Annual meeting of Colonic Stent Safe Procedure Research Group May 2014 17th, Fukuoka, Japan

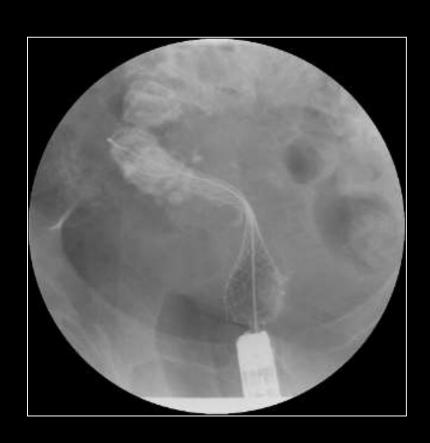


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Colonic stenting anno 2014

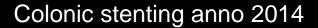
- Introduction
- General considerations
- Technical considerations
- Indications
 - Palliation
 - Bridge to surgery
- Oncological impact
- Adverse events
- Take home





General considerations

- Contraindication for colonic stenting:
 - Absolute:
 - Suspicion of perforation
 - Relative
 - Lack of obstructive symptoms
 - Peritoneal carcinomatosis
 - Tumors close to the anal verge (< 5 cm)

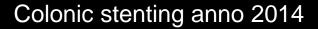




Technical considerations

- Type of stent
 - Covered vs uncovered
 - Clinical and overall complications equal
 - Ingrowth 0.9% vs 11.4% and migration 21.3% vs 5.5%
 - Diameter
 - < 24 mm associated with the occurrence of complications

Zhang et al., Colorectal Dis 2012 Yang et al., Int J Med Sci 2013 Kim et al., J Dig Dis 2012 Manes et al., Arch Surg 2011 Small et al., Gastrointest Endosc 2010 Im et al., Colorectal Dis 2008

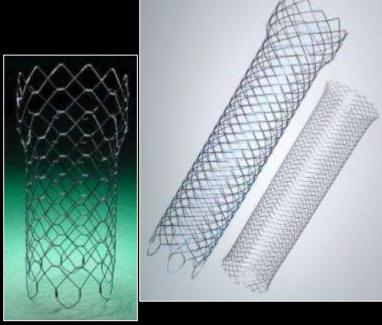


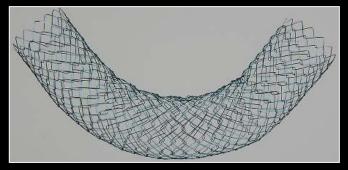


Technical considerations

- Type of stent
 - Length
 - No difference in outcome
 - Design
 - No difference in outcome







Yoon et al., Gastrointest Endosc 2011 Selinger et al., Int J Colorectal dis 2011 Abbott et al., Br J Surg 2014 Geraghty et al., Colorectal dis 2014





"There is no proven advantage with regard to overall mortality and morbidity and data on effectiveness are contradictious, but SEMS do have some specific advantages (shorter hospital stay, less stoma creation etc.) for palliation of incurable CRC"





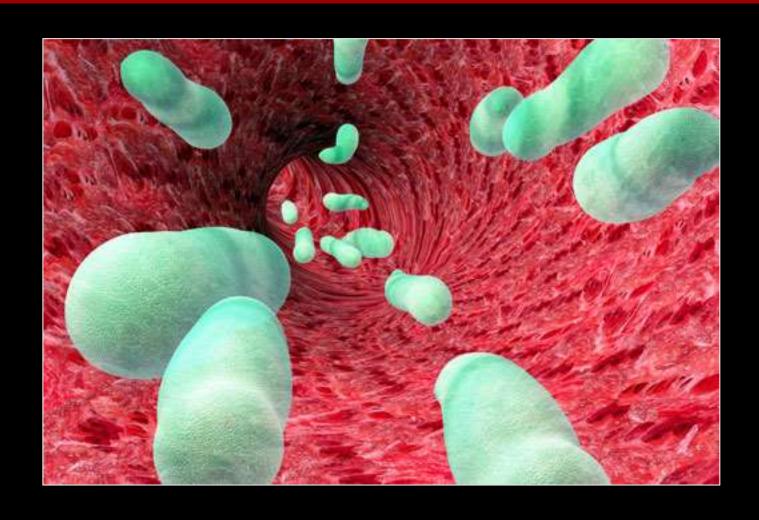


"Colorectal stenting is as safe as emergency surgery with regard to mortality and appears to have a more favorable overall complication profile and decreases the permanent stoma rate"



Colonic stenting anno 2014

am Colonic stenting anno 2014 Oncological impact



In the palliative setting chemotherapeutics do increase survival but at the expenses of reintervention

In the curative setting SEMS might impair survival and increase (local) recurrence



Adverse events

- SEMS for malignant colonic obstruction
 - Early adverse events (≤ 30 days)

Perforation 0-12.8%

• Stent failure 0-11.7%

• Pain 0-7.4%

• Stent migration 0-4.9%

• Reobstruction 0-4.9%

• Bleeding 0-3.7%



ESGE clinical guideline on SEMS for obstructing colonic cancer, Van Hooft et al., Endoscopy submitted



Adverse events

- SEMS for malignant colonic obstruction
 - Late adverse events (≥ 30 days)

Reobstruction 4-22.9%

• Migration 1-12.5%

Perforation 0-4%



ESGE clinical guideline on SEMS for obstructing colonic cancer, Van Hooft et al., Endoscopy submitted



Adverse events

- Effect of sum of complications
 - 30-day mortality
 - Stent patency
 - Palliation

Median 160 d (68-288 d)

80% (53-90%) until death

<4%

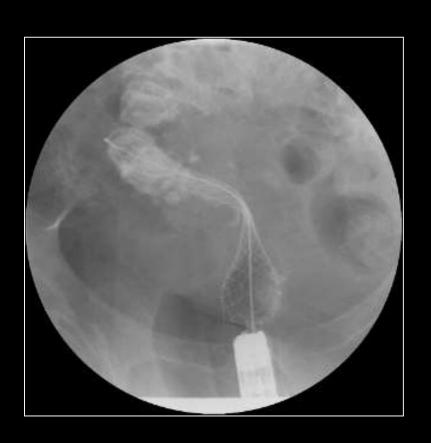
Bridge

Large majority



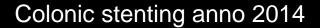
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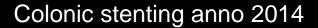
- General considerations
 - Contraindication for colonic stenting
 - Primary diagnostic tool
 - Pathological conformation
 - Preparation of obstructed patients
 - The operator
- Technical considerations
 - Stent placement technique
 - Type of stent





Palliation

- No proven advantage regarding overall mortality and morbidity
- Data on effectiveness contradictious
- Clear advantage regarding
 - Hospital stay, stoma formation, time to chemotherapy
- Oncological impact (chemotherapy)
 - Better survival
 - More reinterventions





Bridge

- No proven advantage regarding overall mortality
- More favorable overall complication profiles
- Decrease permanent stoma rate
- Oncological impact
 - Might impair survival
 - Increase (local) recurrence

