

## Variation in Clinical Characteristics of Women Versus Men Pre-Operative for Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (LRYGB): Analysis of 83,059 Patients

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**Background:** Variation by sex in clinical characteristics of female and male LRYGB patients has not been evaluated comprehensively. Objective: to identify clinical differences between morbidly obese women and men seeking LRYGB.

**Methods:** Data from 83,059 patients in the Surgical Review Corporation's BOLD database who were about to undergo laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass was analyzed in two groups: Women (n=65,325) and Men (n=17,734). Statistics: Analysis of variance and the Chi-squared equation.

**Results:** Clinical data of LRYGB women and men are detailed in the Table. Age (47.5+-11.5 vs 44.5+-11.5) and BMI (49.0+-8.6 vs 47.3+-7.7) were higher for men ( $p<0.0001$ ). Female African-American (11.9% vs 7.4%) and Medicaid (6.8% vs 4.0%) were higher ( $p<0.0001$ ). Cardiopulmonary obesity comorbidities (hypertension, CHF, sleep apnea, angina, DVT/PE, ischemic heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, pulmonary hypertension, obesity hypoventilation syndrome) affected more men than women ( $p\leq 0.0002$ ). Female asthma was higher ( $p<0.0001$ ). Diabetes, gout, and dyslipidemia were higher for men ( $p<0.0001$ ). Abdominal hernia and liver disease were higher in men, but women had GERD, cholelithiasis, and abdominal panniculitis more often ( $p<0.0001$ ). Back pain, musculoskeletal pain, mental health disorders, depression, and impaired psychological status were more common in women ( $p<0.0001$ ). Alcohol and tobacco use and substance abuse were higher for men ( $p<0.0001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Among LRYGB patients, men are older, smoke and drink more, and have increased cardiopulmonary, metabolic, and liver disease vs women. Female somatic pain, gallstones and mental health diagnoses are higher. This advance knowledge may aid management of LRYGB patients.