kg/m2, 20.2 21.5%, and26.7 27.6% for Laparoscopic SG; The reduction in number of medications, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein(LDL)also showed significant improvement with LGB.**

**Conclusion: For the short term, LGB appears to achieve better weight reduction and management of obesity-associated-morbid conditions compared with the LSG**