

REVIEW ON ELIPSE INTRA-GASTRIC BALLOON

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ABSTRACT

Elipse Intra Gastric Balloon is an Anti-Adiposity, non-surgical medical operation. Approved by food and drug administration (FDA) for effective weight loss. It is an endoscopic procedure done by insertion or removal of the gastric balloon inside the stomach (gastrointestinal region). The objective of this muster research is to evaluate the safety and performance of the prototype version of the elipse balloon which is an Inflatable medical device. After the desired duration, the balloon will be excreted through the stool. Obesity is associated with significant health, social and economic effects.

KEYWORDS: Obesity surgery, implantation, endoscopy, adiposity, non-surgical treatment, fluid-filled balloon, inflatable medical device, novel creation.

INTRODUCTION

The Allurion pill is a soft capsule that is swallowed by the patient and is filled by fluid to take the form of a balloon placed in your stomach. It is the first gastric balloon that requires no surgery, endoscopy or anaesthesia for placement or removal. The balloon is placed during a brief 15minute out-patient visit and patient returns home in just one hour.

METHOD

At multicentre, the prospective analysis of all the patients who underwent elipse intragastric balloon insertion for 16 weeks, the patients were documented by weight, body mass index, occurrence of adverse effects.

8 patients had swallowed the liquid-filled balloon consisting of 450 ml of saline which remains in the stomach for 6 weeks.

Every 2 weeks the patient had undergone an ultrasound for abdominal. There was no proper diet and exercise for the patients.

During the observation period, if any complication occurs, the balloon is removed by laparoscopic enterotomy.

DISCUSSION

69.6% reported complete resolution by third day, all the patients had nausea on the first day of insertion. The patients have successfully lost weight without any diet or exercise. There are no serious complications.

1.9% vomited the balloon earlier, 2.2% experienced early deflation of the balloon, 13% reported the episodes of diarrhoea around the time of deflation, 21% experienced the abdominal pain during deflation.

CONCLUSION

This energizing advancement can one day improve the problem of obesity and take into account progressively exact careful evacuation of obesity. It is an easy procedure that hardly takes 20 minutes for elipse placement, the person can lose up to 10-15kgs. Elipse intragastric balloon is a 6 months lifestyle program. Elipse therapy led to improvements in waist circumference, several metabolic parameters, and overall quality of life.

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