IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT AND THE RESULTS AFTER BARIATRIC SURGERY?

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Introduction

A considerable proportion of patients with morbid obesity require treatment with antidepressants. Depression and obesity are both highly prevalent and are leading public health problems. These foregoing disorders independently have great impact on morbidity and mortality affecting patients' health and well-being as well as on the socioeconomic aspect of functional impairment and healthcare expenditure. Results from epidemiological studies, clinical trials and recent meta-analyses support the association between mood disorders and obesity as both frequently co-occur in all races of populations examined. It is now well-established through longitudinal studies that obesity is a risk factor for mood disorders and vice versa (Jantaratnotai, Mosikanon, Lee, McIntyre, 2016).

Objectives

The aim of this study is to determine if the antidepressant treatment has any influence on BMI loss after bariatric surgery.

Material and Methods

Retrospective cohort study of 279 patients with morbid obesity who underwent bariatric surgery at Hospital del Mar from January 2010 to November 2015. The incidence of BMI loss equal to or greater than 30% was analyzed, and also its possible relationship with the following variables: age, sex, BMI, antidepressant treatment, tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption and age of onset of obesity. Chi-square test for categorical variables and Student t test for quantitative variables were applied. Afterwards, a multivariate analysis was performed using logistic regression.

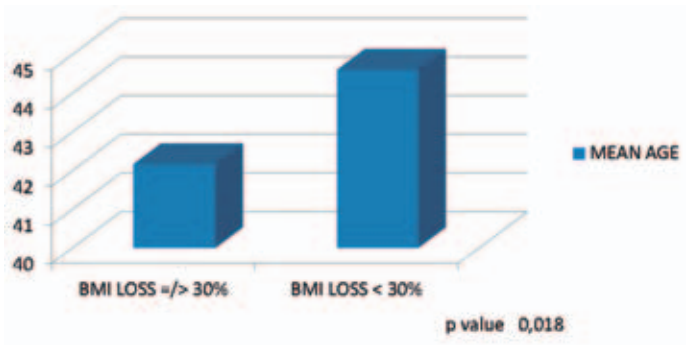
Results

The mean age is 43.28 years. Most of the patients (76.3%) are women. One hundred fifty-two patients (54.87%) loss equal to or greater than 30% of his initial BMI. There is a statistically significant negative relationship between BMI loss and the following variables: age and antidepressant treatment. This relationship is still present when the variables are analyzed using logistic regression, age ($p<0.022$, OR 0.966), antidepressant treatment ($p<0.046$, OR 0.565). We have not found any significant relationship with the rest of the variables.

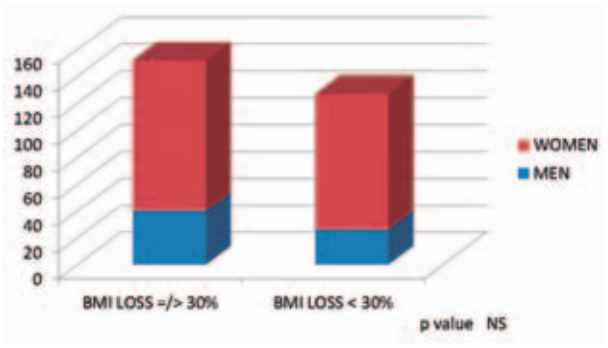
LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

	p	OR
Age	0,02	0,96 (0,93-0,95)
Antidepressant Treatment	0,04	0,56 (0,32-0,99)

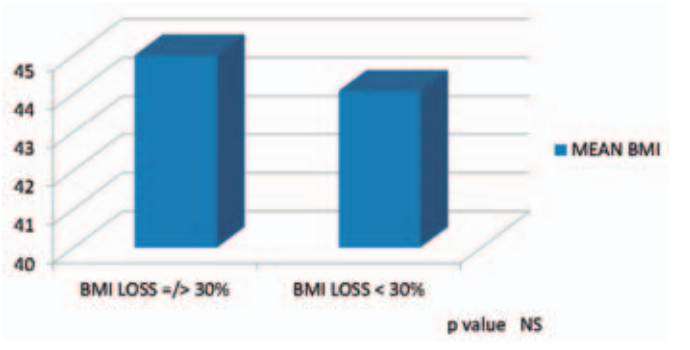
MEAN AGE



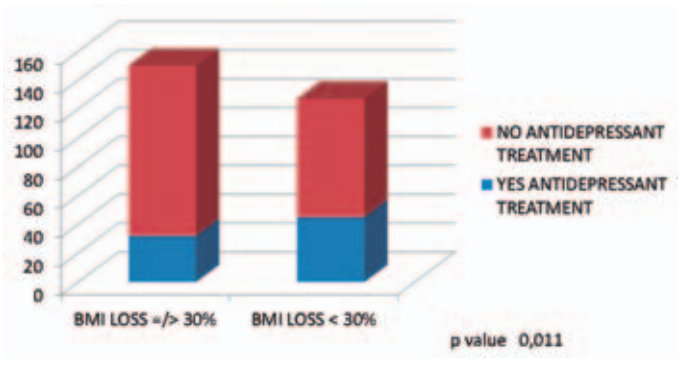
SEX



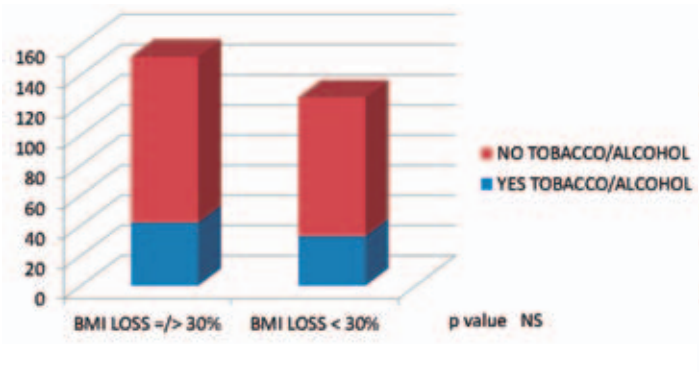
MEAN BMI



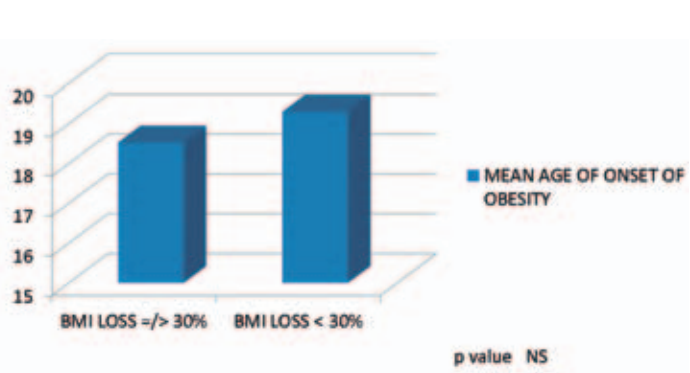
ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT



TOBACCO/ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



MEAN AGE OF ONSET OF OBESITY



Conclusions

Despite the large number of patients in the study, there are limitations, such as being a retrospective study and not being adjusted for confounding factors. From all the variables that have been analyzed we have found that there is a smaller BMI loss as age increases and with antidepressant treatment, which indicates that older people and people with depression diagnosis have worse outcomes after the surgery. The treatment of these patients is set to be a big challenge in the coming years.

References:
Jantaratnotai N, Mosikanon K, Lee Y, McIntyre RS. Obes Res Clin Pract. 2017 Jan - Feb;11(1):1-10