



Weight Loss Surgery

Which procedure should I choose?

SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY



Surgery takes about 1-2 hours



1 days in the hospital



Bigger part of the stomach is removed



Back to normal activities after 3-5 weeks.

This procedure reduces the amount of food you can consume by surgically removing about 80% of the stomach. The remaining 20% and the connection to the small intestines stay intact. No re-routing of the food stream. Like the gastric bypass, it promotes satiety, suppresses hunger and can improve symptoms of diabetes type 2.

Non-reversible

Requires life-long supplementation of vitamins



Induces rapid weight loss comparable to the gastric bypass



Allows you to maintain a diet without being hungry.



Reduces appetite and enhances satiety



No foreign objects or rerouting of the food stream



Shorter hospital stay of 1 day

GASTRIC BYPASS



Surgery takes about 2-3 hours



2 days in the hospital



Bigger part of the stomach is disconnected but remains functional



Back to normal activities after 3-5 weeks.

This procedure reduces the amount of food you can consume by surgically disconnecting about 85% of the stomach from the food stream. A smaller pouch is formed from the upper part of the stomach and re-routed directly into the small intestines. It further promotes satiety, suppresses hunger, can improve symptoms of diabetes type 2 and 95% of patients experience improvements in quality of life.

2 days in the hospital

Higher risk of complications due to the more complex nature of the procedure

Requires life-long supplementation of vitamins



Long-term weight loss of 60 - 80 % of excess weight



Allows you to maintain a diet without being hungry.



Reduces appetite and enhances satiety



High success rate



Considered "gold standard" of weight loss surgery