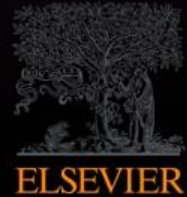


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Original Contributions
Obesity

Prevalence of risk factors for oral diseases in obese patients referred for bariatric surgery

Isis Henriques de Almeida Bastos DDS, PhD, Eivaldo S. Alves MD, Cláudia Daltro de Sousa MSc, Gabriela B. Martins DDS, MSc, PhD, Elisângela de Jesus Campos DDS, MSc, PhD, Carla Daltro MD, MSc, PhD

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Abstract

Background

Obesity is a risk factor for several chronic diseases, and scientific evidence suggests an association between obesity and oral diseases. In this study, the authors estimated the prevalence of risk factors for caries, dental erosion, and periodontal disease in a group of obese patients referred for bariatric surgery.

Methods

The authors invited obese patients who were referred for bariatric surgery at a private center for treatment of obesity to participate in this study. The patients answered a questionnaire about their sociodemographic data, general and oral

Bariatric Surgery

Bariatric surgery is an effective means for severely obese people (those with a BMI greater than or equal to 40 or with a BMI over 35 with serious health problems) to lose a significant amount of weight, reduce blood lipids and blood pressure, and improve health status.

From: *Culinary Nutrition*, 2013

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Volume I

Su-Ann Ding, ... Allison B. Goldfine, in *Endocrinology: Adult and Pediatric (Seventh Edition)*, 2016

Complications of Bariatric Surgery

Bariatric surgery has proven to be both effective for sustained weight loss and safe in the appropriate surgical candidate. However, as with any invasive surgical procedure, there are inherent risks of which patients should be educated. Obese patients are at higher risk for perioperative complications, such as venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism, than the general population. Although rare, these can be lethal and represent a leading cause of mortality in the perioperative period.¹¹⁵ The Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (LABS) consortium observes the composite end point of death, thrombotic event, reintervention, or prolonged hospital stay

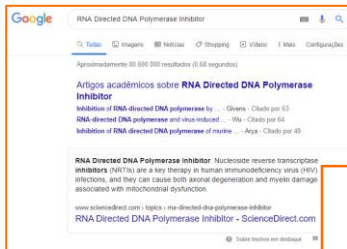
Bariatric Surgery

Jonathan A. Schoen MD, in *GI/Liver Secrets (Fourth Edition)*, 2010

18 What are the weight loss expectations after each procedure?

Success following bariatric surgery is determined by both weight lost and improvement in obesity-related comorbidities. Most surgical studies report outcome as percent excess weight loss (excess weight = [preoperative weight - ideal weight]). The lap band typically produces 40% to 60% evaporation weight loss (EWL) over 2 to 3 years but has a 20% failure rate. The gastric bypass has long-term data showing a 50% loss of excess body weight maintained after 14 years. Most current laparoscopic literature shows up to 5-year excess weight loss in the 60% to 80% range. There is typically some recidivism after 2 years and it has a 10% failure rate. The biliopancreatic diversion is the

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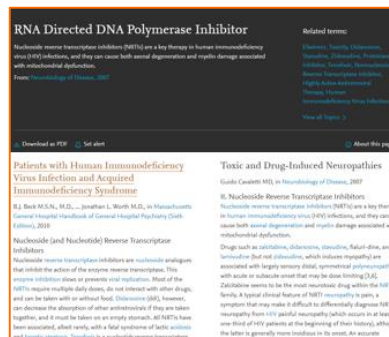


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