Fully ambulatory bariatric surgery: a better selection of patients reduce the risk of unfavorable outcome

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction

Performing bariatric surgery as a short-stay procedure is a current trend in many centers around the world. The aim of the current prospective study is to assess postoperative outcomes in patients undergoing fully ambulatory (length of stay < 12h) laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG).

Methods

A total of 50 consecutive morbidly obese patients [body mass index (BMI) \leq 55kg/m2] has been enrolled for elective ambulatory LSG between January and August 2015, in a single institution. Approval from the local Ethics Committee, and informed written consent from each participant have been obtained.

Results

There were 50 primary LSG performed on 42 females and 8 males, with a mean age (±SD) of 38.8 ±9.2 years. Mean (±SD) pre-operative body mass index (BMI) was 43.8±5 kg/m2. Operative time was 49±26 minutes (mean ±SD). DeMaria's Obesity Surgery Mortality Risk Score (OS-MRS) was calculated to be class A for 41 patients (82%) and class B for 9 patients (8%). There were no deaths. All patients were discharged home the day of surgery. No major postoperative complications or

readmissions were recorded. Only minor complications were reported: on average, women had more bouts of nausea compared to men (p=0.004). Younger individuals took more anti-nausea drugs compared to older individuals (p=0.015). A higher cumulative morphine dose was associated with a greater percent of moderate neuromuscular blockage (NMB) during general anesthesia (p=0.079).

Conclusion

Fully ambulatory laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy seems to be a safe approach in patients with OS-MRS score of A or B and undergoing primary LSG.