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EVALUATION OF LAPAROSCOPIC LONGITUDINAL GASTRIC RESECTION IN OBESE PATIENTS

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Relevance. Laparoscopic longitudinal gastric resection (LV) is a relatively new restrictive bariatric surgery, which is increasing in popularity every year. However, many issues related to the indications for this operation, its complications and results require detailed consideration.

Objective: to evaluate the effectiveness of prostate cancer in patients with various degrees of obesity, the frequency of early and late postoperative complications and possible side effects.

Materials and methods. From 2020 to August 2020, 263 patients underwent laparoscopic prostate surgery as a primary bariatric operation at the clinic *Bukhara State Medical Institute*. The average age of the patients was 39.1 ± 10.7 years, the male/female ratio was 55:208, the average body weight was 113.9 ± 21.34 kg, and the average BMI was 40.1 ± 6.1 kg/m².

Results. There were no fatal outcomes in the perioperative period. The incidence of early postoperative complications was 4.2%. 92.7% of patients who underwent prostate cancer after 1 year or more were followed up. In the entire group of operated patients, the maximum percentage of overweight loss was 75.8% 12 months after surgery, and 60 months after surgery, this figure decreased to 63.7%. The percentage of overweight loss depended on the initial BMI. So, if in patients with a BMI < 35 (n=39) it was 94.1% by 9 months after surgery and remained at about 90% by four years, then in patients with overweight (BMI>50) (n=10), the maximum percentage of excess MT loss did not exceed 40% by two years old. Side effects include reflux esophagitis (5.7%), GI (2.7%), and iron deficiency anemia. (16,3%). 4 (1,5%) Patients underwent the second stage of surgery, biliopancreatic bypass surgery, but more patients have indications for repeated operations due to insufficient long-term effect of prostate cancer.

Conclusions. Breast cancer is a promising, safe and effective operation for obesity, which can be considered both as an independent operation and as the first stage of more complex bariatric operations. It is necessary to further study the results of BPH during follow-up over 5 years and a comparative assessment with other types of bariatric surgery.

