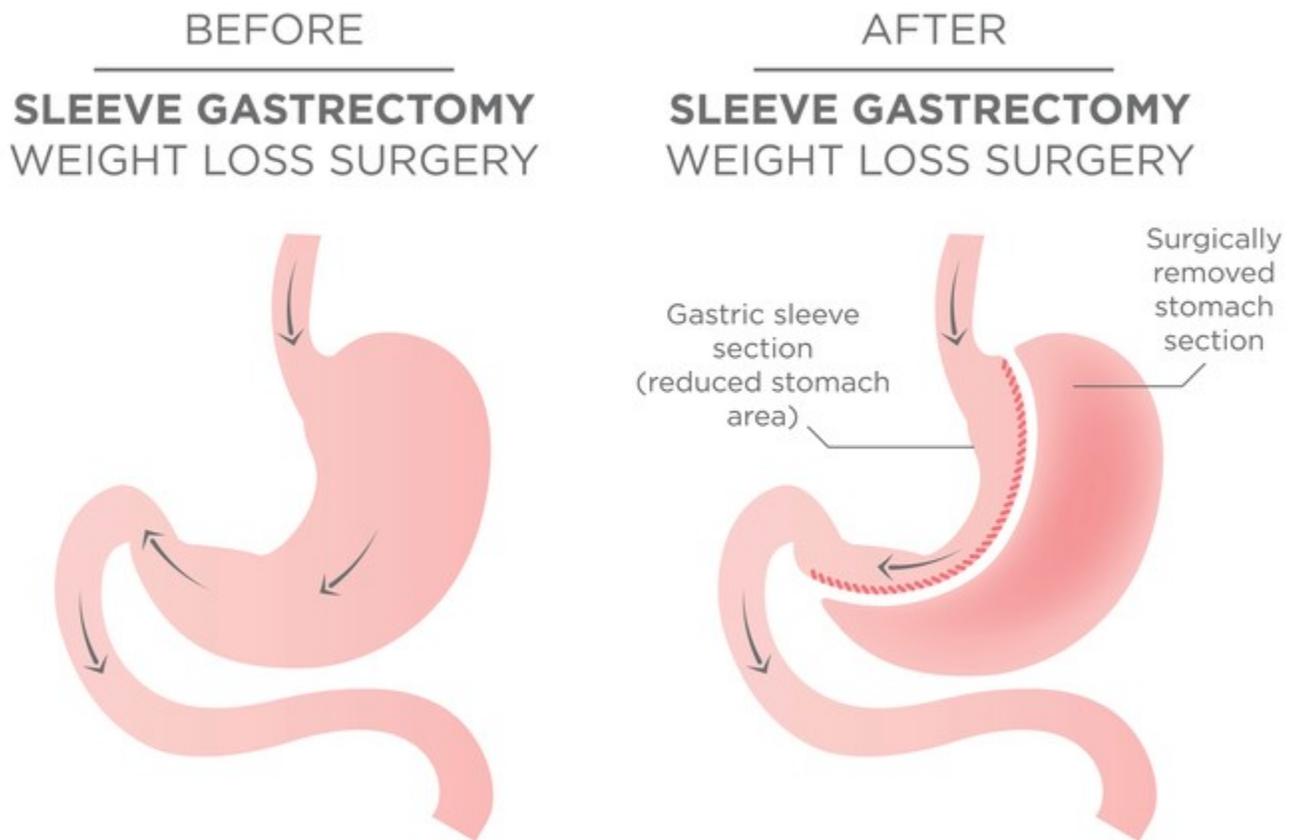


Gastric Sleeve in Houston

When you're considering bariatric surgery, one of the first steps is finding out more - more about the benefits and risks of the procedures. And remember: Only you and your bariatric surgeon can decide which procedure is right for you.

What is Gastric Sleeve?

The gastric sleeve (also called sleeve gastrectomy) is a surgical procedure that involves making a smaller sized stomach to restrict the amount of food you can eat. A stapling device is used to create a new stomach that is the size and shape of a banana. The procedure permanently reduces the size of your stomach to one-fourth of its original size.



3/4 of the Stomach is Removed in this Bariatric Weight Loss Procedure or Surgery
The excess portion of stomach is removed, making the gastric sleeve an irreversible procedure. The discarded portion of stomach is where most of the hunger hormone Ghrelin is produced. By decreasing how much Ghrelin is in your system, the gastric sleeve decreases your sensation of hunger.

Advantages of Gastric Sleeve

- Reduced capacity to eat large volumes of food
- No “dumping syndrome”, like gastric bypass patients experience
- No adjustments necessary as with the gastric band
- Procedure is done laparoscopically (small incisions)
- Proven success
- Decreased hunger pains
- Typical recovery period of 1-2 weeks
- Reduction or resolution of serious co-morbidities such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, high cholesterol.

Possible Complications of Gastric Sleeve Surgery

Like any surgical weight loss procedure, sleeve gastrectomy can have possible complications that include leakage, stretching of the sleeve (which allows for more food intake) and other complications associated with bariatric surgery. Compared to gastric bypass and duodenal switch procedures, the incidence of complications tends to be lower for gastric sleeve.

Possible Outcomes of Gastric Sleeve Surgery

Sleeve gastrectomy patients experienced resolution rates for type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and obstructive sleep apnea that were similar to resolution rates for other restrictive procedures such as lap band.