Gastric Bypass Surgery and NSAIDs

Gastric Bypass Procedures

- Group of similar operations that divides the stomach into a smaller upper and larger lower “remnant” pouch, while re-attaching the small intestine to both.
- Leads to reduction of functional volume of stomach (~90%); altered physiological/physical response to food.
- Tx morbid obesity (BMI>40) or BMI >35 and (++) comorbidities (T2DM, HTN, HLD, GERD, heart disease, sleep apnea, PE)

Effects of NSAIDs

- Reduce inflammation/pain by inhibiting cyclooxygenase (↓COX1 & 2) = ↓thromboxane/TXA and prostaglandin/PGE
  - COX-2 Inhibition = anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic effect
  - COX-1 Inhibition = the above, PLUS GI bleeding (loss of gastro-protective effect through decrease in PGE = increase stomach acid = gastric mucosa irritation
- Prevents the goblet cells in the stomach from producing mucus.
- Marginal Ulcer – ulcer where stomach attaches to SI; occurs ~1% (1/2 due to NSAID/tobacco)

Symptoms seen in Gastric bypass patients after taking NSAIDs

- NSAIDS – Ibuprofen (Advil/Motrin), Naproxen (Aleve, Naprosyn), Celebrix, Indocin, Mobic, Toradol
- Pain, ulcers, bleeding and perforation.
- Significantly increased risk of developing marginal ulcers.

Other medications to avoid after Gastric bypass surgery

- Salicylates (Aspirin); COX-2 Inhibitors (Celebrix/Celecoxib; Bextra/Valdecoxib)
- Steroids (Prednisone, Cortisone, IV steroids - Solumedrol) – delay ulcer healing
  - Definite restriction 6-wks post-op w/ concomitant use w/ PPI thereafter prn
- Oral Bisphosphonates
- Postassium pills (K-dur, KCl); note liquid Potassium okay.
- MISC: Smoking, cocaine

Alternate Medications to reduce pain

- Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
- Opioids (Percocet, Vicodin, Tylenol #3 or Tramadol)
- Prilosec, Prevacid, Nexium, Protonix – for stomach ulcer prevention/pain relief

"A Warning about NSAIDs." A Warning about NSAIDs.
"Weight Loss Surgery Forums.” MEDICATIONS After Bariatric Surgery