Evaluation of clinical complications in morbid obese patients after modified jejunoileal bypass surgery

Parsa H (M.D)¹, Mosavi S (M.D)², Aghaei A (M.D)³, Naderi F (M.Sc)*⁴

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.
²Resident in General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.
³Assistant Professor, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran.
⁴Academic Instructor, Department of Medical Surgery, Faculty of Science, Takestan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment for morbid obesity. The classic procedure, jejunoileal bypass, has many complications. This study was carried out to assess the evaluation of clinical complications in morbid obese patients after modified jejunoileal bypass surgery.

Method: This descriptive – analytic study was carried out on 120 morbid obese patients referred for bariatric surgery. A modified jejunoileal bypass was performed in which the defunctionalized organ eliminated by anastomosing its ends to the gall bladder and cecum. Weight loss and clinical complications were recorded after one year follow up.

Results: The mean weight and body mass index reduced from 136 kg and 48 kg/m² before surgery to 83 kg and 29/8 kg/m² after one year follow up, respectively (P<0.05). Before surgery, articular pain (24.3%), dispana (21.6%), cardiovascular disorders (10.8%), fatty liver (5.4%) and sleep disorder (5.4%) due to obesity were recorded. One year follow up after surgery, articular pain (1.5%) and dispana (1.5%) were seen in patients. No serious post-operative clinical complication was observed.

Conclusion: One year follow up after surgery showed that the modified jejunoileal bypass is very effective in reducing body weight and does not lead to serious complication.

Keywords: Morbid obesity, Bariatric surgery, Modified jejunoileal bypass, Body weight

* Corresponding Author: Naderi F (M.Sc), E-mail: firoozeh.naderi@yahoo.com

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