

Hiperobesity v/s morbid obesity: A comparative study Hiperobesidad y obesidad mórbida: Estudio comparativo

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Introduction: Bariatric surgery is effective and safe in treating obese patients with BMI > 40, however, higher preoperative weight could increase morbidity and mortality. Aim: To describe and compare the perioperative and mid term outcomes between hiperobese and morbidly obese patients submitted to gastric bypass. Material and Method: A prospective study of hiperobese patients submitted to gastric bypass over the past 10 years. We analyzed clinical characteristics, perioperative morbimortality and resolution of comorbidities. The results were compared with a group of morbidly obese patients matched by age and sex. Results: 146 hiperobese were operated and compared with 165 morbidly obese patients. 66.8% were female and the average age of the total group was 39.9 ± 12.4 years, with no significant differences between groups by sex and age. The average BMI was 53 and 44.4 respectively. 21.5% had diabetes mellitus 2, 39.5% hypertension, 31% dislipidemia and 8.4% osteoarthritis, with no s