

GASTRIC BYPASS SURGERY

This leaflet gives you general information about your surgery. Please read it carefully. Share the information with your partner and family (if you wish) so that they are able to help and support you. There may be information they need to know, especially if they are taking care of you immediately after surgery.

This leaflet should answer most of your questions. However, it is not meant to replace the discussion between you and your doctor or the specialist team involved in your care. If, after reading it, you have any concerns or require further explanation, please discuss this with a member of the team.

What is gastric bypass surgery?

Gastric bypass surgery is an effective procedure carried out to help obese patients achieve substantial and long-term weight loss. During the operation the stomach is made smaller, reducing the amount of food it can hold. The small bowel is also made shorter, affecting the absorption of calories.

Surgical treatment is an option for patients who have tried unsuccessfully to lose weight by non-surgical means. You will have already been through an intensive dietary treatment programme before being considered for surgery. Surgery combined with changing behaviour is a proven method of achieving long-term weight loss for obese people.

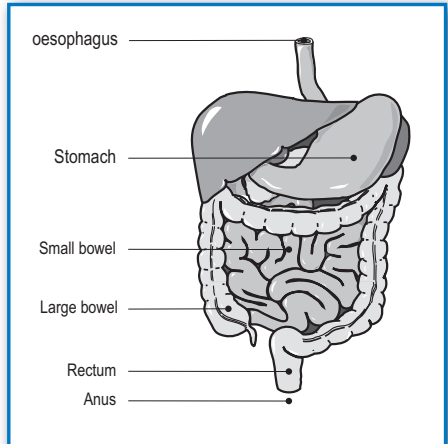
Being overweight is closely linked with health problems caused by obesity, including diabetes (high blood sugar levels), hypertension (high blood pressure), heart disease, hyperlipidemia (high blood fats), sleep apnoea (disturbed sleep), infertility, social isolation, and depression.

Studies have shown that some of these obesity-associated health conditions have improved or gone away completely after surgery.

In order to understand your operation, it may help to have some knowledge of the digestive system.

Understanding digestion

From the mouth, food passes through the oesophagus (gullet) into the stomach, where it remains for several hours during digestion and is broken down into a semi-solid form. It then passes into the small bowel where further digestion and absorption of nutrients takes place. The remaining digestive product continues into the colon (large bowel) where some water absorption occurs and then it passes from the body as waste, known as faeces.



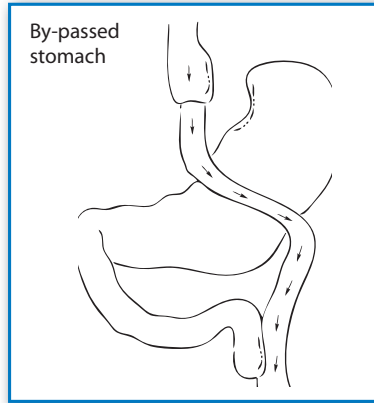
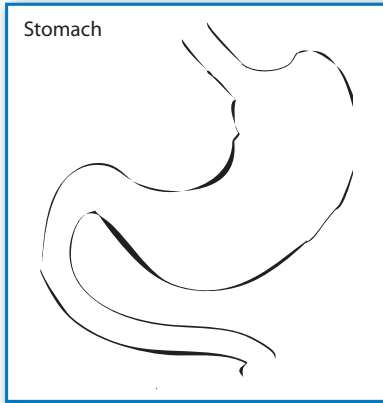
Is gastric bypass surgery the right choice for me?

Gastric bypass surgery works well for people who have large portions, as their intake will be greatly reduced because of the new small pouch-like stomach. It also works well for people who enjoy snack through the day as it often reduces your desire to eat sweet and sugary food.

How does gastric bypass work?

The operation, which is usually performed by keyhole surgery (laparoscopically), involves making the stomach smaller. A small gastric pouch is formed, approximately the size of an eggcup. This involves placing staples across the upper part of the stomach to form the small pouch and divide it from the rest of the stomach. The small bowel is then divided 80cm or so from its top and then attached to the new small gastric pouch. Food now passes into the pouch and then into the small bowel. The divided end of the bowel, which is attached to the original large stomach, is then re-attached 80-100cm below where the other end is joined to the gastric pouch.

This ensures gastric and pancreatic juices meet the food and digestion occurs.



How does the operation affect eating?

You will need to make changes to your diet after your operation. In doing this, you will be supported by the specialist dietitian. For your operation to be effective and to maximise weight loss, it is important that you make life-long changes to your diet and lifestyle. You must be committed to making changes and following the guidance that you are given by your surgeon and the rest of the medical team. You should not consider this treatment if you do not feel able to make these commitments.

Remember surgery can only be successful if you commit to making the necessary dietary and lifestyle changes. The operation is only a tool to assist you to lose weight; the success depends on you.

What diet will I have to follow once I have had the operation?

The dietitian will visit you on the ward to discuss your diet following your operation. You will be provided with a diet sheet. After this, you may be required to follow a fluid only diet for a short period followed by a pureed diet, then onto a soft diet and finally a normal textured diet. Progress through the stages varies between individuals. It is important not to try to move through the stages too quickly as you are more likely to suffer from vomiting.

The diet you should follow long-term will be a diet low in fat and sugar. Your dietitian will provide you with dietary guidance and ongoing support and advice individual to your needs and progress. It is important to maintain regular contact with your dietitian before and after the operation.

What are the benefits of having gastric bypass surgery?

The operation helps you to achieve long-term weight loss.

Achieving and maintaining significant weight loss reduces health-related problems such as:

- type 2 Diabetes
- hypertension (high blood pressure)
- coronary heart disease
- osteoarthritis
- high cholesterol
- obstructive sleep apnoea (difficulty breathing at night).

Keyhole (laparoscopic) surgery has the benefits of:

- smaller incisions (cuts)
- reduced pain
- reduced risk of infection
- shorter hospital stay.

What are the risks and complications associated with having gastric bypass surgery?

Most people have few problems during and after surgery. However, sometimes there may be complications or difficulties.

As with any surgery, gastric bypass has risks, which include:

- thrombosis (blood clot)
- heart attack
- internal bleeding
- post operative wound infection
- chest infection
- risk of not surviving due to problems occurring at operation (rare).

Additional risks associated specifically with this surgery are:

- a leak in the joins between the new stomach pouch and small bowel
- a blockage or a narrowing in the joins between the new stomach pouch and small bowel
- wound infection
- hernia.

The chance of these risks and complications is small. However, it is important that you understand and are aware of them and have all the information you need before agreeing to surgery. It may be necessary to change to open surgery (larger incision) if it proves impossible to perform your surgery laparoscopically.

What happens before surgery?

Before being referred for surgery, you will have already tried to reduce your weight and alter your eating habits. This process will have been supported by your GP and/or specialist dietitians in the community.

You may have already been to an information seminar led by the surgeons, specialist nurses, and dietitians to give you details of potential surgery, lifestyle changes, diet and long-term outcomes. This may have also provided you with an opportunity to meet other people, who are also considering weight loss surgery.

Outpatient appointment

At your first outpatient appointment, you will meet the surgeon, dietitian, and specialist nurse. They will examine you and discuss the operation, if surgery is a suitable option for you. It will also be possible to have a consultation with a psychologist during your outpatient visit. After this initial assessment, your care and treatment plan will be discussed with the wider Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT), which also includes an anaesthetist and endocrinologist.

Pre-operative assessment

If surgery is a safe and suitable option, you will attend the pre-operative assessment clinic where full details of your medical history are taken and routine pre-operative tests and examinations are completed.

These will include: blood tests, ECG (heart trace), and weight, if this has not already been recorded at your outpatient appointment. You may be seen and examined by the anaesthetist at this time so that they can prepare for your anaesthetic. Full verbal and written information related to your surgery will be given to you. You will also receive instructions on how and when to go on to the pre-operative liver-reducing diet.

We recommend that you stop smoking before your operation as smoking increases your risks during anaesthetic. The pre-operative assessment nurse will give you information to help you stop smoking.

Pre-operative liver reducing diet

You will be advised by your dietitian to follow a specific diet during the two weeks before your operation. The aim of this diet is to reduce the glycogen stores in the liver and so reduce the size of your liver. This 'liver-shrinking' diet makes it easier for the surgeon to get access to your stomach and perform the operation and reduces the risks of the anaesthetic.

It is very important this diet is strictly followed.

You may be tempted to have a special or larger meal before surgery, but this will reverse the effects of the diet. If you do not follow this diet, it may not be possible to perform the operation.

Before the operation, you should do your best to lose weight and do some physical activity where possible. This will help you to be healthy for surgery and decrease complications after surgery. You will have had the opportunity to speak to the surgeon, specialist dietitian, and specialist nurse about the operation where your questions and concerns will have been addressed.

What happens on admission to hospital?

You will be admitted to hospital either the day before your surgery or on the morning of your surgery, depending on what you have been told at your pre-operative assessment visit.

You will be offered a bed in a side room on the ward or in a bay with two or three other patients. You may be on a ward where there are both male and female patients but there will only be patients of the same sex in individual bays.

On admission to the ward, the doctors and nurses will answer any further questions you may have. A nurse will check that there have been no

significant changes in your health since your pre-operative assessment, and your temperature, pulse, and blood pressure will be recorded. Other health professionals may see you before surgery, including the anaesthetist, pharmacist, or physiotherapist. You may be asked if medical students may be involved in your care. You do not have to agree to this.

Before going to the operating theatre, you will be asked to put on a gown and compression (antiembolic) stockings that promote blood flow in the deep veins in your legs and so reduce the risk of developing blood clots. You will be asked to continue to wear these for approximately six weeks after your surgery or until you have regained your full mobility.

What type of anaesthetic will I have?

You will have a general anaesthetic for your surgery, which means you will be asleep throughout the procedure. The anaesthetist will discuss your anaesthetic and any potential risks and complications with you before the operation.

What I should expect after the operation.

From the operating theatre, you will be transferred to the theatre recovery room where you will wake up from your anaesthetic and then be taken to the ward for further recovery. It may be necessary for some patients to initially spend some time in the Department of Critical Care (DCC). More intensive nursing and observation is provided in DCC. Patients with sleep apnoea and/or respiratory complications may go to DCC from theatre. The possibility of this will have been discussed with you at your pre-operative assessment appointment.

Immediately after the operation, you will be monitored closely by the nursing and medical staff. Your pulse, blood pressure, breathing, and wounds will be checked regularly and you may receive oxygen until you are fully awake.

You will have an intravenous infusion (drip) in your arm to give you fluids until you are able to take fluids by mouth. Sometimes anaesthetic makes people feel sick so it is important that you tell the nurses if you do. They will offer you an injection to help settle the sickness.

Most patients who have this operation will have some pain after the surgery. It is important you tell the nurses if you are in pain and you will be given pain killers, either by an injection or orally.

You will be encouraged to get out of bed and move around on the same day as your operation. It is very important to move around as soon as possible after surgery in order to reduce the risk of blood clots and prevent problems with your chest.

The dietitian will visit you on the ward to discuss your diet and provide you with written information. The dietitian will also discuss how you will now need to eat, increasing your intake gradually and changing the consistency of the foods you are eating over time.

You will attend regular appointments with the dietitian after your operation in order to help you adjust your diet and maximise your weight loss.

Going home from hospital – what do I need to know?

Most patients will be able to go home 3-4 days after surgery, though everyone is different and some may require a longer hospital stay.

Your abdominal area is likely to feel sore and bloated for a few weeks. This is normal. During this time, and as you need them, take the painkillers given to you by the hospital or a mild painkiller, such as paracetamol. It is important to check your wound sites for signs of infection (pain, heat, and redness). You must see your GP if you are concerned about your wound sites.

Following your discharge from hospital, you will probably feel tired and need to rest but this will improve. It will normally take approximately 3-6 weeks for you to resume your normal activities. You should avoid lifting anything heavy for four weeks.

You must not drive until you can wear a seat belt comfortably and you are able to do an emergency stop. It is advisable to check with your own car insurance company first.

As you begin to feel better, you must incorporate gentle exercise into your daily routine, such as walking or swimming. As you start to lose weight, you will feel more energetic and able to undertake more exercise.

Sexual activities may be resumed once it is comfortable for you.

What medication will I need?

When you are discharged from hospital, you will be given a supply of blood-thinning injections to be given each day for 10 days after your operation. These are small injections into the skin of your abdomen. Usually you will be taught by the nursing staff to give these injections yourself.

If some of the tablets you take are too large, the pharmacist or doctors may change these to dissolvable or chewable tablets or give it in syrup form.

If you are on medication for diabetes or high blood pressure, you may need to have regular checks with your GP or practice nurse to monitor your condition and medication accordingly.

You will be required to take mineral and vitamin supplements and the dietitian will discuss this with you before and after surgery. You will also need to have vitamin B12 injections once every three months for the rest of your life. This can be arranged by your GP and given to you by your practice nurse.

What will my follow up care be?

You will be asked to attend the outpatient clinic approximately six weeks after your operation. This is so that the team can assess your recovery.

Following this, you will be seen by the nurse specialist and the dietitian at three months, six months, nine months, 12 months, and two years. After two years, you will be discharged back to your GP and local weight management service.

You will be given the telephone number of the specialist nurse and the dietitian to contact for any advice you may need at any other time.

Is there any other support available?

Doncaster's bariatric surgery support group meets once a month. This group is open to all patients who have had weight loss procedures and those awaiting them. It is a friendly informal meeting where patients discuss their experiences with each other. For dates and times, contact your nurse specialist.

How this surgery and weight loss will affect my life?

As you start to lose weight after your surgery, you can expect to feel much healthier. However, you must remember that these changes will affect your everyday life, in terms of going out for meals, buying clothes, going on holiday, etc. Support from your family and friends is important while you make adjustments to changes in your life.

Many patients, who lose a large amount of weight, will have loose skin, usually around the stomach and at the tops of the arms and legs. Your GP will need to refer you separately to a plastic surgeon if this skin is to be removed. This plastic surgery is not part of the gastric bypass surgery agreement and is not guaranteed once you start to lose weight. It is important to remember that this will only be considered when enough weight has been lost and is being maintained.

For our female patients, we advise you not to become pregnant until at least two years after your operation as your body needs an appropriate amount of time to adjust. If you are planning to become pregnant, it is important that the doctors, midwives, and dietitians are aware that you have had gastric bypass surgery.

Contacts

Clinical Nurse Specialist

Telephone: 01302 366666 ext 4294

Mobile: 07766 070570

Specialist Dietitian

Telephone: 01302 366666 ext 4110

Mobile: 07887 503428

Secretary to Bariatric Consultant Surgeon

Telephone: 01302 647234

Useful websites for further information:

www.bospa.org – British Obesity Surgery Patients Association/

www.british-obesity-surgery.org – British Obesity and Metabolic Surgery Society.

Patient Advice & Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS staff are available to offer advice or information on healthcare matters. The office is in the Main Foyer (Gate 4) of Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Contact can be made either in person, by telephone or email. PALS staff can also visit inpatients on all Trust sites.

The contact details are:

Telephone: 01302 553140 or 0800 028 8059

Minicom (Text talk): 01302 553140

Email: pals.dbh@dbh.nhs.uk

This information is available in other languages and formats, on request.

