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MODIFIED MONOANASTOMOTIC GASTRIC BYPASS IN MORBID OBESITY SURGERY

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Introduction: Monoanastomotic gastric bypass at the present stage is a group of operations for morbid obesity, united by the idea of imposing a single anastomosis. Historically, the technique of gastric bypass (mini gastric bypass, MGB) emerged as the development of classical gastric bypass under the influence of the works of Robert Rutledge and other authors. Despite the reduction in the duration of the operation due to the lack of need to impose a second anastomosis, the requirements for the imposition of gastroenteroanastomosis are increasing. Due to the large number of types of gastric stump formation and methods of anastomosis, a special role is played by the search for such techniques that have increased reliability and antireflux properties, while maintaining the simplicity and speed of anastomosis.

Methods: The results of treatment of 30 patients were studied. Patients are divided into two groups: 19 patients - the main group, 11 patients - the control group. In the main group of women there were 18 (94.7%), men - 1 (5.3%). In the control group there were 10 (91.0%) women and 1 (9.0%) men. Anthropometric and age indicators of patients of 1, 2 groups ($M \pm m$; Me (Q25; Q75)). Group 1 (N = 19): weight-115 (99; 130), Growth - 167.2 ± 2.1 , BMI-41.50 (38.05; 44.19), age - 39.42 ± 2.58 . Group 2 (N = 11): weight-117 (107; 132), Growth - 167.4 ± 1.8 , BMI-40.97 (39.78; 46.87), age - 37.36 ± 3.65 The differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Results: We have developed a modification of monoanastomotic bypass. "Method of surgical laparoscopic treatment of morbid obesity" - patent No 141842. The duration of the operation ranged from 120 to 290 minutes. The postoperative period was 5 (4; 6) days in the main group and 7 (5; 8) days in the control group ($p = 0.13$). In both groups, weight loss for 6 months ranged from 12 to 52 kg. Anthropometric indicators of patients of 1, 2 groups after 6 and 12 months. Group 1 (N = 19): Weight after 6 months, kg - 86 (81; 98), BMI after 6 months - 31.28 (29.41; 33.79), Weight after 12 months - 77 (72; 82), BMI after 12 months - 27.70 (26.20; 29.27) Group 2 (N = 11): Weight after 6 months, kg - 90 (83; 93), BMI after 6 months - 31.64 (29.37; 29.95), Weight after 12 months - 73 (70; 79), BMI after 12 months - 26.03 (25.22; 26.95)

Conclusions: 1. Monoanastomotic gastric bypass in a modification of the clinic is an effective and safe operation for the treatment of morbid obesity. 2. The developed technique has the same positive properties as the method of Roux-en-Y. 3. Further research is needed to evaluate the results in the remote period.

Keywords: Morbid obesity, monoanastomotic gastric bypass, Roux-en-Y bypass, dumping syndrome.

