Surg. Gastroenterol. Oncol. 2021;26(3):219-224 DOI: 10.21614/sgo-26-3-346

Efficacy of SADI-S vs MGB on Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Morbidly Obese Patients: Comparative Analytical Study

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Abstract

Background: Body mass index (BMI) greater than 40 kg/m^2 is known as morbid obesity which is considered to be a complicated health status now day. Now a day bariatric surgery represents golden approach for long term management of morbid obesity not only for weight reduction but also for control of associated metabolic complication especially diabetes mellitus type 2. SADI-S is associated with superior outcomes in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) compared to other surgical choices.

Methods: This study was done between June 2017, and June 2020. The study population included 50 obese patients complaining from diabetes type. 50% of the patients underwent Mini Gastric Bypass, and the other half underwent SADI-S.

Results: the study group mean age was 38.12 (±8.44) years. Thirty-four patients (68%) were females and 16 (32%) were males. The BMI ranged between 40 -58 kg/m^2 with a mean of 49.36 (±7.44) kg/m2. Both groups achieved a statistically significant reduction in weight and BMI, and glycemic levels (HbA1C), but the MGB had a significant favorable effect over the SADI-S as regards the lipid profile.

Conclusion: Both SADIS and MGB are highly effective in controlling Type 2 diabetes, other metabolic syndrome manifestations.

Key words: bariatric surgery, redo surgery, metabolic surgery, minigastric by pass, failed VBG