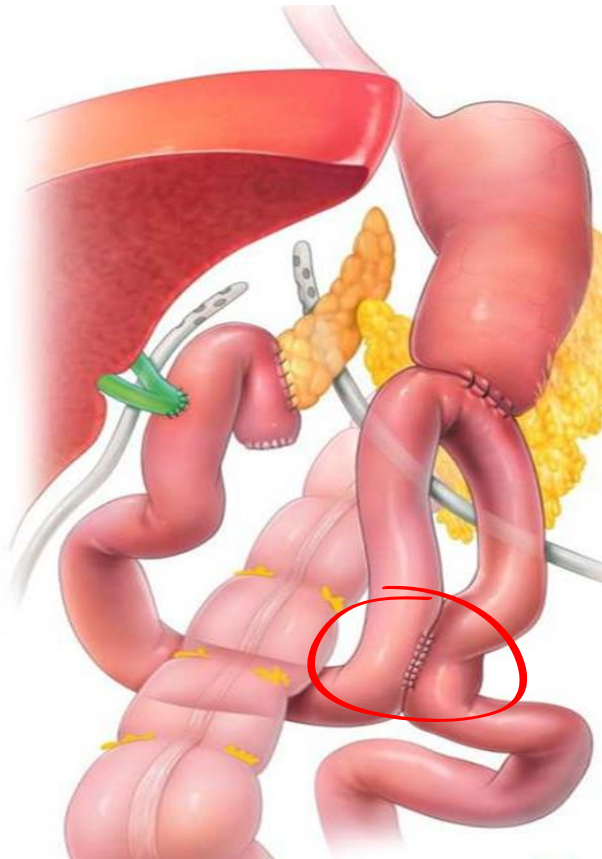


# A Review of the Braun Anastomosis As An Alternative for Treatment of Bile Reflux Following One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass

By Nathan Ip, Dr Joel Rabindran and Mr Harry Frydenberg AM (Eastern Health)

# Introduction



Braun Anastomosis

Sourced from Nikfarjam et. al

- Bile reflux is common after One Anastomosis Gastric Bypass (OAGB)
- RYGB is the gold standard if medical treatment fails
- Braun Anastomosis is enteroenterostomy downstream of the gastrojejunostomy
- Braun Anastomosis is quicker and simpler than RYGB
- Braun Anastomosis effectively prevents bile reflux after pancreaticoduodectomy and gastrectomy

# Literature and Case Series

## Overview of Literature

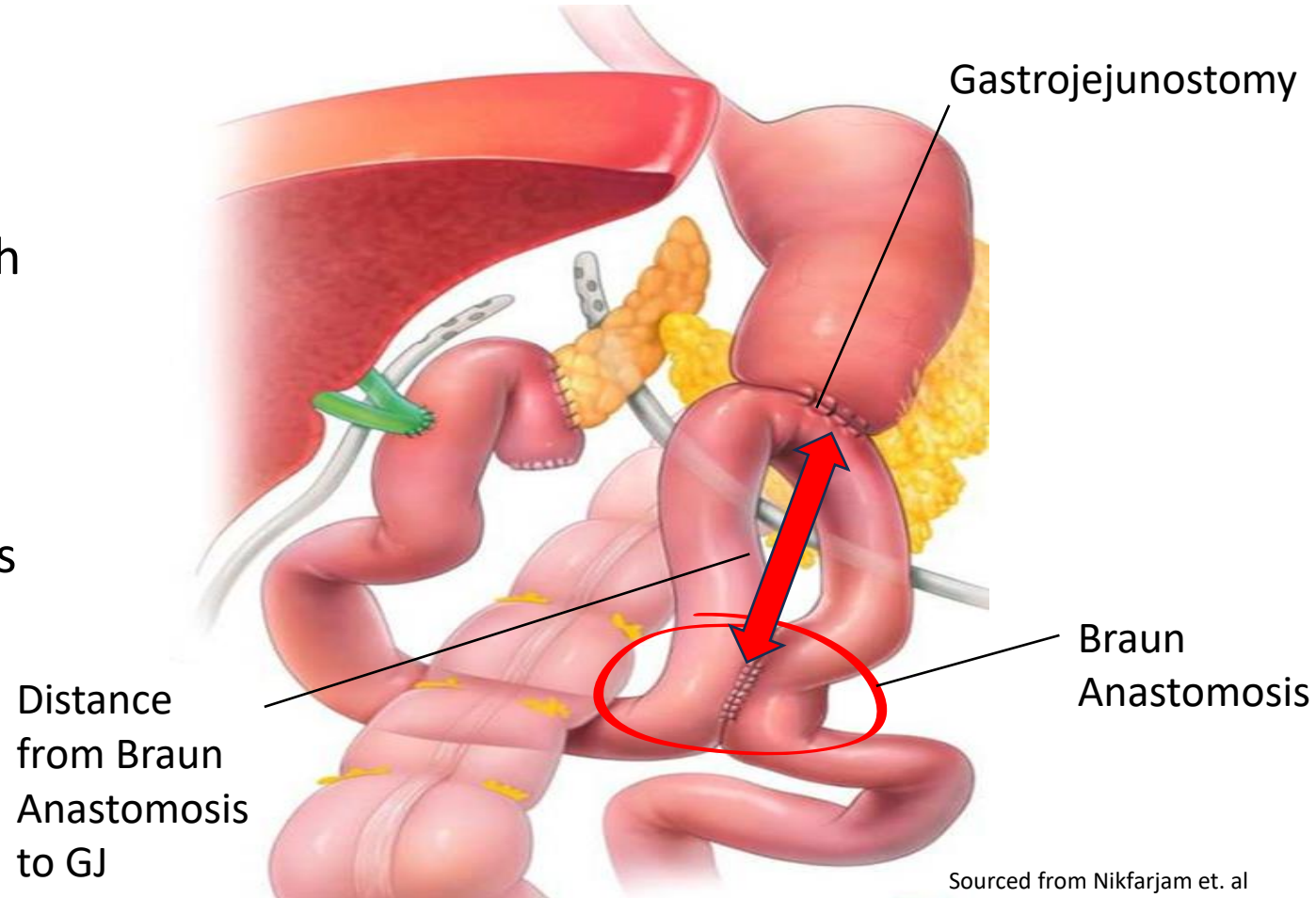
- Limited research on efficacy of Braun anastomosis in treating post OAGB bile reflux
- Limited evidence in Bariatric procedures

## Case Series by Almerie et al.

- 14 patients underwent Braun procedure following OAGB
- 12 (85%) had complete resolution of bile reflux
- 2 (15%) showed partial or no improvement
- Findings demonstrate effectiveness of Braun though further research is required

# Variation in Anastomosis Distance and Success Rate

- Braun's effectiveness is linked to distance from gastrojejunostomy (GJ)
- Study by Chen et. Al (2023): RYGB vs Billroth II + Braun showed higher reflux with Braun (10-15 cm from GJ)
- Distance range (10-80 cm): shorter distances result in less favourable outcomes
- Further research needed on optimal distance for Braun



# Comparing Braun and RYGB

- Few direct comparisons between Braun and RYGB after OAGB
- RCT by Shishegar et. Al (2022) compared effectiveness of Braun + Billroth II with RYGB as post gastrectomy gastrointestinal reconstruction

Braun	RYGB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shorter mean operation time (141.7 ± 32.9 minutes)</li><li>• Less average blood loss (160.3 ± 52.3 ml)</li><li>• Simpler procedure – single anastomosis between jejunal limbs required</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Longer mean operation time (166.3 ± 27.9 minutes)</li><li>• Higher average blood loss (252.7 ± 62.9 ml)</li><li>• More difficult – multiple anastomosis and alteration of gastric pouch</li></ul>

# Future Implications

- Limited research on Braun Anastomosis for post-OAGB bile reflux
- Braun Anastomosis: faster, simpler and less technically demanding option
- Higher quality evidence needed to support these claims