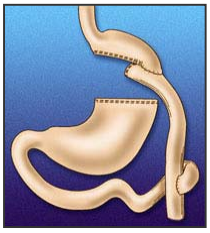
LAPAROSCOPIC ROUX-EN-Y GASTRIC BYPASS



Laparoscopic surgery uses a small camera in a tube known as a laparoscope, along other small diameter tubes through which surgical tools are passed and used to perform the surgery. The laparoscope camera allows the surgeon to see inside the abdomen via a television monitor as the procedure is performed. In laparoscopic Roux-En-Y Gastric Bypass surgery, a small incision is made above the navel, and then a special needle is inserted through which carbon dioxide is pumped to distend the abdomen. Then, the small-diameter surgical tools are inserted through other small incisions to allow the surgeon to perform the procedure. Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass surgery requires only 6 incisions less than one inch long in the abdomen. Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass patients enjoy smaller scars and slightly lower rates of post-op complications. Patients typically have less post-op pain, require less pain medication and may recover faster. Gastric bypass provides gastric restriction combined with some malabsorption. This type of operation maintains the principle of a small pouch and a narrow outlet to produce restriction of food intake, the main cause of weight loss. In addition, most of the stomach and duadunum (part of small intestines) are bypassed, and malabsorption occurs. This results in additional weight loss, because food is delayed in mixing with stomach secretion, bile and pancreatic juice are needed for the digestion of nutrients. **Think about your stomach as a pouch the size of an egg. It will hold about a ½ cup of food**