Radiological Identification of Complications Following Bariatric Surgery

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Types of Bariatric Operations

Restrictive

- Adjustable Gastric Band (AGB)
- -Sleeve Gastrectomy (SG)
- -Vertical Banded Gastroplasty (historical)

Malabsorptive

- -Biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch (DS)
- Single anastamosis duodenal interposition (SADI)

Combined

- -Laparoscopic Roux en Y Gastric Bypass (LRYGB)
- -Open Roux en Y Gastric Bypass (ORYGB)

Types of AGB

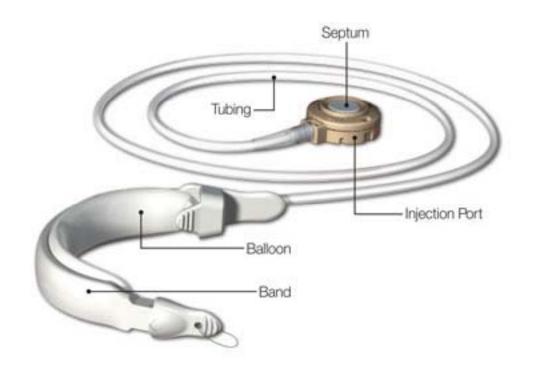
Lap-Band (Allergan, now Apollo Endosugery)



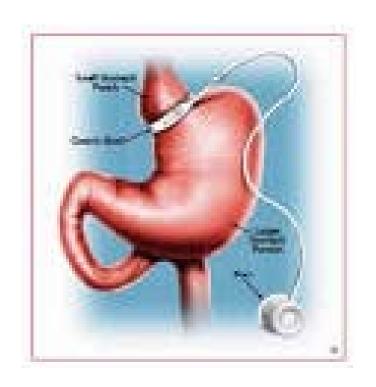


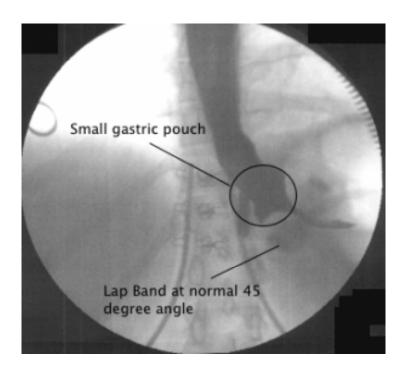
Types of AGB

Realize Band (Ethicon- discontinues)



Normal Placement





Normal Placment
 Phi Angle Between 4-58 degrees

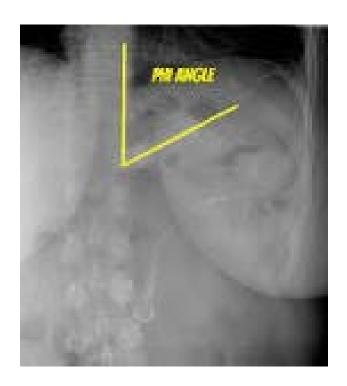




FIGURE 1. Normal postoperative swallow radiographic appearance following LAGB placement (1A); Band adjusted." A small proximal pouch is connected to the stomach through a thin stoma. (1B)

- Complications
- Esophageal and our pouch dilitation- position of band between normal and horizontal New onset vomiting, dysphagia GERD (Not acute)





Complications

Slipped Band- not really downward movement of the band but fundus herniating through and over left side of band

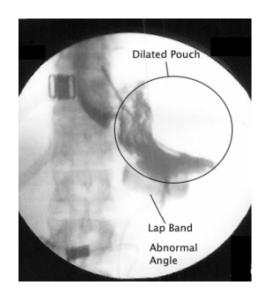
- -Acute onset (24-48 hours) of progressive dysphagia to complete inability to swallow solids , the liquids with possible
- Angle of the band much greater than horizontal 11-4 instead of 2-8

- Complications
 - -Slipped Band

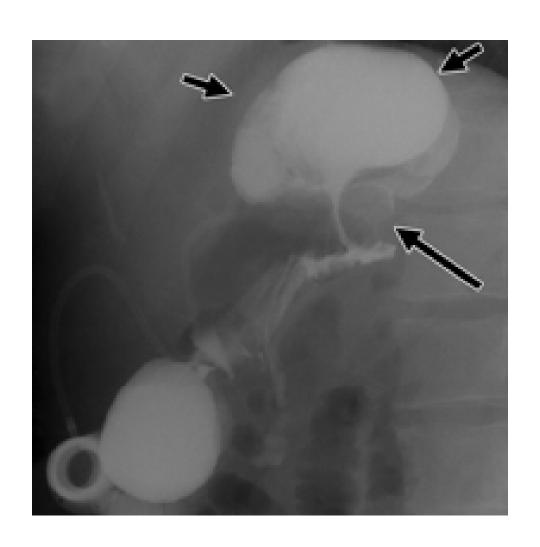








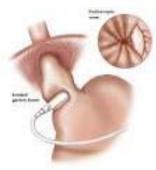
What is this?



- Complications
- **Erosion** –symptoms are vague and chronic such as worsening epigastric discomfort, GERD, lack of restriction or distant port site infection. Commonly assymptomatic.

Diagnosis by endoscopy not radiology- maybe subtle finding of air around band or port or phlegmatous changes around band

- Complications
 - -Erosion







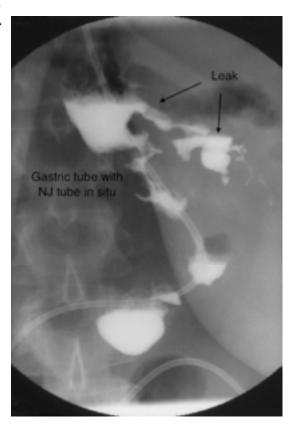
Normal Anatomy





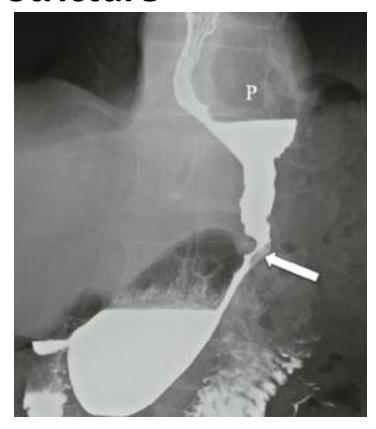
Complications

-Leak





- Complications
 - Stricture



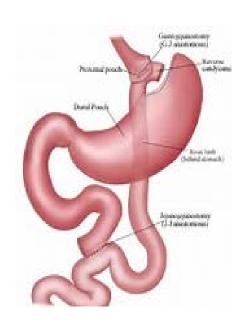


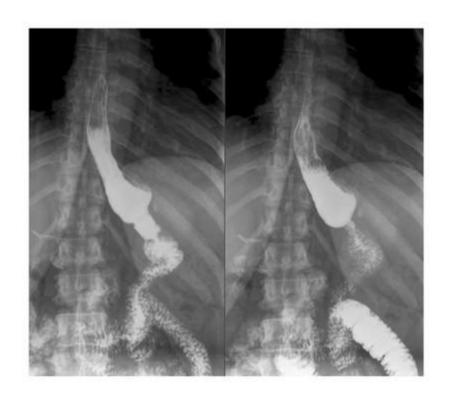
- Complications
 - Intraabdominal abcess





Normal Anatomy



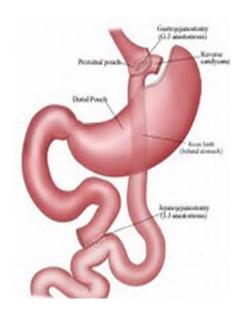


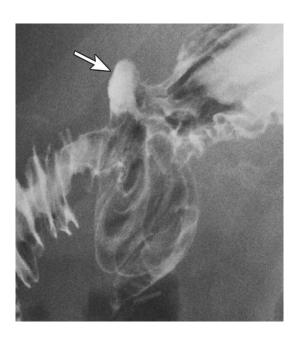
- Early Complication
 - -Leak



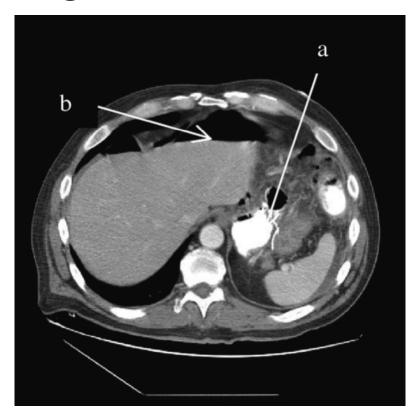


- Late Complications
 - -Marginal ulcer

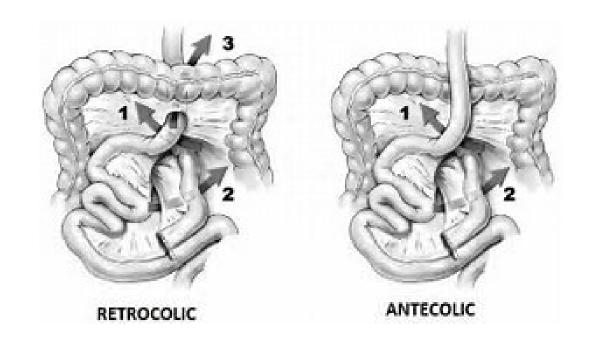




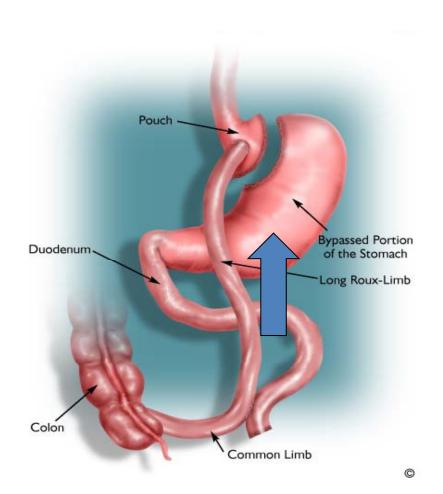
- Late Complications
 - -Perforated marginal ulcer



- Late Complications
 - Internal Hernia

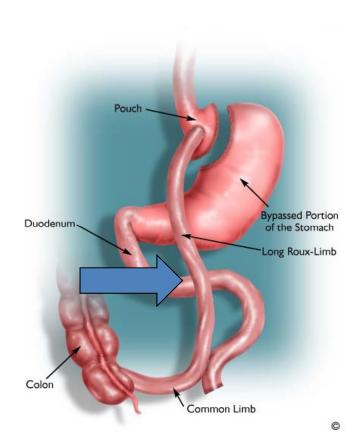


Type 1 Internal Hernia (through mesocolon)



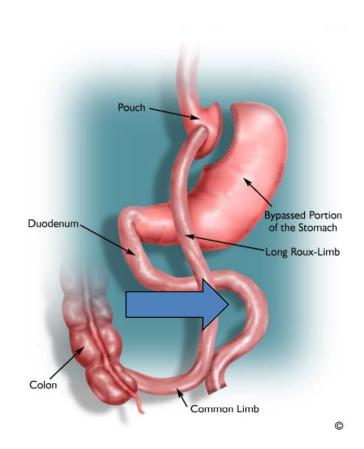
ASBS

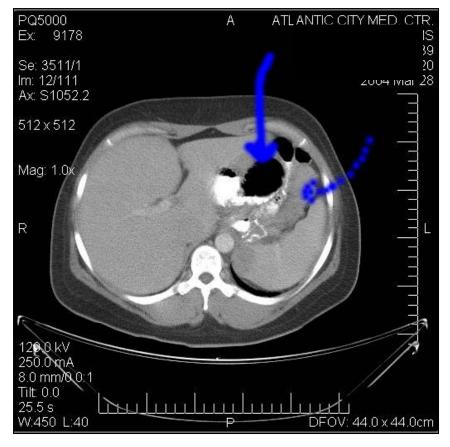
Type 2 Internal Hernia (Peterson's)

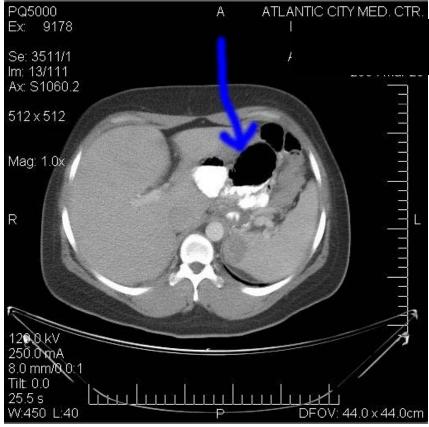


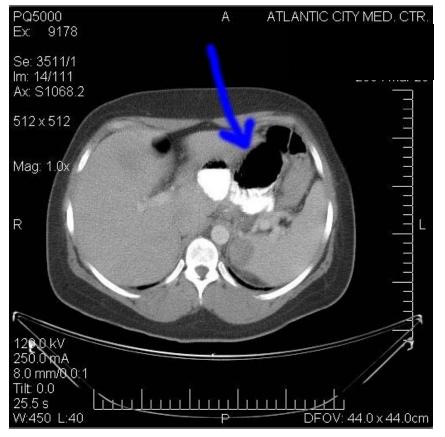
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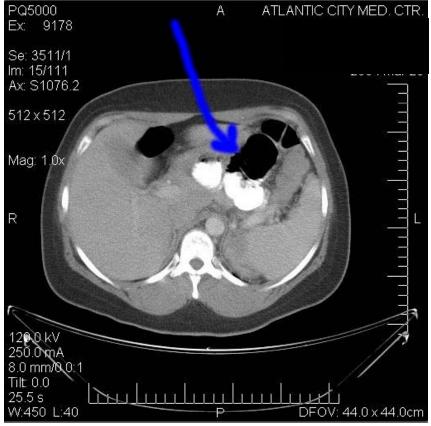
Type 3 Internal Hernia (through defect in small bowel mesentery)















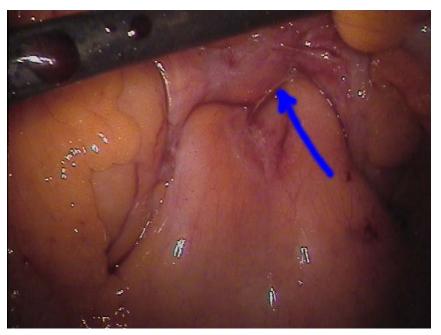


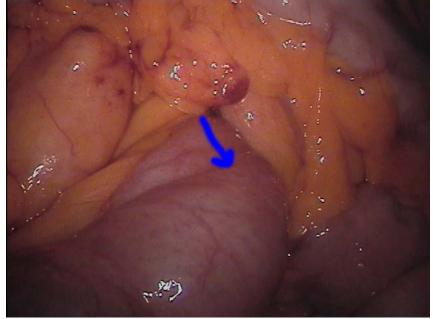


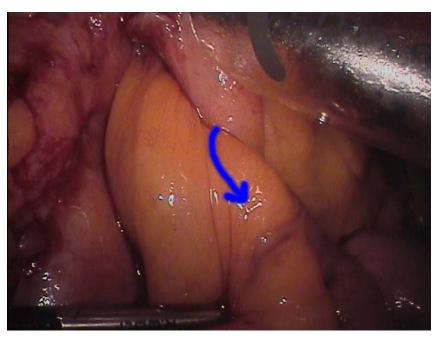


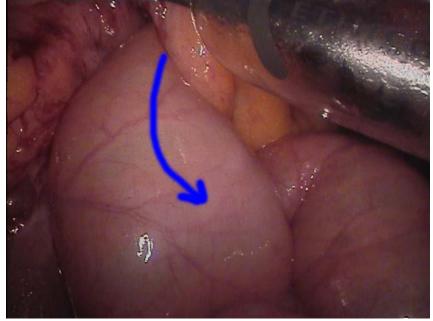


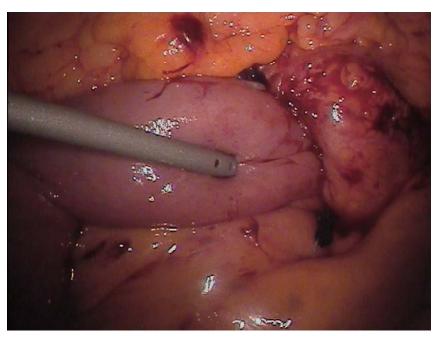










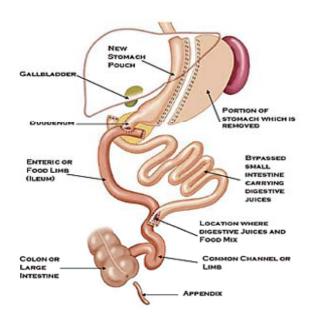




Biliopancreatic Diversion with Duodenal Switch (DS)

Normal anatomy







SADI

- Single anastamosis with duodenal interposition (Loop DS)
 - Normal anatomy





DS and SADI

- Complications
 - Early-Leak

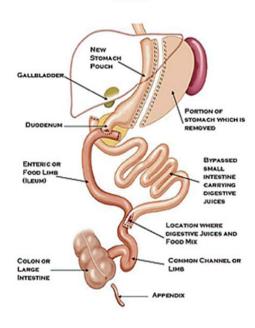




DS and SADI

- Complications
 - -Late- internal hernia

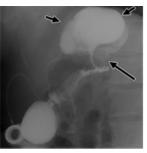
VERTICAL GASTRECTOMY WITH DUODENAL SWITCH





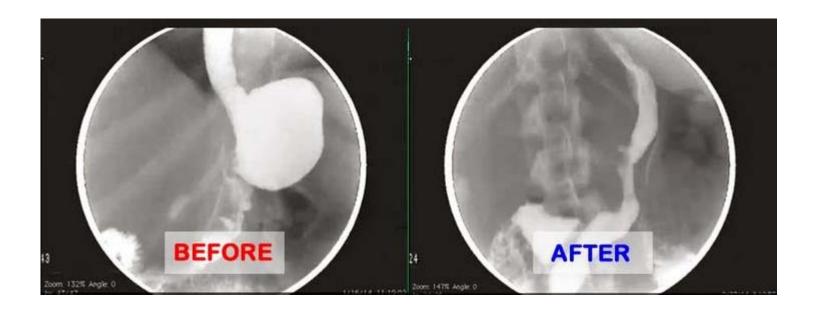
- Band needs removal
 - Preop UGI- What is the surgeon looking for?
 - 1. Pouch dilitation

- 2. Esophageal dilitation
- 3. Reflux





- Weight Loss Failure with Sleeve
 - 1. Retained fundus



- Sleeve gastrectomy with GERD
 - Stenosis at angularis
 - Retained fundus



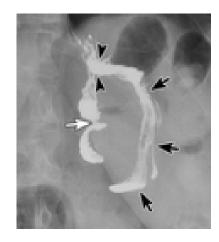


- Gastric Bypass with weight loss failure or regain
 - Large gastric pouch (>60 ml)

-Gastro-gastric fistula (cannot be identified simply by seeing contrast in bypassed stomach

on CT)





- GERD after Gastric Bypass
 - Hiatal hernia containing gastric pouch



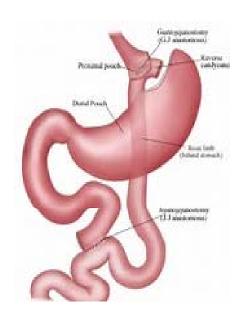


- Stenosis of G-J

Miscellaneous

 Leak after conversion of gastric band erosion to gastric bypass

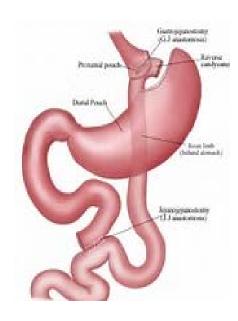




Miscellaneous

Leal after reversal of gastric bypass





Questions

