## Ambulatory bariatric surgery is safe and feasible

Experience from a high volume bariatric center

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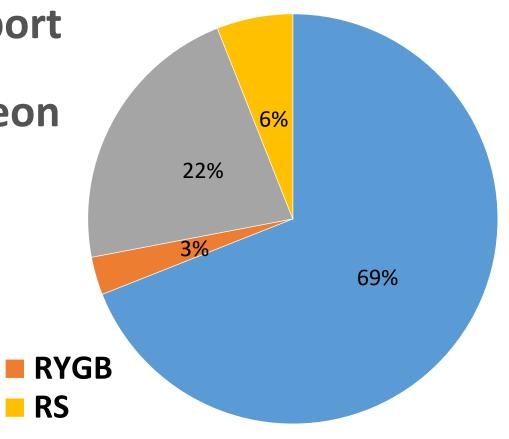




### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND CASE MIX DISCLOSURE**

- NO conflict of interest to report

- 2100 Surgeries as main surgeon





SG

OAGB





### **INTRODUCTION**

ENHANCED RECOVERY PROTOCOLS

LATE 1990's

**FASTER RECOVERY** 

**FEWER MORBIDITY** 

REDUCTION IN HOSPITALIZATION TIME

**FEWER COMPLICATIONS** 

**GREATER CONFORT** 

**LOWER COST** 







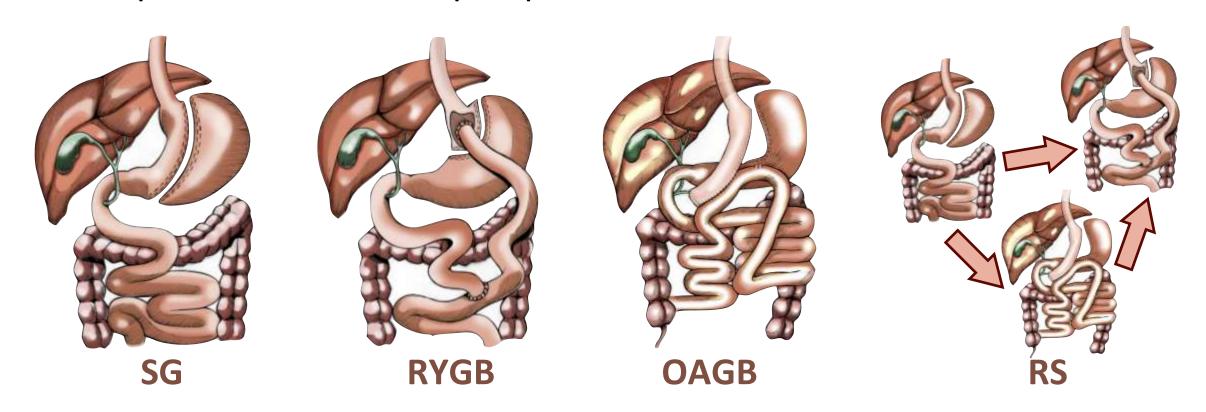


To assess the feasibility and safety of outpatient bariatric surgery in a high-volume bariatric center.





- Retrospective review of a prospective database



WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF ENHANCED RECOVERY PROTOCOLS









- Inclusion criteria

Age < 65 years

 $BMI < 65 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 

Closer than 50km

NO anti coagulants

NO severe medical condition

Surgical team consideration

- Elimination criteria

Intra-operative

Surgical team subjective consideration

Sistemic events

Surgical drainage need

**Post-operative** 

Poor pain management

**Oral intolerance** 

Bad glycemic management

Altered hemodynamic parameters

**Patient preference** 









- We recorded:

**Anthropometric data** 

**Comorbidities** 

**Length of stay** 

**Need of Readmission** 

Reoperation

30-day morbidity







**NAPOLI** 

### - Enhanced recovery protocol:

**Pre-operative (4hs)** 



Isotonic drink (500ml)



Sublingual ketorolac (20mg)

Acetaminophen (1g)





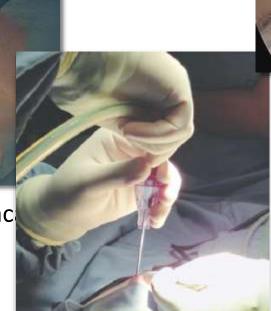


### - Enhanced recovery protocol:

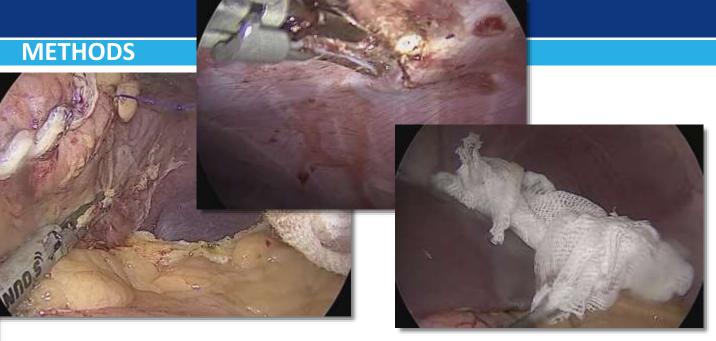
**Intra-operative (surgeon)** 



Skin injection with bupivace (0,5%)



Low pressure pneumoperitoneum (12mmHg)



Exhaustive control of hemostasis



Intraperitoneal bupivacaine







- Enhanced recovery protocol:

**Intra-operative (anesthesiologist)** 

**Ondansetron 8mg** 









**Hyoscine 20mg** 

**Dexamethasone 8mg** 











- Enhanced recovery protocol:

**Post-operative** 

Early mobilization (1.5h)



Early fluids tolerance (3h)





**Oral NSAIDs pain management** 











# March 2021 - February 2023 1109 patients

149 Didn't fulfill inclusion criteria

N= 960 patients



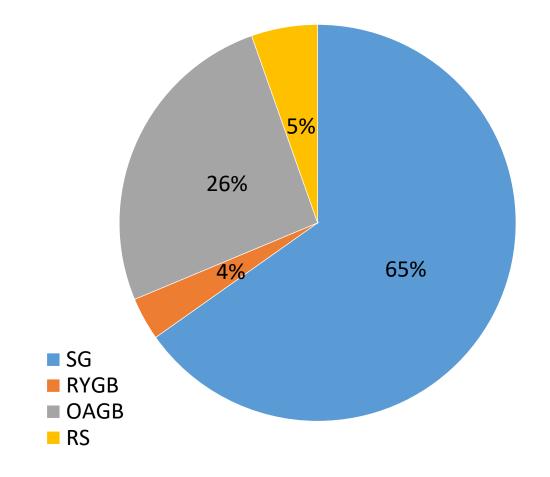






### N= 960 patients

SEX	85,4% FEMALE
BMI	44.3 (22.2-64.9, SD 6.3)
AGE	40.7 (18-65, SD 9.9)



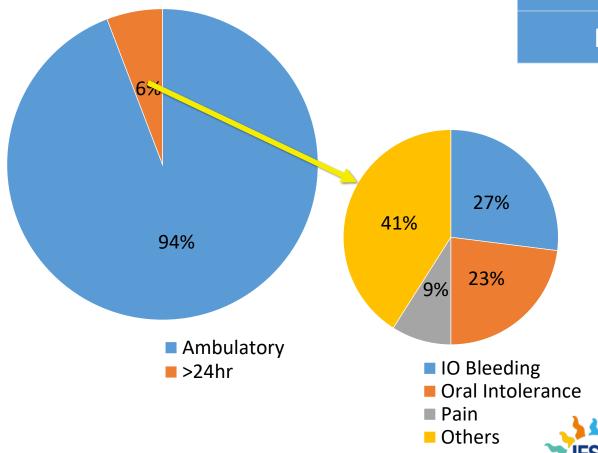






### **RESULTS**





Readmision	1,46 %
Reoperation	0,7 %
Mortality	0

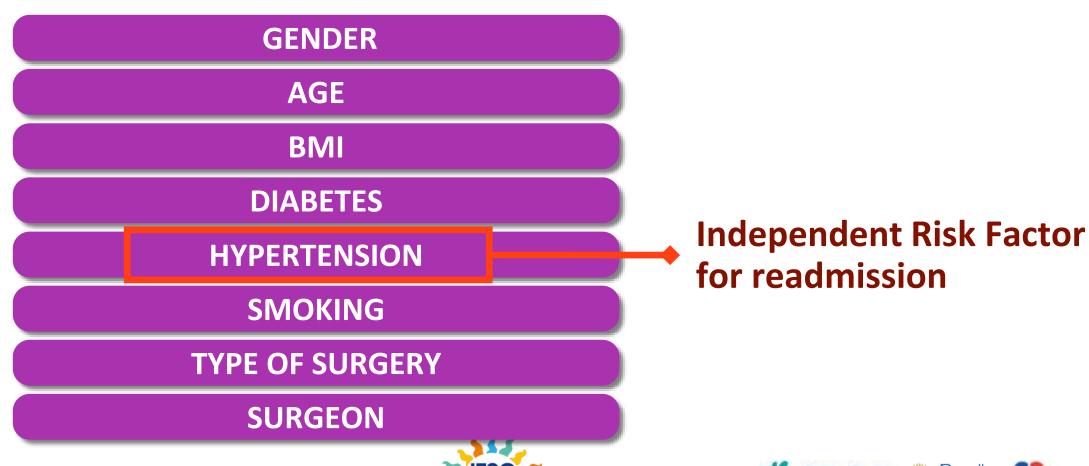
- There was no significant difference in age, gender, BMI, HTA or DBT between both groups.
- **HTA** was an independent risk factor for readmision (OR=4.47) and **SG** group had the lower readmision rate (OR=0.34)







- After adjusting by:



**NAPOLI** 

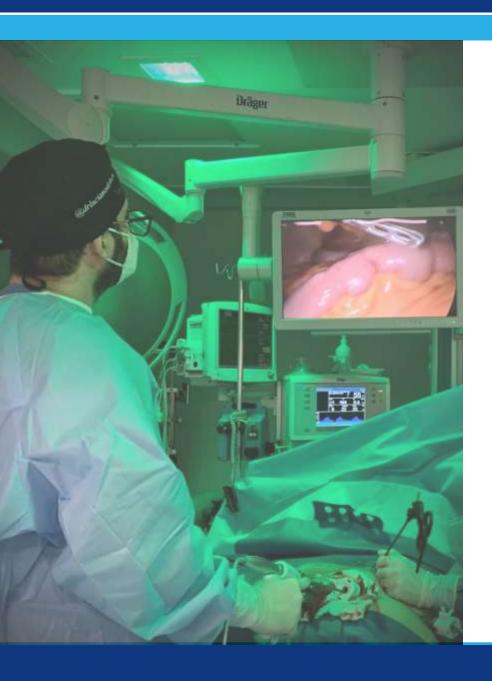


#### CONCLUSION

- Outpatient bariatric surgery is feasible and safe.
- Readmission and reoperation rate were acceptable.
- HT patients and those undergoing any GB seem to suffer a higher readmission rate.
- Enhanced recovery protocols are playing an important role in outpatient bariatric surgery.







### THANK YOU!

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