

9. Jahrestagung der Gesellschaft für Gastroenterologie und Hepatologie in Berlin und Brandenburg



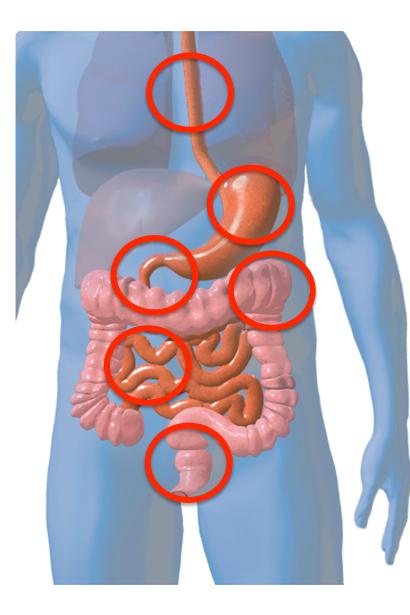
( CHARITÉ

# **latrogene Perforation – Wann Chirurgie?**

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### **Iatrogene Perforationen im GI-Trakt**



Ösophagus

Magen

Duodenum

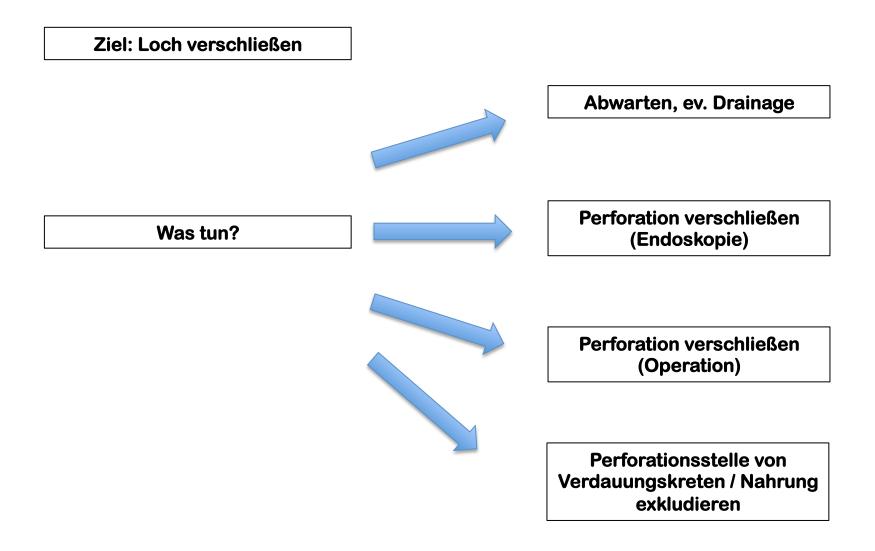
Dünndarm

Kolon

Rektum



### **Iatrogene Perforationen im GI-Trakt**





### **Iatrogene Perforationen im GI-Trakt**

Wie groß ist die Perforation?

Wohin geht die Perforation?

### **Grad der Kontamination?**

#### **Abszedierende Mediastinitis**



#### **Freie Perforation**



#### **Retroperitonealer Abszess**





## Iatrogene Perforationen im Ösophagus



World J Surg. 2013 May;37(5):1051-9. doi: 10.1007/s00268-013-1951-7.

Current treatment and outcome of esophageal perforations in adults: systematic review and meta-analysis of 75 studies.

Biancari F1, D'Andrea V, Paone R, Di Marco C, Savino G, Koivukangas V, Saarnio J, Lucenteforte E.

75 Studien von 2000 – 2012

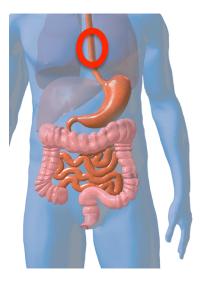
Mortalität:	
gesamt	11.9%
zervikale Perforation:	5.9%
thorakale Peroration:	10.9%
abdominelle Perforation:	13.2%

Therapieverzögerung >24h nach Perforation:				
Mortalität	20.3%	VS.	7.4%	

Therapie mit Stent:	7.3%
Übernähung:	9.5%
Resektion:	13.8%
Drainage allein:	20.0%



## Iatrogene Perforationen im Ösophagus



Br J Surg. 2014 Jan;101(1):e156-62. doi: 10.1002/bjs.9338. Epub 2013 Nov 22. Spectrum of oesophageal perforations and their influence on management.

Wahed S1, Dent B, Jones R, Griffin SM.

91 Patienten (single center) zwischen 2002 – 2012

44 Patienten operiert 47 Patienten nicht operiert

Mortalität: 24%

-> multimodales, individuelles Konzept erforderlich -> nicht immer Stent (Kontaminationsgrad?)



### Iatrogene Perforationen in Magen oder Dünndarm

Sehr aggressive, flüssige Sekrete

- -> deutliche Beschwerdesymptomatik
- -> progrediente Peritonitis
- -> meist viel freie Luft in Bildgebung

## -> Definitive Versorgung meist laparoskopisch (Magen: Übernähung - Dünndarm: Teilresektion)

Surgery. 2010 Oct;148(4):876-80; discussion 881-2. doi: 10.1016/j.surg.2010.07.010. Epub 2010 Aug 14.

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy-associated gastrointestinal perforations: a single-center experience.

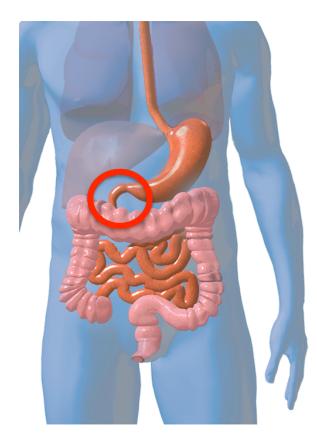
Merchea A1, Cullinane DC, Sawyer MD, Iqbal CW, Baron TH, Wigle D, Sarr MG, Zielinski MD.

Single center (1996 – 2008) Inzidenz: 0.033% Mortalität: 17%

Primäre Operation:51%Konservative Therapie:49%

-> 18% Therapieversager -> Mortalität 43% (!)

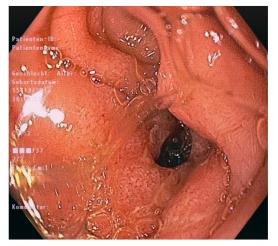




Inzidenz

0.1% - 1.6%

### **Relativ geringe Keimlast**

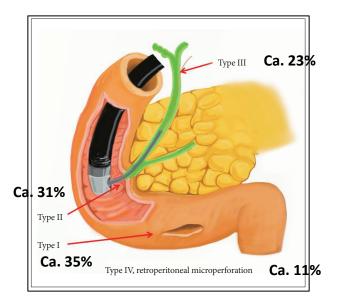


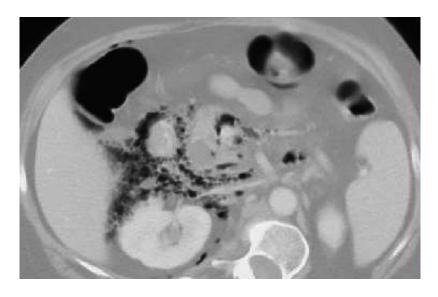
Perforation

#### Sehr aggressive Sekrete

#### -> rasche Verschlechterung der lokalen Situation

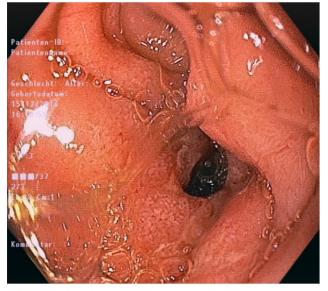




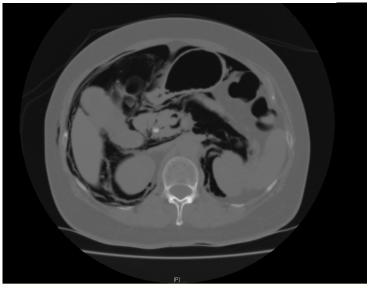


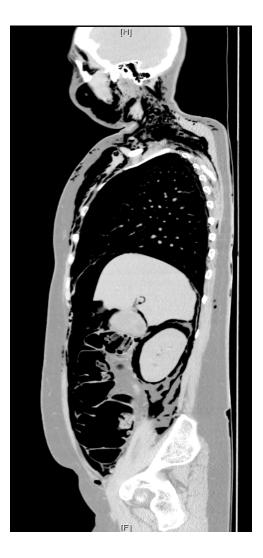
Reference	Type and definition
Stapfer et al. <sup>1</sup>	Type I, lateral or medial duodenal wall perforation, endoscope related
	Type II, periampullary perforations, sphincterotomy related
	Type III, ductal or duodenal perforations due to endoscopic instruments
	Type IV, guidewire-related perforation with presence of retroperitoneal air at X-ray
Howard et al. <sup>2</sup>	Group I, guidewire perforation
	Group II, periampullary perforation
	Group III, duodenal perforation
Enns et al. <sup>3</sup>	Esophageal, gastric, and duodenal perforation
	Sphincterotomy-related perforation
	Guidewire-related perforation



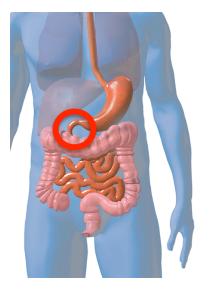


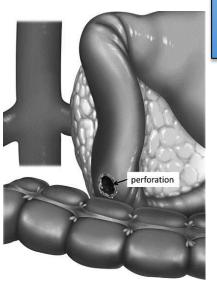
Perforation











- In 40% 60% konservative Therapie möglich
- -> konservative Therapie in >90% erfolgreich

-> Frühe, definitive Versorgung durch Duodenojejunostomie (Typ I)

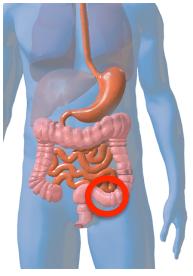
ich

- Beste Diagnostik wenn nicht in Endo gesehen: CT (freie Luft? Retention?)
- Klinischer Zustand entscheidend ob konservatives Vorgehen möglich

Avgerinos DV et al., Surg Endosc 2009; Machado NO, JOP 2012; Miller R et al., Am J Surg 2013, Ercan M et al., J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech 2012; Dubecz A et al., Can J Surg 2012, Fujikuni N et al. Case Reports in Gastroenterology 2011



### **Iatrogene Kolonperforation**



- Inzidenz 0.03% 0.8% (diagnostische Koloskopie) 0.15% - 1.5% (Interventionen)
- Außerhalb des Rektums immer freie Perforation
  -> Verschluss der Läsion essentiell
- Sehr hohe Keimlast -> bei Versagen des Primärverschlusses oft Diversion erforderlich
- Zeitfaktor zwischen Perforation und Verschluss!

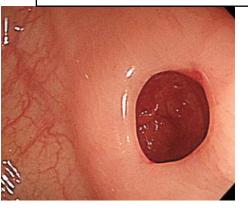
Endoscopic clip closure versus surgery for the treatment of iatrogenic colon perforations developed during diagnostic colonoscopy: a review of 115,285 patients

Joon Sung Kim · Byung-Wook Kim · Jin Il Kim · Jeong Ho Kim · Sang Woo Kim · Jeong-Seon Ji · Bo-In Lee · Hwang Choi

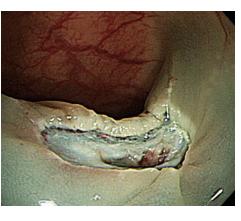
• In erfahrenen Zentren Clip Methode 1. Wahl (80% success rate)

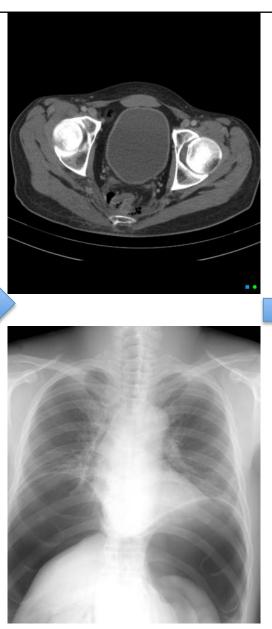


### **Iatrogene Kolonperforation – Welche Operation?**









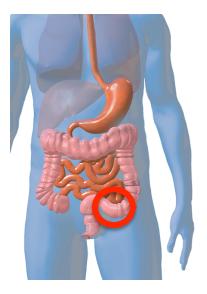
Laparotomie, direkte Naht Laparotomie, Resektion Laparotomie, Diversion

Laparoskopie, Naht Laparoskopie, Stapling Laparoskopie, Naht, Stoma

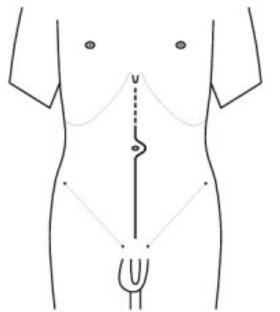


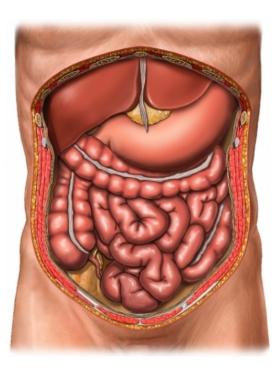
Byeon JS, Clin Endosc 2013

### **Iatrogene Kolonperforation – Wann Operation?**



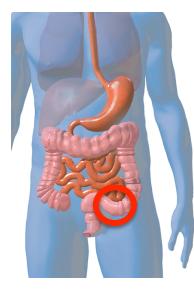
- Wenn Patient instabil
- Bei massiver Kontamination (im CT freie Flüssigkeit)
- Wenn Perforation keinen primären Verschluss mit Clip zulässt (Größe / Lokalisation / Gewebetrauma / Stenosegefahr)







### **Iatrogene Kolonperforation**



### Laparoscopic Repair of Colonoscopic Perforations: Indications and Guidelines

Adam J. Hansen • Deron J. Tessier • Monte L. Anderson • Richard T. Schlinkert

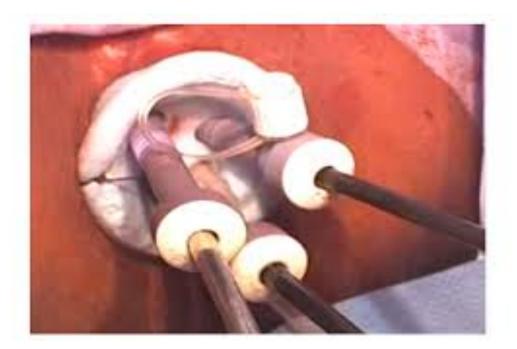
#### Table 2 Operation, Perforation Description, and Outcome

Patient	Operation	Perforation Location	Perforation Size	Hospital Days Postcolonoscopy	Complications
1	Laparoscopic primary suture repair	Cecum	1 cm	6	None
2	Laparoscopic primary suture repair	Sigmoid	1 cm	4	None
3	Laparoscopic primary suture repair	Transverse	1.5 cm	5	None
4	Laparoscopic primary suture repair	Sigmoid	2 cm	6	None
5	Laparoscopic stapled repair	Sigmoid	4 cm	7	None
6	Laparoscopic primary suture repair;	Sigmoid	4 cm	16	Bladder injury during laparoscopy
7	subsequent laparotomy with sigmoidectomy and end colostomy Laparoscopic primary suture repair	Sigmoid	No	9	requiring repair; re-exploration laparotomy 7 days later for abscess from repaired perforation Atrial flutter
8	Exploratory laparoscopy, then laparotomy	Not found	mention Not found	10	Reoperation, sepsis, respiratory
9	later same day Exploratory laparoscopy, converted to open primary suture repair	Transverse	0.2 cm	8	failure, death None
10	Exploratory laparoscopy, converted to open primary suture repair	Transverse	2 cm	8	None
11	Exploratory laparoscopy converted to open primary suture repair due to difficulty maintaining proper airway pressures while in Trendelenburg	Sigmoid	1 cm	9	Anemia, new onset atrial fibrillation

### **Iatrogene Kolonperforation – Transanale Naht**

 Bei größeren Defekten im Rektum (bei retroperitonealer / gedecker Perforation)







### Zusammenfassung

### **Iatrogene Perforation – Wann Chirurgie?**

- Bei Kontamination der Umgebung (Lavage / Drainage möglich)
- Bei instabilen Patienten (Laparotomie)
- Bei Magen und Dünndarm sehr überschaubarer Eingriff (Laparoskopie) versus hohe Mortalität der Komplikation insgesamt
- Bei Duodenalperforationen frühzeitig falls andere Maßnahmen versagen
- Immer patientenbezogen Patient muss eng überwacht werden
- Zeitfaktor bei jeder Perforation

