

THE IMPACT OF THE ALVEOLAR BONE GRAFTING SURGERY (ABGS) IN THE ANTHROPOMETRIC NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PATIENTS

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AIM: to evaluate the impact of the ABGS in the anthropometric nutritional status of patients. **METHODS:** The anthropometrical nutritional status was analyzed at the preoperative day (M1) and at hospital discharge (M2) by measurements of weight, height, arm circumference and triceps skinfold thickness. The Body Mass Index (BMI) was too calculated and the classification was: Thin for <5 percentiles; normal weight for > 5 to 85; overweight for >85 to 95 and Obesity for >95. The statistical analyses were performed using the SigmaStat software, the paired T test and software statcalc from epi-Info was used to run chi-square tests; $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. **RESULTS:** 1031 patients of both genders: 735 pediatrics and 296 adults. The mean length of stay was 3.9 days. The mean weight loss was 790 grams ($p < .0001$). Adults evaluations: significant decrease ($p < .0001$) in BMI, AC and in TST. About the BMI, in M1, were found 11.1% thin; 66.6% normal weight; 15.6% overweight and 6.7% obese patients. In M2, were found 12.8% thin; 66.2% normal weight; 15.2% overweight and 5.8% obese, with no significant differences between genders ($p = .32$). Pediatrics evaluations: significant decreases in BMI, AC and TST values ($p < .001$). About the BMI, in M1, were found 7.9% thin; 73.7% normal weight; 11.3% overweight and 7.1% obese patients. In M2, were found 10.2% thin; 72.6% normal weight; 11.2% overweight and 6.0% obese, with no significant difference between genders ($p = .68$). **CONCLUSIONS:** despite the impact of surgery and the change in patient's food habits the BMI classifications remained without significant changes. So, the metabolic and nutritional support were provided satisfactory values and anthropometric changes observed were related to metabolic stress caused by surgical trauma.