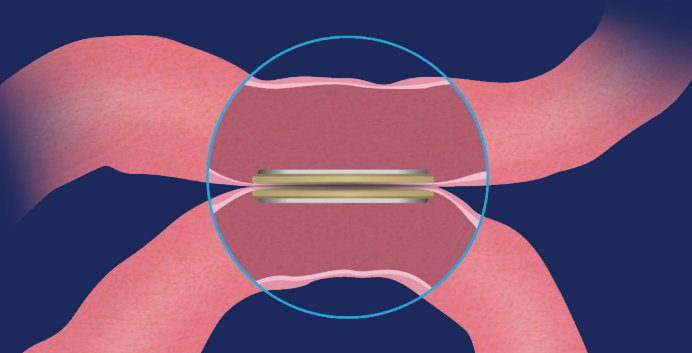


BREAKTHROUGH

MagDI™ System

Using magnets to create a new connection in the small intestine



What does it mean to use magnets to create a new connection in the small intestine?

Using magnets to create a new connection in the small intestine (also called magnetic compression anastomosis), is the latest surgical advancement that can be used in bariatric procedures. The technique uses two magnets to connect two parts of the small intestine without the need for surgical cuts, stitches, or staples at the site.

The two magnets are used to gently bring the tissue together, creating a natural connection that allows the body to heal on its own.¹⁻⁴

What is the MagDI™ System by GT Metabolic™

The MagDI™ System (pronounced mag dee-eye) by GT Metabolic™ was cleared for use by the U.S. FDA in 2024. It is a minimally invasive technology designed to connect two parts of the small intestine, leaving behind no foreign material once the process of creating a new connection is complete.¹⁻⁴

Connecting the future in bariatric care

Talk with your health care provider to find out if the GT Metabolic™ MagDI™ System is an option for you.



BREAKTHROUGH

MagDI™ System

Using magnets to create a new connection in the small intestine

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS

1. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Clearance for Magnetic Compression Anastomosis System (MagDI System). 510(k) No. K242086. October 24, 2024.
2. Gagner M, Almutlaq L, Cadiere G-B, et al. Side-to-side magnetic duodeno-ileostomy in adults with severe obesity with or without type 2 diabetes: Early outcomes with prior or concurrent sleeve gastrectomy. Surg Obes Relat Dis. Published online October 2023. doi:10.1016/j.soard.2023.10.018.
3. Gagner M, Abuladze D, Koiava L, et al. First-in-human side-to-side magnetic compression duodeno-ileostomy with the Magnet Anastomosis System. Obes Surg. 2023;33(8):2282–2292. doi:10.1007/s11695-023-06708-x.
4. Gagner M, Cadiere GB, Sanchez-Pernaute A, et al. Side-to-side magnet anastomosis system duodeno-ileostomy with sleeve gastrectomy: Early multi-center results. Surg Endosc. 2023;37(8):6452–6463. doi:10.1007/s00464-023-10134-6.
5. Jamshidi R, Stephenson JT, Clay JG, Pichakron KO, Harrison MR. Magnamosis: magnetic compression anastomosis with comparison to suture and staple techniques. J Pediatr Surg. 2009;44(2):222–228. doi:10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2008.10.044.

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2635 Rev 1



Potential benefits of using the GT Metabolic™ MagDI™ System

The MagDI™ System may offer a less invasive alternative to other bariatric procedures with no sutures, no staples, and no reported leaks or bleeds.¹⁻⁴

The outcomes achieved using the MagDI™ System technology in bariatric procedures were consistent with outcomes achieved using existing devices and may offer a reduced risk of complications.¹⁻⁴

- **No magnets left behind.** Magnets are naturally expelled after healing.
- **Reduced risk of leaks or bleeds at the connection site.** No leaks or bleeds were reported in all early clinical surgeries.
- **Minimally invasive.** Requires no cutting or piercing of small bowel tissue.
- **Strong, natural connection.** Supports uniform healing and is designed to provide a stronger connection.⁵
- **Future flexibility.** Works with existing anatomy, which may preserve options for additional procedures, including reversal.
- **Short hospital stay.** Patients go home the same day or the following morning based on surgeon discretion.



SCAN THE QR CODE TO
WATCH THE MAGDI™
SYSTEM AT WORK

 GT Metabolic™

How does it work?

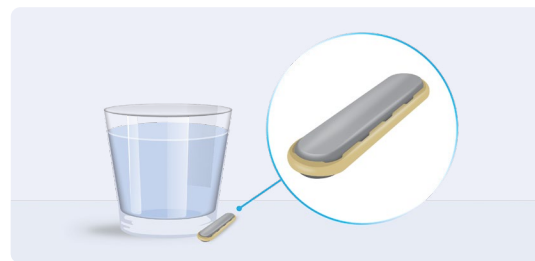
These steps describe use of the MagDI™ System for informational purposes only. Your experience may vary based on your specific needs and anatomy. Talk with your health care provider about what to expect.

01.



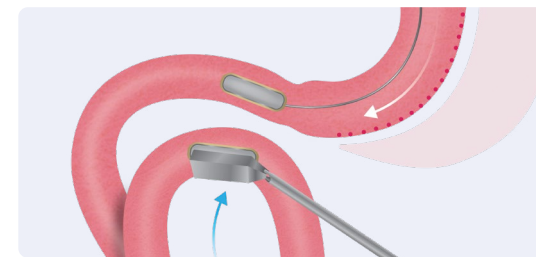
Anatomy before the use of the MagDI™ System.

02.



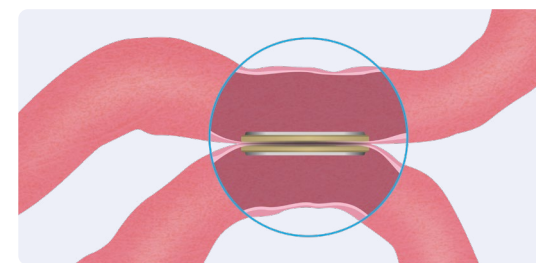
About two hours before your procedure, you'll swallow one small MagDI™ System magnet with water. The magnet is about the size of two multivitamins. This magnet can also be placed via a scope.

03.



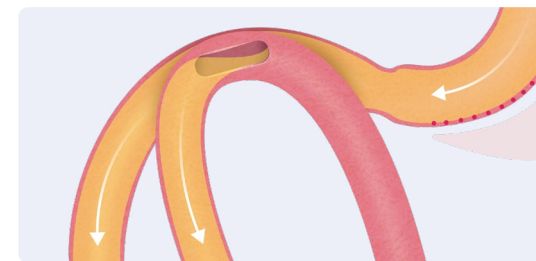
The magnet passes through the stomach to your small intestine. While you are under anesthesia, your surgeon positions a second magnet within your digestive tract using a scope.

04.



The two magnets snap together, holding tissue in place to form a connection (magnetic compression anastomosis) between the the first and second portion of the small intestine. The procedure is complete, and once ready, you are released to go home.

05.



The magnets remain in place for 2-3 weeks, gently compressing the tissue to create a passageway (an anastomosis). In bariatric procedures, the new pathway is designed to limit calorie absorption. The magnets are naturally expelled from your body, leaving behind no magnets.¹⁻⁴