

BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL ON MORBID OBESE PATIENTS AFTER VERTICAL GASTRECTOMY

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Introduction: Obesity is a world epidemic and hypertension is 6 times more frequently in these patients. Bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment to achieve weight loss. As a consequence it lowers blood pressure in 61,7% of the patients, reaching normal values in 78,5% of the cases. Targets: Evaluate blood pressure and uses of antihypertensive drugs in morbidly obese patients who underwent a vertical gastrectomy at the program of Obesity and Bariatric Surgery of Maciel's Hospital. Methods: This is an observational, prospective and analytic study. It included hypertensive morbidly obese patients treated with vertical gastrectomy from January to December 2016. Systolic, diastolic blood pressure and the number of antihypertensive drugs needed in the preoperative were measured. Afterwards it was compared with those obtained between 3-6 month and 1 year from post operatory. The analysis was done by Windows SPSS. Results and discussion: 72 hypertension morbidly obese patients underwent surgery with a media of age of 45 years, mostly were women (72%). 40 patients were controlled between 3rd and 6th month and only 27 of them a year of the postoperative. A statistical reduction of IMC, systolic and diastolic blood pressure was demonstrated, with less requirements antihypertensive drugs (p,0001). In conclusion vertical gastrectomy gets control of blood pressure decreasing the needs of antihypertensive drugs through the loose of weight.