

A new facility, new technology and a new health care model for Northeast Arkansas





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Date:		
Name:		
Address:		
Phone:	Date of Birth:	
Social Security Number:		
Height:	Weight:	
Insurance:		ID#
Group#		
Employer providing Insurance:		
Effective Date:	Deductible:	<u> </u>
Letter of Medical Necessity Fax Numb	ber:	
Email:		
Referral Source:		
Procedure:		



## QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR INSURANCE COMPANY

- **♦** Address or Fax Number for the Letter of Medical Necessity to be sent to your insurance company.
- ▶ This is your responsibility to obtain. We will NOT submit a letter of medical necessity to your insurance company until this slip is turned into the bariatric coordinator.



## Important

- All persons wishing to undergo bariatric surgery are required to have a psychiatric evaluation.
- www.bariatricpsychevaluations.com
- ► Families, Inc. 870-933-6886 1815 Pleasant Grove Road, Jonesboro www.familiesinc.net
- Mid-South Outpatient Services, ph: 870-972-4050
   2707 Browns Lane, Jonesboro, AR 72401
   www.mshs.org

### Weight Loss Surgery Options

Fresented by
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NEA Baptist Clinic

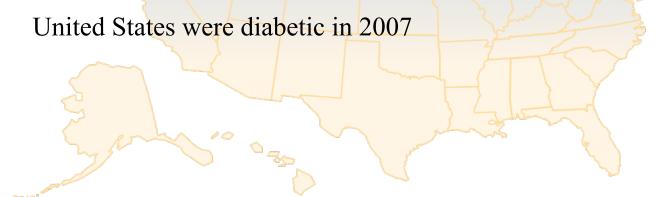
General Surgery

- •Performed bariatric surgery since 1989
- Graduate of Vanderbilt Medical School
- Certified in surgery by the American Board of Surgery
- Fellow of the American College of Surgeons
- •Fellow of the American Society of Metabolic and Bariatric Surgeons and Database
- Member of the Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons

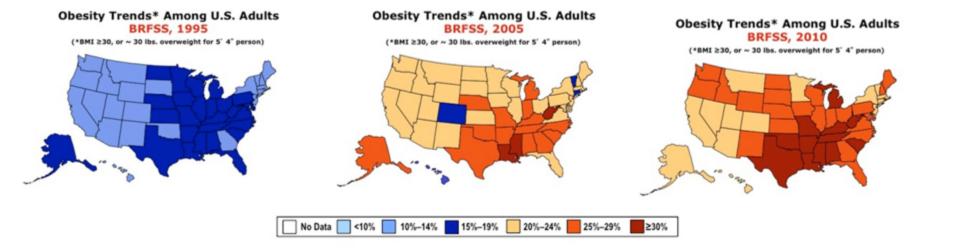
## US Trends in Obesity

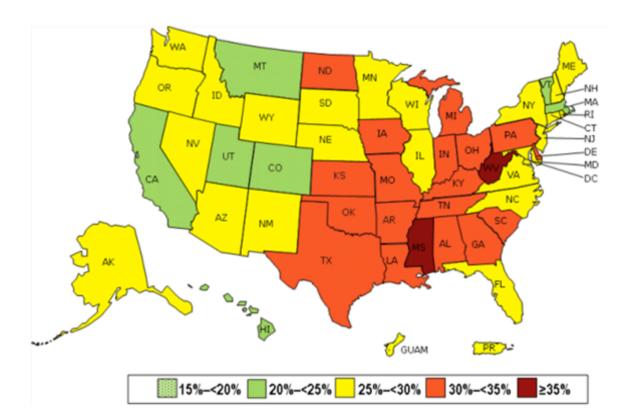
Over 72.5 million people in the United States are obese

Almost 23 million people suffer from type 2 diabetes
Of which more than 85% of people with type 2 diabetes are overweight
According to the Centers for Disease Control, 53% of obese adults in the



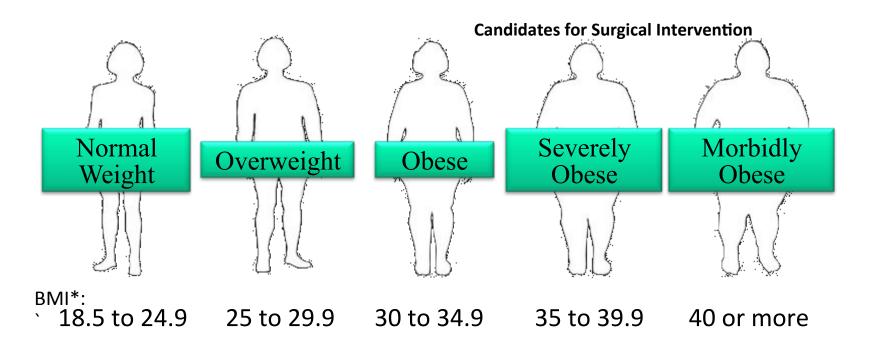
References: 1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Morbitity an Mortality Weekly Report. August 3, 2010. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm59e0803.pdf. Accessed March 04, 2011 2. Emedicine. Medscape. Diabestes Mellitus, Type 2. http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/117853-overview Accessed March 04, 2011. 3. Weight-control Information Network (WIN); an information service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK). http://win.niddk.nih.gov/Publications/health\_risks.htm Accessed March 04, 2011.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics/comp/fig7\_obesity.htm. Accessed March 04, 2011.





## What Is Obesity?

The Body Mass Index (BMI) Helps Define Obesity1



<sup>\*</sup>BMI (body mass index): A measurement of an individual's weight in relation to height (weight/height<sup>2</sup>).

YOUR

PATIENT'S

HEIGHT

ORDER

SIZEWISE

PLUS

DSL 02-0636



Bariatric (Obese) patient may require specialty equipment

Morbidly (Obese) patient requires specialty equipment

### Changing Perceptions as Obesity Increases

#### Past

- Obesity was seen as a weakness or failure of the individual
- Diet and exercise were prescribed treatments
- Weight loss surgery was viewed as dangerous and extreme

#### Present

- Obesity is considered a disease with serious health risks
- Diet and exercise remain the cornerstone of obesity treatment
- However, surgery is accepted as a proven treatment for obesity
- Surgical treatment is appropriate for qualified patients

Bariatric surgery is a proven weight loss method.



- Randomized trial of 160 patients with average BMI of 35 (enrollment 2000 to 2002)
- Medically supervised
- Each diet reduced the LDL/HDL ratio by 10 percent.

Type of Diet	Completing One Year	Weight Loss at One Year
Atkins®	21/40 (53%)	2.1 kg (4 lbs.)
Zone	26/40 (65%)	3.2 kg (7 lbs.)
Weight Watchers ®	26/40 (65%)	3.0 kg (6 lbs.)
Ornish	20/40 (50%)	3.3 kg (7 lbs.)

Dansinger, et al. JAMA 2005;293(1).

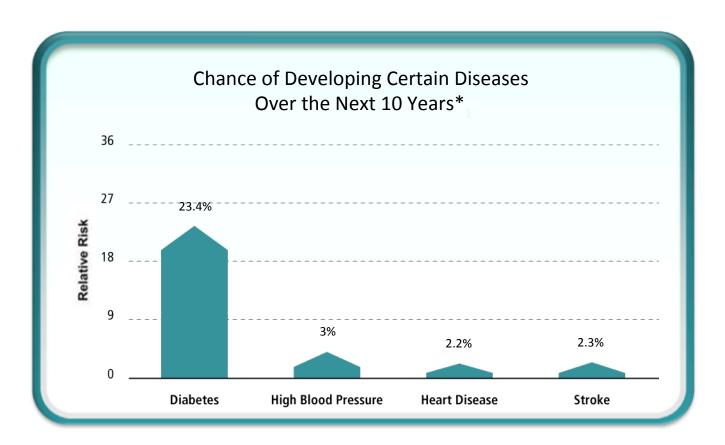
Atkins is a registered trademark of Atkins Nutritionals, Inc.

Weight Watchers is a registered trademark of Weight Watchers International, Inc.



- Senetic factors account for 80 percent of a person's tendency to develop obesity.
- > These "thrifty genes" are designed to protect us from starvation by allowing us to store large amounts of energy in the form of fat when food is abundant.
- > This is the first time in human history that food has been so abundant.
- The age-old advantage of thrifty genes has been influenced by our unique environment to cause disease.

## Impact of Obesity: Increased Risk of Diabetes and More



<sup>\*</sup>Men with BMI > 35. N = 51,529.

### Impact of Obesity:

- Type 2 diabetes
- Coronary heart disease
- High LDL ("bad") cholesterol
- Stroke
- Hypertension
- Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease
- Gallbladder disease
- Osteoarthritis (degeneration of cartilage and bone of joints)
- Sleep apnea and other breathing problems
- Some forms of cancer (breast, colorectal, endometrial, and kidney)
- Complications of pregnancy
- Restrictive lung disease
- Infertility
- Stasis ulcers
- Asthma
- Pregnancy complications
- Menstrual irregularities
- Excessive hair growth
- Urine leakage
- Depression
- Heartburn (GERD)
- Increased surgical risk
- Increased mortality

#### Treating obesity may have multiple health benefits.

## Physical Co-Morbidity

- Clothing choice and prices
- Furniture incapacity
  - seats: theater, planes, buses
  - restaurant booths
  - toilet/shower cubicles
- Personal hygiene (reach limit)
- Tying shoelaces



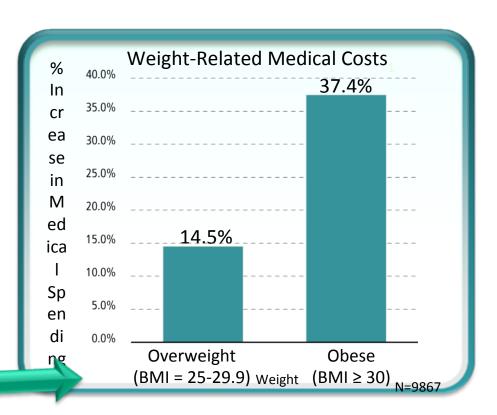
# Impact of Obesity: Social and Economic Effects

#### Social Impact

Making a good impression Dealing with judgmental behavior Compromised health and premature aging

#### Economic Impact\* 1-3

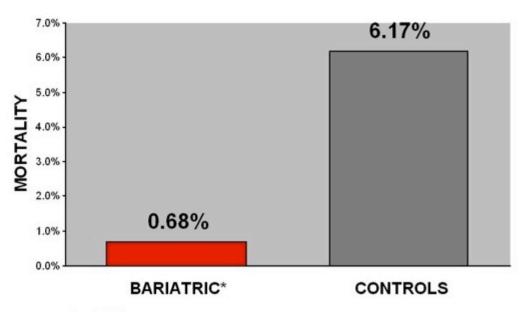
- As weight increases, so does medical spending in healthcare system
- Increased personal spending on prescriptions, weight loss products



<sup>\*</sup>Regression approach using data from 1998 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and the 1996-97 National Health Interview Surveys. N = 9867 adults. Percent of increase is significant across all payors (P < .05).

#### 5-Year Mortality Reduction

#### Surgical Patients Had Nine Times Lower Risk of Dying Within the Study Period



p-value 0.001

Christou NV, Sampalis JS, Liberman M, et al. Surgery Decreases Long-Term Mortality, Morbidity, and Health Care Use in Morbidly Obese Patients. Annals of Surgery 2004;240(3):416-424.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes perioperative (30-day) mortality of 0.4%