

Initial results of weight loss surgery with vertical gastrectomy and jejunal bypass [Resultados iniciales de la cirugía de la obesidad con gastrectomía vertical y by-pass de yeyuno]

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Morbid obesity (MO) is a chronic disease that is associated with risk of morbidity and mortality. Surgery has proven to be the best treatment option. The objective of this study is to report the results of a series of patients undergoing surgery for MO with vertical gastrectomy and jejunal bypass (VGJB) in terms of BMI reduction. Prospective case series. All patients undergoing surgery for MO during the 2009 to 2014 period, in the Surgery Department of the Hospital Clínico de la Universidad Mayor, Chile, were included. All patients were operated with a VGJB. The main outcome variable was BMI reduction. Other variables of interest were operative time, hospital stay, postoperative morbidity (POM), excess weight loss (EWL), percentage of excess weight loss (%EWL), reduction in associated morbidity and mortality. Descriptive statistics were used calculating percentages, measures of central tendency and dispersion. Thirty patients, with a median age of 38 years, 73,3% female, were operated. A progressive and significative reduction of BMI (normalized at 12 month follow-up) EWL and %EWL. Reduction in associated morbidity was 100%. Median of operative time and hospital stay were 125 min and 3 days, respectively. POM was 13.3% (two cases of anastomotic leak and two of upper gastrointestinal bleeding). No mortality was reported in this series of patients. Observed results with VGJB are comparable with other series of surgery for MO.

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Bariatric surgery

Body Mass Index

Morbid obesity

Morbid obesity/surgery