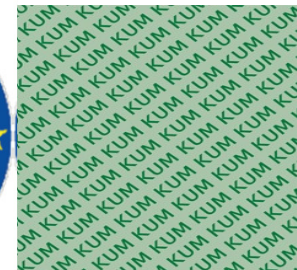
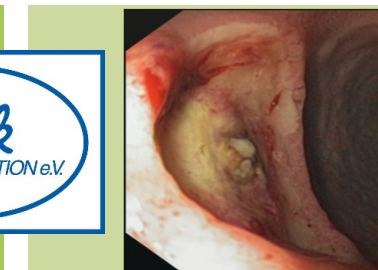
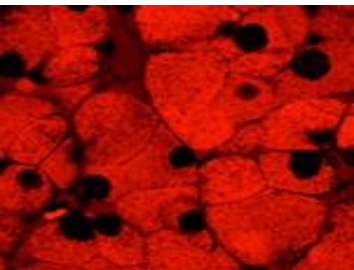
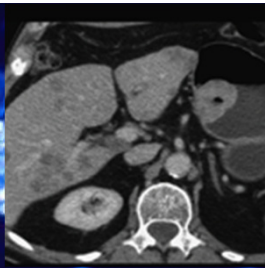
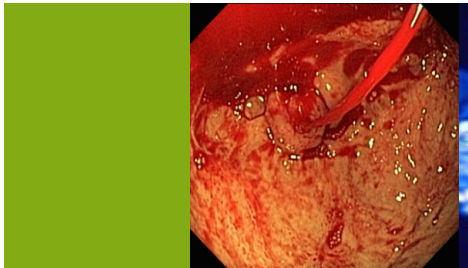


MUNICH MASTERCLASS OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

Therapie des lokalisierten kolorektalen Karzinom

J SCHIRRA

- pro Endoskopie -



Der **Falk Foundation e.V.** unterstützt das Referat,
ist jedoch nicht für dessen Inhalt verantwortlich.

Inhalt des Referats obliegt der wissenschaftlichen
Freiheit des Referenten.

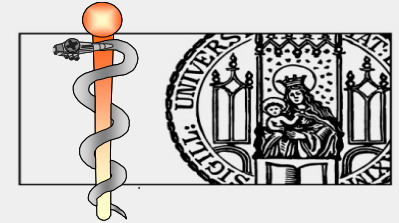




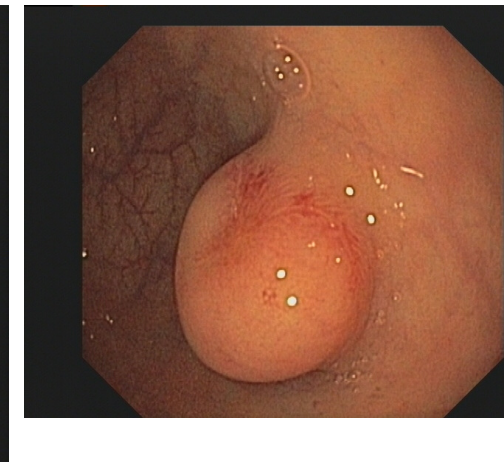
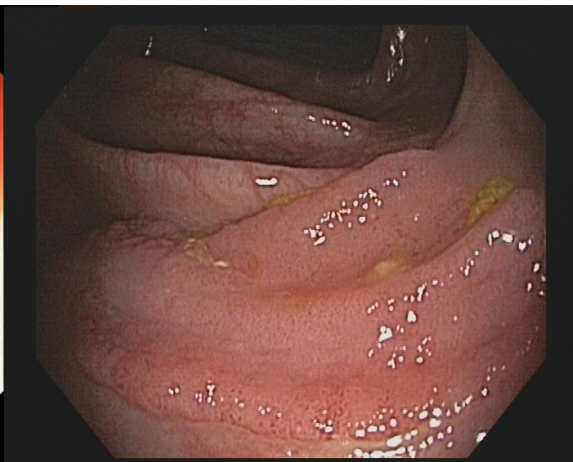
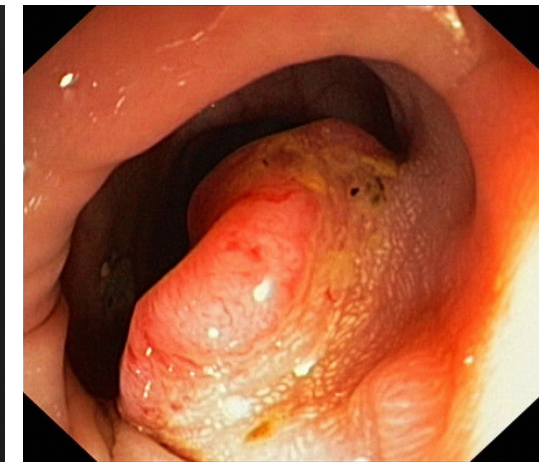
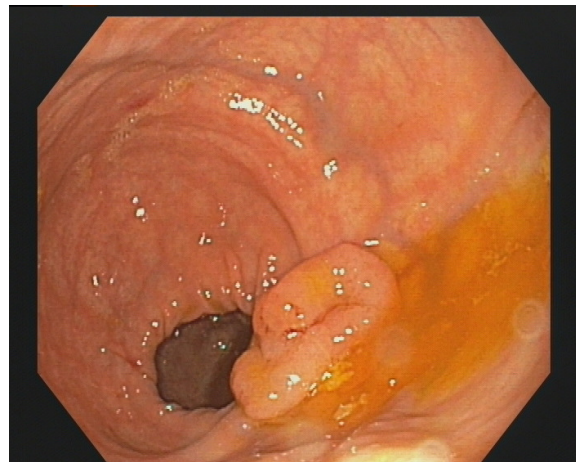
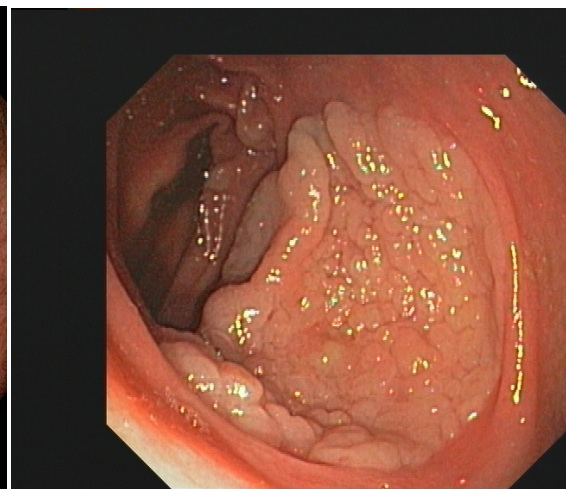
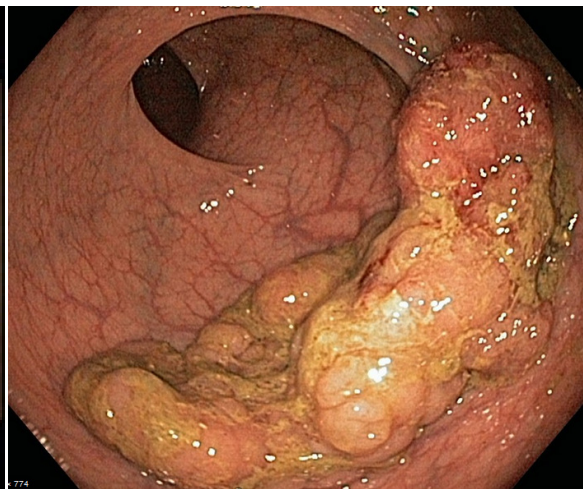
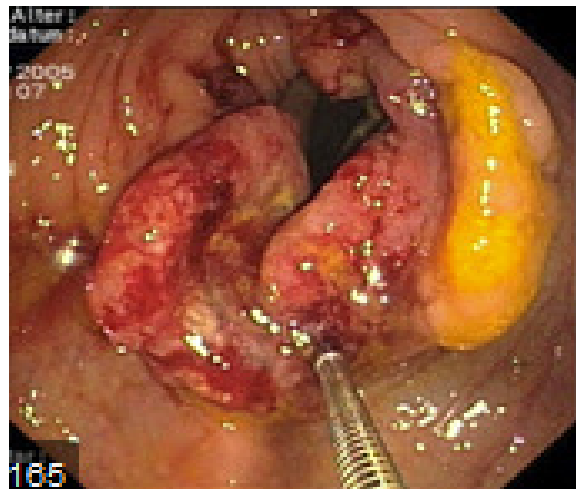
Offenlegung von Interessenskonflikten



- Referent: Prof. Dr. Jörg Schirra
- Ich habe folgende Verbindungen zu Unternehmen offenzulegen:
 - Beratendes Gremium/Komitee: -
 - Förderung (Subvention/Honorar)
 - Forschung/klinische Studien: PCI Biotech, Norwegen
 - Referent/Beratungstätigkeit: Falk Foundation e.V.
 - andere: -
 - derzeitig/ehemals angestellt bei: -



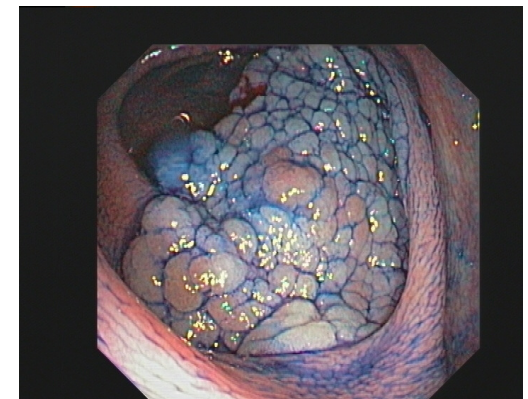
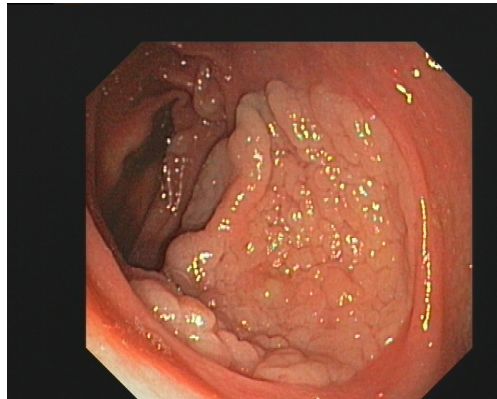
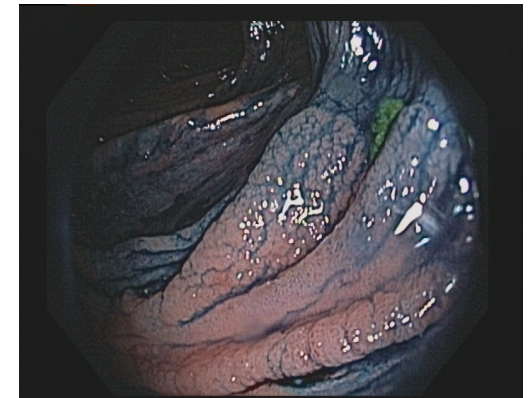
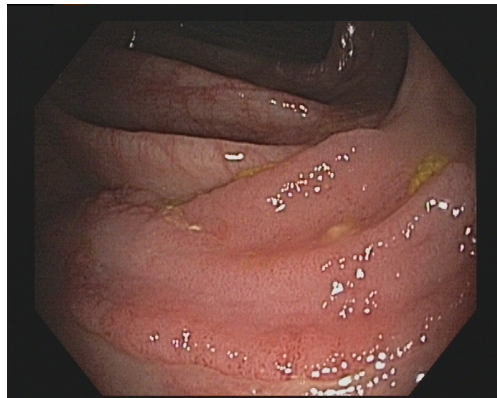
- In der Regel erfolgt die Endoskopische Karzinomresektion im Rahmen einer Polypektomie, **ohne** dass vorher die Krebsdiagnose bekannt ist: 0.2 - 8%
- Die endoskopische Polypektomie ist immer auch eine **diagnostische** Polypektomie
- Die **endoskopische Beurteilung vor Abtragung** erlaubt oft eine Einschätzung der **Karzinomwahrscheinlichkeit** und beeinflusst die **Resektionsmethode**
- **Karzinomwahrscheinlichkeit** fortgeschrittener Polypen: 3% - >15%
- endoskopisch-kurativ können nur **T1-Karzinome** behandelt werden
- ob eine endoskopische Resektion kurativ war, entscheidet die **Histologie des Resektats**

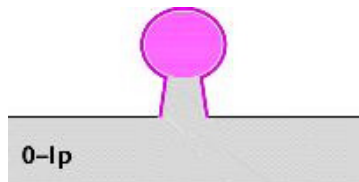
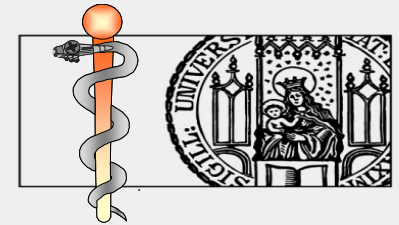


Karzinomwahrscheinlichkeit fortgeschrittener Polypen: 3% - >15%

Chromoendoskopie hilft !

- Größe: > 3 cm
- zentral eingesunken (Paris O-IIc)
- ulzeriert (Paris O-III)
- Lateral spreading tumors
- Villöse Adenome
- Nice Typ 3
- negatives lifting-Zeichen
- Colitis-assoziierte Dysplasie
- Neuroendokriner Tumor (Rektum)





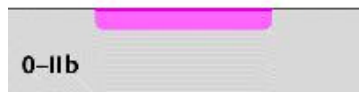
polypoid, gestielt



polypoid (> 2.5 mm), sessil



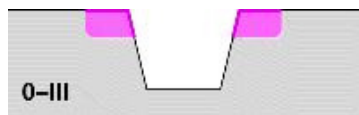
nicht-polypoid (< 2.5 mm), oberflächlich, erhaben



nicht-polypoid, oberflächlich, flach



nicht-polypoid, oberflächlich, eingesunken

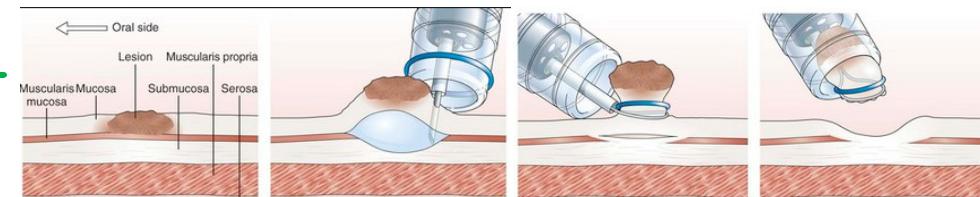


nicht-polypoid, exkaviert, ulzeriert

Schlingenpolypektomie



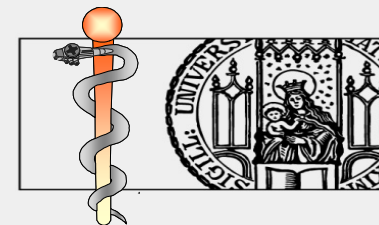
EMR - Endoskopische Mukosa Resektion



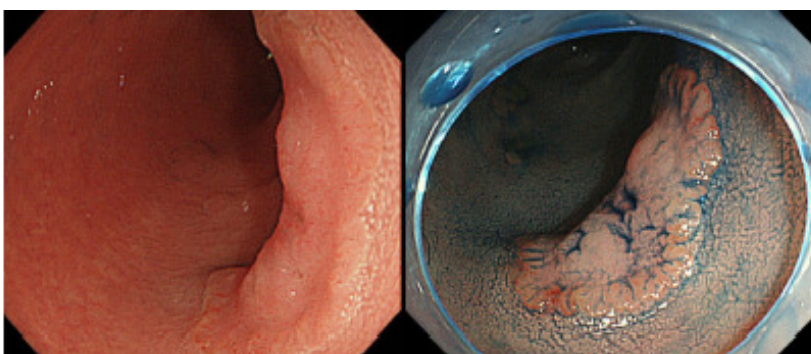
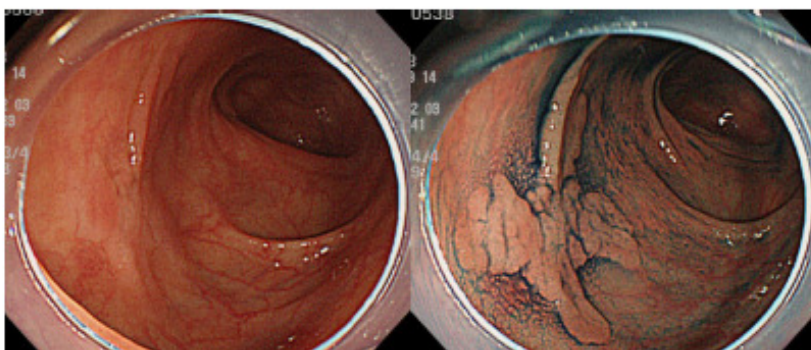
Unterspritzen der Submukosa

Schlingenabtragung

keine endoskopische Resektion

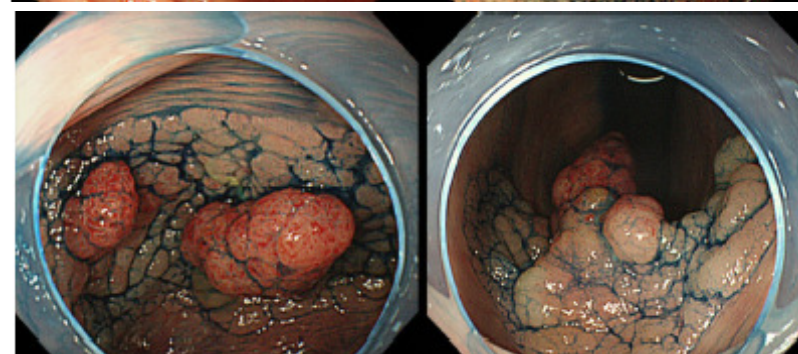
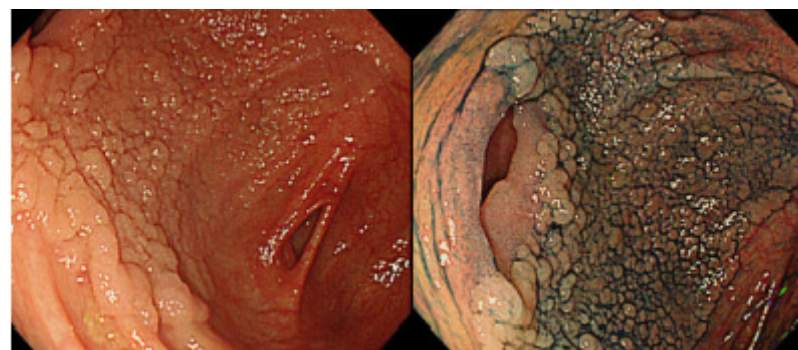


LST-NG, flat
häufig CA

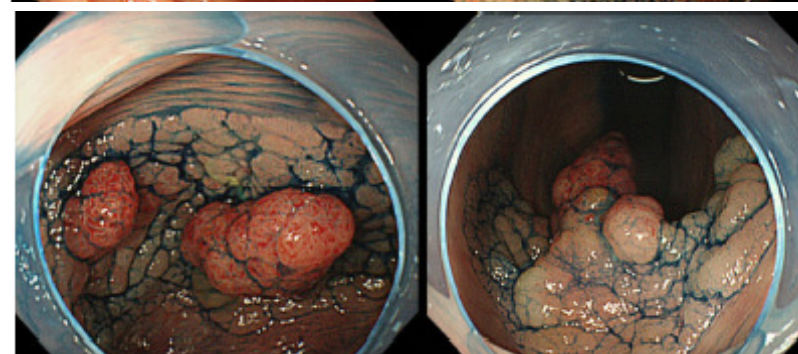


LST-NG, pseudo-depressed
häufig CA

LST-G, homogenous
meist nur Adenom

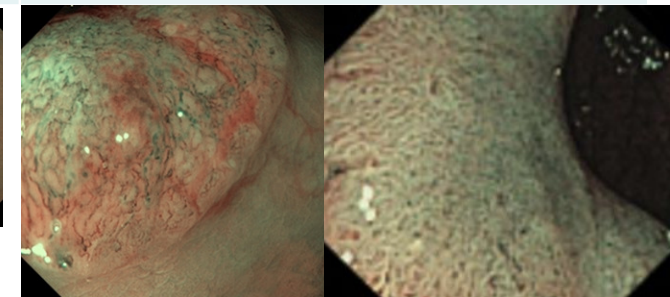
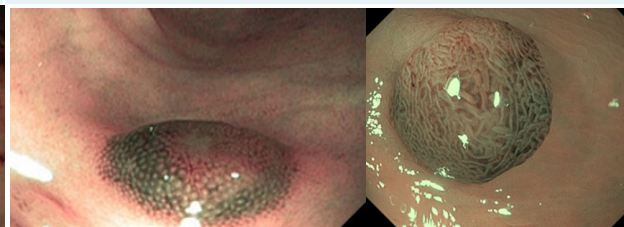
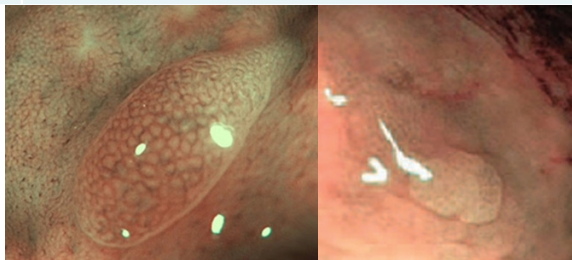


LST-G, inhomogenous
häufig CA in Noduli



NICE: NBI-International-Colorectal-Endoscopic - Klassifikation

	Typ 1 - hyperplastisch	Typ 2 - Adenom	Typ 3 - Malignom (SM)
Farbe	gleich oder heller als Umgebung	dunkler/bräunlicher als Umgebung	dunkler/bräunlicher als Umgebung, hellere Flecken
Gefäße	keine, spärlich	braun, regelmäßig, um weiße Strukturen	tw. unterbrochen, fehlend
Oberfläche	kleine dunkle oder weisse „dots“, regelmäßig	oval, tubulär, gyrös	amorph oder fehlend

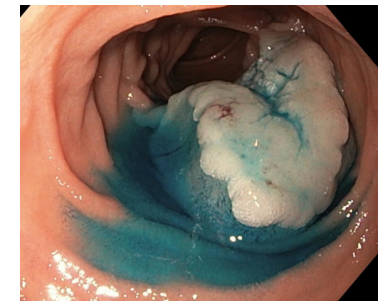


Verhältnis zwischen Tumor-Lifting, Invasionstiefe und Rezidiv(risiko) nach EMR

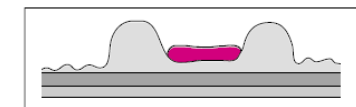
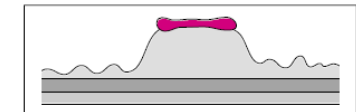
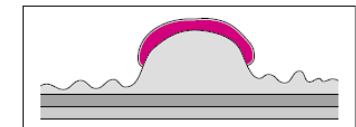
Kato et al., Endoscopy 2001;33:568-573

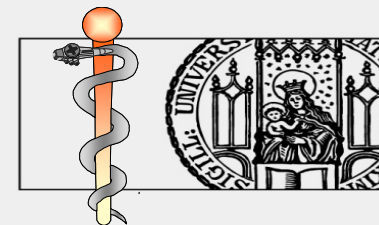


www.endothek.at

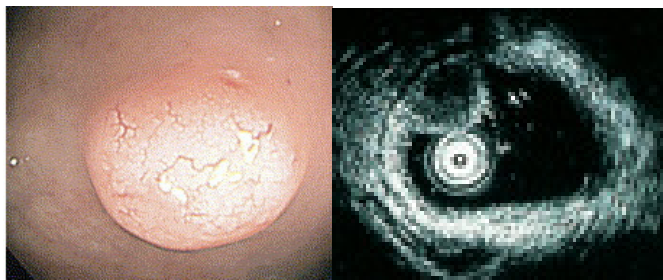


	m	sm1a, sm1b	sm1c, sm2	sm3, mp	Total	Rezidiv- risiko
Completely lifted/soft	42 (19)	2	0	0	44	0% (0/44)
Completely lifted/hard	30 (11)	2	5	0	37	13.5% (5/37)
Incompletely lifted	0	3	6	3	15	60% (9/15)
non-lifting	0	0	0	8	8	100% (8/8)





Problem: fast immer **Submukosa**-Tumoren



Risiko Lymphknotenmetastasen

NET bis 5mm 3.7%

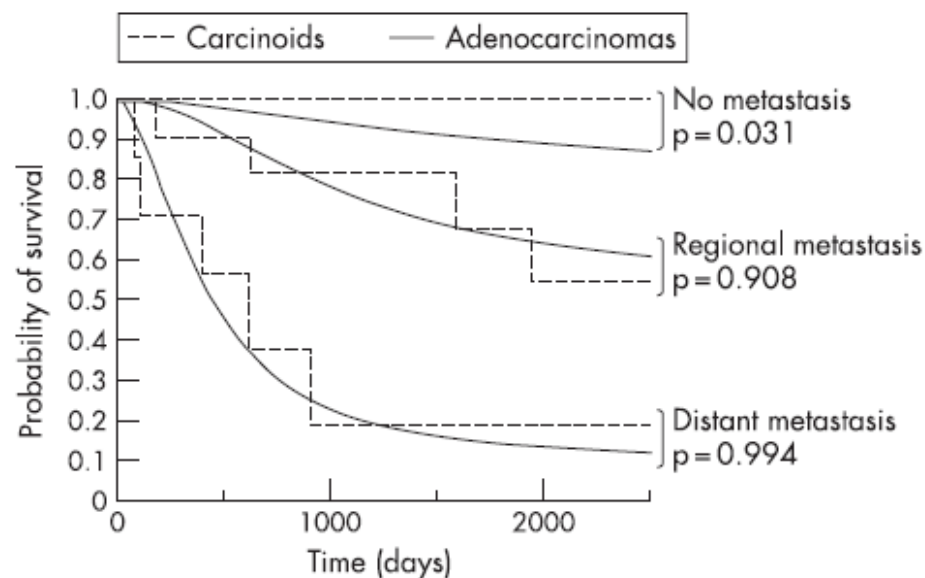
NET bis 10mm 9.7%

NET bis 10mm 0%
ohne lymphovaskuläre Invasion (LVI)

NET >10mm **oder** LVI 16%

NET >10mm **und** LVI 76%

Konishi et al., Gut 2007;56:863-868

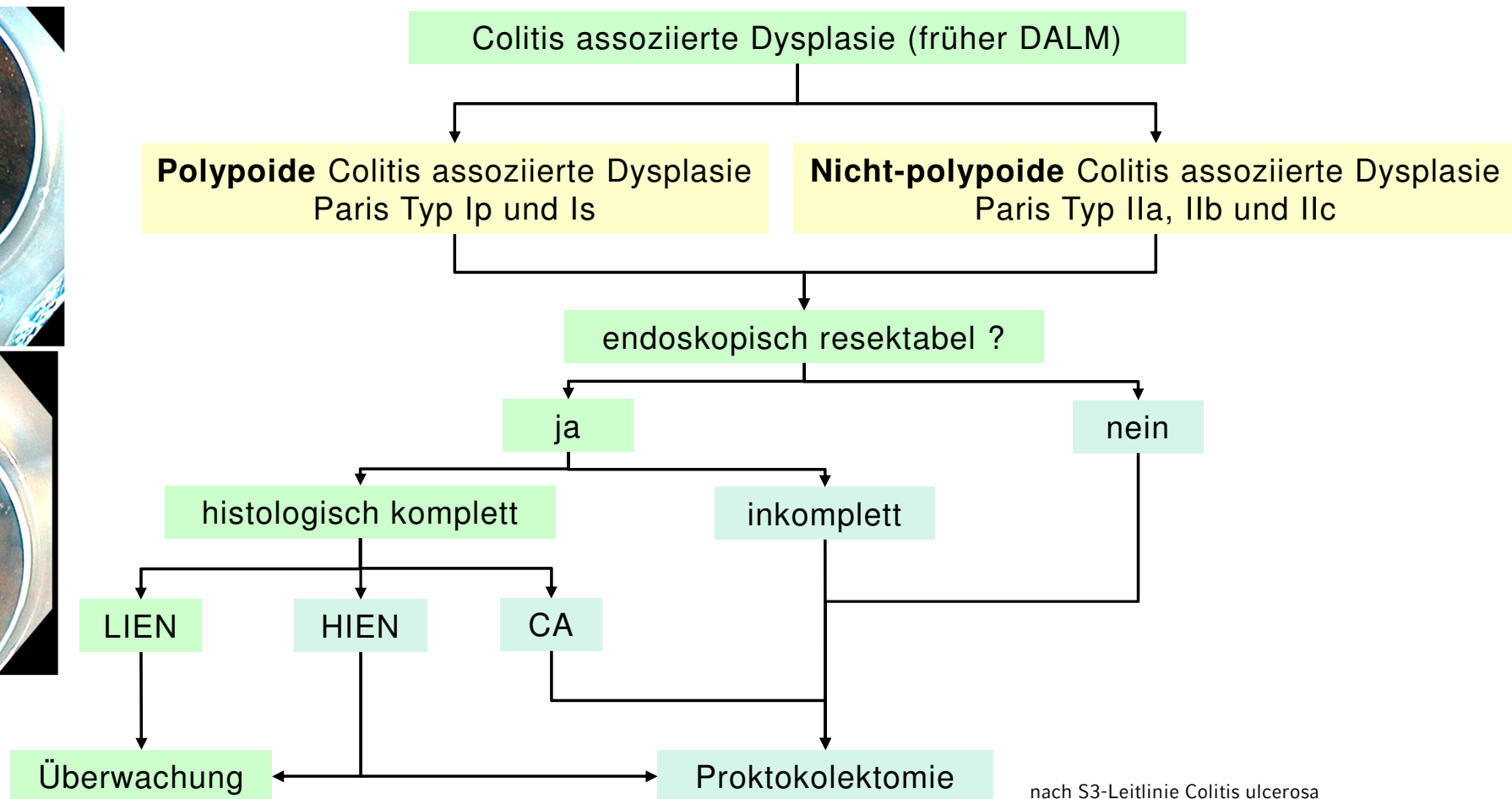
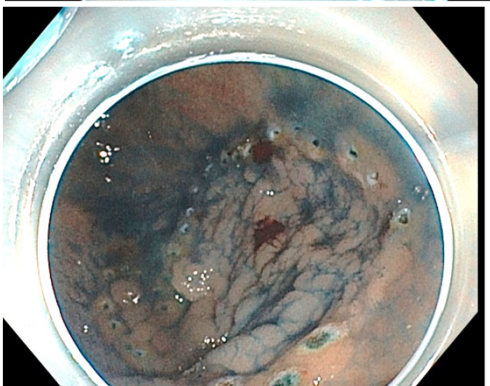
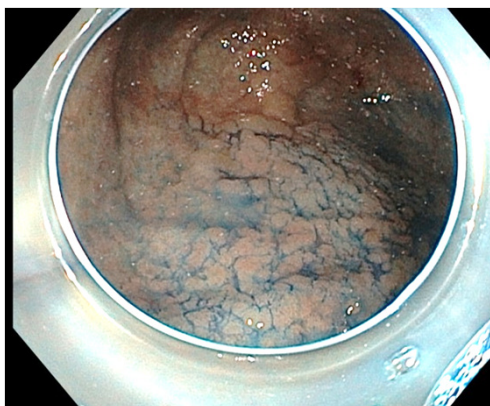
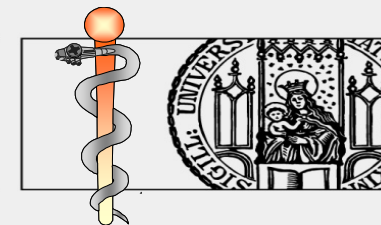


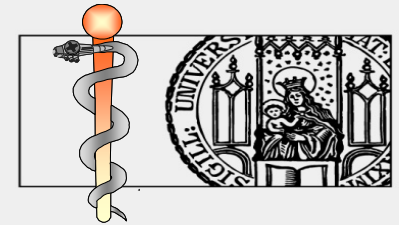
90057 kolorektale Tumore

- ➔ 247 NET mit OP
 - ➔ 76579 AdenoCA
- } submukös oder tiefer

- ➔ verhalten sich wie Adenokarzinome
- ➔ immer Submukosa
- ➔ früh LK-Metastasen
- ➔ ER bis 10 mm
- ➔ Resektionsmethode?

Endoskopische Beurteilung vor Abtragung Colitis assoziierte Dysplasie





Polypektomie



onkologische
Resektion

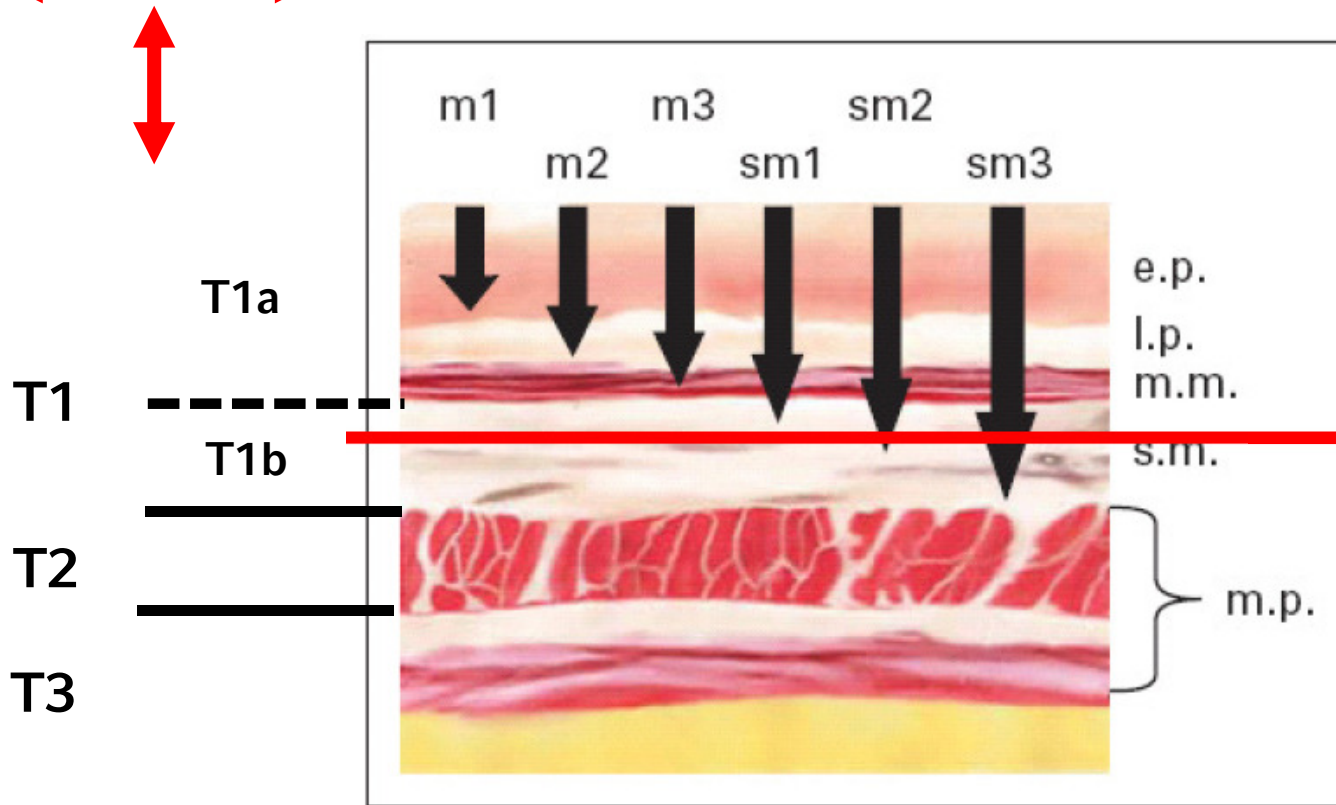
Lymphknotenmetastasen
– (0-3%)

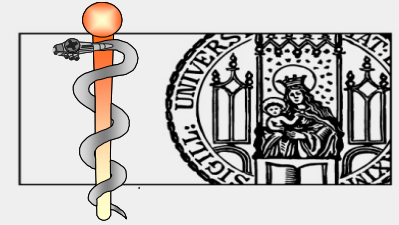
1000 μ m

Lymphknotenmetastasen
+ ($\geq 20\%$)

R0-Resektion

horizontal
vertikal

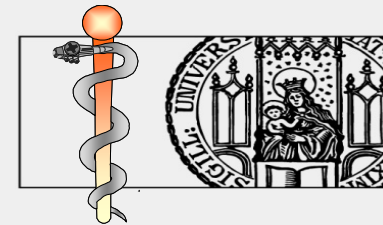




Die Endoskopische R0-Resektion ist kurativ bei **low risk T1-Karzinomen**

	Low risk	High risk
Differenzierung	G1/G2	G3/G4
Gefäßinfiltration	L0/V0	L+/V+
Submukosainfiltration	Sm1/Sm2 ($\leq 1000 \mu\text{m}$)	Sm3 ($> 1000 \mu\text{m}$)
Tumor budding	Grad 1 (bis 4 buddings)	Grad 2/ Grad 3
N+	1-2%	>17%

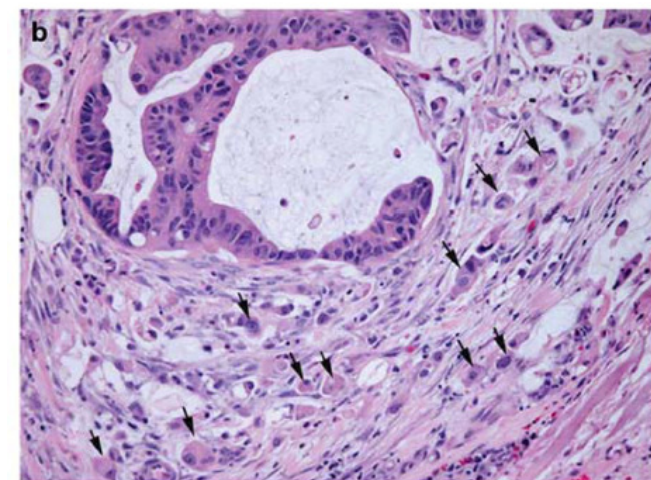
- unabhängige Risikofaktoren
- ➔ 1 Faktor: N+ 21%
- ➔ 2 oder 3 Faktoren: N+ 36%



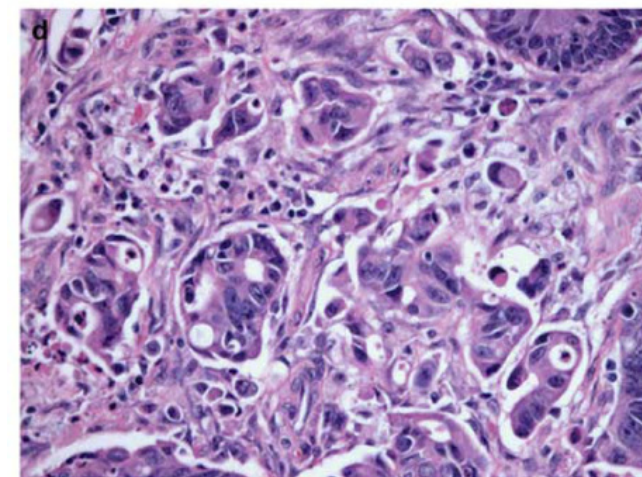
Maligner Polyp „Tumor budding“

- histologischer Nachweis von Tumorzell-Cluster (≤ 5 Zellen) oder isolierter Tumorzellen an der Invasionsfront
- Invasionsfront 200x Vergrößerung
- Grad 1: 0-4 Buddings oder Tumorzell-Cluster
- Grad 2: 5-9 Buddings oder Tumorzell-Cluster
- Grad 3: >9 Buddings oder Tumorzell-Cluster

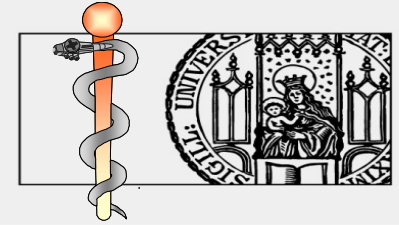
} N+



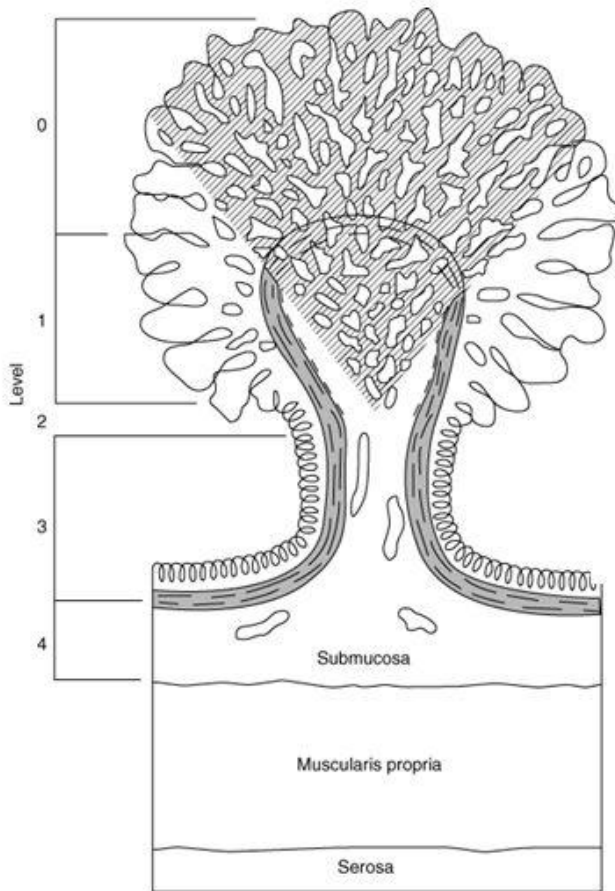
x 200



x 400



Invasionstiefe des Karzinoms bei polypoider Läsion

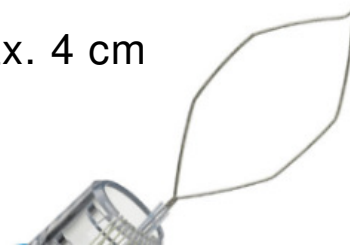


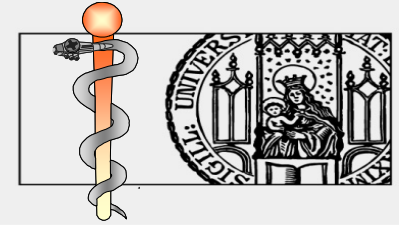
Haggitt level	Infiltration der Submukosa	LK-Metastasen
0	kein	0 %
1	im Kopfbereich	0 %
2	im Halsbereich	0 %
3	bis in den Stiel	0 %
4	tiefer als Stiel	8 %

Haggitt et al. Gastroenterology 1985;328

- Haggitt-Klassifikation: schwierig in der Praxis
- ➔ **mit Ausnahme einer fortgeschrittenen Stielinfiltration (> 3000 µm) wird ein T1-Karzinom im gestielten Polypen als sm1 klassifiziert**

- HF-Strom zum Anschneiden mind. 0.5 A/cm
- HF-Geräte liefern max. 1.5-2 A, ausreichend für max. 4 cm Schlingenlänge
- ➔ Polyp 1.5 cm Durchmesser: 4.7 cm Schlinge
- ➔ Polyp 2 cm Durchmesser: 6.2 cm Schlinge
- ➔ Endo-Assistenz zieht Schlinge zu bis Widerstand, um Durchmesser der Läsion zu verkleinern
- ➔ **Polypen > 2 cm können physikalisch mit normalen Schlingen nicht en-bloc reseziert werden**
- ➔ **Piece meal-Resektion**



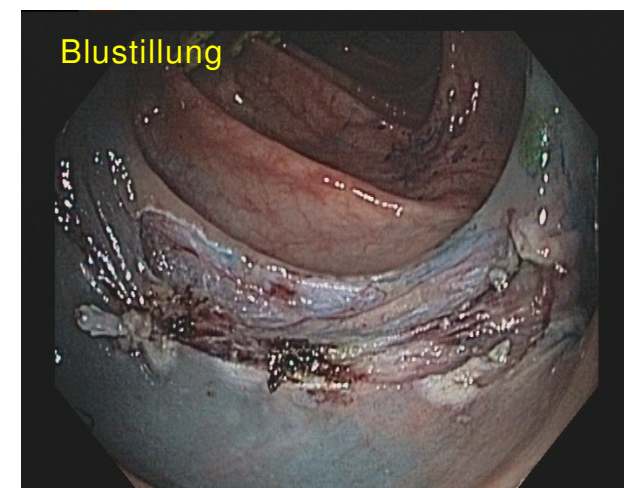
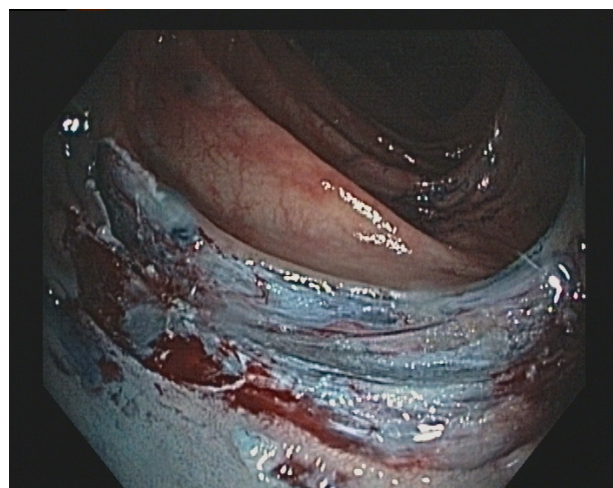
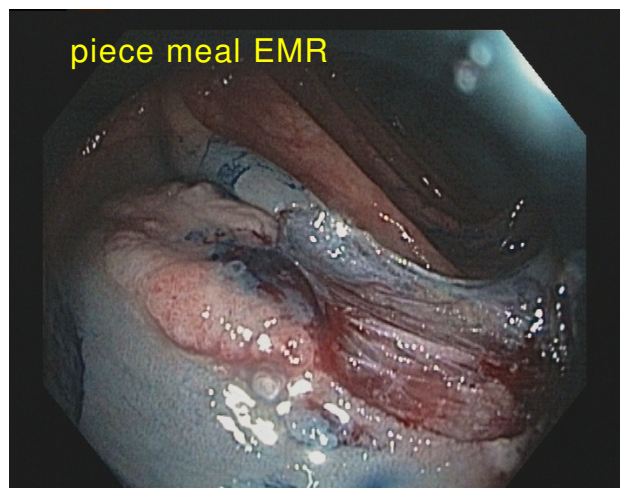
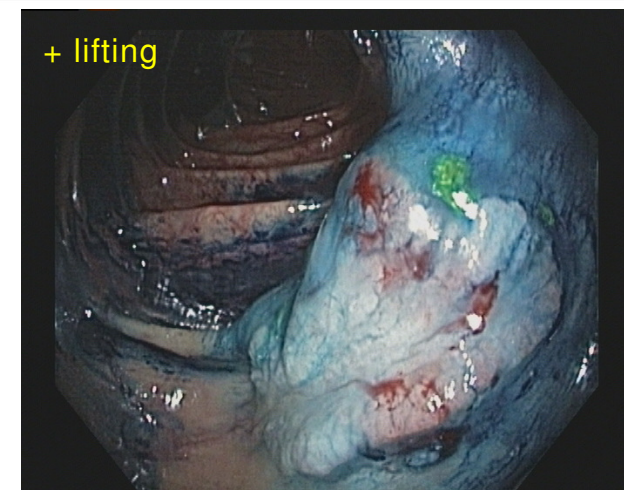
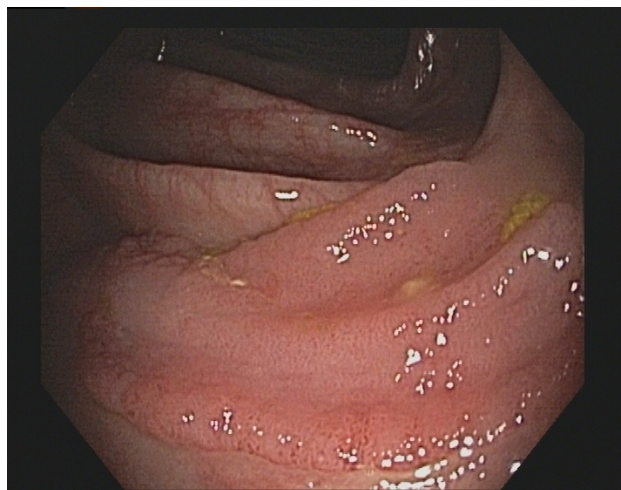
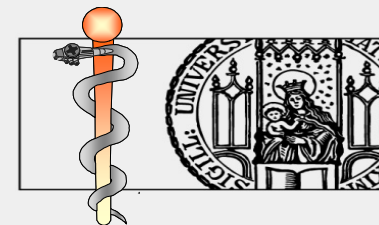


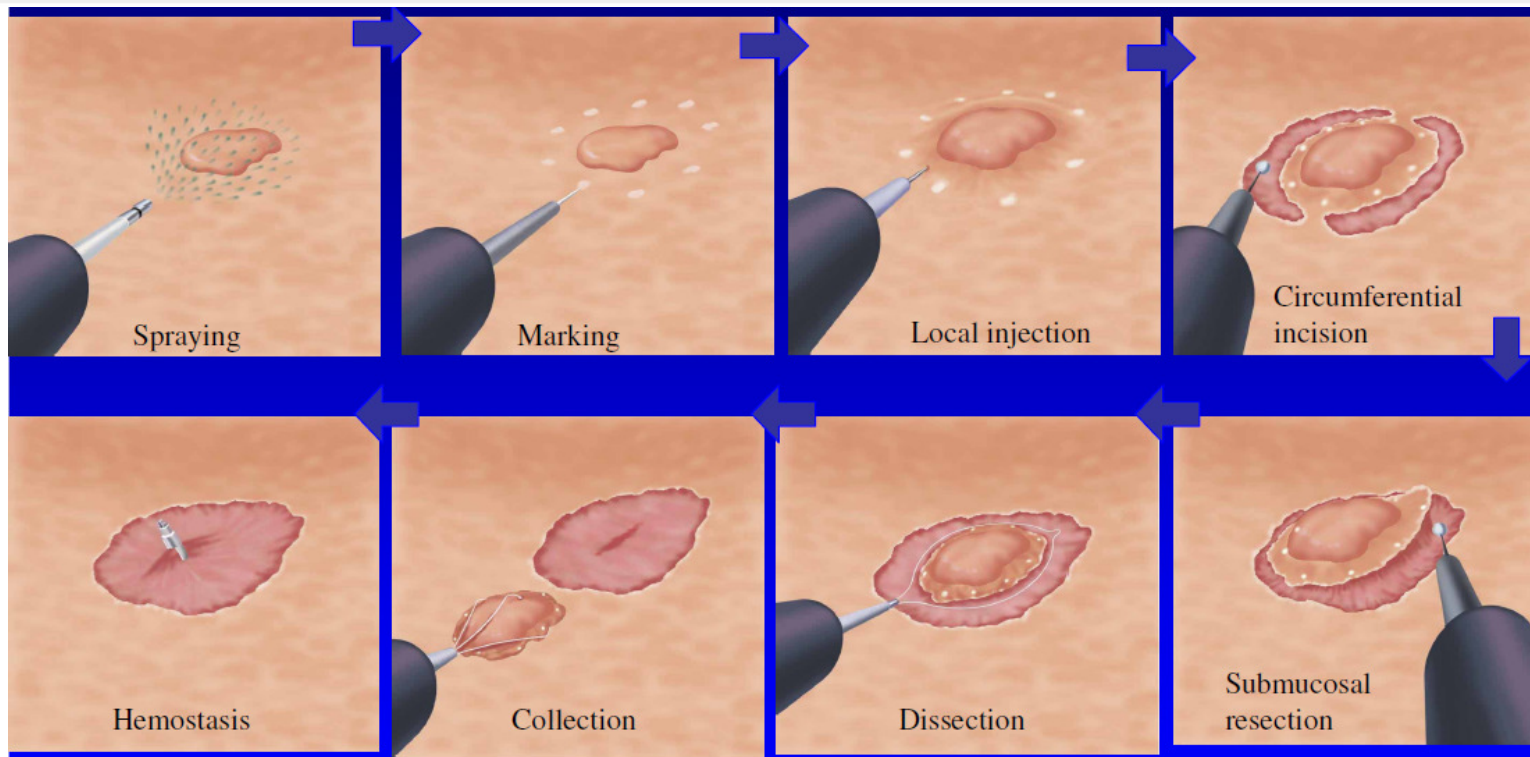
S3-Leitlinie (2017)

- Adenome ➔ Kontrolle 2-6 Monate
- CA in Polyp ➔ „eine Entfernung in piecemeal-Technik scheint ausreichend“
- ➔ Beurteilung R-seitlich: endoskopisch R0; R-basal: histologisch R0

Autor	n	Polyphen- grösse	Piece- meal Resektion	Rezidiv
Soehendra 1996	179	> 3cm	129	15%
Kanamori 1996	33	4 cm (3,0- 8,5)	25	0
Ishi H 2000	56	> 2cm	42	17%
Tanaka 2001	120	> 2cm	81	7,4%
Conio 2004	139	2-3cm	k.A.	21,9%

Piecemeal-EMR
LST, non-granular, depressed type



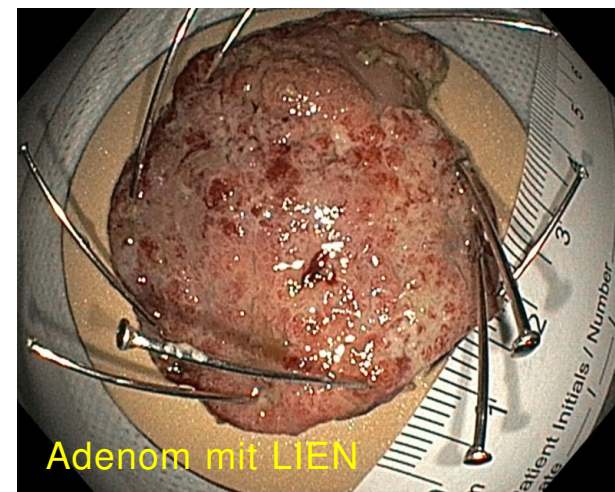
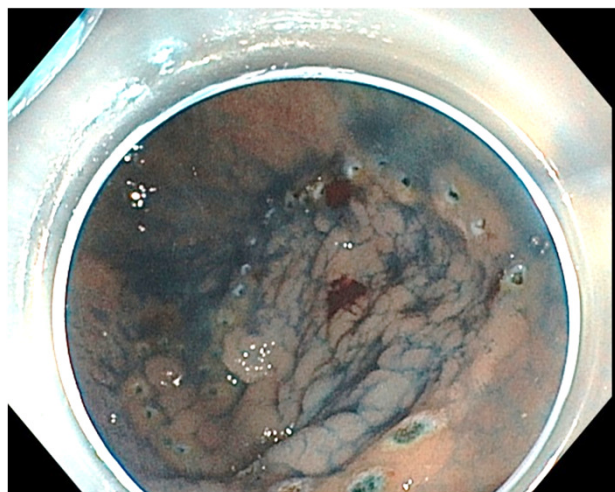
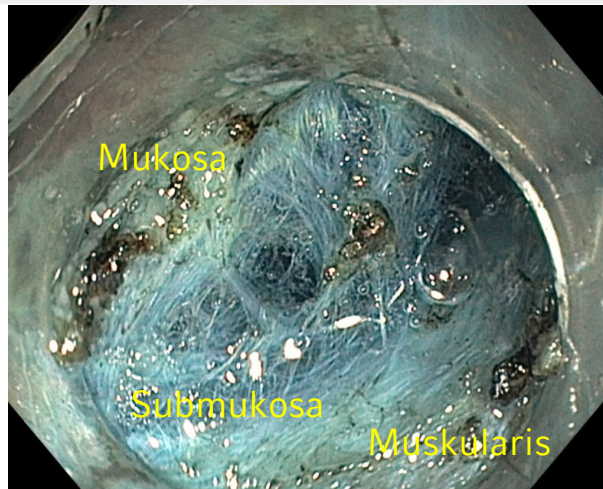
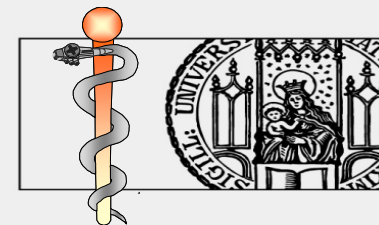


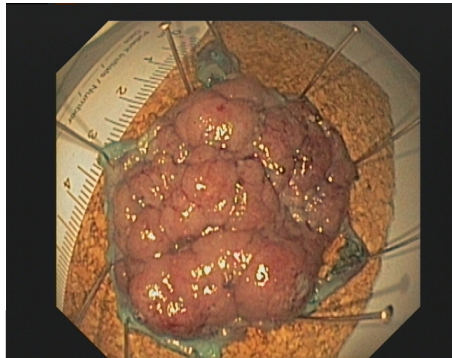
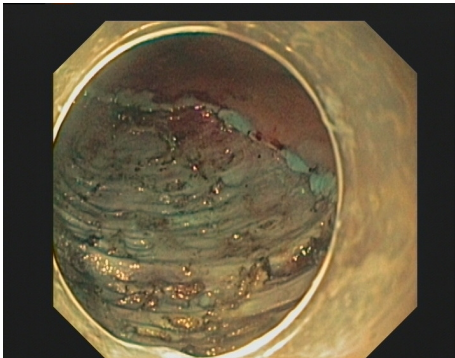
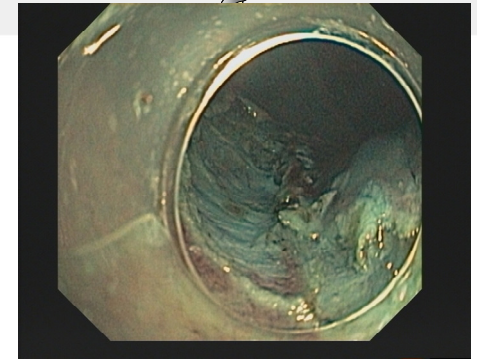
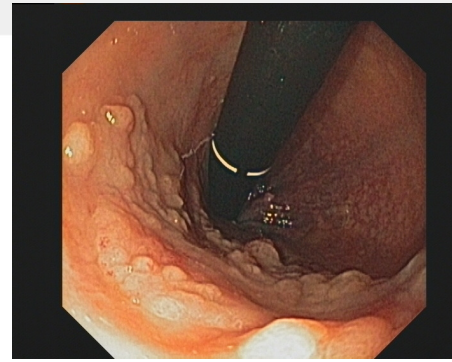
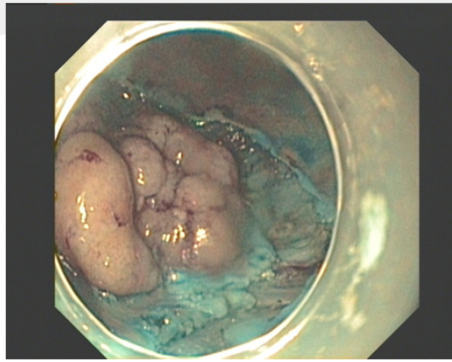
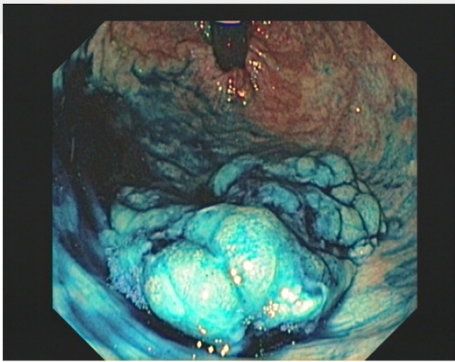
aus H. Messmann, Augsburg, Endoskopie des Internisten

- ➔ en-bloc-Resektion in der Submukosa von Läsionen beliebiger Größe
- ➔ empfohlen bei resezierbaren Läsionen mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit für CA



ESD
Colitis-assoziierte Dysplasie im Coecum
LST, granular, homogenous





Rektum-Adenom,
Paris O-I

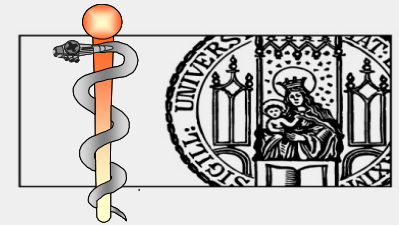
1/2 Jahr später



Rektum-Adenom,
Paris O-IIa IIb

1 Jahr später

zwar ESD, aber kontrolliert werden sie meist doch ☺



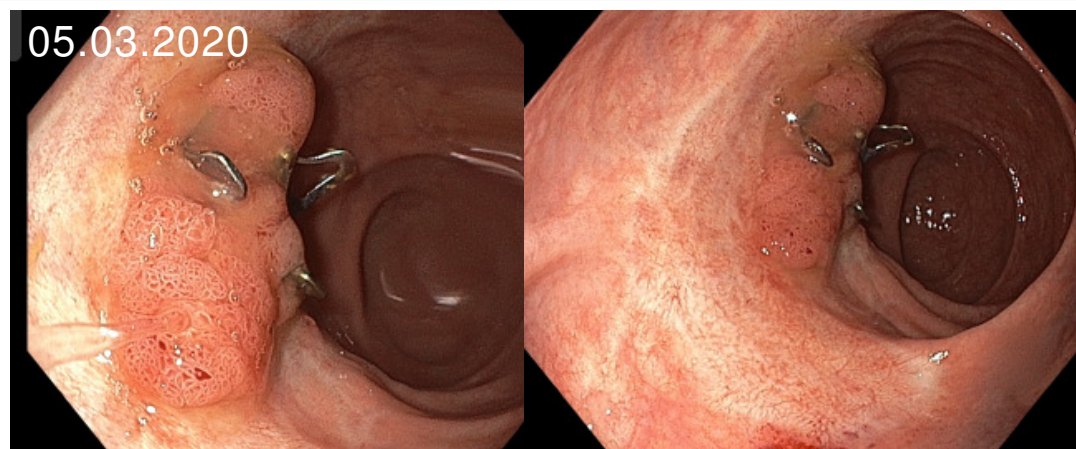
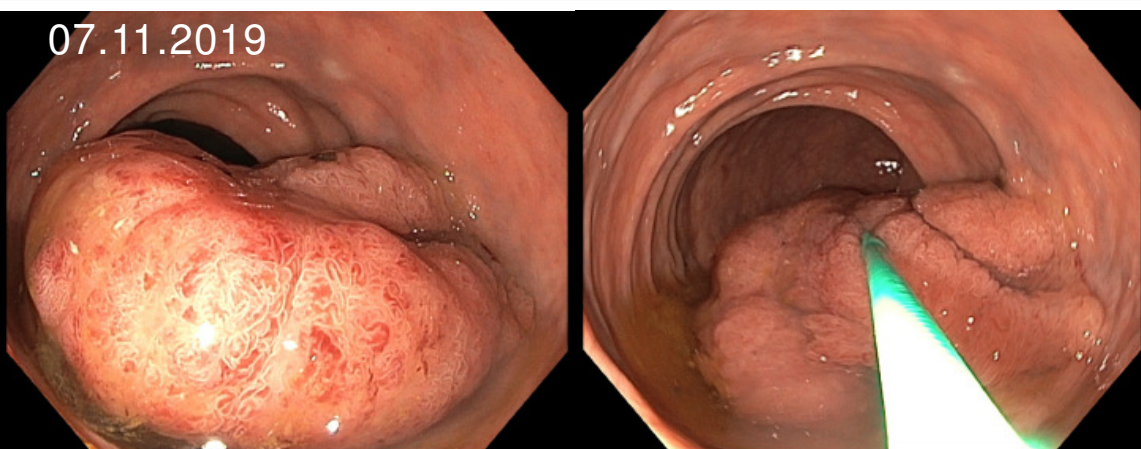
Metaanalyse: 8 Studien mit 2299 Läsionen

Fujiya et al., Gastrointest Endosc 2015;81:583-595

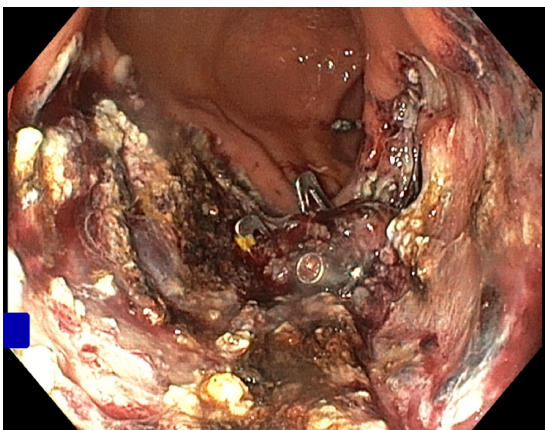
	ESD	EMR	OR	95% CI
Tumorgröße	33 mm	26 mm	7,4	[6,4-8,3]
Dauer	86 min	29 min	58	[36-80]
en bloc-Resektion	92%	47%	6,8	[3,3-14,2]
Histologisch R0	80%	42%	4,3	[3,8-6,6]
Rezidiv	0,9%	12,2%	0,08	[0,04-0,17]
sekundäre OP*	9,9%	5,8%	2,2	[1,2-4,0]
Adverse events				
Nachblutung	2,0%	3,5%	0,85	[0,45-1,60]
Perforation	5,7%	1,4%	4,96	[2,79-8,85]

* meist (>80%) wg.
SM-Infiltration

- ➔ Die ESD von Kolonläsionen ist effektiver (Größe, en bloc-Resektion, R0-Rate, Rezidive), dauert aber länger bei höherer Perforationsrate



„Schlachtfeld“
nach
piecemeal-
Resektion
OTSC bei art.
Blutung

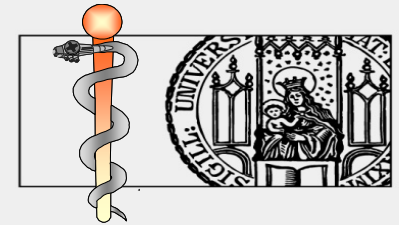


Histologie:
villöses Adenom
mit LIEN und
HIEN, kein CA

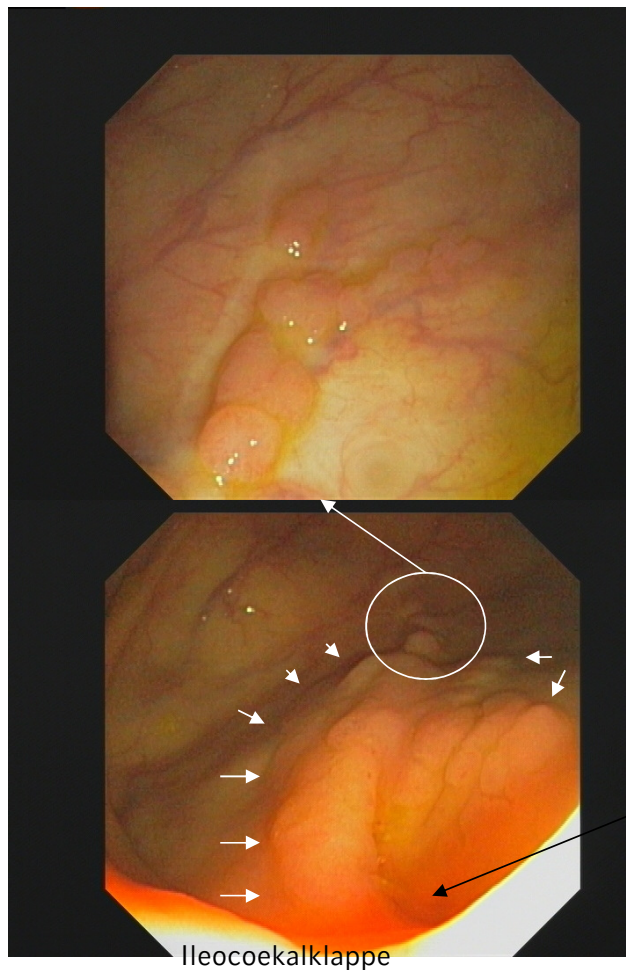


Rezidivadenom im Bereich OTS-Clip

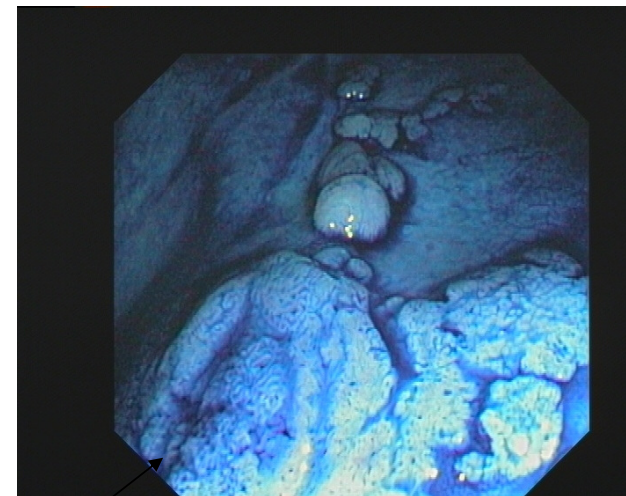
Endoskopische Resektion im Kolon Fall: Perforation bei ESD im Coecum



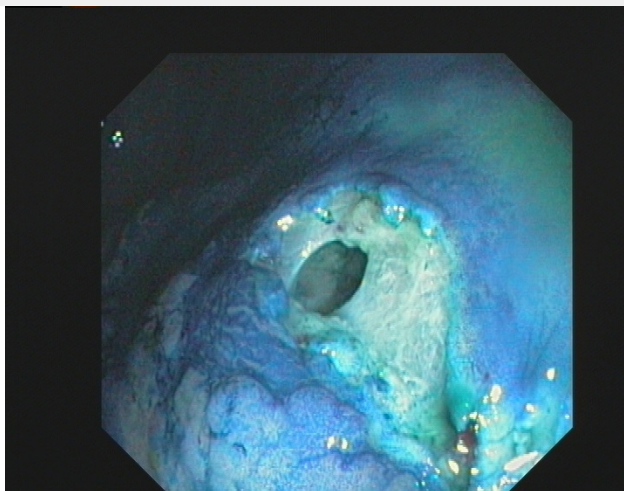
49jähriger Patient mit ca. 3x3cm Adenom im Coecum
Z.n. LTx, hohes OP-Risiko



Indigokarmin

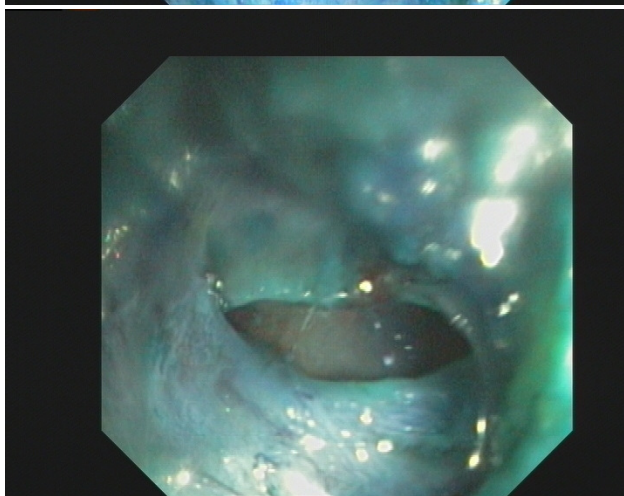


Appendixgrube



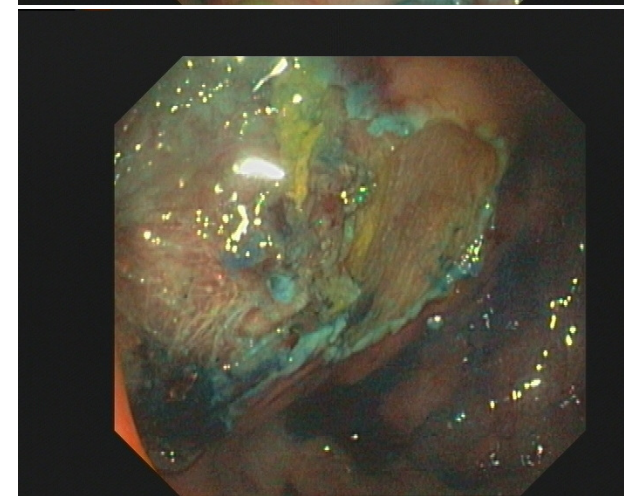
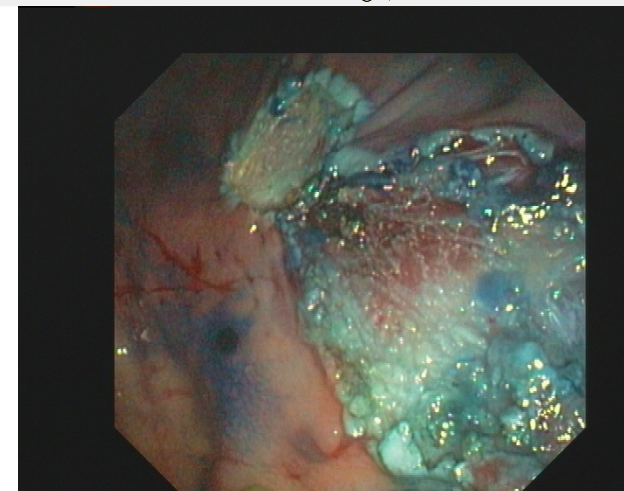
2x Perforation

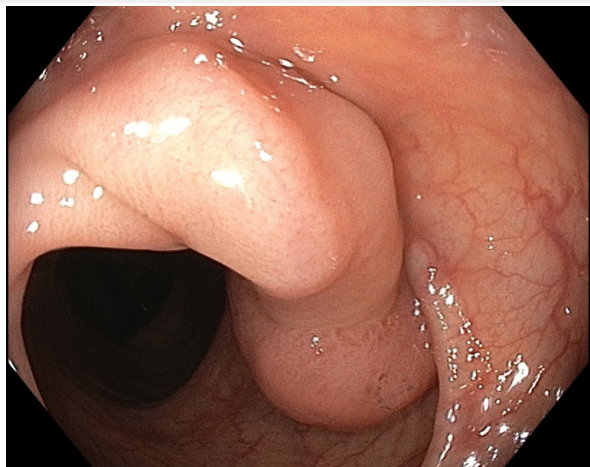
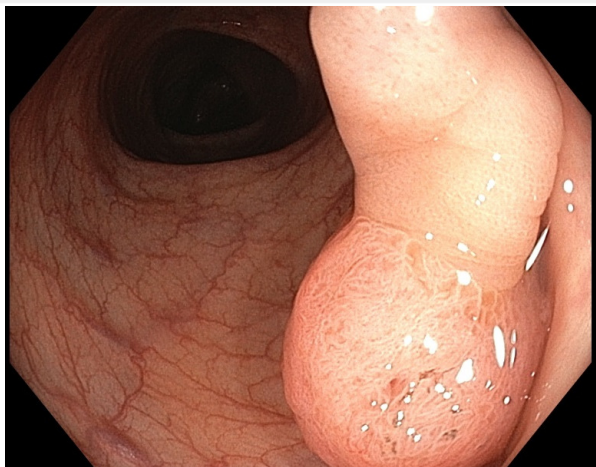
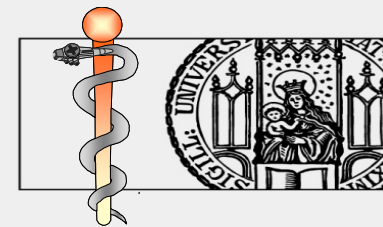
- ➔ jeweils Clipverschluss
- ➔ Fortsetzung (gesamt 150 min)
- ➔ beschwerdefrei



Histologie

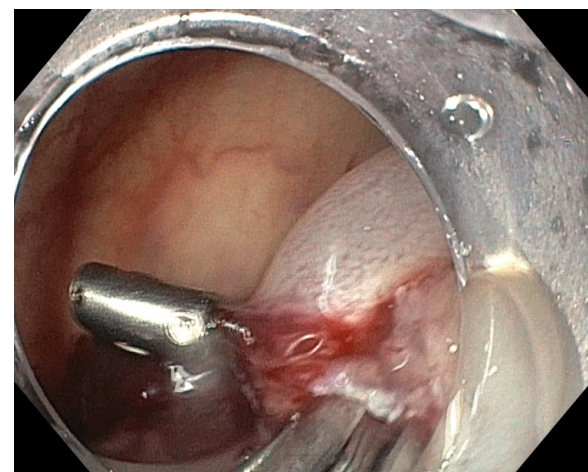
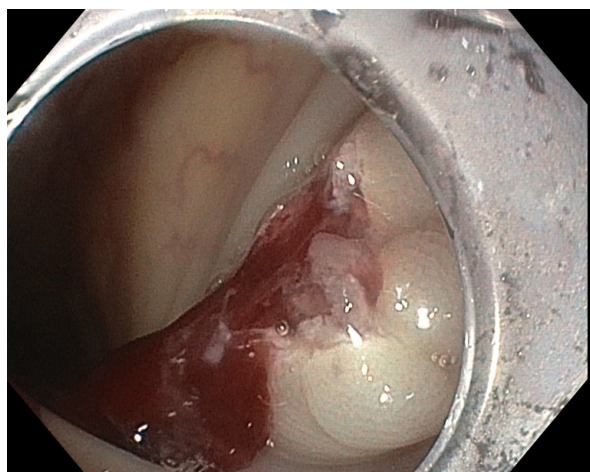
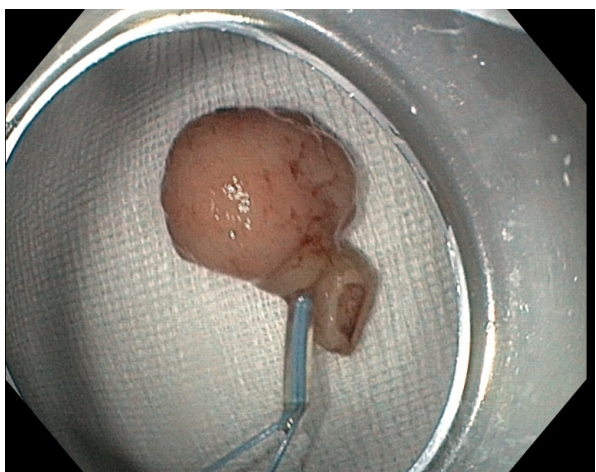
- Präparat 47 x 36 mm
- tubuläres Adenom mit LIEN
- Ränder tumorfrei

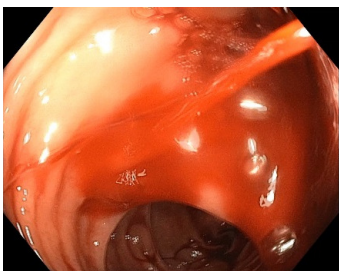
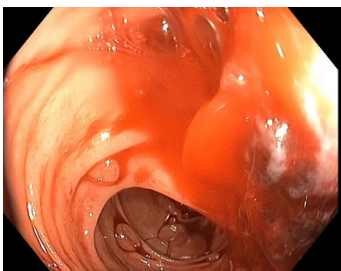




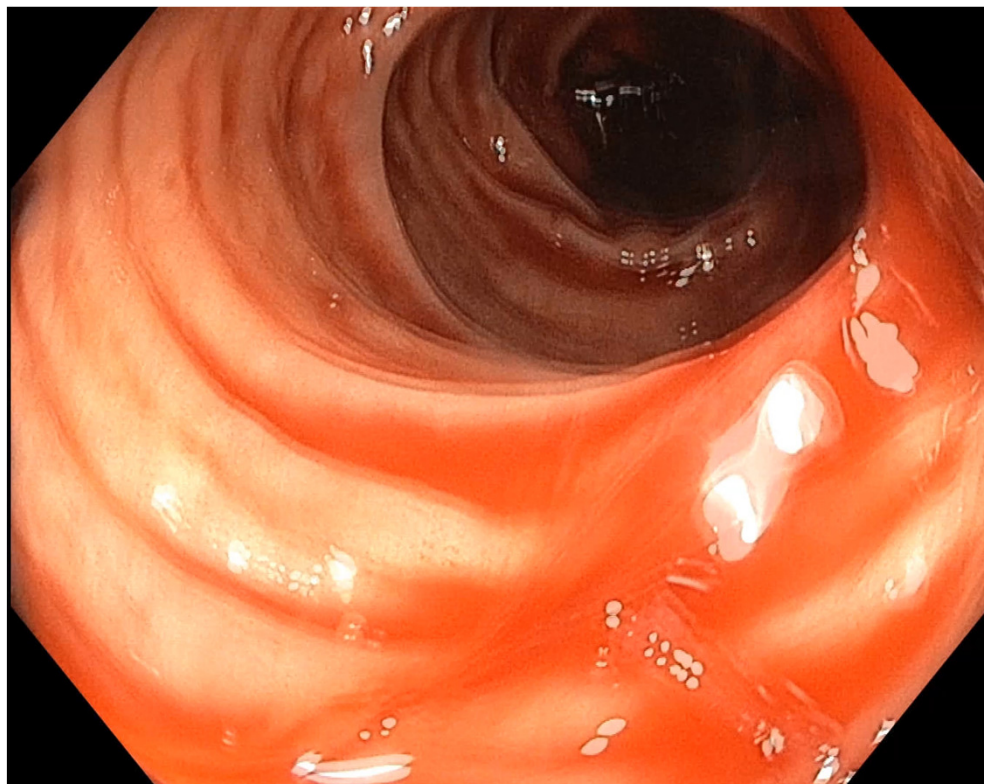
8 mm **low risk T1-Karzinom** in tubulärem Adenom mit LIEN und HIEN

Postoperative Tumorklassifikation (UICC 8. Auflage 2017):
pT1 (Haggitt Level 3), pNX, L0, V0, Pn0.
Graduierung: low grade (nach WHO). :
UICC-Stadium: mindestens Stadium I.
R-Klassifikation: lokoregionär R0.

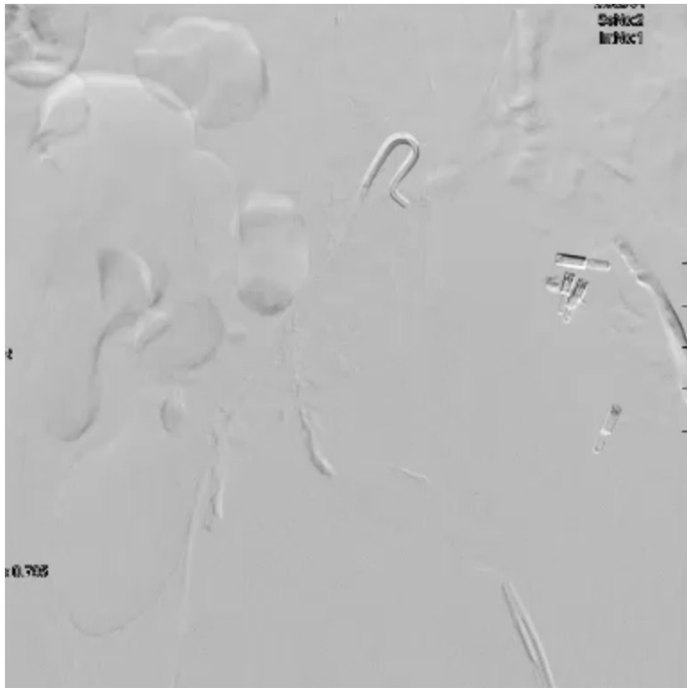




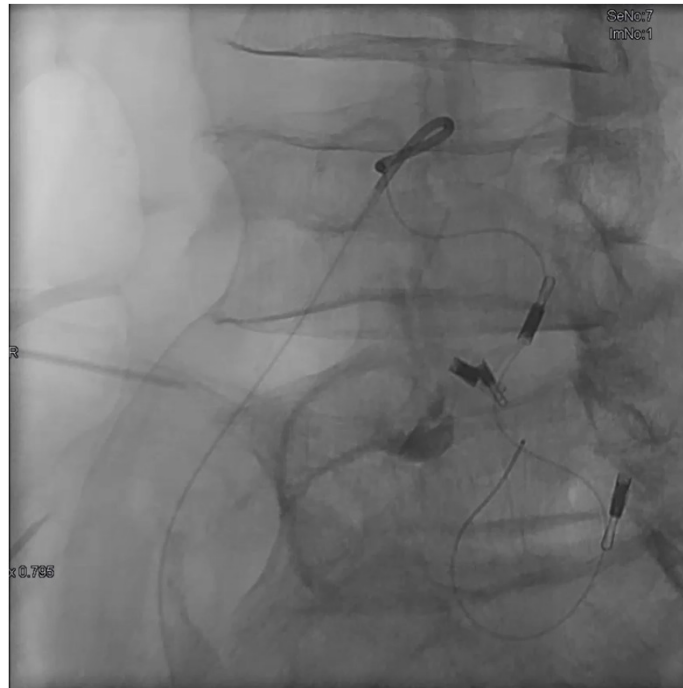
...4 Stunden später...



➡ Arterielle Blutung aus Polypstumpf.mp4 (39 sec)



➔ Angio-1.mp4 (8 sec)



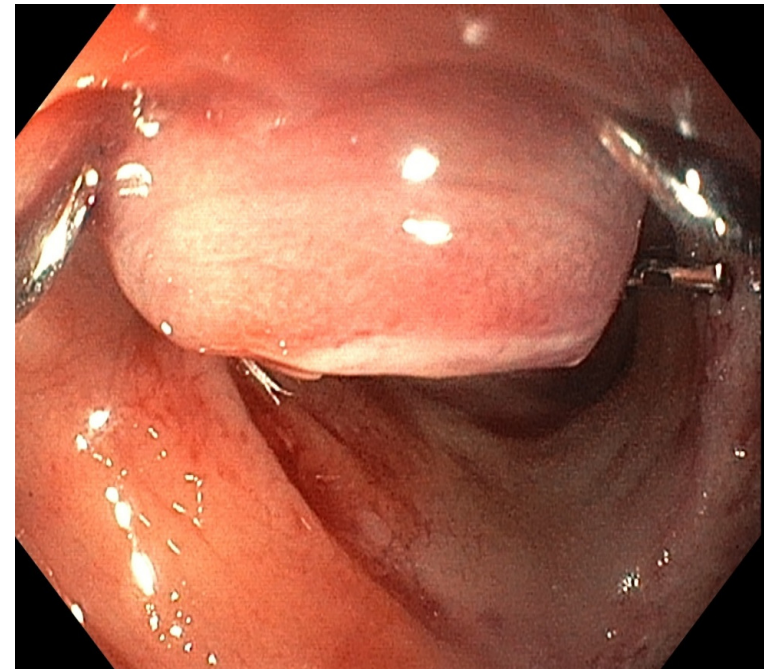
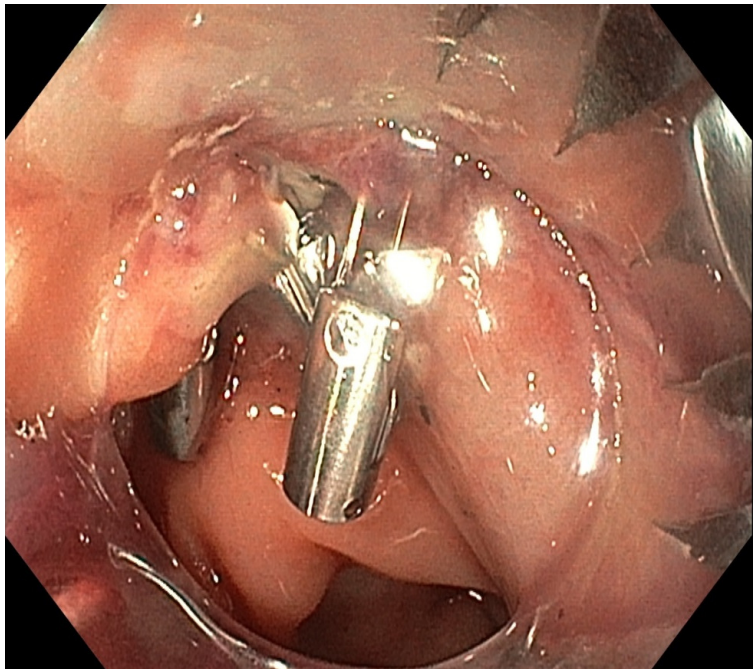
➔ Angio-2.mp4 (5 sec)

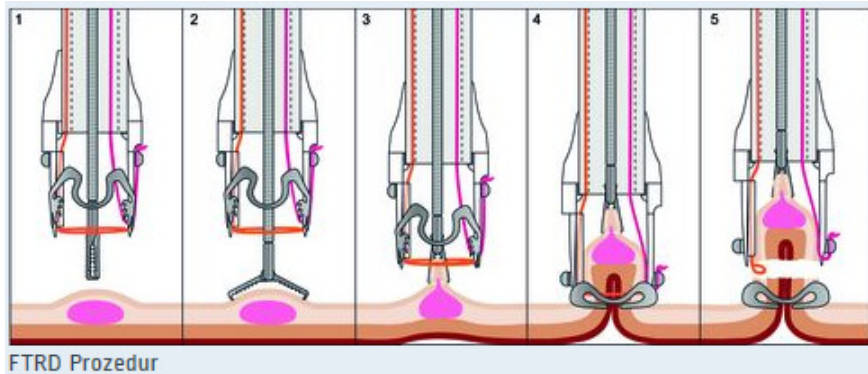


➔ Angio-3.mp4 (9 sec)

Angiographie mit Coiling der Arterie

... 24 h später Rezidivblutung: OTSC



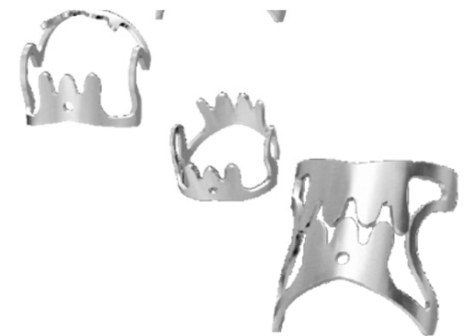
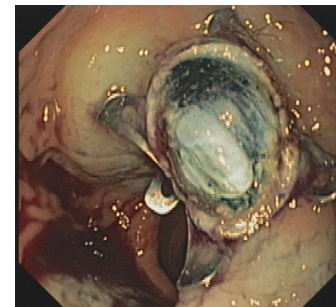


Indikation:

- Resektion bei non-lifting-Zeichen, z.B. Vernarbung nach Vor-Polypektomie, kleine T1-Karzinome
- neuroendokrine Tumore Rektum, da Resektion in der Submukosa erforderlich (aber auch ESD oder EMR-C)

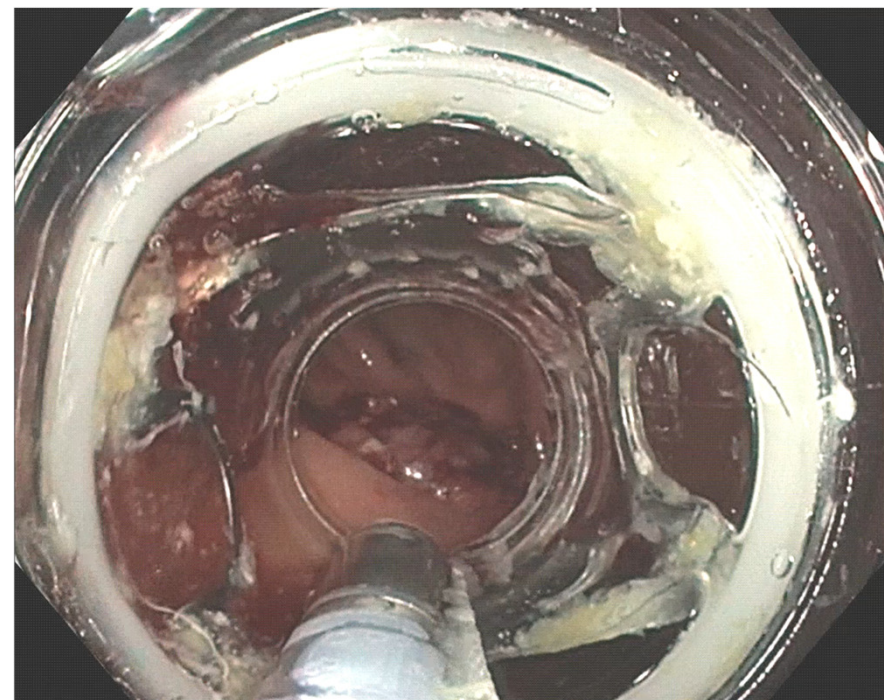
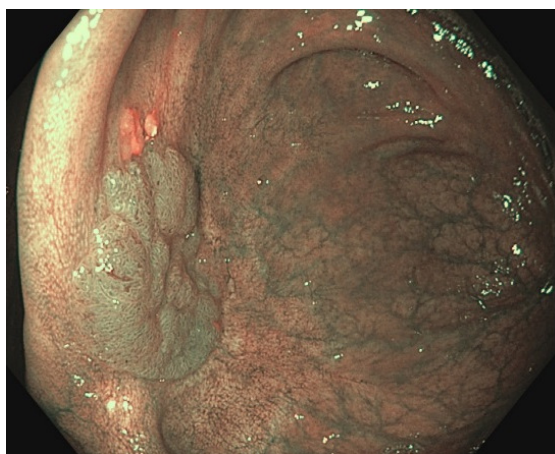
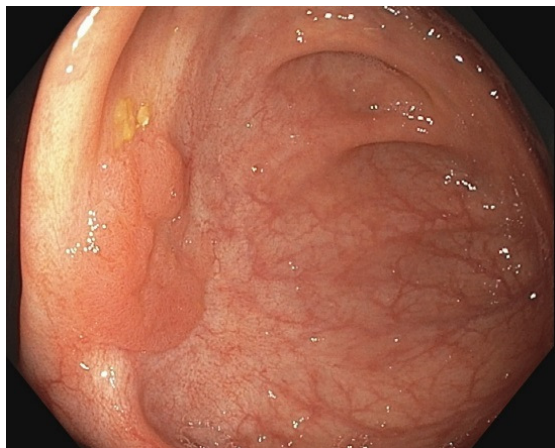
Limitation:

- Läsion max. 25-30 mm, bei Vernarbung oft weniger
- eingeschränkte Manövrierfähigkeit

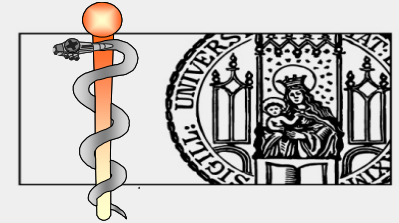


Rezidivpolyp Coecum
ca. 15 x 15 mm

non-lifting-sign



➔ EFTR Coecumadenom_kurz.mp4 (1 min 9 sec)

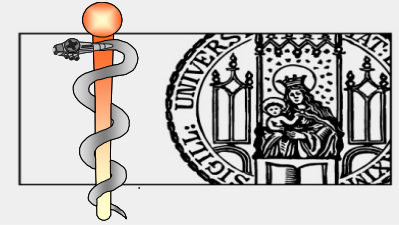


Populations-basierte SEER database: 1992-2005

2077 Patienten mit Kolonpolypen T1 N0 M0 (nicht Rektum)

	Chirurgische Resektion N=1340	Polypektomie N=737	P
postoperative Komplikation	8.8%	1.4%	P<0.001
zusätzliche chirurgische Resektion	7.2%	4.5%	P=0.01
Tumorrezidiv	14.3%	13.2%	P=0.49
metachrones CA	4.0%	3.7%	P=0.74
Langzeitüberleben	Hazard ratio 1.15 [CI 0.98 - 1.33]		P=0.08

➔ Endoskopische Polypektomie: gleicher outcome, weniger Komplikationen



Krankheits-
freies
Überleben

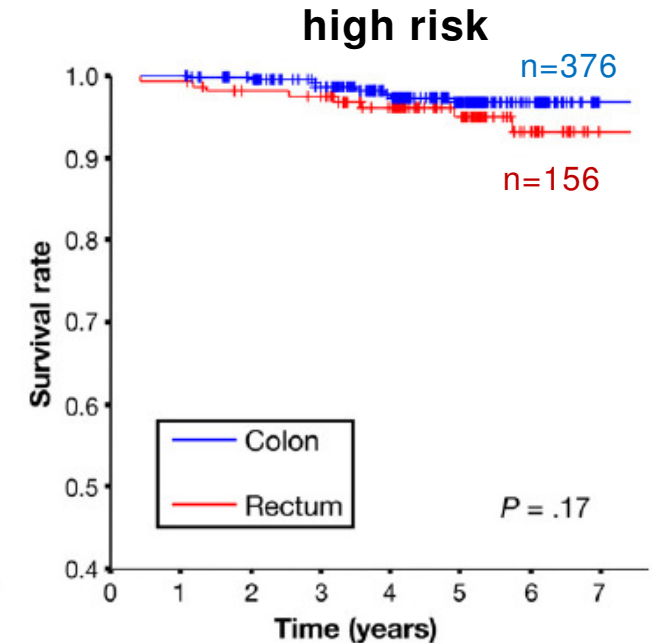
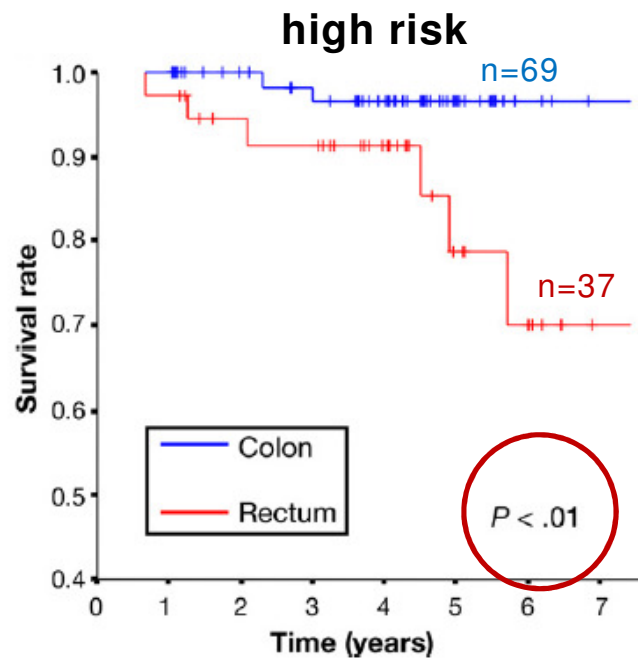
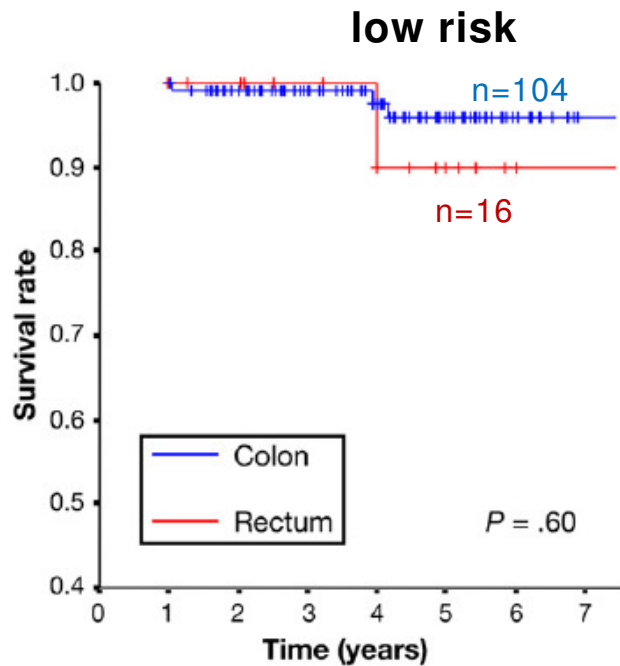
T1b-Karzinome

Kolon N=549

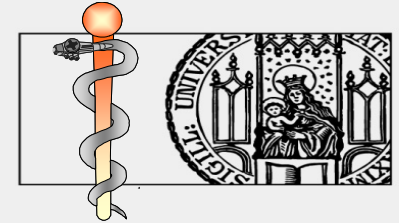
Rektum N=209

Endoskopische Resektion

Chirurgische Resektion



➔ high risk Rektumkarzinome sollten operiert werden



- die endoskopische Polypektomie ist zunächst einmal diagnostisch
- bei Polypen mit a priori hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit für ein Karzinom sollte eine en-bloc-Resektion zumindest angestrebt werden (ESD, EFTR). Die S3-LL lässt aber eine piece meal-Resektion zu
 - ➔ ≥ 3 cm
 - ➔ LST
 - ➔ Paris O-IIc
 - ➔ villöse Histologie
 - ➔ Colitis-assoziierte Dysplasie
- Der Outcome nach endoskopischer R0-Resektion von low-risk T1-Karzinomen ist exzellent und komplikationsärmer als die Chirurgie.