



Weight Loss Surgery

Which procedure should I choose?

SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY



Surgery takes about 1-2 hours



1-2 days in the hospital




Bigger part of the stomach is removed




Back to normal activities after 3-5 weeks.


This procedure reduces the amount of food you can consume by surgically removing about 80% of the stomach. The remaining 20% and the connection to the small intestines stay intact. No re-routing of the food stream. Like the gastric bypass, it promotes satiety, suppresses hunger and can improve symptoms of diabetes type 2.



Non-reversible



Requires life-long supplementation of vitamins



Induces rapid weight loss comparable to the gastric bypass



Allows you to maintain a diet without being hungry.



Reduces appetite and enhances satiety



No foreign objects or rerouting of the food stream



Shorter hospital stay of 1-2 days


GASTRIC BYPASS



Surgery takes about 2-3 hours



2-3 or more days in the hospital



Bigger part of the stomach is disconnected but remains functional




Back to normal activities after 3-5 weeks.


This procedure reduces the amount of food you can consume by surgically disconnecting about 85% of the stomach from the food stream. A smaller pouch is formed from the upper part of the stomach and re-routed directly into the small intestines. It further promotes satiety, suppresses hunger, can improve symptoms of diabetes type 2 and 95% of patients experience improvements in quality of life.




2-3 or more days in the hospital



Higher risk of complications due to the more complex nature of the procedure



Requires life-long supplementation of vitamins



Long-term weight loss of 60 - 80 % of excess weight




Allows you to maintain a diet without being hungry.



Reduces appetite and enhances satiety



High success rate



Considered "gold standard" of weight loss surgery