

# Single-anastomosis sleeve jejunal bypass (SASJ) delivers satisfactory weight loss outcome in short-term follow-up



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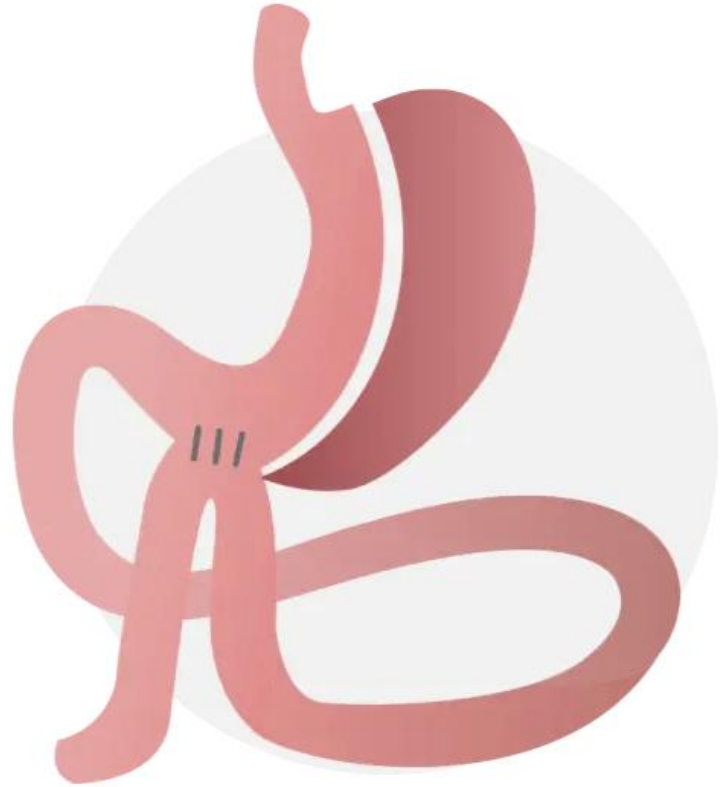


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# Background

- The emerging need of revision or unsatisfactory results from sleeve gastrectomy
  - Refractory reflux symptoms
  - Recurrent weight gain or suboptimal weight loss
- A sleeve-plus surgery, easier transition from sleeve surgeons
- Advantages:
  - No remnant stomach
  - Access to duodenum, biliary tract
  - Low, single anastomosis

# Key points in our SASJ



- Minimal common limb: 350cm
- B-P limb: 40% total bowel length
- G-J opening: 3-4cm
- 36-38 Fr Sleeve
- Sero-seromuscular sutures
- Anti-reflux stitches

# Patient Characteristics

Enrolling time: Jan 2022~12 2023

Retrospective

Non-randomized

Exclusion: BMI < 32.5, revisional surgery

Obesity Class (BMI):

I: 30~34.9

II: 35~39.9

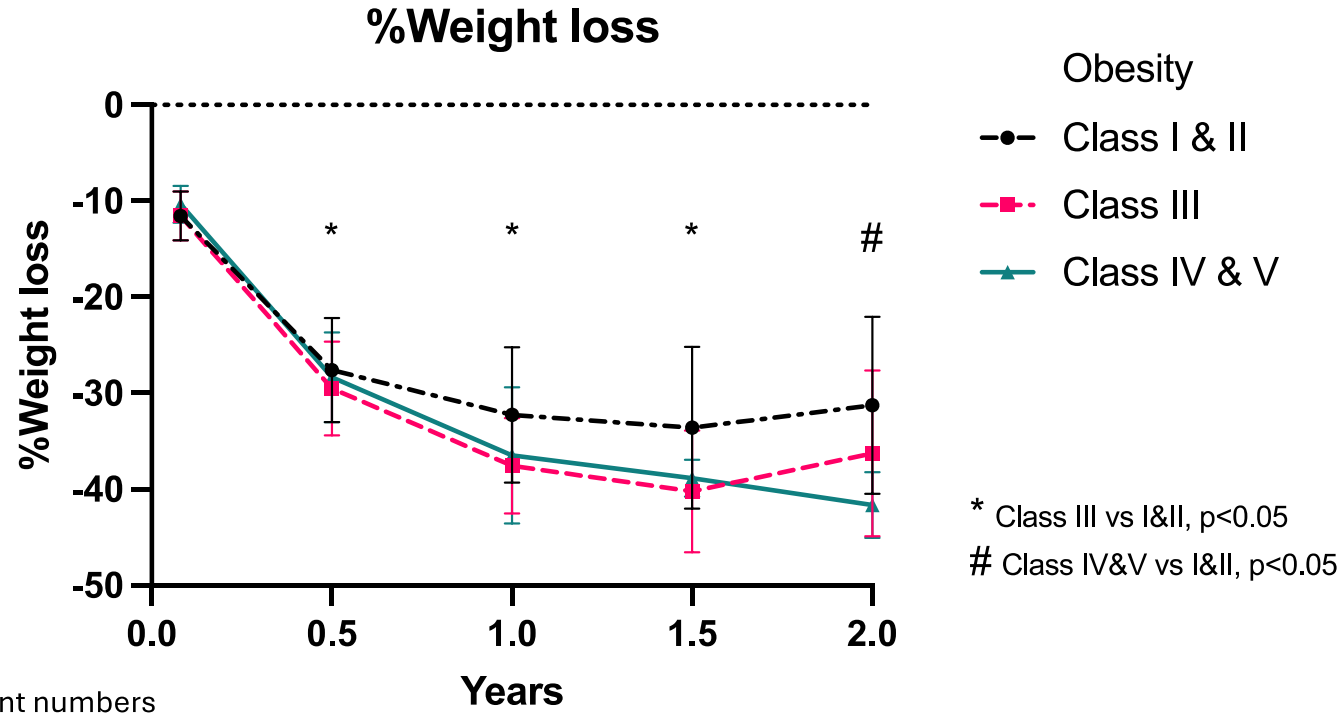
III: 40~49.9

IV: 50~60

V: >60

	Class I & II	Class III	Class IV & V
Patient numbers	259	122	13
Female	180(69.5%)	73(59.8%)	9(62.2%)
Hypertension	80(31.6%)	50(42.0%)	4(30.8%)
Hyperlipidemia	77(30.6%)	34(28.6%)	2(15.4%)
T2DM	48(19.3%)	19(16.0%)	2(15.4%)
OSA	20(8.0%)	15(12.6%)	1(7.7%)
re-admission	4 (1.6%)	1(0.8%)	0
re-operation	0 (0%)	1(0.8%)	0
preop BMI	35.9+-2.0	43.6+-2.5	53.2+-4.1
total bowel length	676.2+-99.0	679.3+-100.0	701.8+-143.1
B-P limb	264.2+-48.7	267.1+-50.1	285.8+-48.3

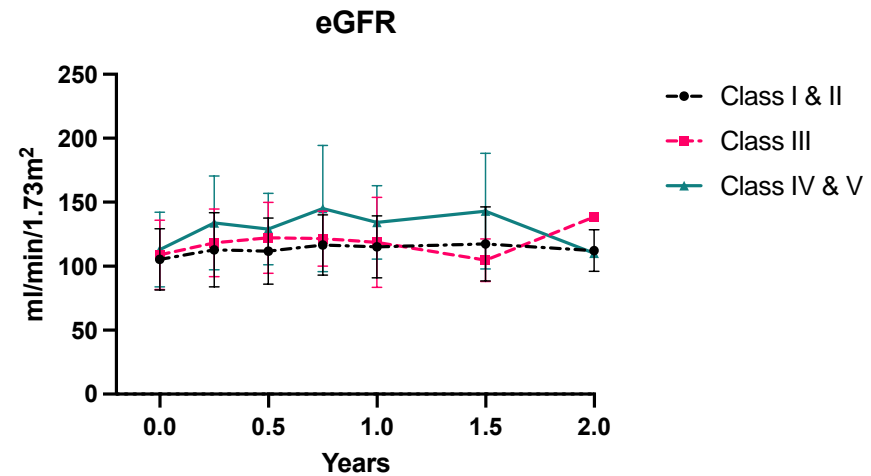
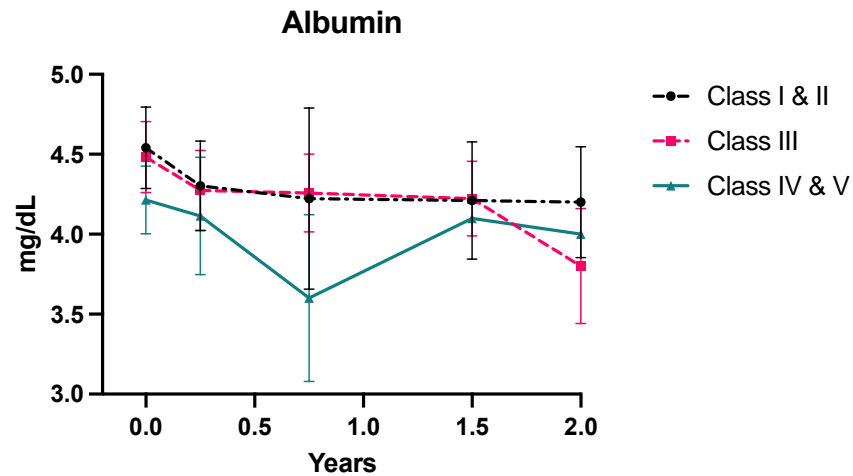
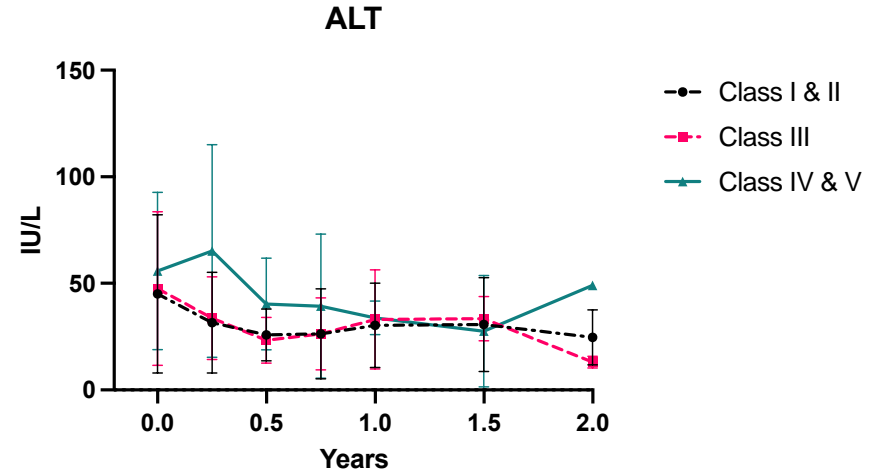
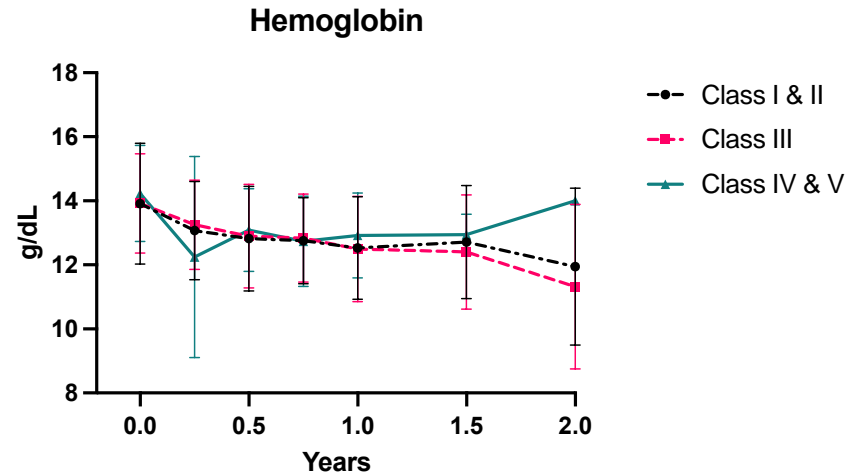
# Weight loss after surgery



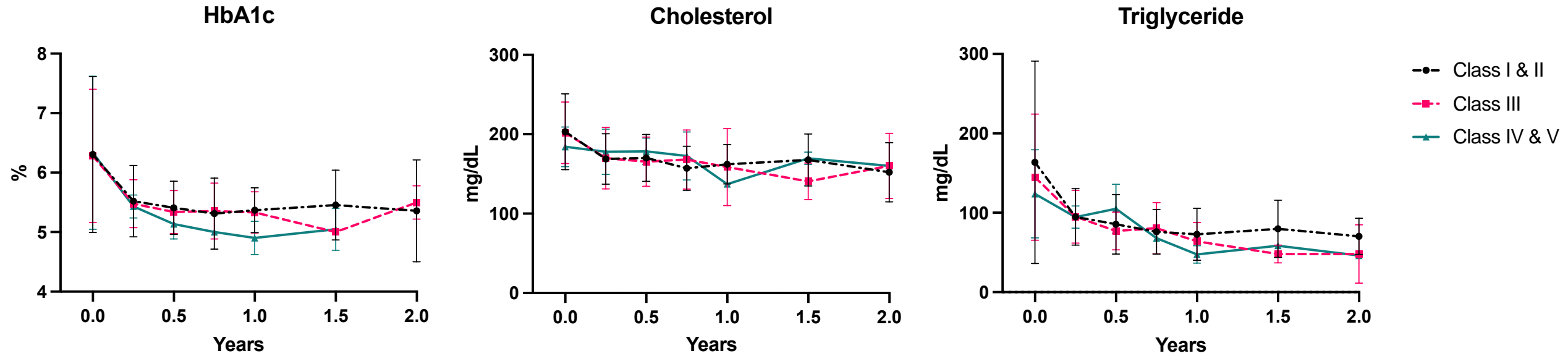
Patient numbers

	1m	6m	1y	1.5y	2y
Class I & II	253	243	163	48	49
Class III	122	108	68	14	25
Class IV & V	12	10	8	2	3
Follow-up rate	98.2%	91.6%	60.7%	16.2%	19.5%

# Slight decrease in Hgb and albumin



# Glycemic and blood lipid control of SASJ



# Conclusion

- SASJ delivers satisfactory weight loss result in 2-year follow-up
- Slight decrease in hemoglobin and albumin, but within normal limits
- Improvement in HbA1c, liver function, and triglyceride