

**Comparative Analysis of
Single Anastomosis Sleeve Ileal Bypass (SASI)
versus Sleeve Gastrectomy:
Impact on Weight Loss, Body Composition,
and Comorbidities**

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I have no potential conflict of interest to report

Aim: to compare SASI Bypass and Sleeve Gastrectomy 12 mo after surgery

SG



Restriction
Reduction of the gastric capacity to 100–150 mL

SASI bypass



The bipartition principle
Combines restrictive, malabsorptive and neuroendocrine components

weight loss

%EWL, % TWL in 6 and 12 months

body composition

SMM loss, FM loss in 6 and 12 months

remission of comorbidities

Remission of T2DM, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia 12 mo after surgery

Methods

Retrospective study

Feb 2017 – Dec 2022

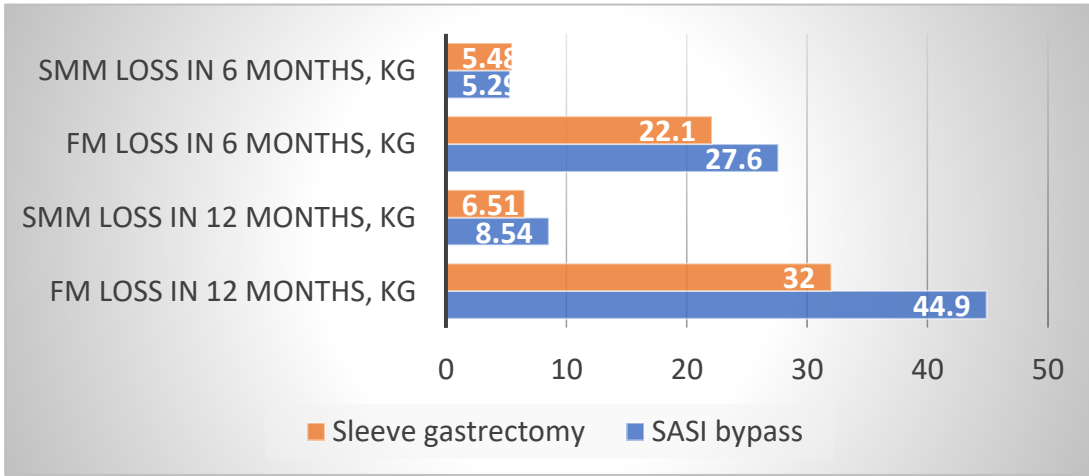
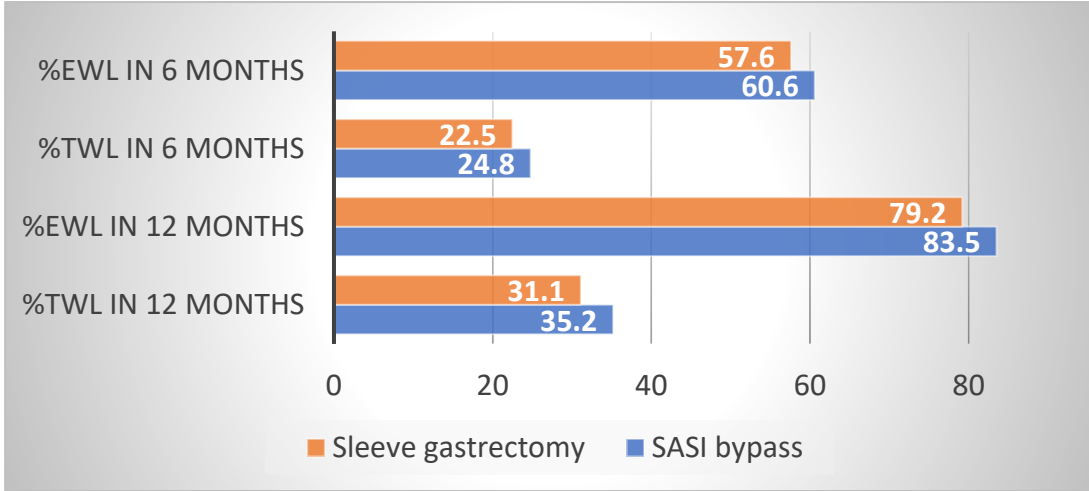
Single institution

110 patients

Demographics, Measurements, and Comorbidities

Parameter	SASI Bypass	Sleeve Gastrectomy	p-value
n	55	55	
Age (yr)	44.8	41.2	0.093
Female	40	47	0.159
BMI (kg/m ²)	44.9	43.5	0.347
Diabetes mellitus (%)	56.4	47.3	0.345
Hypertension (%)	87.3	76.4	0.216
Dyslipidemia (%)	54.6	43.6	0.252

Weight Loss and Changes in Body Composition 6 and 12 Months After SASI Bypass and Sleeve Gastrectomy



Parameter	SASI bypass	Sleeve gastrectomy	p value
%EWL (6 mo)	60.6	57.6	0.54
%TWL (6 mo)	24.8	22.5	0.09
Muscle mass loss (6 mo; kg)	5.29	5.48	0.90
Fat mass loss (6 mo; kg)	27.6	22.1	0.02
%EWL (12 mo)	83.5	79.2	0.60
%TWL (12 mo)	35.2	31.1	0.04
Muscle mass loss (12 mo; kg)	8.54	6.51	0.06
Fat mass loss (12 mo; kg)	44.9	32.0	<.001

Resolution of Comorbidities at 12 Months

	SASI bypass	Sleeve gastrectomy
T2D Remission	31/31 (100 %)	25/26 (96 %)
AH Remission	45/48 (94 %)	40/42 (95 %)
Dyslipidemia Remission	29/30 (96 %)	20/24 (83 %)

Remission of Type 2 Diabetes

- Normal measures of glucose metabolism (HbA1c <6 %, FBG <5,5 mmol/L) off antidiabetic medication

Remission of Arterial Hypertension

- Blood Pressure <120/80 off antihypertensive medication

Dyslipidemia Remission

- Normal lipid panel (Total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, Triglycerides) off medication

Conclusions

SASI bypass demonstrated significantly higher % total weight loss than sleeve gastrectomy at 12 months

SASI bypass resulted in greater fat mass loss than sleeve gastrectomy at 6 and 12 months, while skeletal muscle mass loss was comparable

SASI bypass may offer better resolution of comorbidities such as T2DM and dyslipidemia compared to sleeve gastrectomy

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