

Liver fibrosis after Duodenoileal Diversion with self-assembling Magnets Results @ 12 & 24 months

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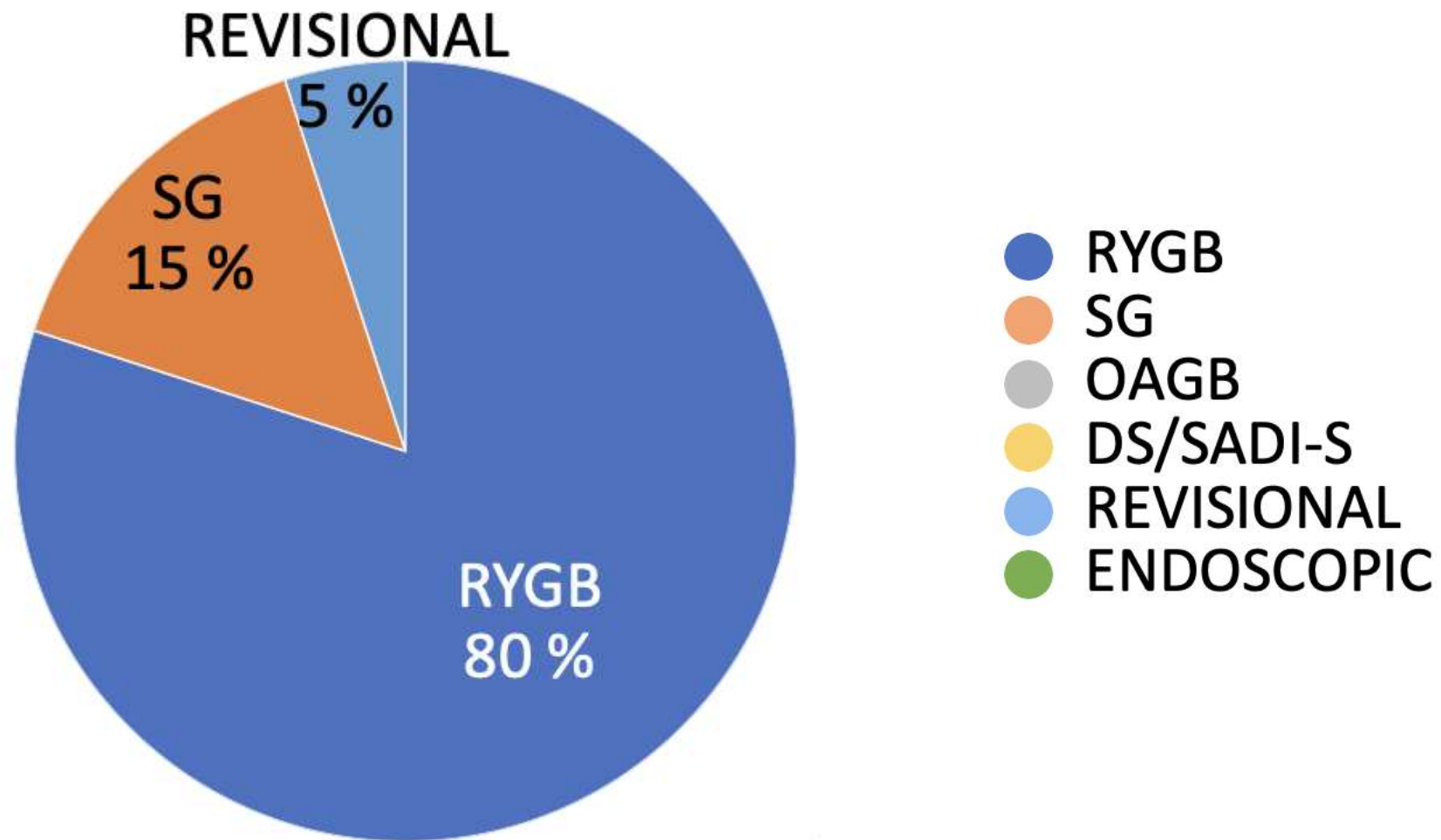
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DISCLOSURE

Consultant & Principal Investigator - GI Windows Surgical





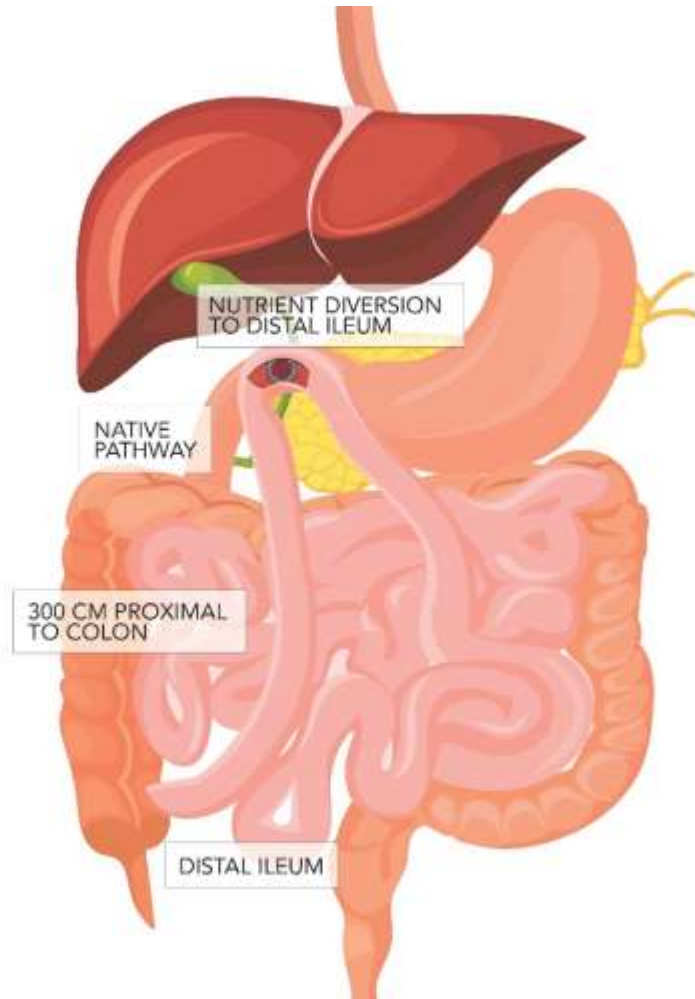
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Procedure for Duodenum to Ileal Diversion to Treat Type 2 Diabetes

Randomized, Single-Center, Parallel-group, Open-label Pilot Study to Evaluate the Safety and Effectiveness of the GI Windows Magnet Anastomosis System (MAS) When Used to Create a Dual-path Enteral Diversion To Effect Glycemic Control in Obese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM)



STUDY OBJECTIVE



We aimed to assess metabolic results after surgery with duodenal-ileal anastomosis without stomach restriction through self-assembling laparo-endoscopic magnets with Fibroscan results after 12 and 24 months of the procedure.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Age: 18-65

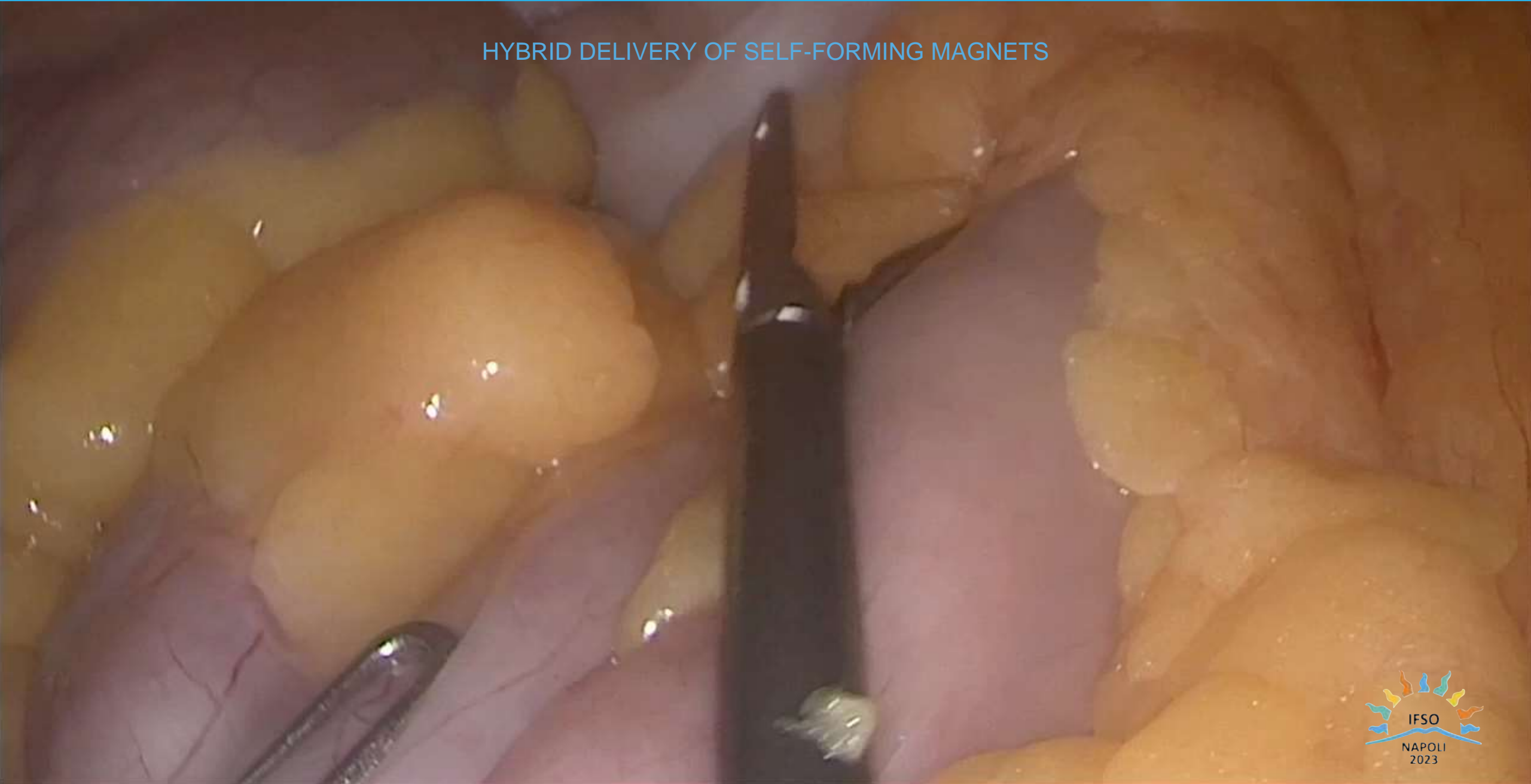
BMI 30-45

T2DM >6m & <10y

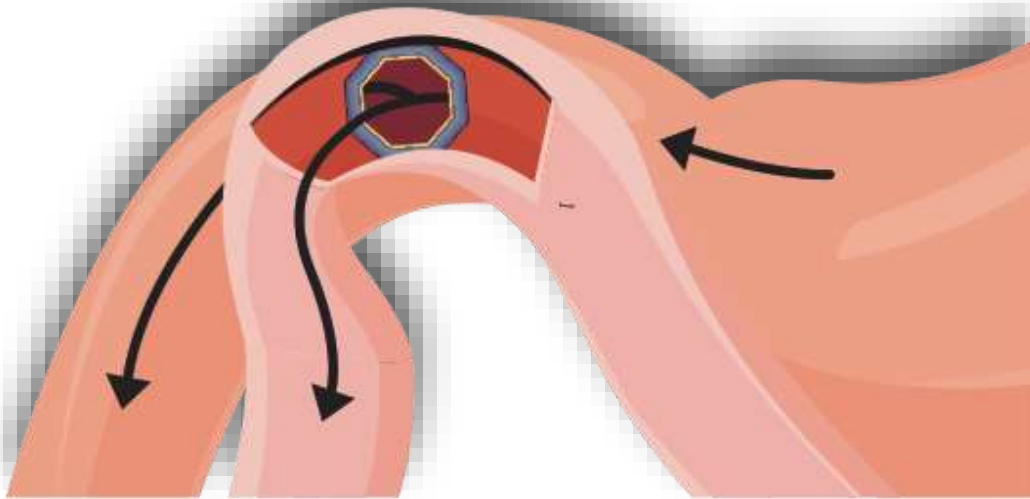
HBA1C 6,5 - 10 %

>1 Oral antidiabetic drug (no insuline)

HYBRID DELIVERY OF SELF-FORMING MAGNETS



DUODENAL to ILEAL DIVERSION



Potential Benefits of Magnets

- Self forming – regular lap instruments
- Elimination of Permanent Foreign Material
- Reduction in Bleeding
- Reduction of Leaks

RESULTS

- **13 patients**
 - **53.3% were Males**
 - **Mean age was 47.3 (34-65),**
 - **Mean BMI was 39.6 (35-47.9) kg/m²**

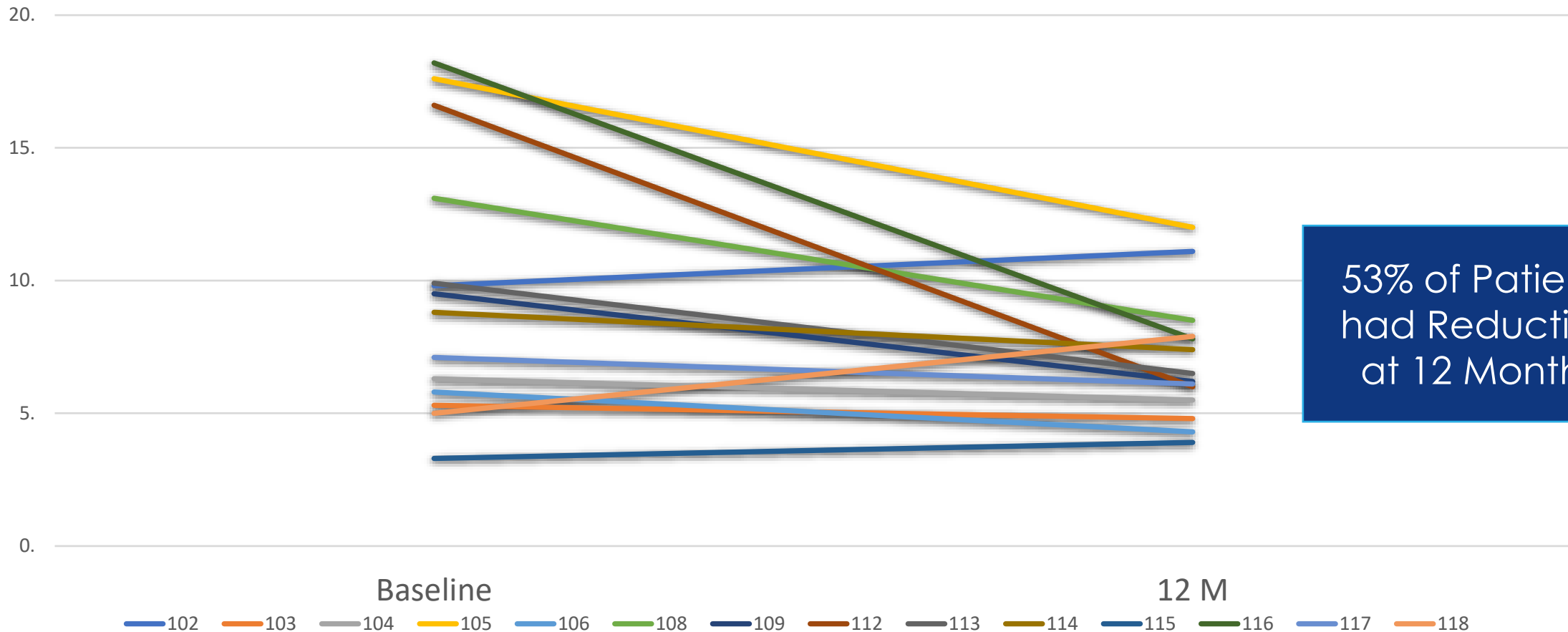
 - **Mean baseline Fibroscan 9.57 kPa (F2-F3)**
 - **No intraoperative complications were recorded**
 - **The protocol required an overnight stay**
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- **Magnets were expelled at a median of 26 days (no associated complications)**

FIBROSCAN CUTOFF FOR NAFLD

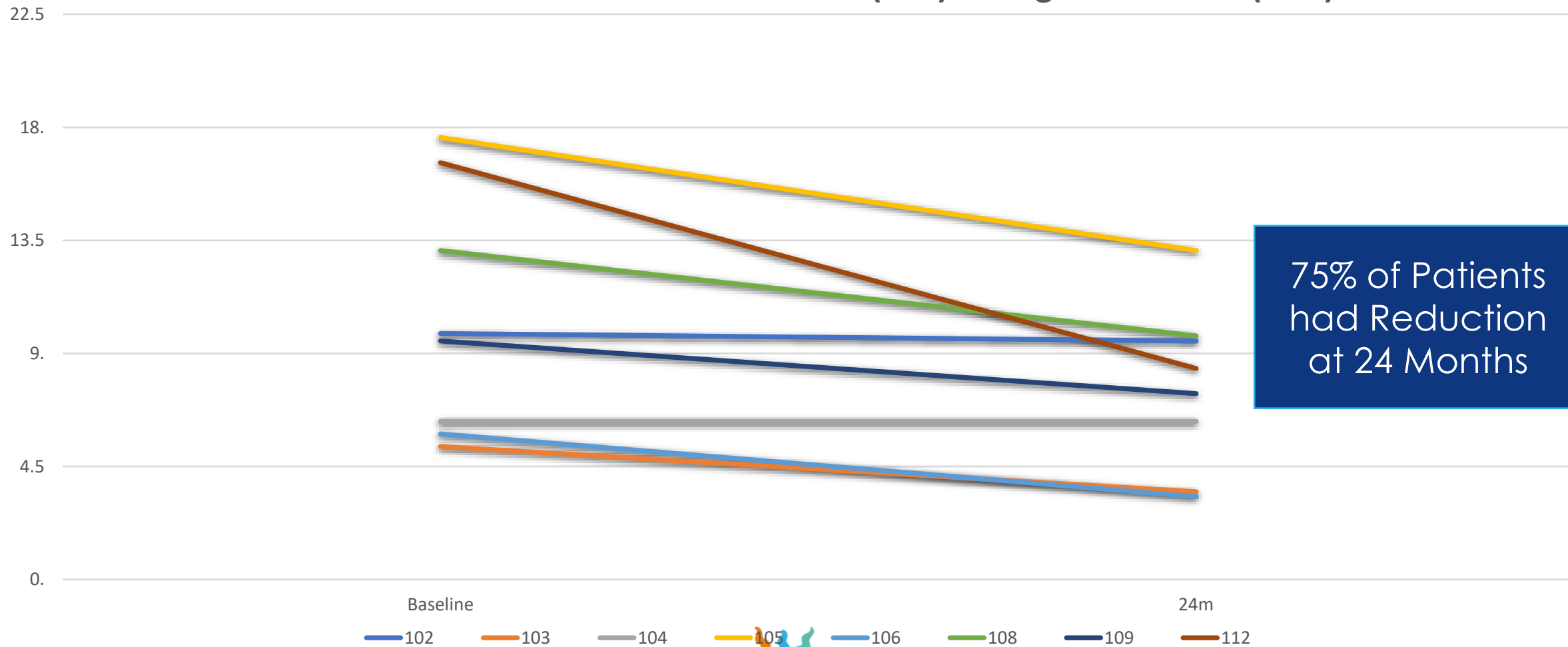
Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD or NASH)	2 to 7 kPa	F0 to F1	Is normal.
	7.5 to 10 kPa	F2	Has moderate scarring.
	10 to 14 kPa	F3	Has severe scarring.
	14 kPa or higher	F4	Has cirrhosis.

Mean Baseline 9,57 kPa (3,3-18,2) in 13 patients

Fibroscan Liver Stiffness Measurement (kPa) Change Over 12 M (N=13)

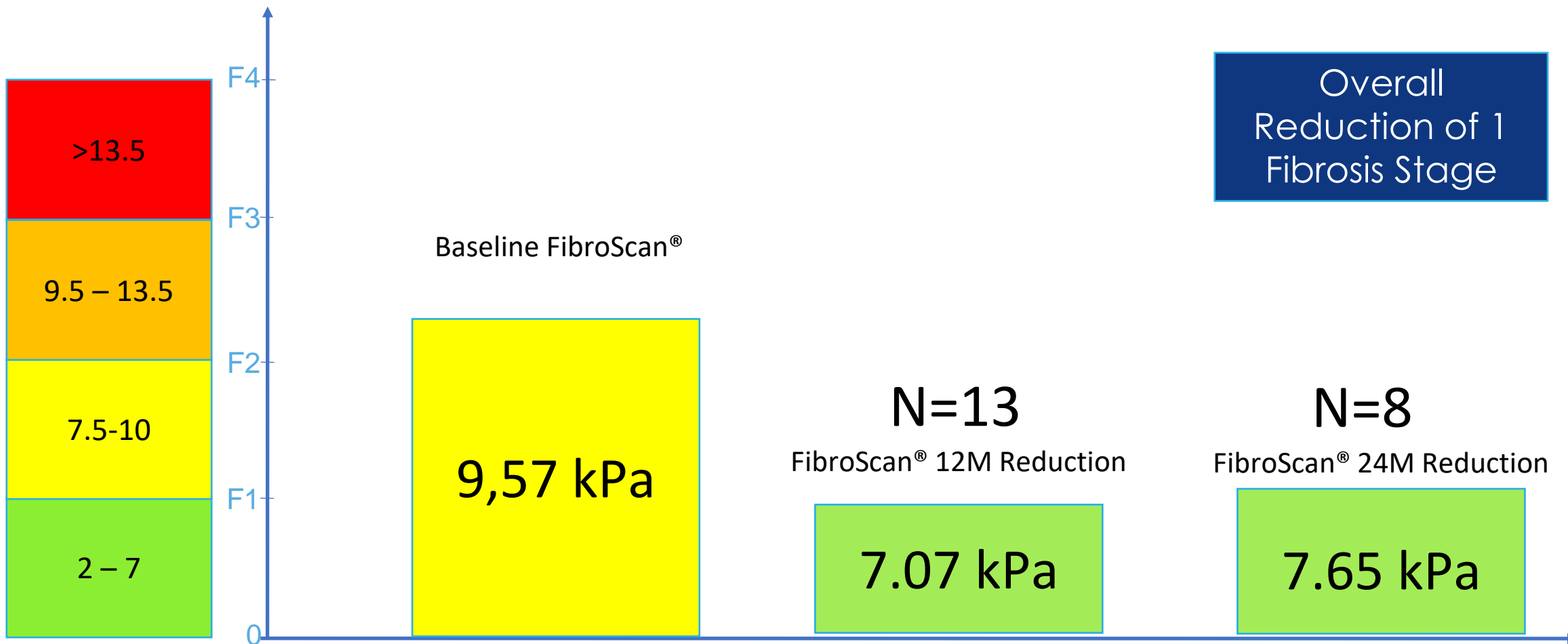


Fibroscan Liver Stiffness Measurement (kPa) Change Over 24 M (N=8)

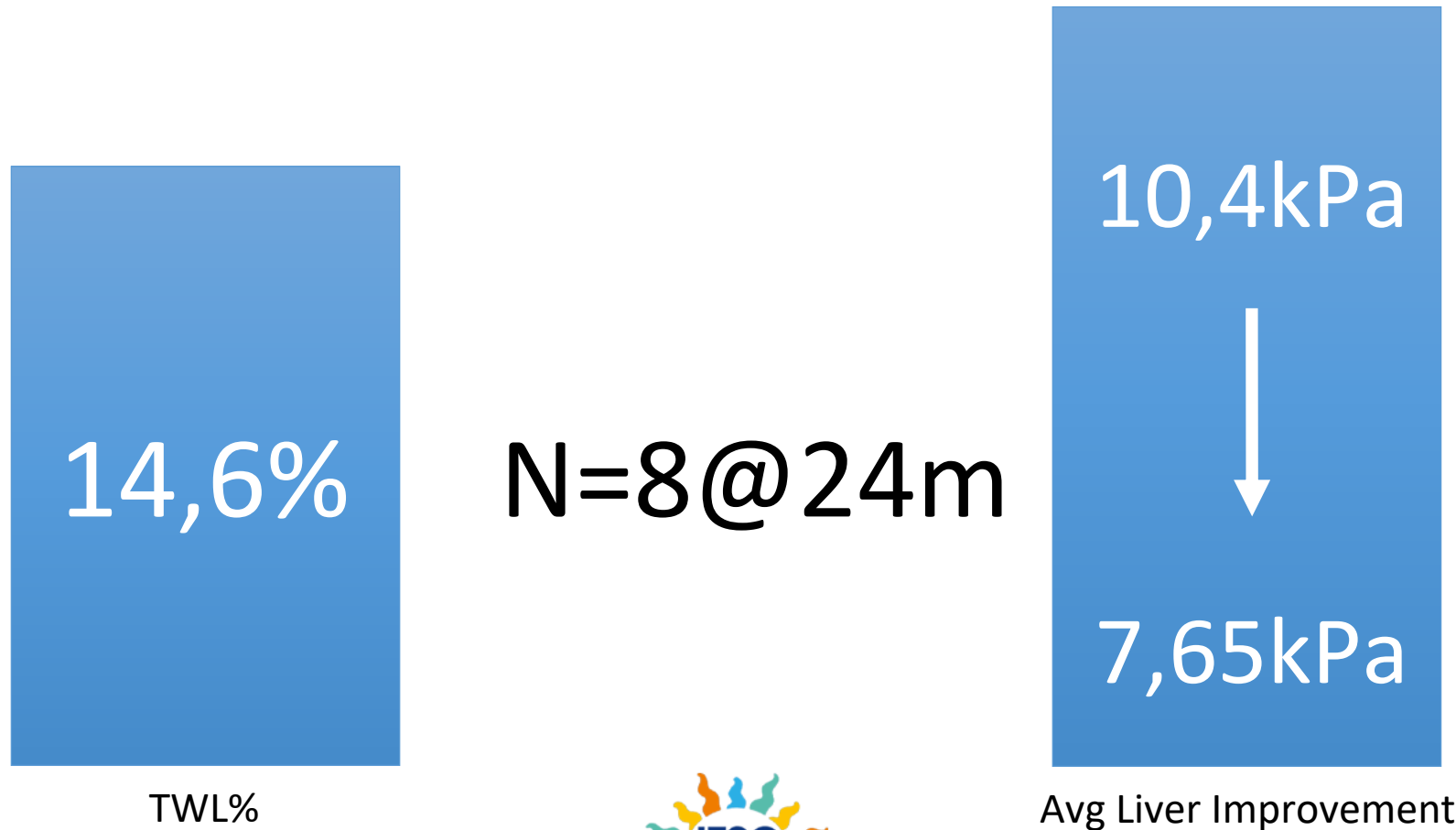


LIVER FIBROSIS 12M RESULTS

RUDOLF BARON BUXHOEVEDEN – FRANCISCO SCHLOTTMANN – CAMILA BRAS HARRIOTT – MARVIN RYOU – DAVID LAUTZ – CHRIS THOMPSON



WEIGHT LOSS & FIBROSCAN SCORE IMPROVEMENT



REDUCTION IN FIBROSIS - NO WEIGHT LOSS



POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF ACTION

- Weight loss with less amount of liver fat
- Decrease insulin resistance through increased secretion of GLP1
- Decrease in pro-inflammatory cytokinases
- Fibrogenesis is slowed by increased action of the FXR receptor (farnesoid X receptor - role in regulating bile acid)
- Modification of the microbiota with decrease in systemic inflammation
- Modification occurs at the level of bile salts that decreases lipotoxic precursors

CONCLUSIONS

- Duodenal-ileal anastomosis with self-assembling magnets in obese patients with T2DM is associated with **positive metabolic outcomes**
- Fibroscan measurements showed a **reduction in fibrosis** staging at 12 & 24 months
- In patients with **minimal to no W-L** show a reduction in Fibrosis
- Early results are encouraging, but longer-term follow-up and larger patient populations are required

THANK YOU!



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