



Morbidity and Mortality Associated with Loop Ileostomy Closure Procedures in a Reference Service in Coloproctology in Recife, Pernambuco

Morbimortalidade associada aos procedimentos de fechamento de ileostomia em alça em um serviço de referência em coloproctologia em Recife, Pernambuco (PE)

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J Coloproctol 2021;41(2):168–175.

Abstract

Objective To evaluate the morbidity and mortality related to the surgical procedure of loop ileostomy closure, in a reference service in coloproctology, as well as possible variables that may be related to a higher frequency of complications.

Methods A retrospective study evaluated 66 procedures of loop ileostomy closure, performed between December 2005 and December 2017, at the coloproctology service of Barão de Lucena Hospital, in Recife, Brazil.

Results There were complications in 20 (30.3%) patients, 11 of whom were classified as grade I (Clavien-Dindo), and 9 of whom were classified as grade II to V. In 7.6% of the cases, one or more surgical reassessments were required. Mortality was 1.5%. There was no statistical relevance in the correlation of the studied variables with the occurrence of complications.

Conclusion Loop ileostomy closure presents an important morbidity, reaching more than 30%, although mortality is low. The analyzed variables did not show significant statistics for a higher occurrence of complications.

Keywords

- ▶ ileostomy closure
- ▶ morbimortality
- ▶ Clavien-Dindo

Resumo

Objetivo Avaliar a morbimortalidade relacionada ao procedimento cirúrgico de fechamento ileostomia em alça, em um serviço de referência em coloproctologia, bem como possíveis variáveis que possam se relacionar com uma maior frequência de complicações.

Métodos Estudo retrospectivo, com análise de prontuários de 66 procedimentos de fechamento de ileostomia em alça, realizados entre dezembro de 2005 e dezembro de 2017, no serviço de coloproctologia do Hospital Barão de Lucena, em Recife, PE.

Palavras-chave

- ▶ fechamento de ileostomia
- ▶ morbimortalidade
- ▶ Clavien-Dindo

received
April 29, 2020
accepted after revision
January 15, 2021

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0041-1730422>.
ISSN 2237-9363.

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Thieme Revinter Publicações Ltda., Rua do Matoso 170, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP 20270-135, Brazil

Resultados Houve complicações em 20 (30,3%) pacientes, sendo 11 delas classificadas como grau I (Clavien-Dindo) e 9 classificadas de grau II a V. Em 7,6% dos casos, houve necessidade de uma ou mais reabordagens cirúrgicas. A mortalidade foi de 1,5%. Não houve relevância estatística na correlação das variáveis estudadas com a ocorrência de complicações.

Conclusão O procedimento cirúrgico de fechamento de ileostomia apresenta morbidade importante, podendo chegar a mais de 30%, embora a mortalidade seja baixa. As variáveis analisadas não demonstraram significância estatística para maior ocorrência de complicações.

Introduction

Loop ileostomy procedures are frequent in surgical practice. This procedure has been used to protect coloanal or colorectal anastomosis in case of low rectal tumors, abdominal trauma with suture or risky anastomosis, extra-peritoneal rectum injuries, and in some cases of complicated diverticular and inflammatory bowel disease, in addition to diversion of intestinal transit in intestinal obstruction in which resection with anastomosis is not feasible.¹⁻³

When maintaining anastomosis is an option, loop ileostomy can also be used in re-approaches of patients undergoing colorectal surgery without a protective stoma, who have complications due to leakage.^{1,2}

However, the surgical procedure for closing ileostomies can be related to a series of complications, including wall infection, intraperitoneal abscesses, anastomotic fistulas, and intestinal obstructions. Although the mortality rate related to this type of surgery is considered low, in several studies, the global rate of complications can exceed 30% in some reviews.^{1,4-7}

Several variables possibly involved in the triggering of complications related to the procedure to reconstruct the transit are described in the literature, among which we highlight: the surgical technique employed, the time elapsed between the confection and closing of the stoma, the condition that motivated the creation of the ileostomy, the patient's age and general condition, and the use of intestinal preparation or antibiotics.^{1,3,8}

Thus, we will evaluate the morbidity and mortality related to the surgical procedure for reversal of loop ileostomies at a reference service in coloproctology in the state of Pernambuco, as well as possible variables that may be related to a higher frequency of complications.

Methods

The present study was carried out at the coloproctology service of Hospital Barão de Lucena, in Recife, Pernambuco, as a retrospective analysis, which included all patients who underwent ileostomy closure with a peristomal approach from December 2005 to December 2017.

The study excluded patients who required conversion to median laparotomy to close the stoma; patients with stomas

other than loop ileostomy; and patients whose medical records were not found.

The study sample consisted of 89 patients, 65 of whom met the inclusion criteria. One of these 65 patients underwent the procedure on two separate occasions, entering the statistical analysis twice, and thus increasing the number of procedures evaluated to 66.

The data were collected by retrieving medical records, which were analyzed following a preestablished standardized protocol.

Data regarding the epidemiological profile of the patients undergoing the procedure were collected, such as: age, gender, comorbidities, and surgical risk assessment (according to the classification of the American Society of Anesthesiologists- [ASA]).

In addition, we retrieved the following information: initial surgery (in which the stoma was made) and previous diagnosis, highlighting whether the surgery was urgent or elective; complications that occurred in that first procedure; interval between confection and stoma closure; surgical technique used for closure; time until restart of normal diet after transit reconstruction; complications related to this procedure occurring up to the first 30 postoperative days; need for intervention or surgery due to complications; hospital stay until discharge; deaths, if any.

After completing the data collection, we also sought to identify variables that may correlate with a higher frequency of complications from the procedure, assessing: age group, urgency in the stoma-making surgery, complications in the first surgery, time elapsed until the stoma was closed, and surgical technique used to reconstruct the traffic.

Regarding the surgical techniques for closing the ileostomy, the following ones were considered in this study: anastomosis of the anterior wall without enterectomy; segmental resection of the externalized intestinal loop with manual end-to-end anastomosis; side-to-side anastomosis with mechanical suture using a linear stapler.

In the present article, the Clavien-Dindo score⁹ (► **Table 1**) was used to classify surgical complications. All complications observed will be described, but two subgroups were also considered for analysis, named minor complications (grade I) and major complications (from grade II of the score on). This subdivision was chosen for statistical purposes, since grade I complications are sometimes resolved with medications

Table 1 Classification of Clavien-Dindo for surgical complications (original table)⁹

Grade	Definition
Grade I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Any deviation from the normal postoperative course without the need for pharmacological treatment or surgical, endoscopic, and radiological interventions – Allowed therapeutic regimens are drugs as antiemetics, antipyretics, analgetics, diuretics, electrolytes, and physiotherapy. This grade also includes wound infections opened at the bedside
Grade II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Requiring pharmacological treatment with drugs other than such allowed for grade I complications – Blood transfusions and total parenteral nutrition are also included
Grade III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Requiring surgical, endoscopic, or radiological intervention IIIa. Intervention not under general anesthesia IIIb. Intervention under general anesthesia
Grade IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life-threatening complication (including CNS complications)* – requiring IC/ICU management IVa. Single organ dysfunction (including dialysis) IVb. Multiorgan dysfunction
Grade V	Death of a patient
Suffix “d”	If the patient suffers from a complication at the time of discharge (see examples in Table 2), the suffix “d” (for “disability”) is added to the respective grade of complication. This label indicates the need for a follow-up to fully evaluate the complication

Abbreviations: CNS, central nervous system; IC, intermediate care; ICU, intensive care unit.

*Brain hemorrhage, ischemic stroke, subarachnoidal bleeding, but excluding transient ischemic attacks.

commonly used in the postoperative period, such as analgesics and antiemetics, and no further intervention is necessary.

To assess the significance of the analysis of variables, the data were expressed through absolute and percentage frequencies for categorical variables and statistical measures. The Fisher exact test was used to compare the groups in relation to the categorical variables, since the condition for using the chi-square test was not verified.

The margin of error used in the decisions of the statistical tests was 5%. The data were tabulated in an Excel spreadsheet and the IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 23.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) was used to obtain statistical calculations.

The project was submitted to the research ethics committee of Hospital Agamenon Magalhães, in Recife (PE), as recommended by CONEP (National Research Ethics Committee). It was approved on July 28, 2017, under the Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Appreciation (Certificado de Apresentação para Apreciação Ética – CAAE) number 68079717.0.0000.5197, and the opinion number 2,191,360.

Results

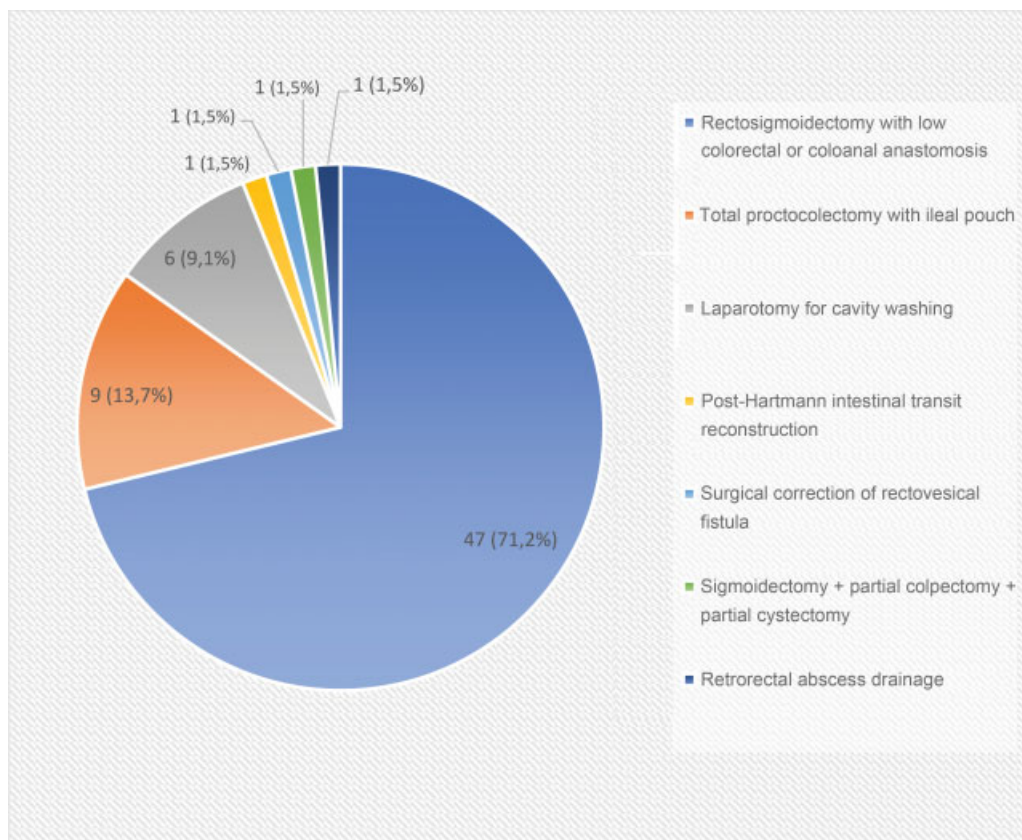
Sixty-six loop ileostomy closure procedures were analyzed, and the patients' characteristics are shown in ► **Table 2**.

Regarding gender, 34 (51.5%) cases were female. The patients' age ranged from 17 to 81 years old, with an average of 55.5. Most patients were classified as ASA I or ASA II for assigned surgical risk, each corresponding to 48.5% of the sample, and the remaining 3% were classified as ASA III.

Table 2 Evaluation of the baseline characteristics of the patients analyzed

Variable	Result
TOTAL: n (%)	66 (100.0)
Age: Average ± SD (Median)	53.92 ± 15.66 (55.50)
Age group (years old): n (%)	
17–64	46 (69.7)
65–81	20 (30.3)
Gender: n (%)	
Male	32 (48.5)
Female	34 (51.5)
ASA: n (%)	
I	32 (48.5)
II	32 (48.5)
III	2 (3.0)
Presence of comorbidities: n (%)	32 (48.5)
Which comorbidities**: n (%)	
None	34 (51.5)
Systemic arterial hypertension	19 (28.8)
Inflammatory bowel disease	5 (7.6)
Diabetes mellitus	4 (6.0)
COPD	2 (3.0)
Others	14 (21.2)

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; SD, standard deviation.



Graph 1 Division regarding the surgical procedure performed when making the ileostomy.

The presence of comorbidities was registered in 32 patients (48.5%), highlighting systemic arterial hypertension, present in 28.8% of cases.

As shown in **Graph 1**, at the initial surgery, most patients (71.2%) underwent rectosigmoidectomy with low colorectal or coloanal anastomosis. Total proctocolectomy with the creation of an ileal pouch was performed on 9 occasions (13.7%). Urgent procedures were performed 7 times (10.6%), with 6 exploratory laparotomies with a cavity washing and one retrorectal abscess drainage.

In **Graph 2**, regarding the underlying disease, rectal adenocarcinoma or tumor recurrence were recorded in 47 patients (71.2%). Familial adenomatous polyposis (6.1%), inflammatory bowel disease (7.6%), and cases of urgent procedures for anastomotic dehiscence (7.6%) were also highlighted.

Complications in the first procedure were recorded in 33.3% of the patients, and surgical reintervention was necessary on 13 occasions.

Regarding complications related to the ostomy, only 5 (7.6%) cases were registered in the medical records: 3 (4.5%) cases of parastomal hernia and 2 (3.1%) cases of ileostomy prolapse. The average time to ostomy closure was 9.71 months; in most of the cases (63.6%), the interval until the procedure was equal to or greater than 7 months.

Regarding the surgical techniques used, manual enterorrhaphy without an enterectomy was performed in 39.4% of the cases; segmental enterectomy with manual end-to-end enteroanastomosis in 37.9%; and mechanical anastomosis

using a linear stapler in 21.2%. In one of the medical records, the surgical description was not found.

The time to restart normal diet was 1 day (1st postoperative) in 69.7% of patients.

The data related to ileostomy closure procedures are described in **Table 3**.

When analyzing globally (grade I–V, using the Clavien-Dindo score⁹), there were complications in 20 (30.3%) patients, 11 of which were classified as grade I.

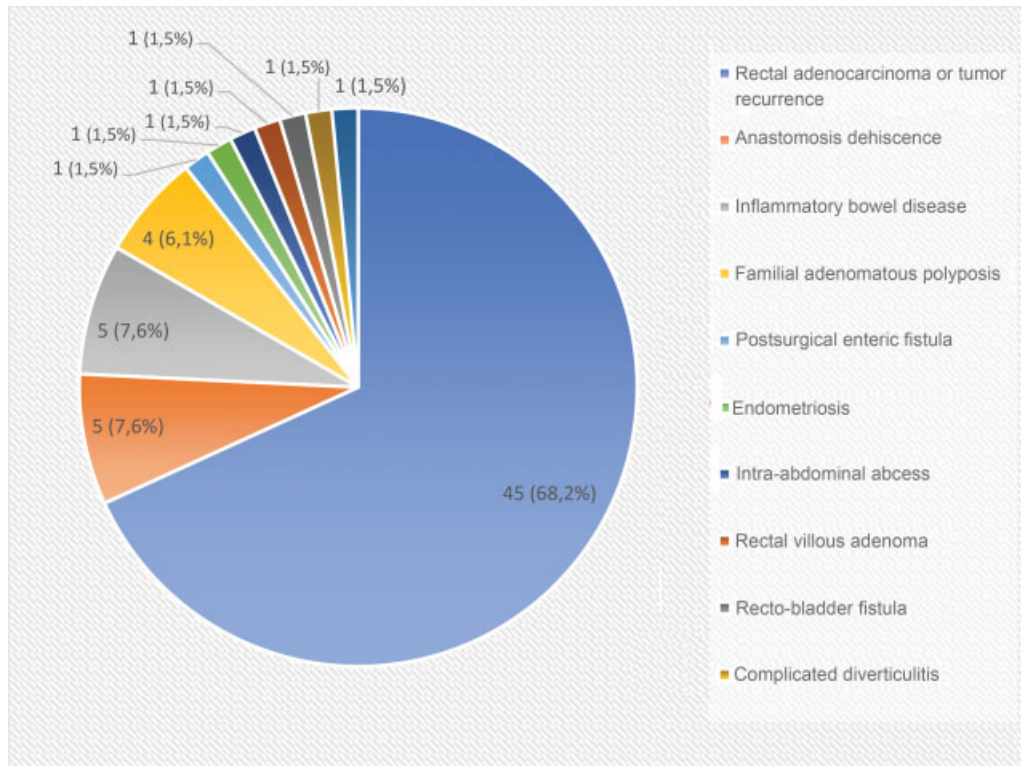
In two (3%) patients included in grade I of the Clavien-Dindo score,⁹ readmission after discharge was necessary, both due to intestinal subocclusion treated only with clinical procedures, and criteria for grade II of the score were not established.

Nine (13.6%) patients developed major early complications (grade II–V by Clavien Dindo⁹), and, in 5 (7.6%) cases, one or more surgical approaches were necessary.

Of the 5 patients who needed a re-approach, 4 (6%) presented anastomotic dehiscence. Of these four, two had an associated intracavitary abscess, and in one of them, the anastomosis dehiscence had been precipitated by intestinal obstruction due to internal hernia; this same patient later eviscerated. The fifth patient who underwent new surgery had pain and abdominal distension due to anastomosis stenosis.

All reoperated patients underwent a new ostomy.

The average time for manifestation of symptoms in patients who evolved with dehiscence of anastomosis was 2.75 days, with the 1st re-approach occurring on



Graph 2 Division regarding the underlying disease that resulted in the surgery of ileostomy.

Table 3 Evaluation of variables related to the surgical ileostomy closure procedure

Variable	Total group
TOTAL: n (%)	66 (100.0)
Time to ostomy closure (months): Average ± SD (Median)	9.71 ± 6.72 (8.00)
Time to ostomy closure: n (%)	
Less than 7 months	24 (36.4)
7 months or more	42 (63.6)
Surgical technique used to close ileostomy: n (%)	
Manual without enterectomy	26 (39.4)
Manual with enterectomy	25 (37.9)
Mechanical	14 (21.2)
No mention in the medical record	1 (1.5)
Early complication after ileostomy closure – Clavien-Dindo I to V: n (%)	20 (30.3)
Clavien-Dindo I	11 (16.7)
Clavien-Dindo II–V	9 (13.6)
Time to discharge, in days (without complications and Clavien-Dindo I): Average ± SD (Median)	4.35 ± 1.54 (4.00)
Time to discharge, in days (Clavien-Dindo II–V) **: Average ± SD (Median)	20.14 ± 8.89 (22.00)
Time to discharge*: n (%)	
Less than 5 days	35 (53.0)
5 days	15 (22.7)
More than 5 days	14 (21.2)

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

*This statistic excluded the patient who died and the one without data in the medical record.

average on the 5th postoperative day. The patient who evolved with anastomosis stenosis started presenting symptoms around the 3rd postoperative day and was reoperated on the 17th day. Abdominal pain and distension were the most frequent symptoms reported in these patients.

A single case of death was reported: after prolonged hospitalization for adynamic ileus, it evolved to a septic shock with pulmonary focus, and death on the 24th postoperative day.

►Table 4 shows the complications and the respective classification in the Clavien-Dindo score.⁹

The average time to hospital discharge in the group without complications or with minor complications (Clavien-Dindo⁹ grade I) was 4.35 days, with a median of 4 days, with 75.7% of the total patients being discharged in 5 days or less. When analyzing only patients who evolved with major complications (except for death and one patient who did not report discharge in the medical record), time until discharge rises to 20.14 days.

►Table 5 shows the results of crossing the occurrence of complications with the characterization and clinical variables. For the fixed error margin (5%), there was no statistically significant association ($p < 0.05$) for any of the variables analyzed.

Discussion

The expansion of the indications for the use of loop ileostomy enabled a better observation and analysis of complications related to its construction and closure.^{1,4}

Table 4 Early complications after closure of ileostomy

Variable	Total group	Clavien-Dindo ⁹
TOTAL PATIENTS: n (%)	66 (100.0)	
Which complications*: n (%)		
Vomiting	5 (7.6%)	I
Anastomosis dehiscence (surgical)	4 (6%)	IIIb
adynamic ileum (02 using TPN and 01 using antibiotics - secondary to pulmonary infection)	3 (4.6%)	II
Pneumonia	2 (3%)	II
Surgical wound infection (without antibiotics)	2 (3%)	I
Intestinal subocclusion (with clinical resolution)	2 (3%)	I
Intracavitary abscess (surgical)	2 (3%)	IIIb
Intracavitary abscess (percutaneous drainage)	1 (1.5%)	IIIa
Internal hernia	1 (1.5%)	IIIb
Evisceration	1 (1.5%)	IIIb
Anastomosis stenosis	1 (1.5%)	IIIb
Abscess of abdominal wall	1 (1.5%)	II
Enterocutaneous fistula	1 (1.5%)	II
Surgical wound infection (using antibiotics)	1 (1.5%)	II
Diarrhea (using antibiotics)	1 (1.5%)	II
Fever	1 (1.5%)	I
Operative wound seroma	1 (1.5%)	I
Headache	1 (1.5%)	I
Septic shock	1 (1.5%)	IVb
Death	1 (1.5%)	V

*Each patient may have more than one complication.

Although it is sometimes considered a less complex procedure, it does require care and attention, both in surgical indication and in anastomosis for reversion, which can be related to a high rate of morbidity, and even mortality.^{1,4-6}

In this study, a general complication rate of 30.3% (grade I–V) was observed, above that observed in meta-analysis studies, such as those by Chow et al.⁴ (which analyzed 6,107 cases) and Sharma et al.⁸ (with a total of 5,401 patients evaluated), with rates of 17.28% and 17.66%, respectively. In a Brazilian study¹⁰ carried out in the state of São Paulo with 93 patients, the overall rate of complications was 17.2%. In studies carried out in Madrid and Murcia (Spain) with 89 patients, these percentages were even higher: 40.8%⁶ and 45.8%, respectively.¹¹ The overall complication rate in most articles ranges from 10 to 17% and may reach over 30% in some reviews.^{1,4-7}

The definition and division of surgical complications into groups varies widely in the literature, which is a limiting factor when comparing the data. In the present review, 13.6% of complications were considered major (grade II–V by Clavien Dindo⁹). Rubio-Perez et al.⁶ used the same score,

and observed an 18.27% rate of complications, in the same mentioned grades. Sharma et al.⁸, on the other hand, refer to the term major complications when they include intracavitary infections, organ failure, need for reoperation, pneumonia, cardiac events, and venous thromboembolism, among others, with 9.3% of patients included in this group. In a Swedish study,¹² the complications considered major were those classified from grade IIIb of Clavien-Dindo,⁹ corresponding to 8.2% of the total.

There was a need for reoperation in 5 (7.6%) cases, and, in 4 (6%) of them, there was anastomotic dehiscence, while the other reoperation occurred due to anastomosis stenosis. A Danish study⁷ carried out in Copenhagen found a 17% rate of reoperations, with 2.53% of the patients with anastomotic dehiscence and 3.1% having been reopened due to intestinal obstruction. Mengual et al.¹¹ showed a lower value, 3.37%, of need for surgical reintervention, a similar value to that found by Perez et al.,¹⁰ in São Paulo, with 3.2% of reoperation and 1.07% of the total cases with anastomosis dehiscence. In the meta-analysis by Chow et al.,⁴ the anastomosis dehiscence rate was 1.4%.

In the present study, a new ostomy was made in the five cases submitted to reoperation. In a study by van Westreenen et al.¹³ with 138 patients, 8 of the 11 (72.7%) re-approached patients also needed a new stoma. Perez et al.¹⁰ reported 3 re-approaches in their study, none requiring ostomy. They highlighted a case of anastomosis dehiscence in which enterectomy and reanastomosis were performed with good evolution, demonstrating that this may be a possible approach in some cases.

Regarding mortality, there was a single death reported in this review (1.5%). In two meta-analyses studied, the mortality rate was 0.4%⁴ and 0.6%.⁸ In some institutional studies, with similar design and number of patients, there were no reported deaths.^{7,14}

The average time to discharge was higher in the group with major complications than in patients without complications or grade I complications: 20.14 days and 4.35 days, respectively. This difference was also reported by Mengual-Ballester et al.,¹¹ the group without complications remained on average for 4.58 days, while the group with complications had a stay of 11 days. In general, the average length of stay in the studies ranged from 4 to 6.8 days.^{3,4,7,10,13,14}

Some variables and their possible relationships with a higher incidence of complications were also evaluated with no statistical significance found in any of them in the present study. This fact may be due to the limited number of patients analyzed, suggesting the need for reviews that include a larger number of patients, which are still few in the literature.

The time interval between the preparation and the closure of the ileostomy remains a controversial topic, with no consensus in the literature of the ideal time to perform the reconstitution of intestinal transit.^{1,6,11,14,15} In this review, this interval was equal to or greater than 7 months in 63.6% of cases.

Some authors advocate the possibility of early closure of the stoma, even during the same hospitalization, if there is no clinical, radiological or endoscopic evidence of leak in the anastomosis.^{16,17} In any case, late closure of the stoma

Table 5 Assessment of the occurrence of complications (grade II–V of Clavien-Dindo⁹), according to specific variables

Variable	Complication				Total		P-value
	With		Without		n	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Age group							$p^* = 0.437$
65–81	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100.0	
17–64	5	10.9	41	89.1	46	100.0	
Total group	9	13.6	57	86.4	66	100.0	
First emergency surgery							$p^* = 0.581$
Yes	–	–	7	100.0	7	100.0	
No	9	15.3	50	84.7	59	100.0	
Total group	9	13.6	57	86.4	66	100.0	
Complications in the first surgery							$p^* = 0.705$
Yes	4	15.4	22	84.6	26	100.0	
No	4	10.5	34	89.5	38	100.0	
Total group	8	12.5	56	87.5	64	100.0	
Time to ostomy closure							$p^* = 0.469$
Less than 7 months	2	8.3	22	91.7	24	100.0	
Equal to or greater than 7 months	7	16.7	35	83.3	42	100.0	
Total group	9	13.6	57	86.4	66	100.0	
Type of anastomosis							$p^* = 0.625$
Manual without enterectomy	2	7.7	24	92.3	26	100.0	
Manual with enterectomy	4	16.0	21	84.0	25	100.0	
Mechanical	2	14.3	12	85.7	14	100.0	
Total group	8	12.3	57	87.7	65	100.0	

*By Fisher Exact test.

remains with different studies reporting ideal average time between 8 weeks to 6 months.^{6,11,14,15}

Another point of discussion refers to the type of anastomosis performed, whether manual (with or without enterectomy) or mechanical (using a linear stapler). In the present article, there was no statistically significant difference regarding the occurrence of complications when comparing the 3 techniques reported. Other institutional studies, such as those by Perez et al.¹⁰ and van Westreenen et al.,¹³ also showed no difference.

A recent meta-analysis¹⁸ published in 2015 reviewed 4 randomized trials on the subject and concluded that there was strong evidence that mechanical anastomoses had lower rates of intestinal obstruction and shorter surgical time, in addition to shorter time of hospitalization when compared to manual anastomoses, but there was no significant difference when comparing anastomotic dehiscence. These data were corroborated by other meta-analyses, such as those by de Gong et al.¹⁹ and Markides et al.²⁰

Conclusion

The surgical procedure for ileostomy closure has important morbidity, and this should be analyzed when indicating it.

The analyzed variables did not show statistical significance for a higher occurrence of complications.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

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