

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO PSYCHIATRIC POPULATION IN BARIATRIC SURGERY PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

The psychosocial evaluation of the patients included in bariatric surgery programs has become a key issue in the therapeutic approach both before and after surgery and the scientific effort in evaluating its importance in the prognosis of the intervention has increased in the last few years. The utility of the psychosocial evaluation goes beyond screening of surgery contraindications and is of great interest to identify the potential conflictive and favorable factors that could moderate adaptation and adherence to habits and lifestyle changes after surgery. Thus, assembling socio-demographic information about the patients has been progressively included in routine assessment of the patients not only to detect contraindications but also to offer an individualized therapeutic management.

AIMS

Elucidate the socio-demographic and psychosocial characteristics of the psychiatric population included in the bariatric surgery program in Hospital del Mar in Barcelona.

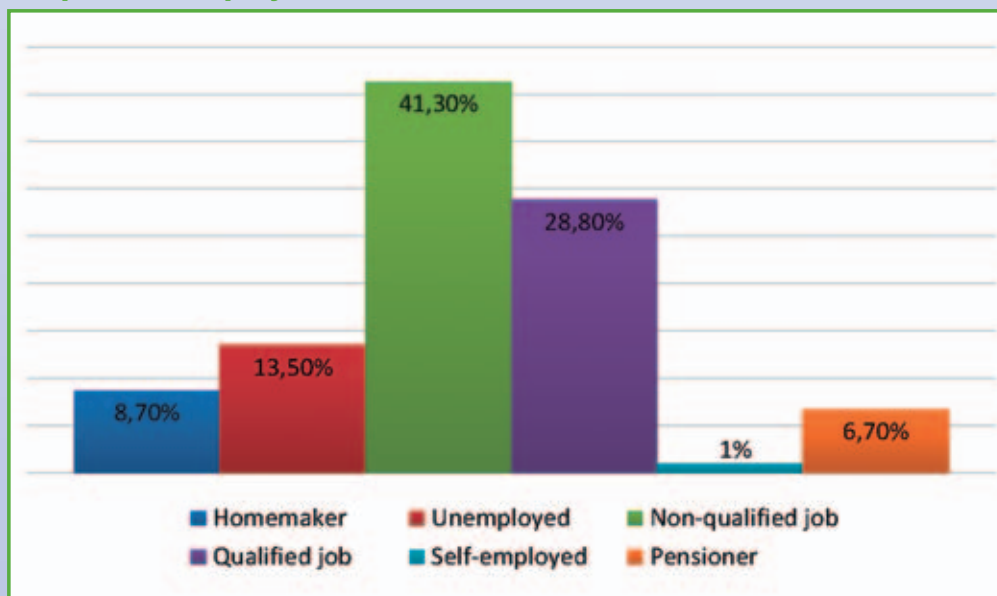
METHODS

Of the sample of 292 patients who underwent bariatric surgery by the general surgery unit of the Hospital del Mar between January 2010 and November 2015, only 104 who had previous psychiatric record were analyzed. Socio-demographic data about sex, age, ethnics, educational level, employment, cohabitation and economic struggle was collected and a descriptive study was conducted.

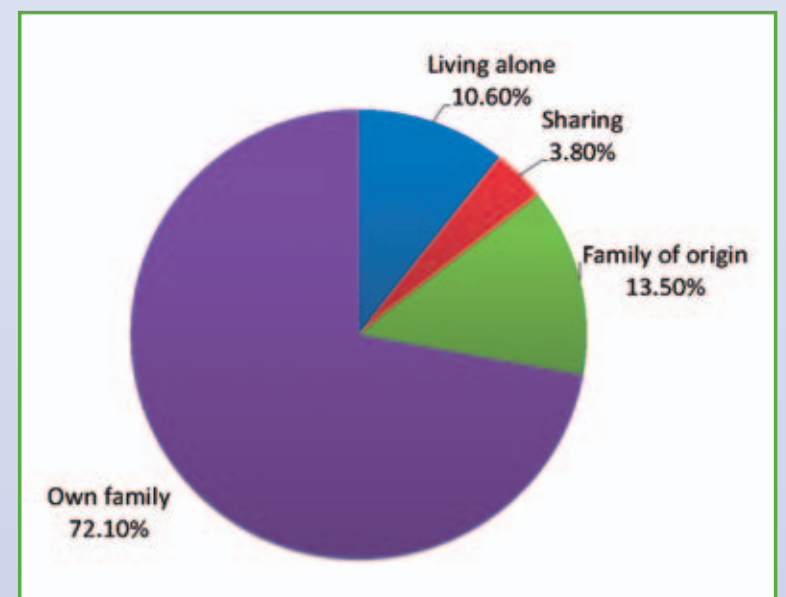
RESULTS

The majority of the patients submitted to bariatric surgery were women (78,8%). The mean age of the patients was approximately 45 years old, while the minimum age was 25 and the maximum 60. Gipsy ethnic represented 4,8%, the rest were caucasian. Most patients lived in their own family home (72,1%), only 10,6% lived alone ([graphic 1](#)). The most prevalent occupation of the sample was a non-qualified job (41,3%), followed by a qualified job (28,8%) and unemployment (13,7%) ([graphic 2](#)). Primary education was the educative level of a larger part of the patients (45,2%), 28,8% had technical formation and only 13,5% were qualified professionals ([graphic 3](#)). Economic struggles were detected in 10,6% of the sample.

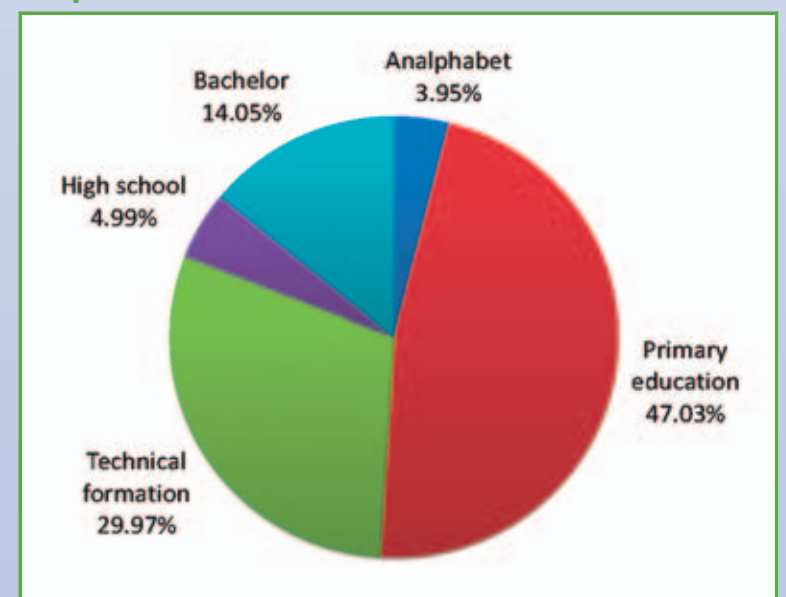
Graphic 2: Employment



Graphic 1: Cohabitation



Graphic 3: Educational level



CONCLUSIONS

The group of patients with psychiatric record that undergo bariatric surgery presents heterogenic socio-demographic characteristics. The assessment of the evaluated factors is of great interest in order to comprehend the psychosocial scenario of the patient, anticipate the eventual handicaps that could appear, establish realistic objectives and place an adjusted therapeutic approach.

REFERENCES

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