ONE YEAR RESULTS OF AN ENDOSCOPIC, DUODENAL-JEJUNAL EXCLUSION DEVICE FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND CONTROL OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Unit, Department of Gastroenterology, University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Gastro Obeso Center, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Digestive Surgery, Department of Gastroenterology, University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Endocrinology and Metabolism Department: University of Sao Paulo Medical School; Brazil


Background: The duodenal-jejunal bypass liner (DJBL, GI Dynamics, Inc., Lexington, MA) is an endoscopic implant that mimics the intestinal bypass component of the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass. Previously reported studies have shown promising improvements in type 2 diabetes (T2D) and weight loss for up to 6 months. This report describes improvements in T2D and metabolic changes in subjects with T2D who were implanted with the DJBL for one year. Methods: This is a prospective, non-randomized, open label study with 22 patients enrolled. Inclusion criteria: Age higher than 18 years and less than 65 years, BMI higher than 35 kg/m², and type 2 diabetes with or without other co-morbidities, unsuccessful history with nonsurgical weight reduction methods, candidates to bariatric surgery. There were 9 early endoscopic removals due to device movement (3), nausea/vomiting (1), abdominal pain (1), GI hemorrhage (1), non-device related abdominal neoplasm (1) and Principal Investigator request (2). Results: At one year (n=13 patients), observed absolute weight loss of 20.4 kg (p < 0.0001), excess weight percentage loss of 35.3% (p < 0.0001), body mass index of 7.4 kg/m² (p < 0.0001) and waist circumference of 10.1 cm (p = 0.0001) was observed. Likewise, glucose levels decreased from 175.6 to 126.7 mg/dL (p < 0.0001) and glycosilated hemoglobin from 8.8 to 6.4% (p < 0.0001). The use of diabetic medications, except metformin was reduced and 19.2% of patients no longer required any anti-diabetic drugs. Insulin (p=0.02) and C-peptide (p=0.015), cholesterol (p=0.001), LDL (p=0.01), and triglycerides (p=0.006) levels were normalized at 1 year. Conclusions: The endoscopic DJBL has a durable effect on glucose control, weight loss and metabolic function for one year, suggesting this new device is a suitable option for the treatment of T2D and obesity.