



Mini gastric by-pass and bridged mini gastric by-pass: what is new?

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Abstract: More and more people suffer from morbid obesity in the past several decades. Best treatment option for the obesity is still discussed. However, the accepted gold standard treatment for morbid obesity is bariatric surgery nowadays. To treat morbid obesity the several surgical techniques have been developed so far. Every technique has advantages and disadvantages. One of these techniques is mini gastric bypass (MGB). The bridged mini gastric bypass (BMGB) was modified from the MGB and is believed that has same nutritional outcomes, less surgical complication, and possible advantages of accessing to the remnant stomach. BMGB may be an effective and easier operation to treat obesity and uncontrolled type II diabetes with possible advantages over currently available metabolic procedures. In this article, we aimed to explain MGB and its modification called BMGB.

Keywords: Obesity; bariatric surgery; bridged mini gastric bypass (BMGB); mini gastric bypass (MGB)

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Introduction

With increasing living standards and decreasing physical activity, today's people have had to deal with the problem of obesity. Between 1980 and 2008, the mean global body mass index (BMI) increased by 0.4–0.5 kg/m² per decade for both men and women (1). Obesity and associated disorders such as type II diabetes, hypertension, lung problems reduce life expectancy and increase the importance of bariatric surgery. Long-term effects of diet, exercise and medical treatment on weight loss are not effective enough to manage morbid obesity. In the last years, mini gastric bypass (MGB) has been presented as an option of surgical treatment for obese patients to reduce operation time and avoiding eventual postoperative complications after Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RnY) (2). MGB, is both malabsorptive and restrictive procedure, can be easily applied with a single gastrointestinal anastomosis and is seen as an ideal bariatric

procedure that can be reversible with a significant superior effect on remission of type II diabetes compare to RnY.

In 1997, Robert Rutledge, a trauma surgeon at the University of North Carolina, conducted an operation that would later be described as MGB by performing gastrojejunostomy after antral resection of the stomach of a gunshot patient. This reconstruction leads to a longer small curvature and has superior results in morbidly obese patients (3). In this technique, the five trocars method is used. A small window is created for entering from the lesser sac at incisura angularis. The stapler is applied horizontally to the axis of the stomach through the window. Gastric tube about 60–80 mL is created by repeated application of stapler vertically upward to the angle of His. The jejunal segment, 150–200 cm from the Treitz ligament is brought up to the distal end of the gastric tube as ante colic end-to-side anastomosis was performed (*Figure 1*).



Figure 1 Mini gastric bypass.

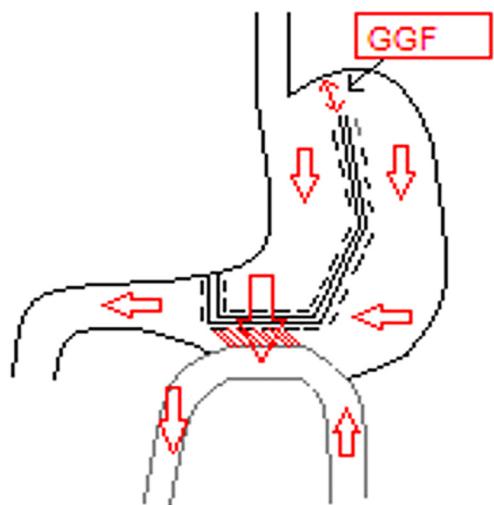


Figure 2 Bridged mini gastric bypass. GGF, gastro-gastric fistula.

Why we need this modification of MGB?

MGB has gradually become popular in bariatric surgery. The frequency of this technique has increased significantly in the last decade (4). In fact, in terms of etiology of obesity, the stomach and the small intestine are two innocent organs. However, they are irreversibly resected and destroyed. Trying to solve the problem of obesity by irreversible damaging these two innocent organs can be considered a crime against them. Moreover, in all bariatric

bypassed procedures, there are still questions about the fate of the remnant stomach. After Roux-n-Y gastric bypass, carcinoma in the stomach and lower esophagus has been reported in 46 patients (5,6). In Taiwan where the incidence of gastric carcinoma is high, one carcinoma 9 years after MGB has been reported in the bypassed stomach (7). From the perspective of reversible and less damaging to stomach, we modified the previously described technique by leaving a bridge at the most cranial 2 cm of fundus such as artificial gastro-gastric fistula (GGF) and we would like to entitle this new technique as bridged mini gastric bypass (BMGB, Sumer's technique) (*Figure 2*).

BMGB might be the most physiological and anatomical technique with weight loss and metabolic effects as much as MGB. Moreover, via GGF, BMGB allows endoscopic procedures, especially in the remnant stomach.

In this surgical technique, the patient is positioned at reversed Trendelenburg and the surgeon is at the between the patient's legs. Five trocars method is used. An opening, adequate for stapler entrance, is created in the hepatogastric ligament at the level of incisura angularis via vessel sealing device or mono polar hook (*Figure 3*). Then, the first stapler was introduced through the subxiphoid trocar or right subcostal trocar and placed parallel and 3–4 cm away from the pylorus (*Figures 4,5*). Before the last stapler, approximately a 2 cm long passage was left at the uppermost stomach (*Figure 6*). After a gastric transaction, the patient is re-positioned as Trendelenburg and transverse colon and omentum are retracted cranially (*Figures 7,8*). According to the patient's BMI between 150 and 250 cm from Treitz ligament, a small bowel segment is brought close to the gastric pouch. After, the patient is re-positioned again, via mono polar hook a hole for the entrance of the stapler is created both on the stomach and the bowel. Finally, gastrojejunostomy anastomosis is created via stapler and stapler entrances sites are closed in a single layer by hand-sewn stich (*Figures 9,10*). You can find the stages of the BMGB technique step by step below.

The advantages of BMGB method can be summarized below as eight "N"s:

- (I) Never touch and destroy the angle of His;
- (II) Not removing 75–80% of the stomach as in SG;
- (III) No short gastric vessel bleeding during dissection of the fundus during the last stapler as it is performed in the MGB;
- (IV) No leak due to an opening between the newly formed pouch and the gastric remnant, the risk of leakage from the pouch is theoretically lower;



Figure 3 Creation of an opening in the hepatogastric ligament at the level of incisura angularis.



Figure 6 Measuring of the bridge with the jaw of the laparoscopic instrument.



Figure 4 Placement of the first linear stapler.



Figure 7 Depending on the second stapler.



Figure 5 After firing of the first stapler



Figure 8 Depending on the thickness of gastric wall placement of staplers.



Figure 9 Securing corner with reinforcement stitch.



Figure 10 Creation of gastrojejunral anastomosis.

- (V) No chance for endoscopic intervention in MGB and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass in cases of remnant gastric bleeding (8,9). Since the remnant stomach can be evaluated endoscopically, remnant gastric bleeding can be controlled more easily during surgery or in the postoperative period. Furthermore, endoscopic surveillance of the remnant stomach, in cases of gastric cancer suspicion, could be performed;
- (VI) No narrow pouch-like in the MGB;
- (VII) No complications in revisional surgery after adjustable gastric banding because the fundus is fibrotic and thick after gastric banding, the risk of leakage increases in the operations that transect the fundus such as in SG, MGB, and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (10);
- (VIII) Not using one extra cartridge for the last few centimeters may provide a significant benefit in terms of cost (11).

After experimental studies, we published a series of five cases on which BMGB was applied. The long-term results of the gastric bridge are not clear in terms of the stenosis or widening of GGF. Although current results are encouraging, further research is needed to provide more information on the long-term effects of this modified technique.

Conclusions

Although MGB is a simple, safe, and effective bariatric procedure, its disadvantage is not to access to remnant stomach. The technique we have developed can solve this problem. We need further studies to prove the reliability and effectiveness of this new technique. A large sample and multi centric randomized control trials are needed to compare the effectiveness and safety between MGB and BMGB.

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