



Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition

Martin Fried

Head of OB klinika – Center for Treatment of Obesity and Metabolic Disorders, Prague, Czech Republic

Professor of Surgery, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University Prague, Czech Republic

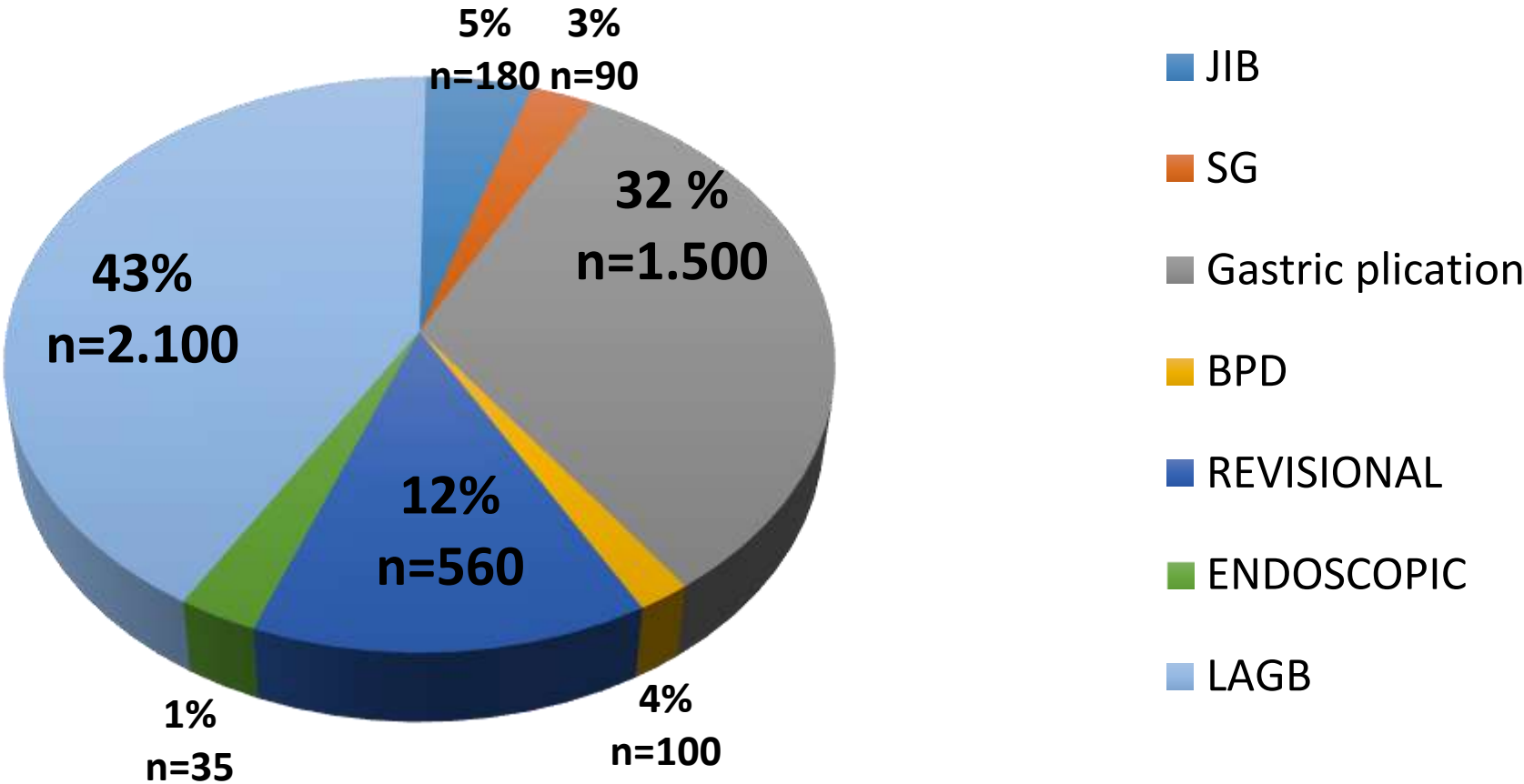


CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

In accordance with «EACCME criteria for the Accreditation of Live Educational Events», please disclose whether you have or you have not any conflict of interest with the companies:

[] PI of the referred study (2015-2016)

CASE MIX DISCLOSURE



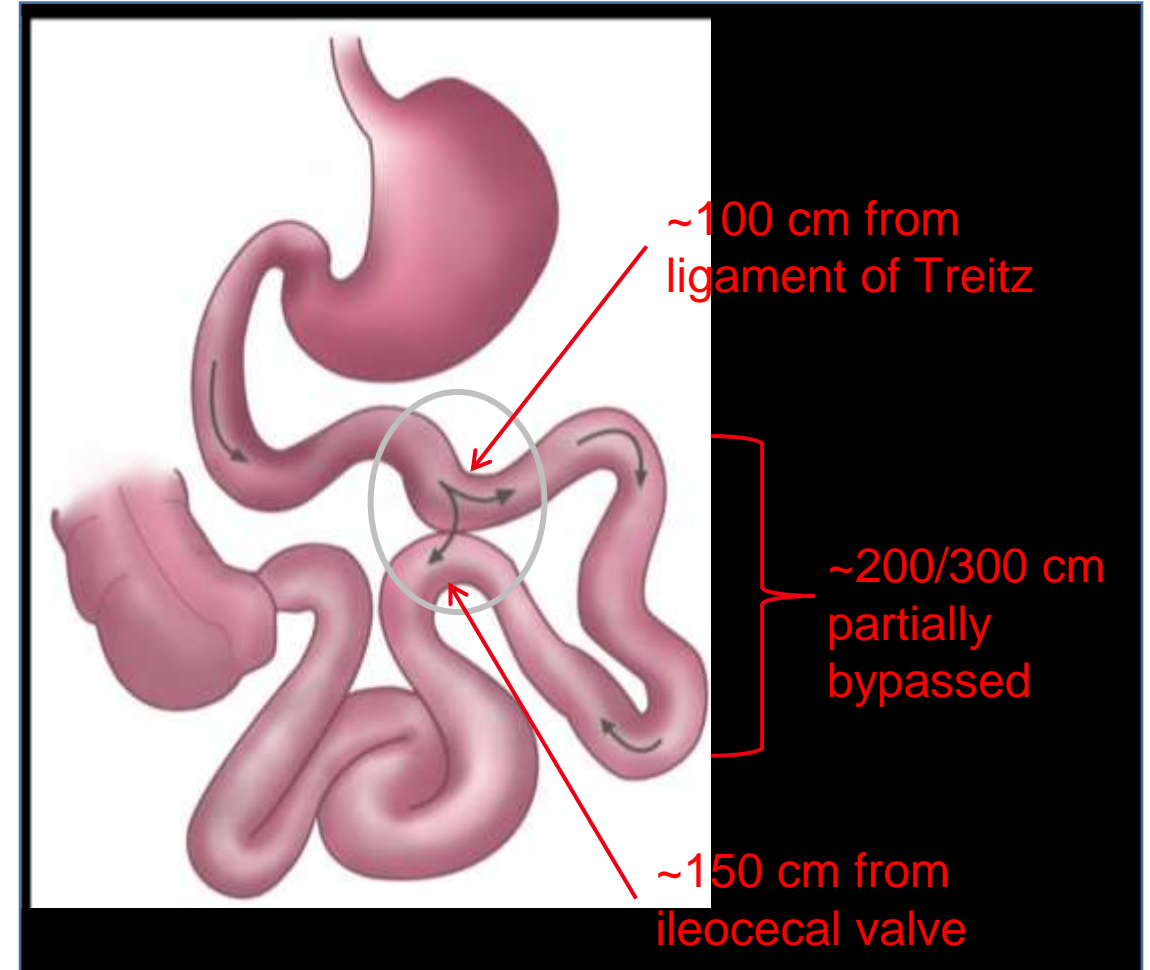
Metabolic surgery

- Metabolic procedures induce improved glycemic in T2DM patients by different mechanisms.
- One of the factors involved is the introduction of nutrients more quickly and distally in the small intestine.

Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition

- 2015 – 2016 Study
- 2017 out of the Study
- 2018 procedure fully reimbursed by the HIC

N= 112 pts



Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition

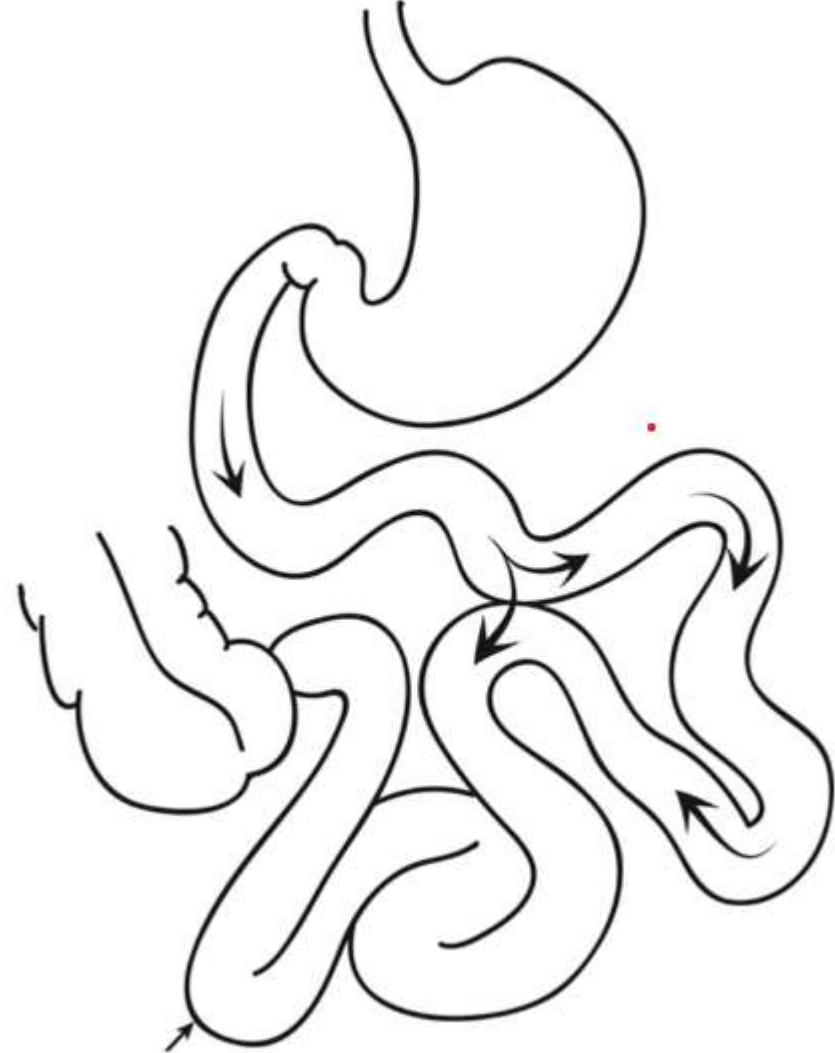
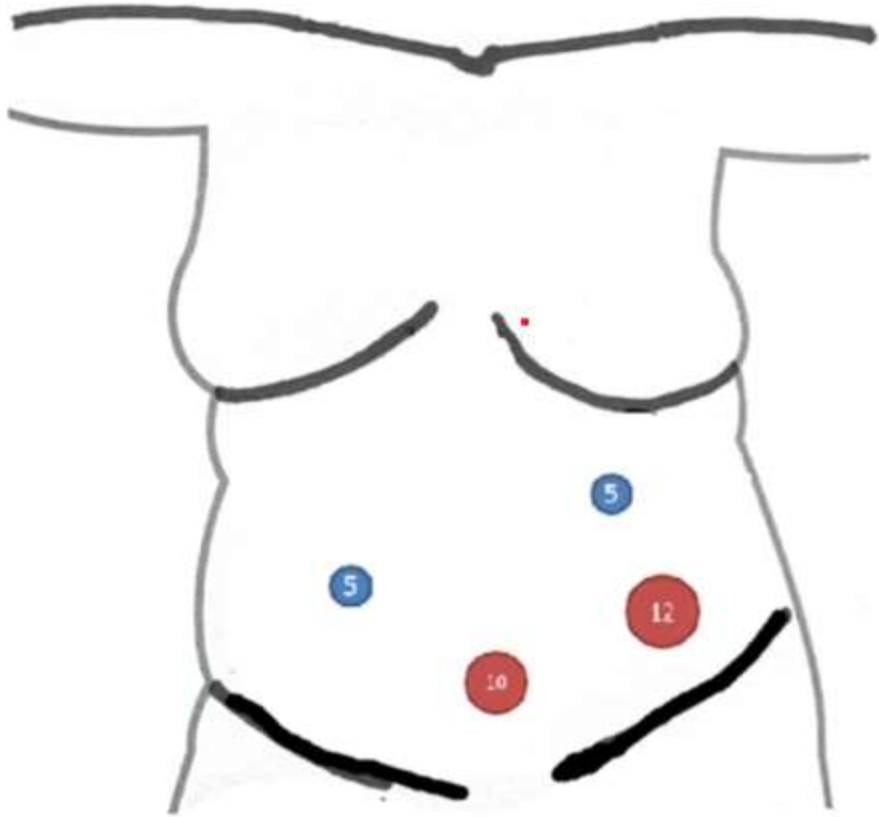
Procedure:

- Laparoscopic side-to-side jejuno-jejunosomy utilizing 60 mm endocutter
- Partial diversion of nutrients

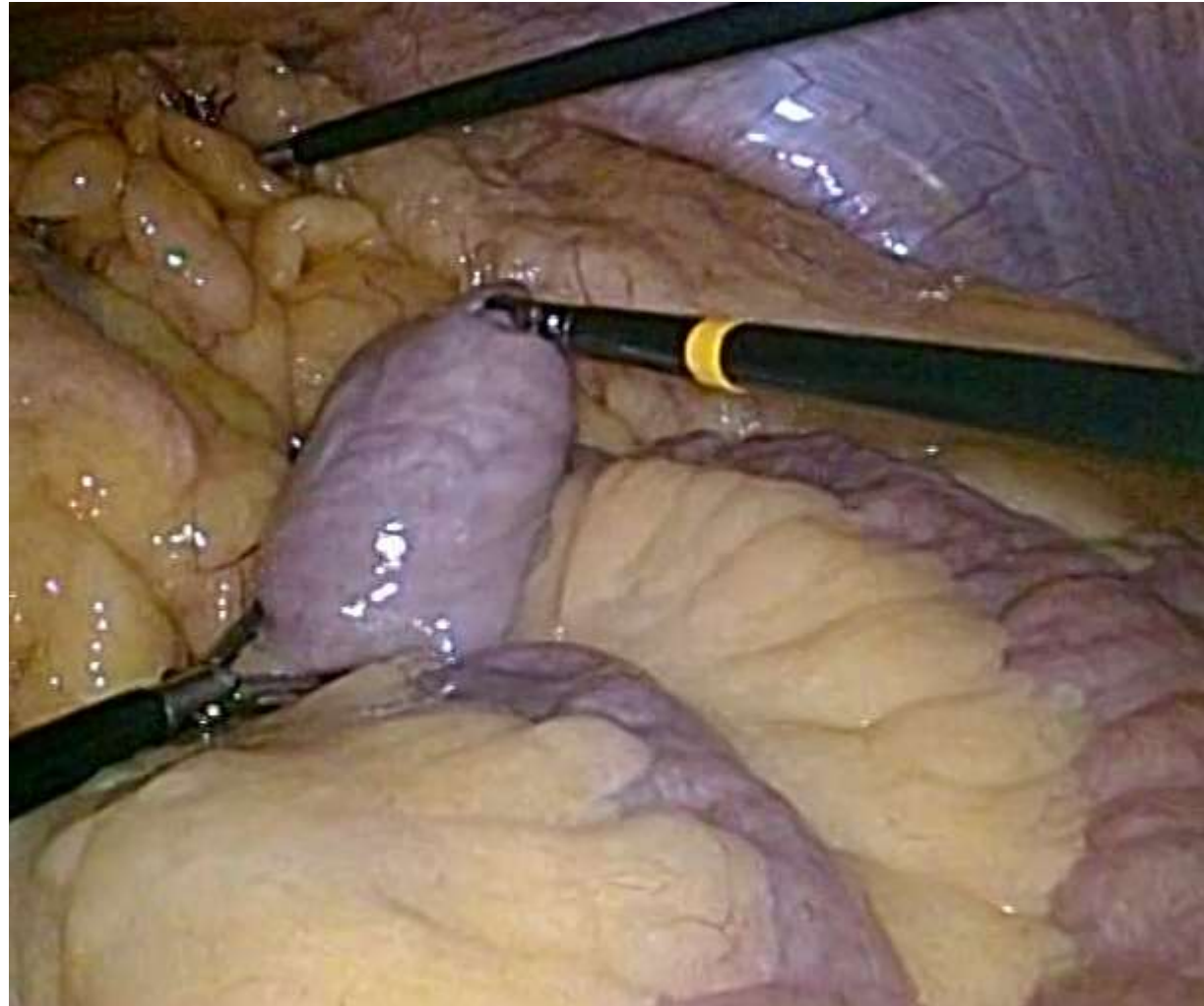
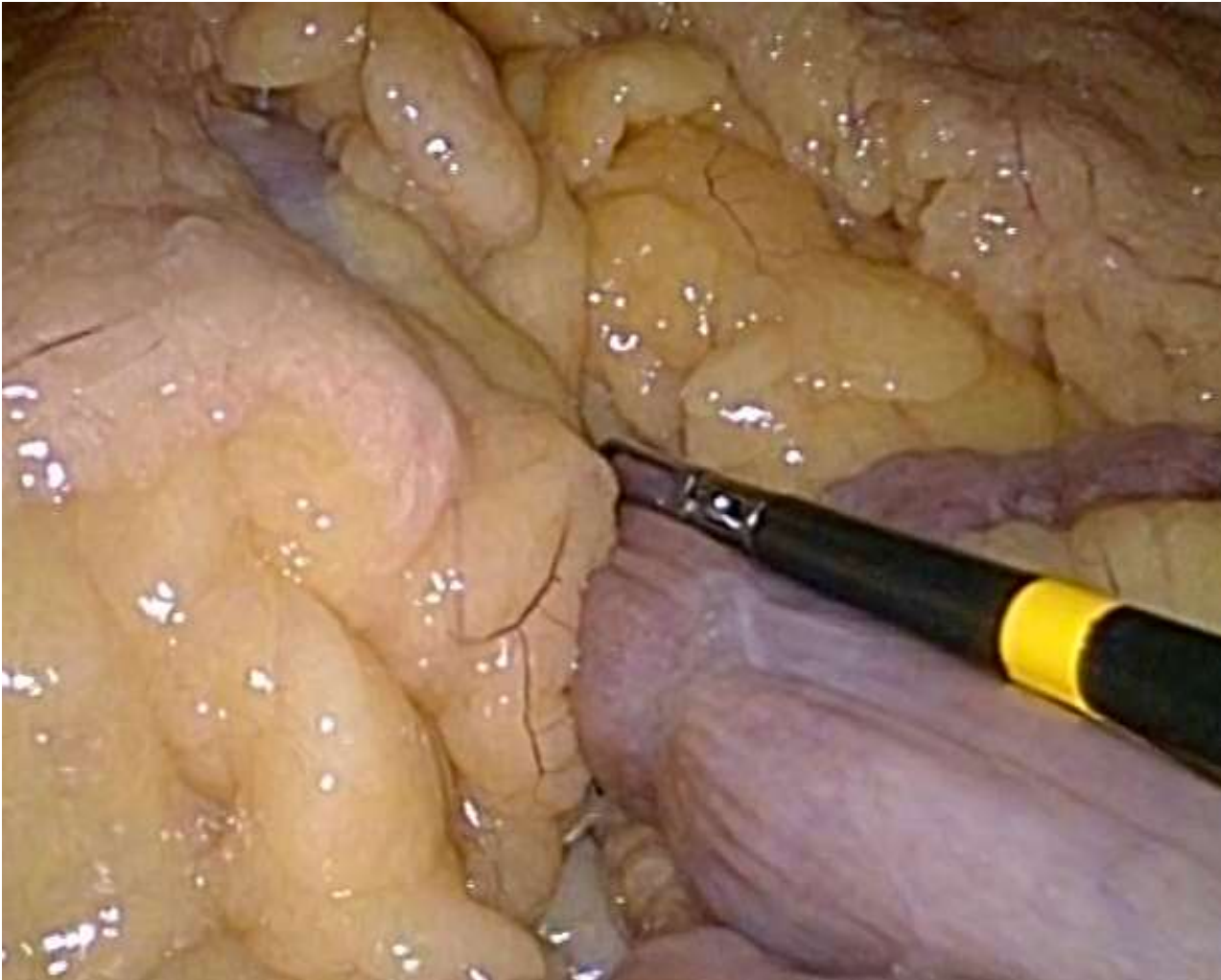
Goals:

- Improved glycemic control
- Weight loss approximately 10%
- Anatomy preserving
- Technically simple for surgeon
- Quick recovery for patient
- No limitations on post-procedure diet

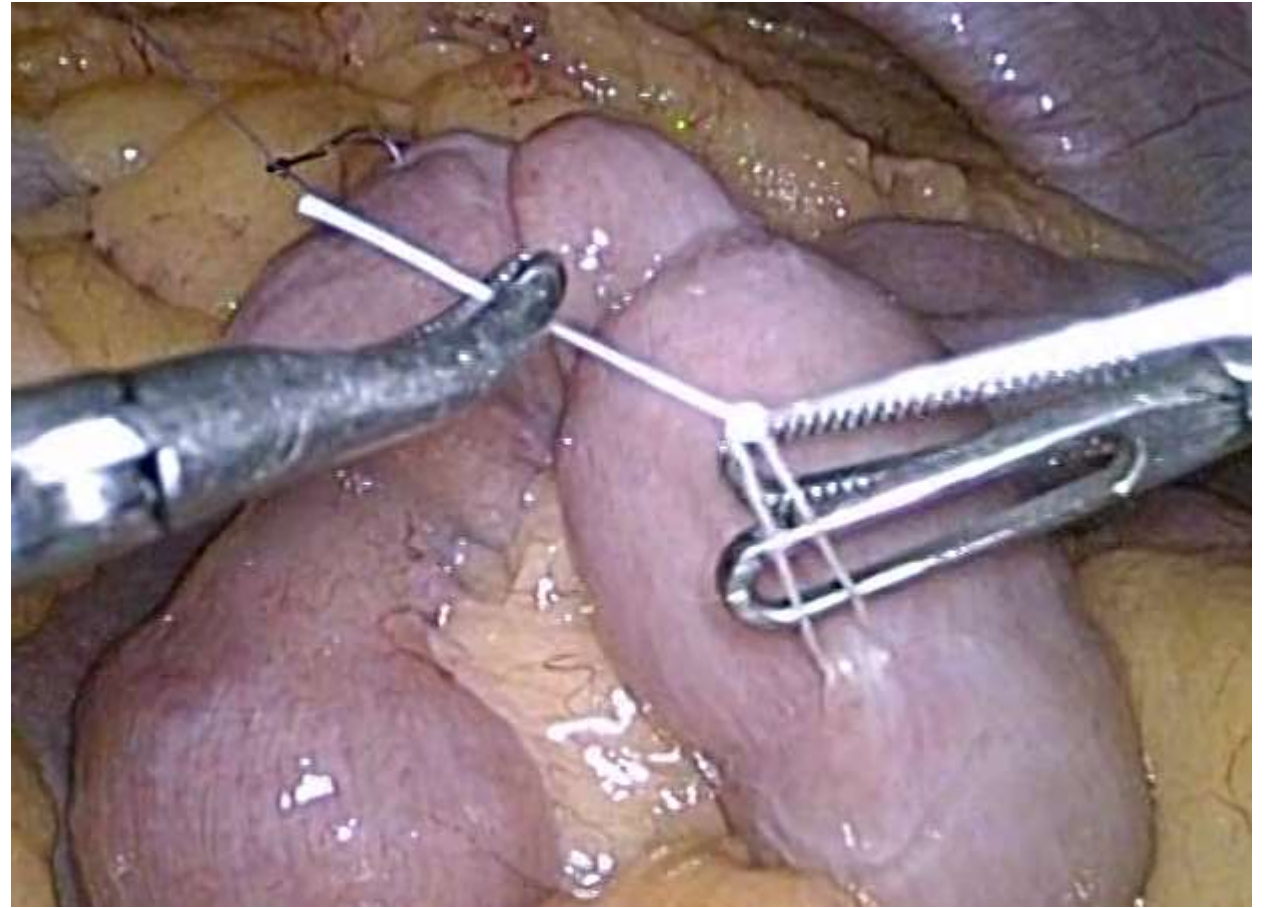
Partial jejunal diversion / Transit hinartition



Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



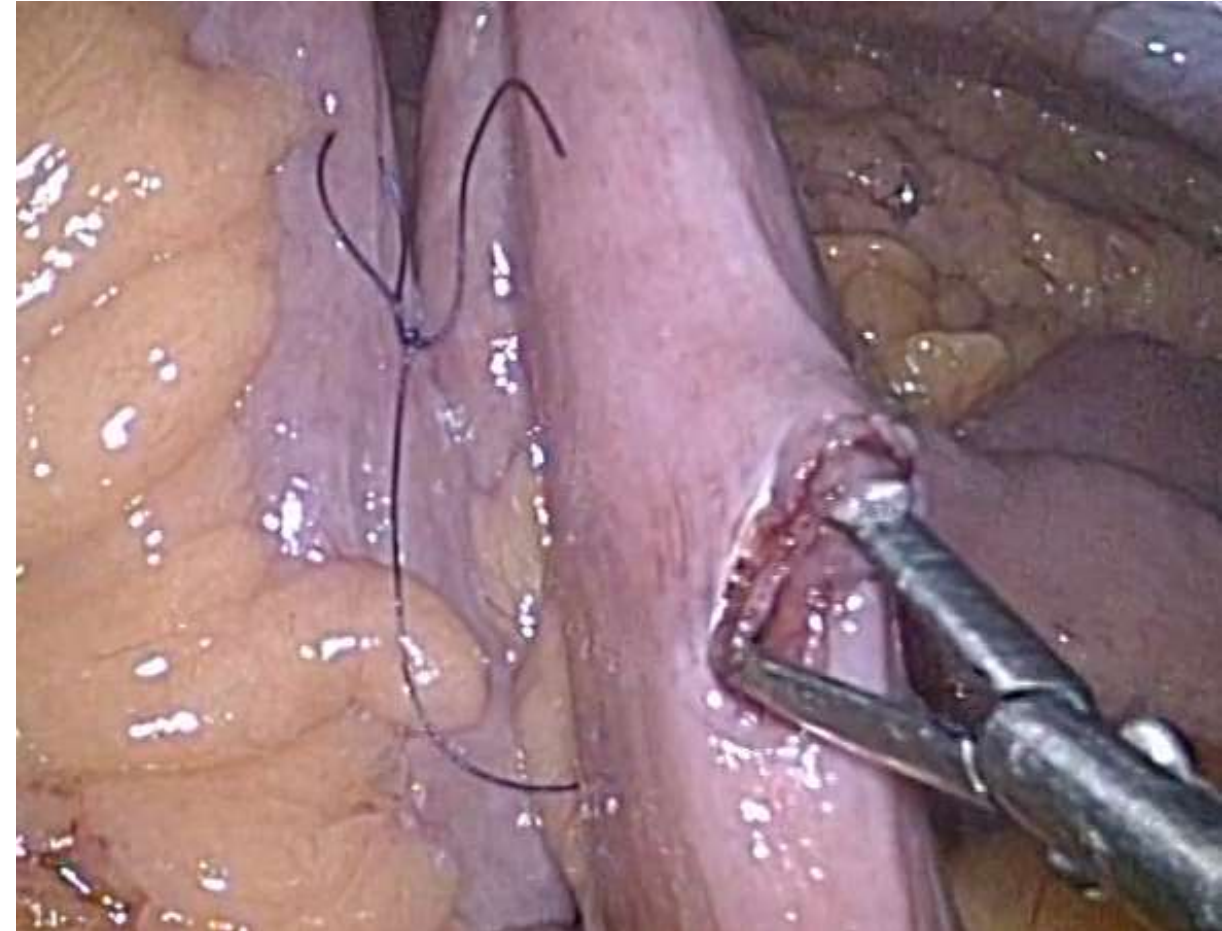
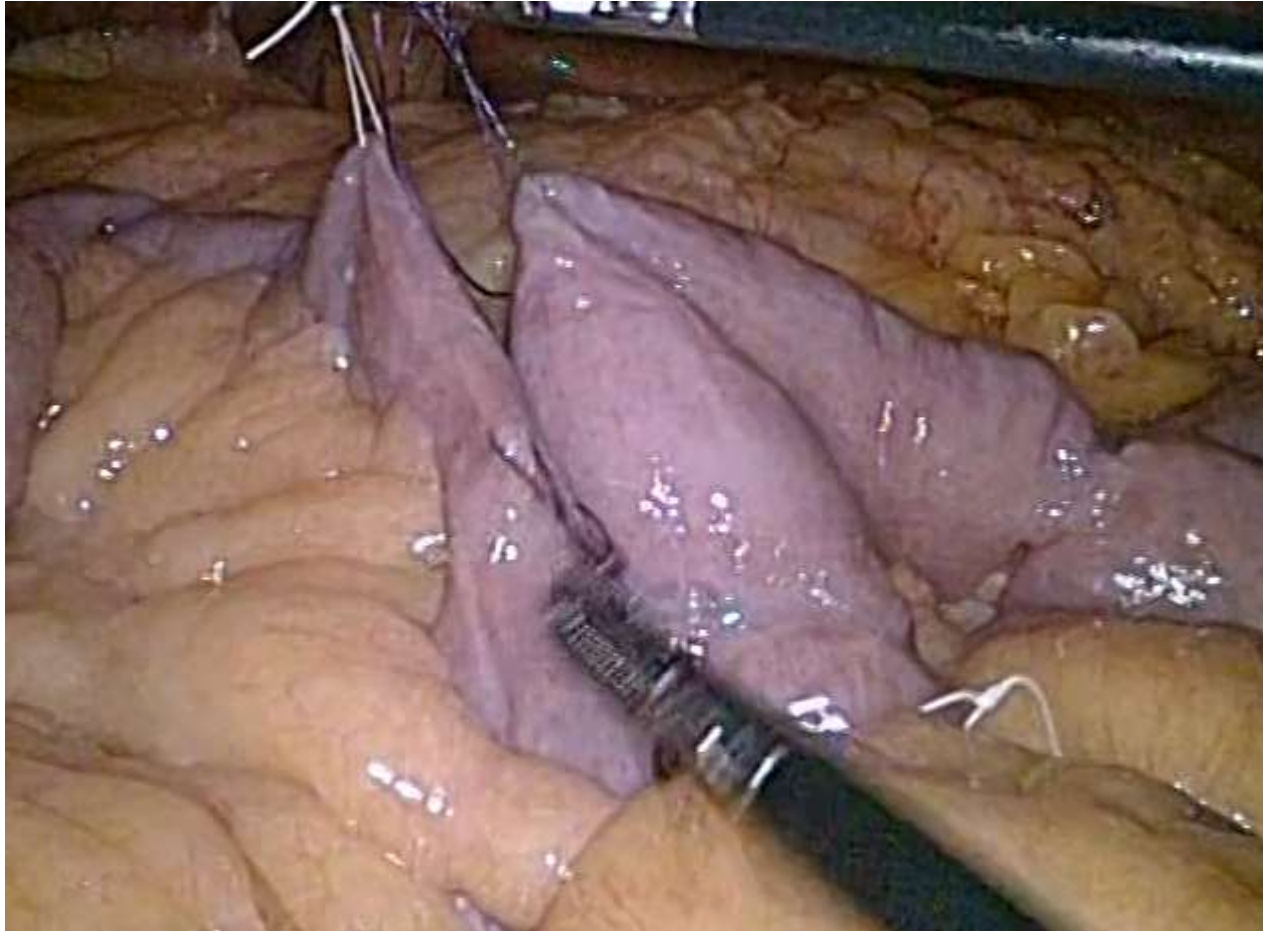
Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



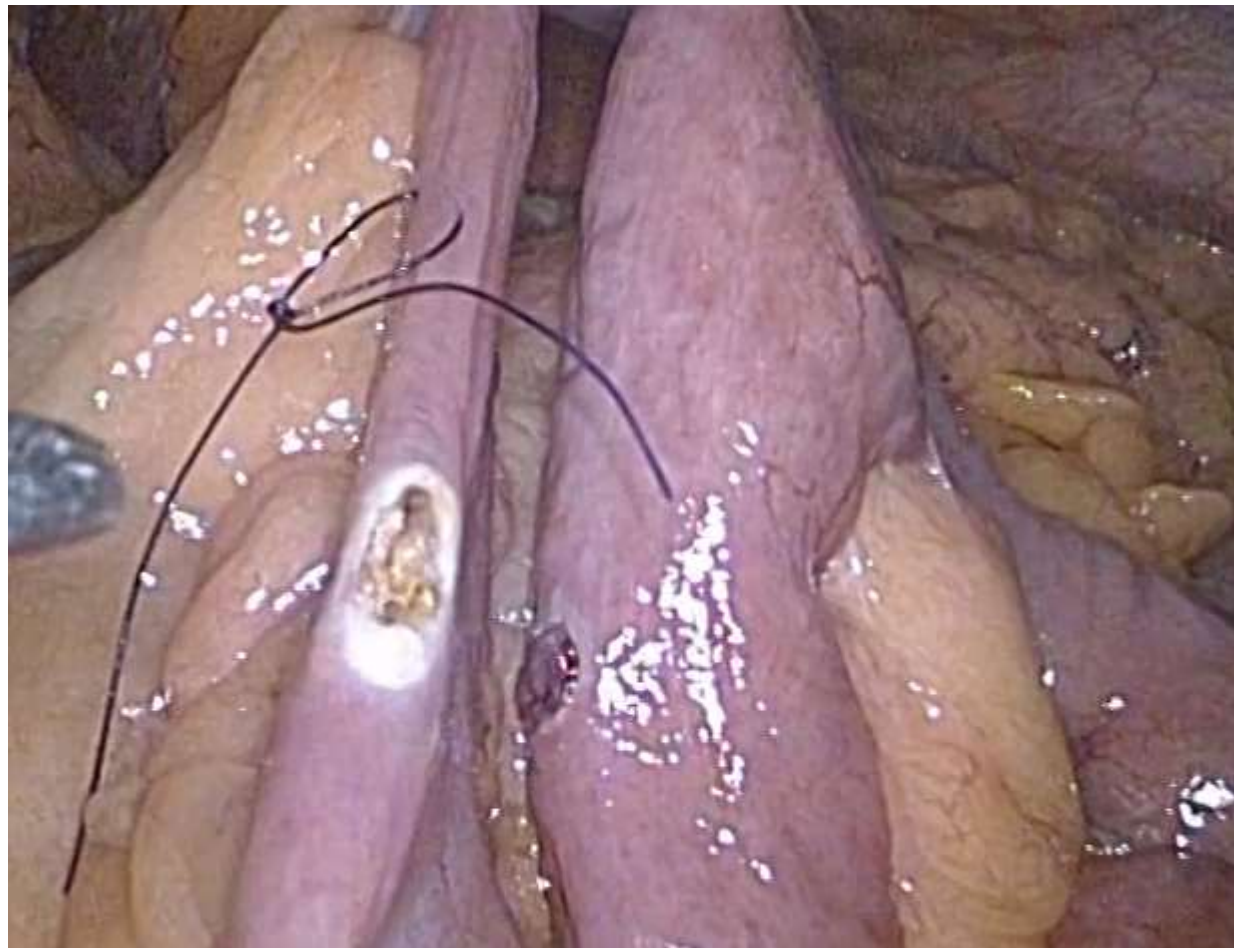
Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



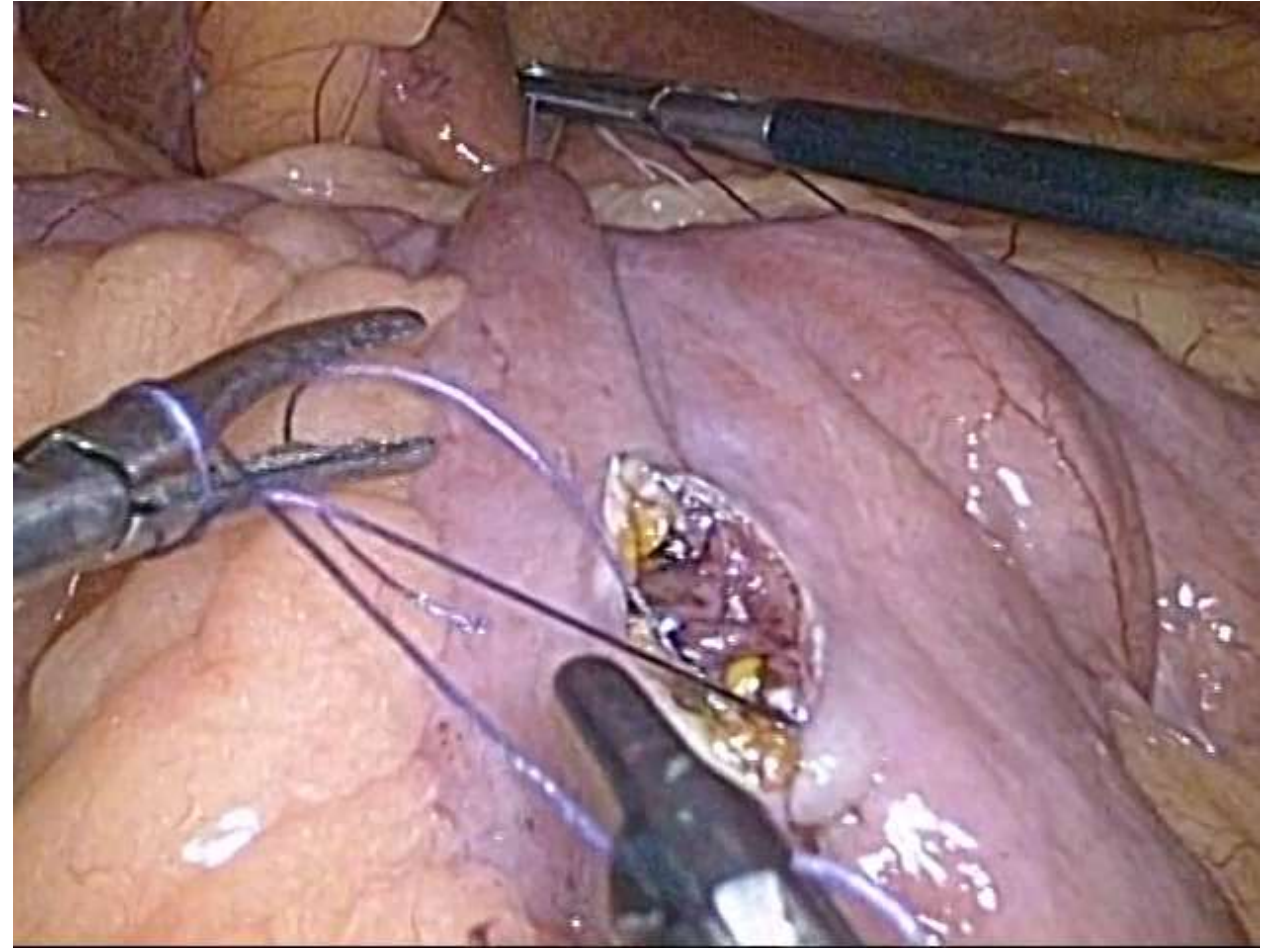
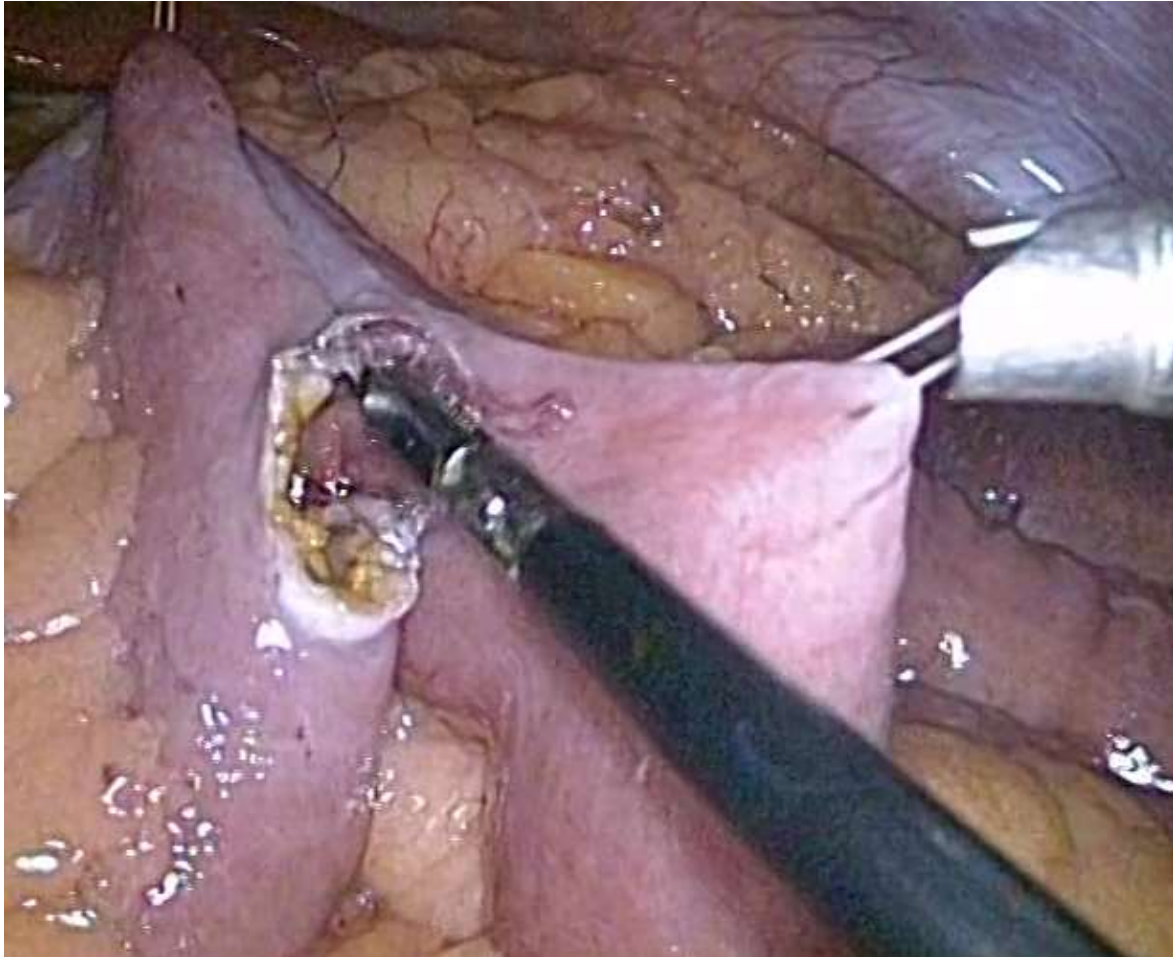
Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



BMJ Open
Diabetes
Research
& Care

A novel approach to glycemic control in type 2 diabetes mellitus, partial jejunal diversion: pre-clinical to clinical pathway

Martin Fried,^{1,2} Karin Dolezalova,^{1,2} Adam P Chambers,³ Elliott J Fegelman,⁴ Robin Scamuffa,⁴ Michael L Schwiers,⁴ Jason R Waggoner,⁴ Martin Haluzik,⁵ Randy J Seeley⁶

Summary from the Study

- Twelve months post-surgery, the mean (SD) reduction from baseline in HbA1c was 2.3% (1.3) ($p < 0.01$)
- Clinically relevant improvements in glycemic and weight control were observed.
- Despite the fact that 80% of participants on insulin and a mean time since diagnosis of over 10 years.

Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition

Results (n=30) of the first ten patients who reached the follow-up milestone

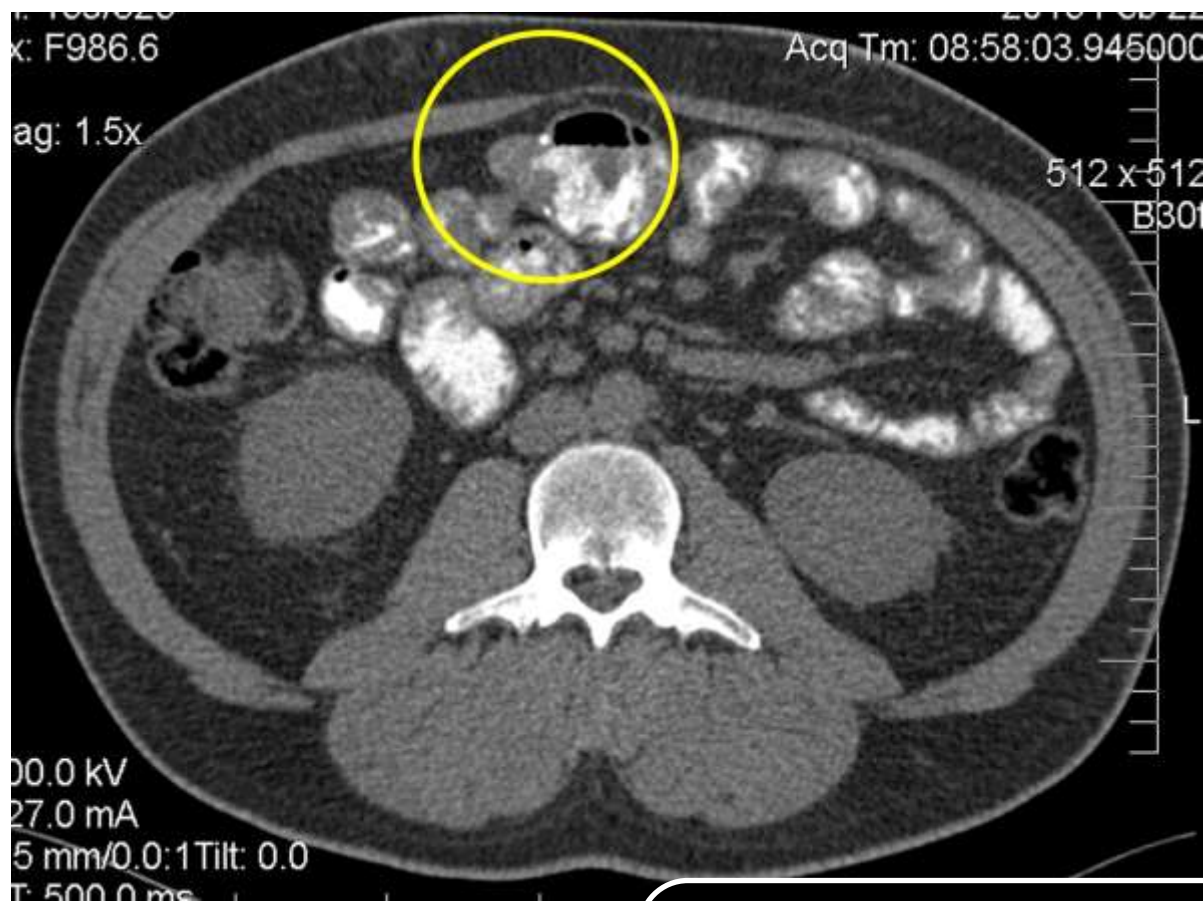
2, 5 & 7 yrs follow-up

Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition

Characteristics n=30		
Age, years	Mean	59
Gender, n (%)	Female	16 (53.3%)
	Male	14 (46.6%)
BMI, kg/m²	Mean	34.4
	Range	29.5 to 42.3
OADs & Insulin usage, n (%)	OAD & Insulin	22 (66.6%)
	OADs only	11 (33.4%)
Diagnosed T2DM, years	Mean	9.5
	Range	2 to 20

- Duration: 1 to 1.5 hours (mean 72 min)
- Patients discharged uneventfully
- Patients returned to normal diet immediately

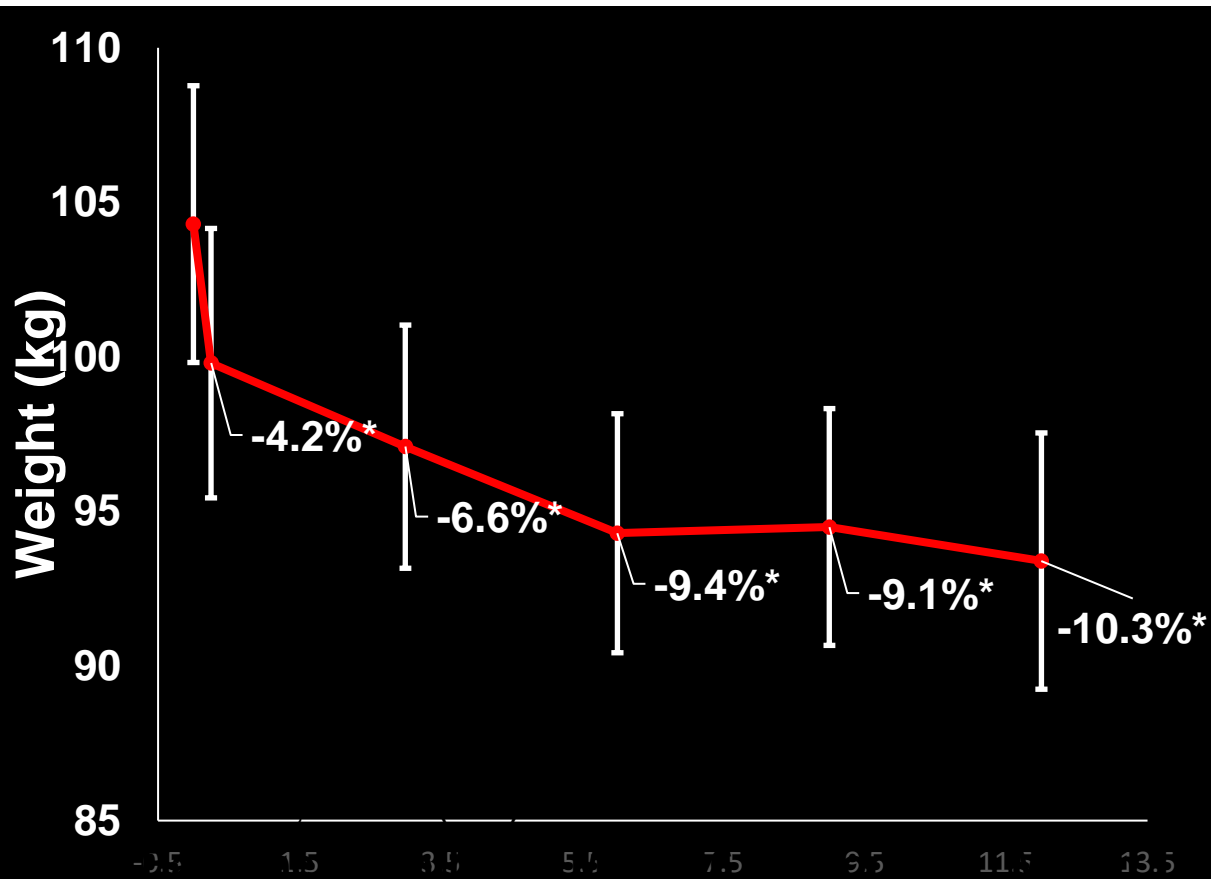
Partial jejunal diversion / Transit bipartition



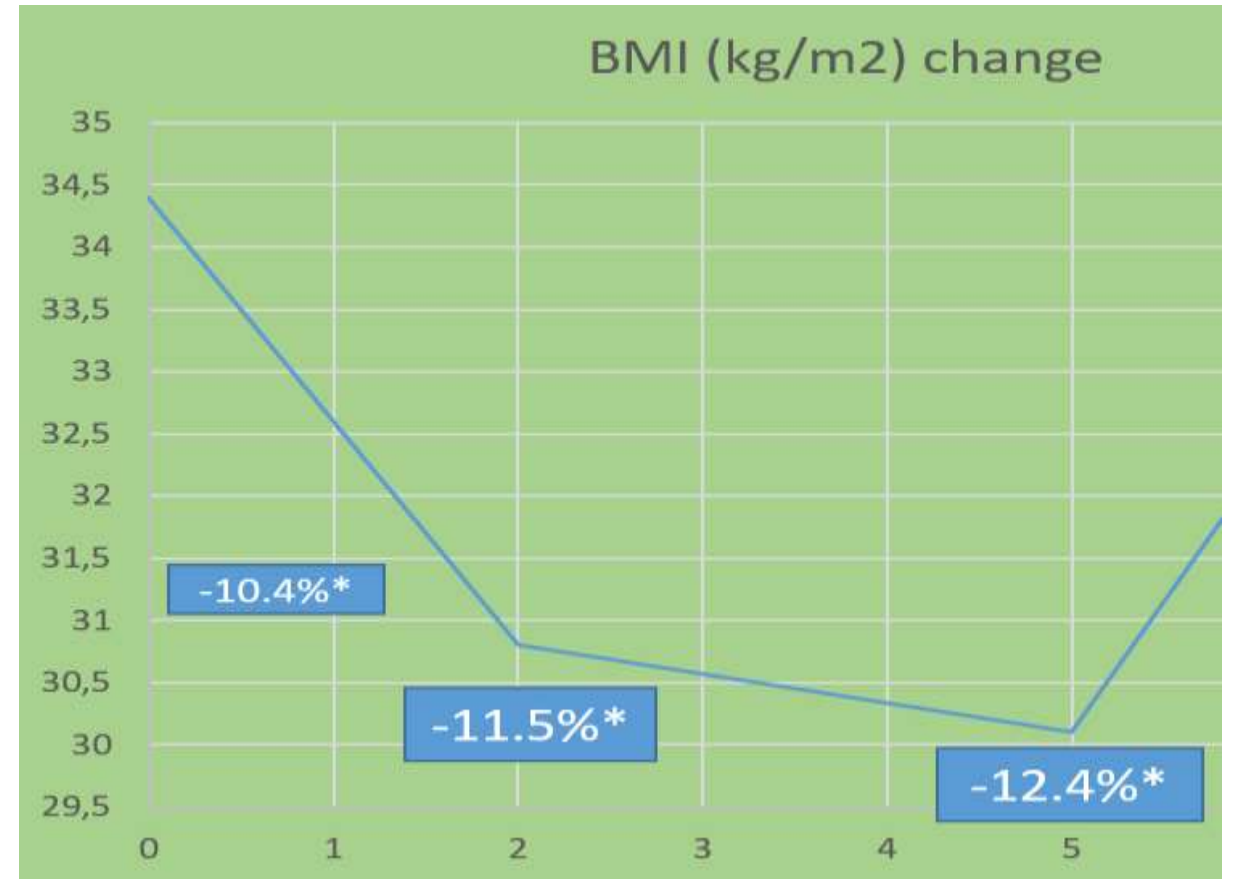
Anastomosis patent at 12 months

Weight and BMI change

Kg

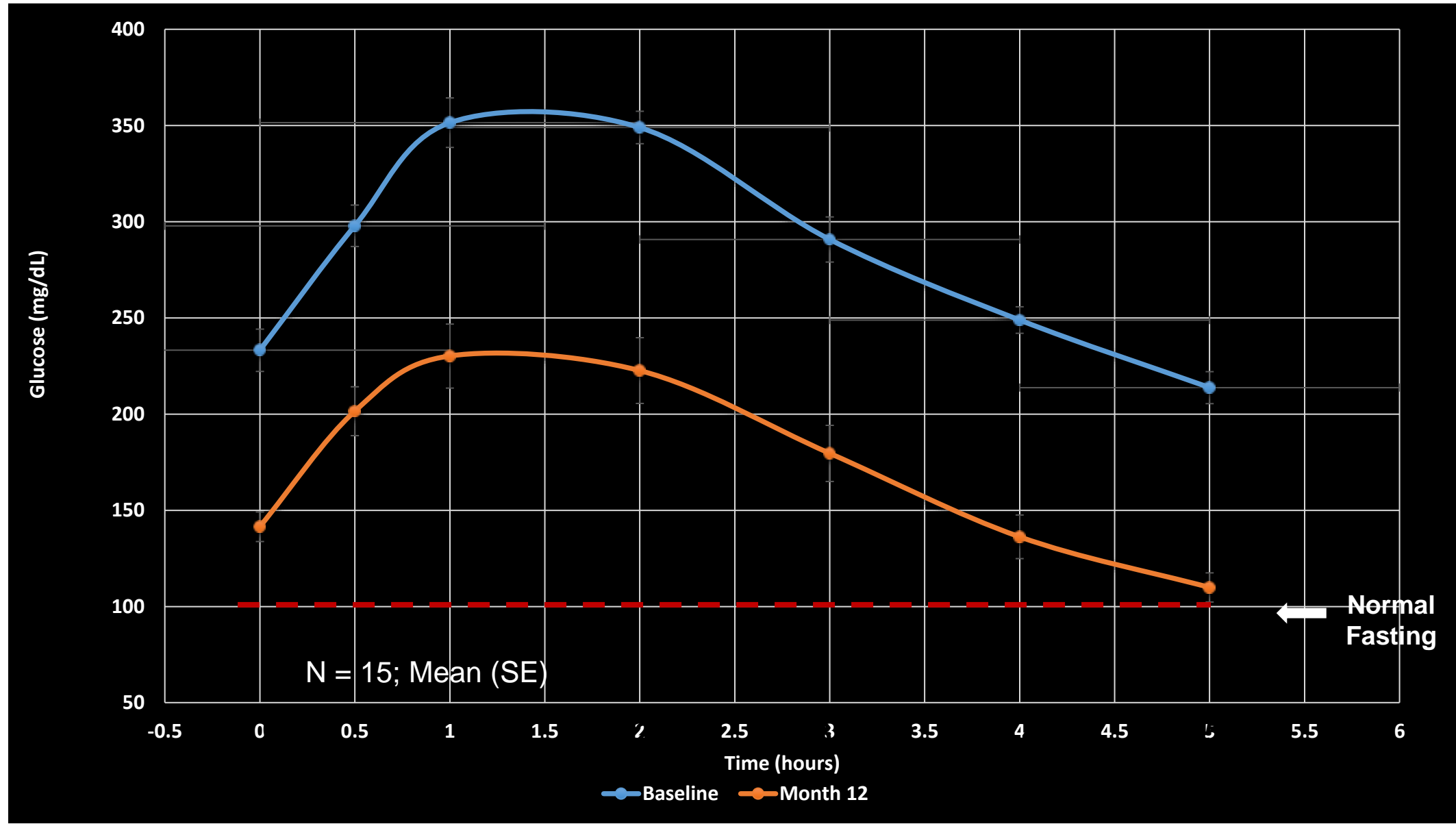


BMI



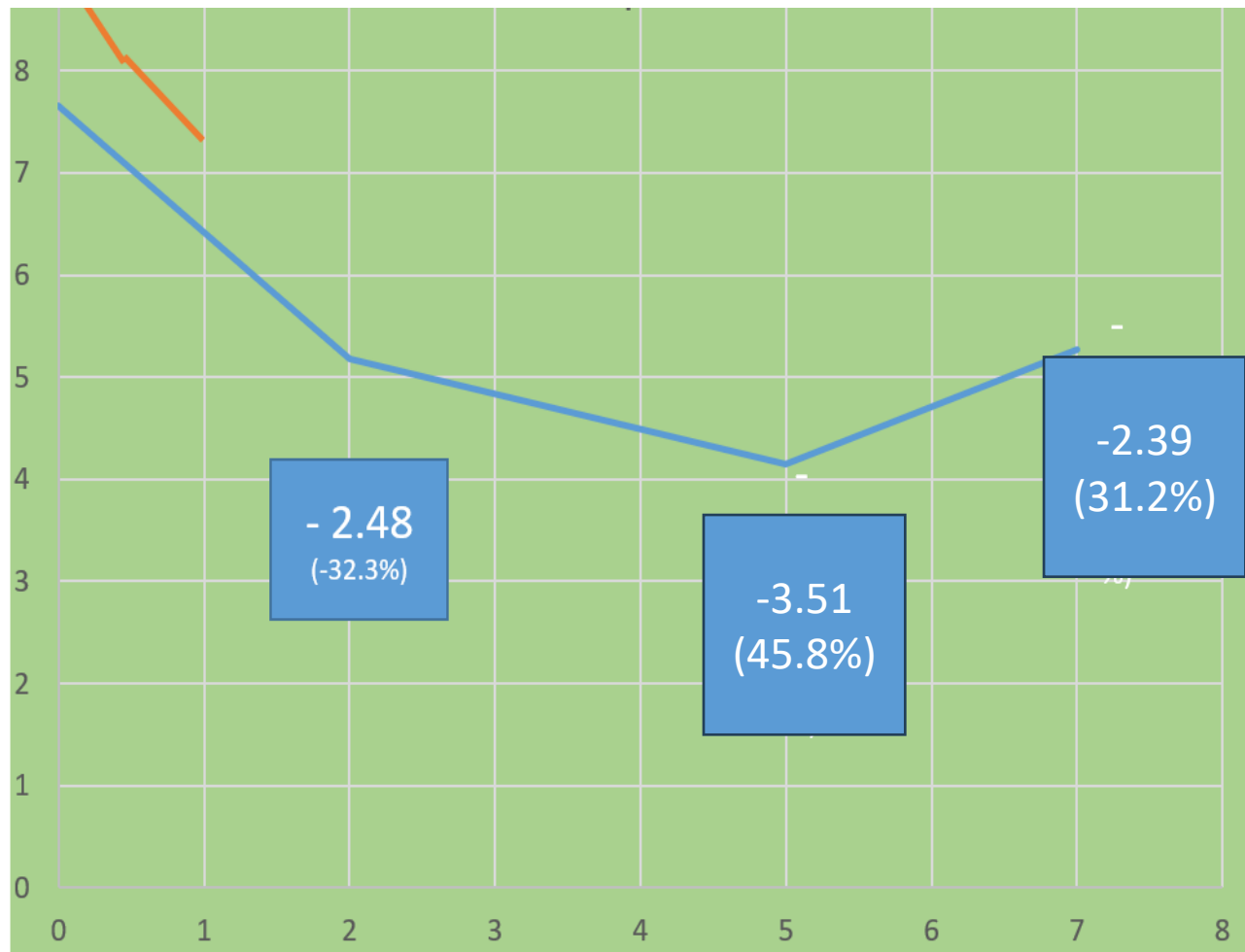
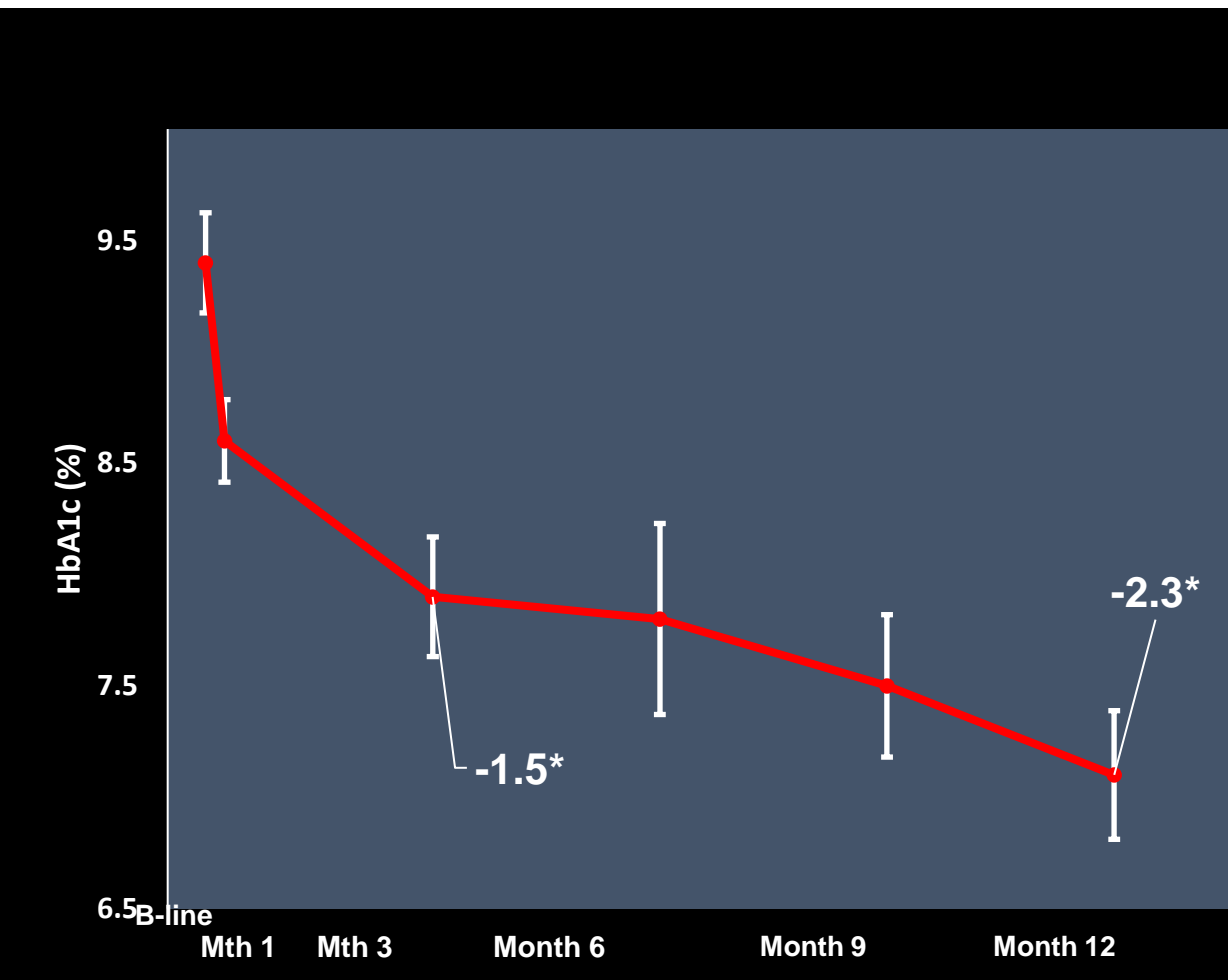
* p < 0.05

Impact on OGTT

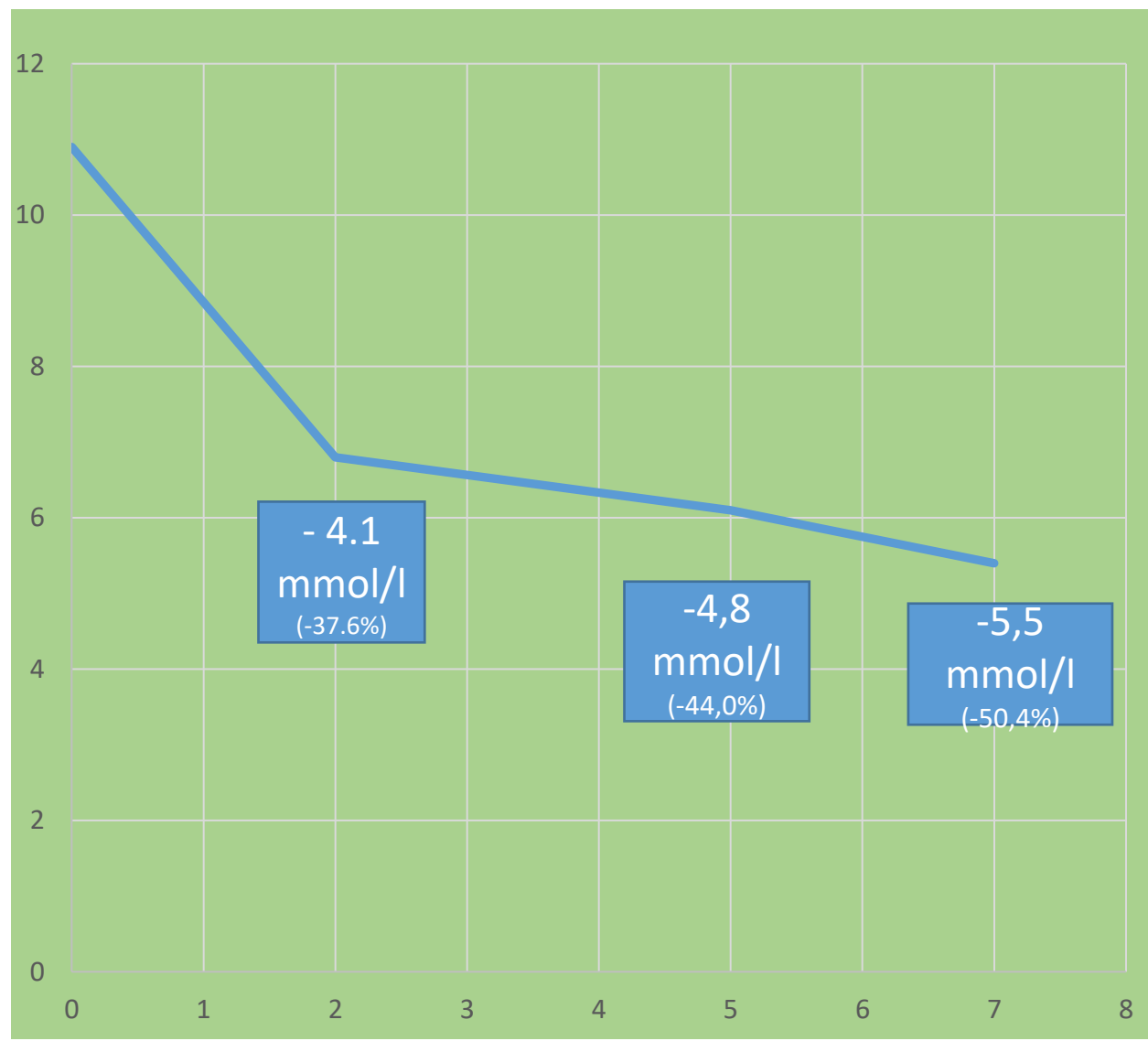
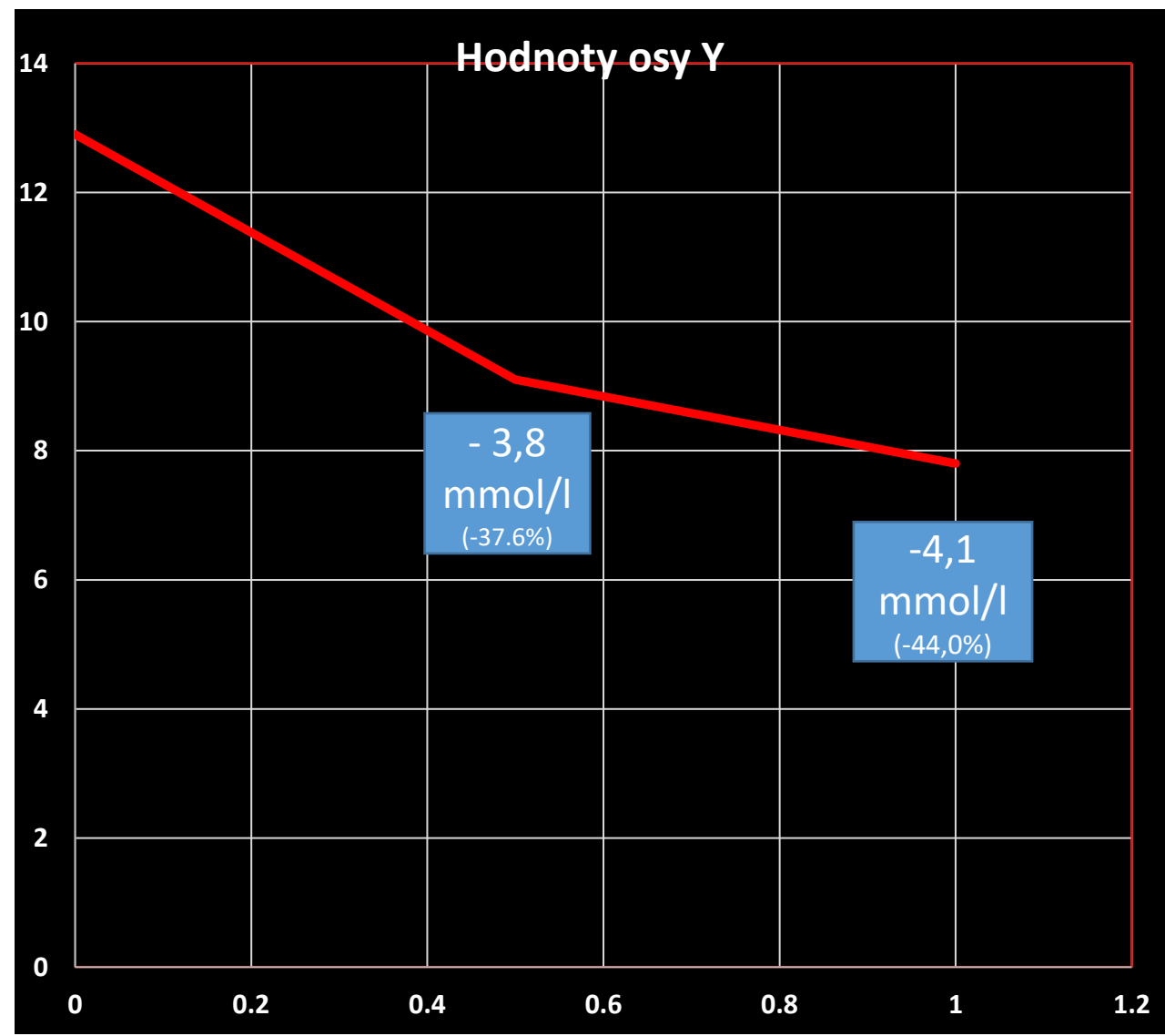


* p < 0.05

Impact on HbA1c



Impact on glycaemia



Conclusions

Laparoscopic PJD promising as a non-drug intervention for Type 2 diabetes, further study warranted

- Patients adopted normal diet immediately post-op
- Glycemic control improved
- Clinically relevant weight loss
- Lipid control improved

Conclusions

- Partial jejunal diversion – transit bipartition provides anatomy sparing, low-risk, potentially reversible, metabolic procedure.
- For patients with poorly controlled T2DM.
- Procedure does not impose significant need for alterations in lifestyle.

Thank you for your attention

www.obklinika.cz

