Single-anastomosis sleeve jejunal bypass (SASJ) outperforms sleeve gastrectomy in intermediate term follow-up



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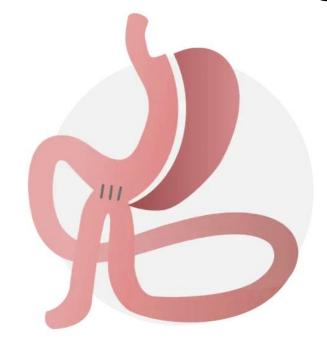








SASJ vs sleeve gastrectomy: techniques





- Minimal common limb: 350cm
- B-P limb: 40% total bowel length
- G-J opening: 3-4cm



Sleeve

- 36-38Fr gastric tube
- Sero-seromuscular sutures





Patient Characteristics

Enrolling time: Jan 2022~12 2023

Retrospective

Non-randomized

Exclusion: BMI 32.5, revisional surgery

	Sleeve	SASJ	р
Patient numbers	432	396	
preop BMI	38.2+-4.6	38.9+-5.0	0.043
Female	251(58.1%)	263(66.4%)	0.15
Hypertension	99(23.0%)	135(34.9%)	<0.001
Hyperlipidemia	112(26.0%)	113(29.3%)	0.308
T2DM	33(7.6%)	69(18.0%)	<0.001
OSA	33(7.6%)	37(9.6%)	0.381
Total bowel length		673.3+-110.9	
B-P limb		270.4+-66.3	
re-admission	6 (1.4%)	5 (1.3)	1
re-operation	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)	1

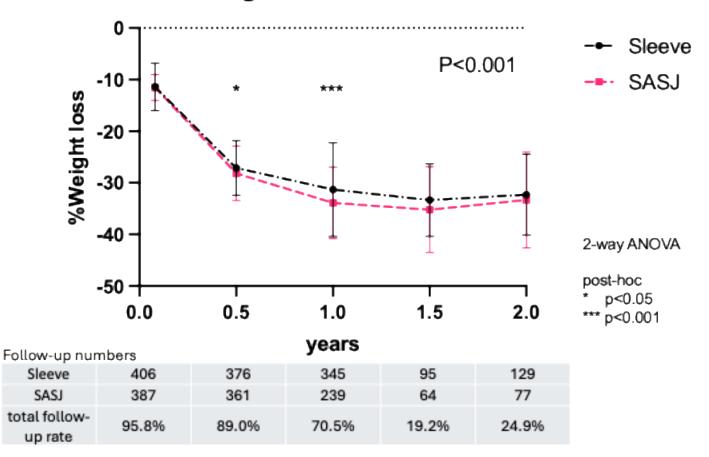






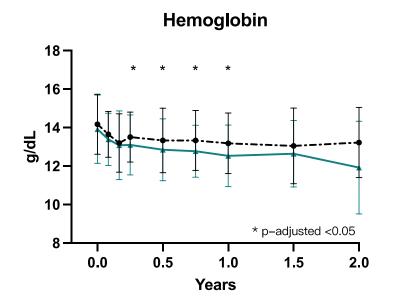
Weight loss after surgery

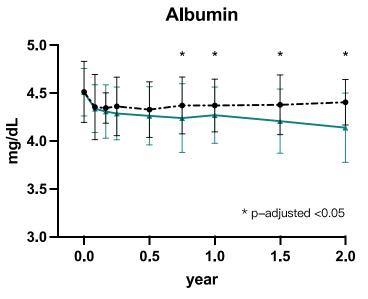
% Weight loss SASJ vs LSG

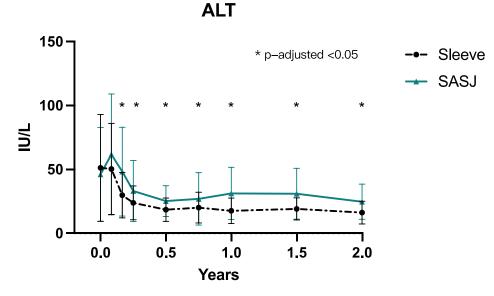


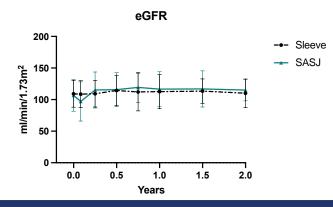


SASJ resulted in slightly lower Hgb and albumin





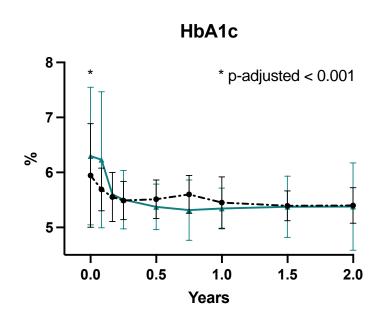


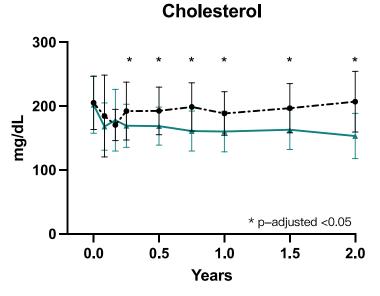


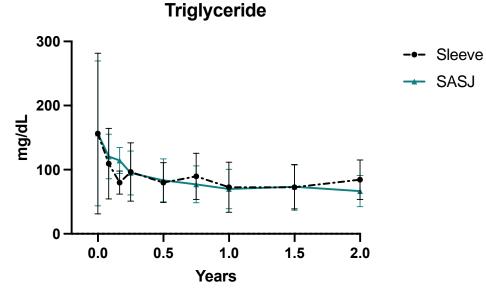




SASJ has better glycemic and cholesterol control











Conclusion

- SASI vs Sleeve
 - Slightly better weight loss in the short term
 - Better improvement in cholesterol
 - Trade-off: slightly lower hemoglobin and albumin

