

# 20<sup>th</sup> Global Obesity Meeting

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**Background:** Achieving a weight loss is an important goal of bariatric surgery, given the increased risk for weight-related morbidity and mortality. The most common comorbidity at obesity is arterial hypertension, diabetes, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD), depression. Article is devoted to evaluation of comorbidity in patients with obesity 3 after weight loss after Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy (LSG) and Intra-gastric Balloon Installation (IBI).

**Objective:** To determine the effect of Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy (LSG) and Intra-gastric Balloon Installation (IBI) to weight loss and comorbidity in patients with obesity 3.

**Methods:** A total of 20 patients mean age  $34.7 \pm 2.5$  years; 80% female, BMI =  $49.4 \pm 2.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> of them were with extremely high weight (BMI = 62.1-75.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). Intra-gastric balloon (Allergan Inc., USA) was installed to patients with extremely high BMI (n=6), another patients were undergoing laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (n=14). Comorbidities were evaluated according to cardiometabolic disease staging.

**Results:** It is established, that adiposity of 3 (BMI  $49.4 \pm 2.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>) associates with hyperlipidemia/hypertriglyceridemia in 85%

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