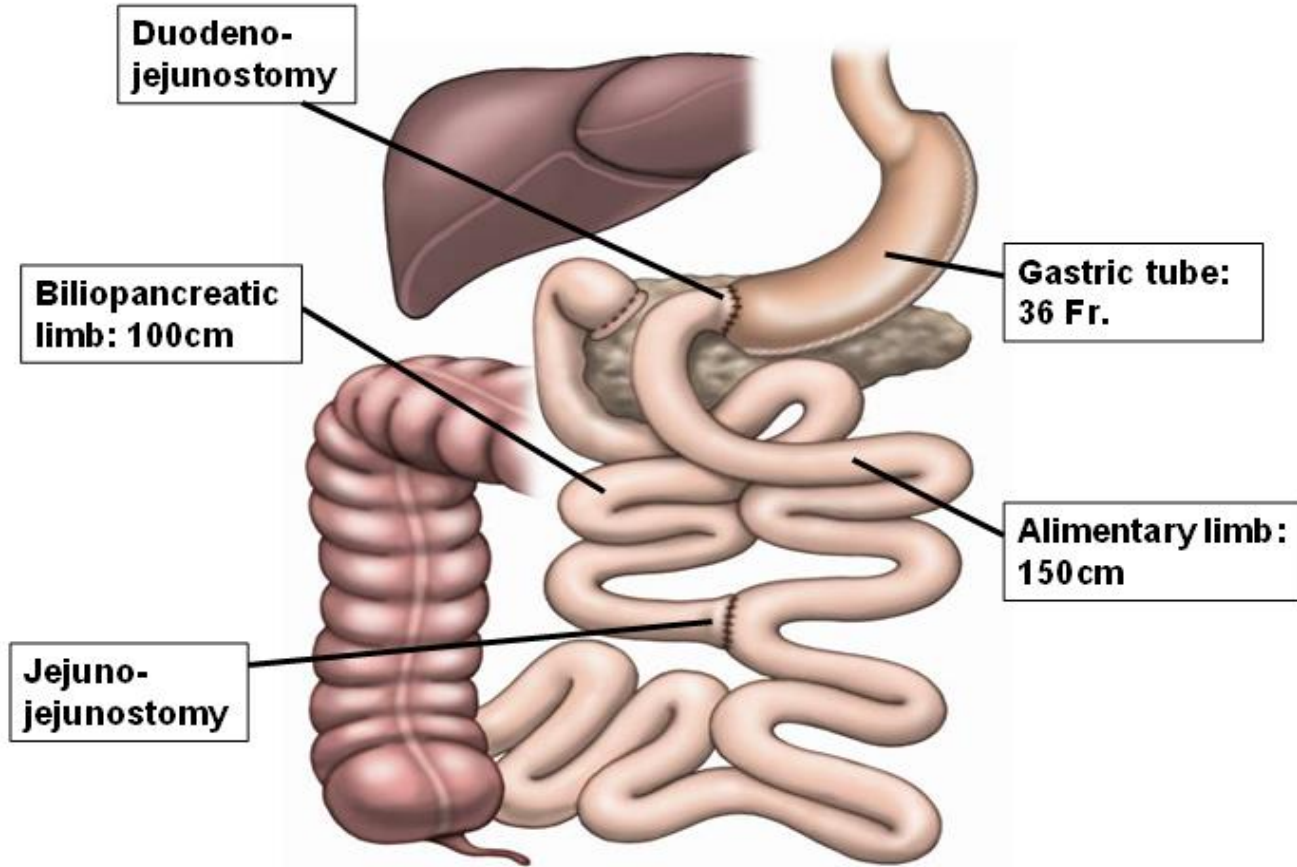


Long-term outcomes of laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy with duodenojejunal bypass (LSG-DJB): a retrospective analysis

Yosuke SEKI, Tomotaka UENO, Kazunori KASAMA
Weight Loss and Metabolic Surgery Center, Tokyo, Japan

Sleeve DJB (short DS, Asian DS)



- No remnant stomach
- DJB effect (anti-diabetic)
- Ghrelin effect
- No bile reflux
- Less dumping synd.
- Less marginal ulcer
- Less anastomotic stenosis



- Technically challenging
- Anastomotic leakage, SBO, Int. hernia
- GERD
- Access to biliary tract

Kasama K, Seki Y, et al. Obes Surg 2009

Patients

From Apr 2007 to Feb 2024, 304 patients underwent LSG-DJB at our center. In this retrospective analysis, consecutive first 177 patients who were followed up >10 years by our MDT were included.

Good indications of the procedure are:

- BMI >50 (Uno K, Seki Y, Kasama K, et al. Obes Surg 2017)
- Severe diabetes (i.e. low ABCD score, insulin user)
(Naitoh T, Kasama K, Seki Y, et al. Obes Surg 2018)

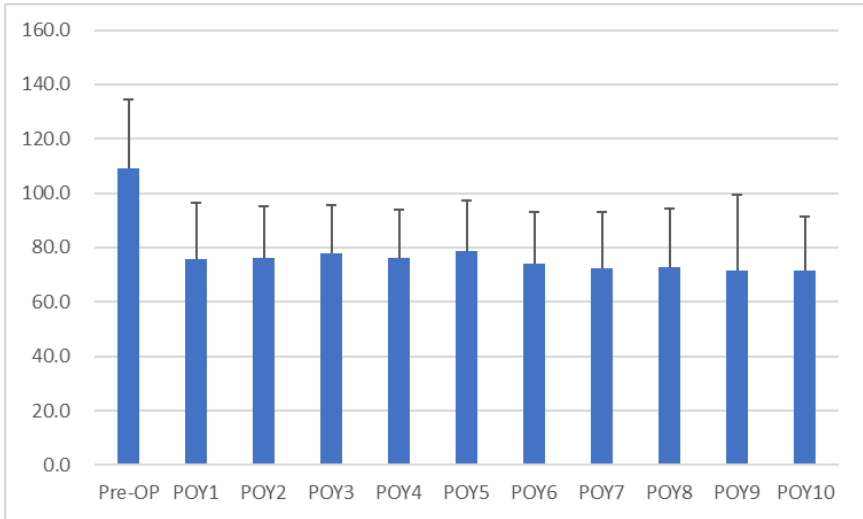
Pre-OP BW: 109.0 ± 23.0 kg / BMI: 39.6 ± 7.7 kg/m²

- DM: 152/177 (85.9%) including 71/177 (40.1%) treated with insulin
- HT: 121/177 (68.4%)
- DL: 141/177 (79.7%)

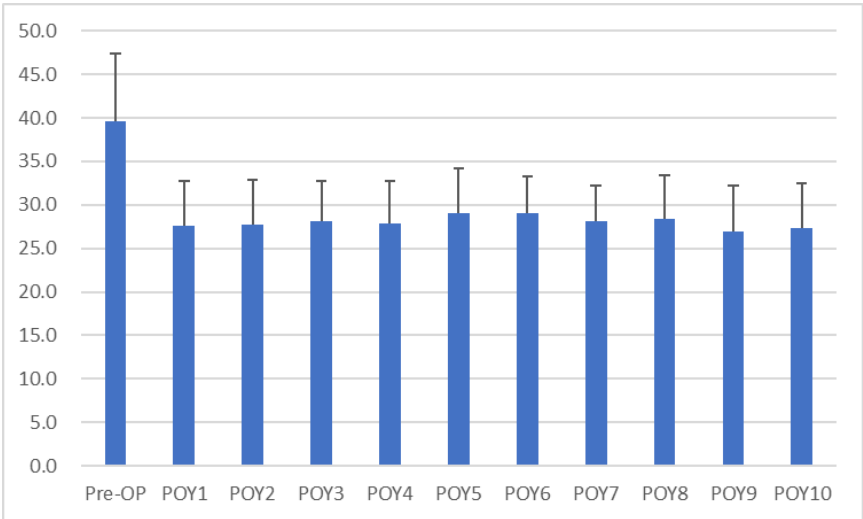
Results (WL)

F/U rate: 92.1%@1y / 42.4%@5y / 22.6%@8-10y

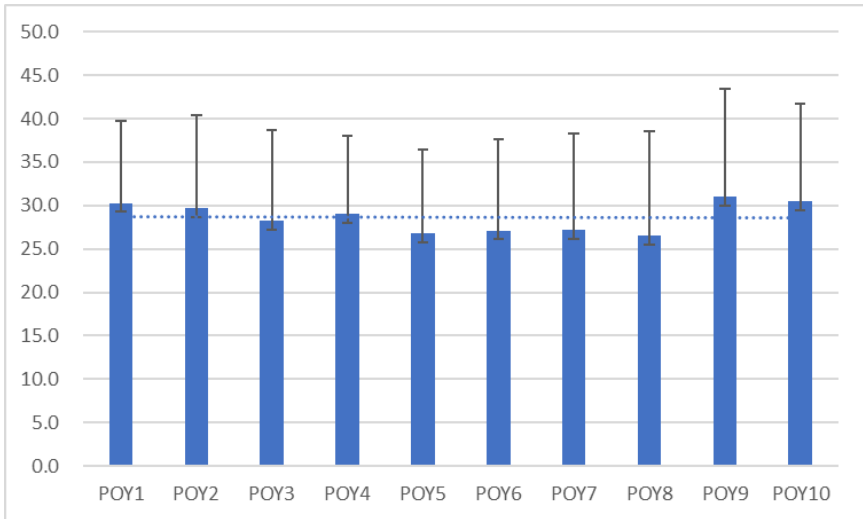
BW



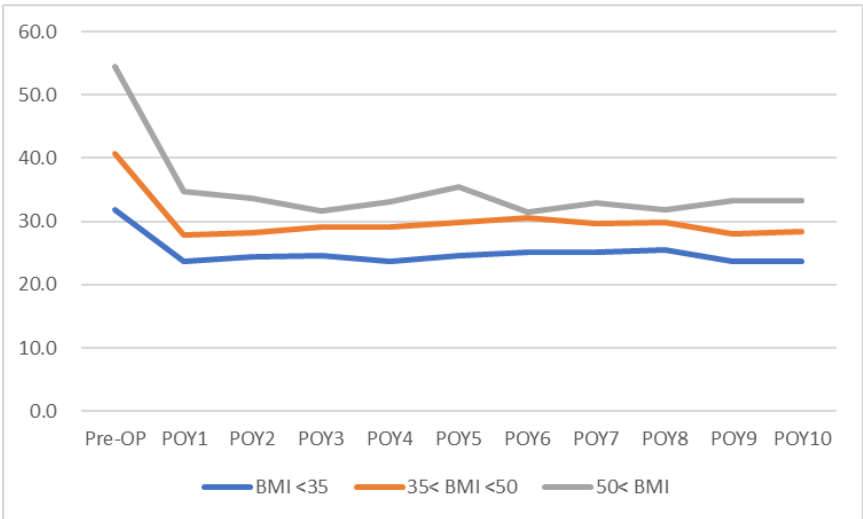
BMI



%TWL



BMI (stratified)



Results (Met-S)

	Pre-OP	POY1	POY5	POY8-10
DM (prevalence, %)	85.9	18.4	35.7	62.5
- OHA treated (%)	68.4	7.4	17.1	40.6
- Insulin (%)	40.1	1.8	0	6.3
- GLP-1 (%)				25.0
HT (prevalence, %)	68.4	31.3	49.0	53.1
- Anti-HT meds (%)	54.8	24.5	43.1	34.4
DL (prevalence, %)	79.7	6.7	17.6	21.9
- Lipid lowering meds (%)	48.6	6.7	17.6	21.9

Revision, nutrition and conclusion

Revision and GERD:

- 7 patients (4.0%, 1 for sleeve stenosis, 6 for intractable GERD) required RBMS (rLRYGB) during the F/U period.
- At 8-10 years, 74.2% of the patients required PPIs.

Nutrition:

	Pre-OP	POY1	POY5	POY8-10
Anemia (F, Hb <12.0, %)	14.0	31.0	50.0	31.6
Anemia (M, Hb <13.0, %)	8.3	17.7	15.6	20.0
Protein def (TP <6.5, %)	5.6	9.2	3.1	6.7

Conclusion:

- In this retrospective analysis, durable weight loss was observed in the long-term (up to 10 years).
- Strong anti-diabetic effect was observed, however, reemergence occurred over time.
- Strong lipid control was also observed.
- Rate of RBMI remained low but the majority of the patients required continuous PPIs.
- Incidence of protein deficiency was minimal but anemia was frequently seen esp. in female patients.