

Segmental Colectomy for Ulcerative Colitis: When If Ever?

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Ulcerative Colitis

- Mucosal disease
- Long-term inflammation
 - ⇒ Neoplasia
 - ⇒ Dysplasia (low / high grade)
 - ⇒ Carcinoma
- Increased Risk => 8-10 yrs from *Symptoms*

Ulcerative Colitis & Neoplasia

- IBD-associated carcinoma
 - More aggressive
 - Worse survival
 - Biology
 - Quiescent disease

- Surveillance
 - Missed rate of detection...

Ulcerative Colitis & Neoplasia

- Presence of dysplasia
 - ⇒ Occult carcinoma
 - ⇒ Fast progression
 - ⇒ Removal of colon & rectum
- Retrospective studies:
 - Dysplastic colon specimens => +_ 30% occult cancer / Pathological evaluation

Ulcerative Colitis & Neoplasia

- Advent in technology => chromoendoscopy
- Subspecialization => IBD-iologists / endoscopists
- Centralization => high volume
- => Organ Preservation?

Ulcerative Colitis & Neoplasia

- SCENIC proposal
- Advanced/complex endoscopic procedure
 - ⇒ ESD / EMR
 - ⇒ Single lesion
 - ⇒ Not Piece meal
 - ⇒ No signs of concerns
 - ⇒ GI pathologist
 - ⇒ Strict surveillance
- Failure => Surgery

Ulcerative Colitis & Neoplasia

- Standard of care
 - TPC => cure the disease
 - => Morbidity (elderly)
- Concept of organ preservation
 - *Endoscopic resection => Surgical resection?*
- Surgical resection
 - Extent of resection
 - Total vs. segmental

Ulcerative Colitis Patients

- IBD patients may develop
 - Sporadic CRC
 - Diverticulitis
 - SCAD
 - Solitary stricture (prevents surveillance / historical risk of carcinoma)
- Quiescent disease
- => Justify total removal of colon and rectum?

Segmental Colectomy in UC

Does it work?

- Metachronous neoplasia
 - Post-surgical colitis / Flare-ups
 - Ileostomy free survival
 - Completion proctectomy / TPC free survival
 - Re-operation
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- Is It Safe?
 - Who is indicated?

Segmental Colectomy in UC

- Retrospective study
- Post-operative outcomes
- 55 patients => Segmental colectomy
 - 32 (58%) => ASA III
 - 48 (88%) Mayo Score 0-1

Segmental Colectomy in UC

- Right Hemi: 28 (51%)
- Sigmoidectomy: 17 (31%)
- Left Hemi : 6 (11%)
- LAR : 2 (3.5%)
- Non anatomic resection 2 (3.5%)
- CRC: 15 (27%)
- Diverticular disease: 13 (24%)
- Solitary stricture: 6 (11%)

Segmental Colectomy in UC

- Clavien-Dindo Class III-IV: 16 (29%)
- Early colitis: 9%
- Late colitis: 15%
- Metachronous CA: 1
- Completion proctecto-colectomy: 6 (11%)

Segmental Colectomy in UC

- Completion TPC Free-survival:
 - 2 yrs: 91%
 - 5 yrs: 88%
- SC: safe to consider
- In selected case (elderly) with quiescent disease and certain indications

Segmental colectomy for UC: Is there a place in selected patients without active colitis?

- International multicentric
- Retrospective study

- Sc => safe alternative to IPAA

- Sigmoidectomy: 28
- Right Hemi: 24
- Proctectomy: 11
- Left Hemi: 9

Segmental colectomy for UC: Is there a place in selected patients without active colitis?

- CRC: 27
- Diverticulitis: 17
- Stenosis: 5
- Dysplasia / Polyps: 8
- Miscellaneous: 15

Segmental colectomy for UC: Is there a place in selected patients without active colitis?

- Flare up: 7% - 3 months
- A median f/u: 40 months
- 24/69 (35%) => reoperation [2-258months]
- TAC: 9
- TPC: 13
- SC: 2

Segmental colectomy for UC: Is there a place in selected patients without active colitis?

- Colitis: 14 (20%)
 - CA: 3
 - Dysplasia: 3
 - ? : 3
 - Stenosis: 1
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- “SC could possibly represent an alternative to IPAA in selected patients without active colitis “

Extent of Surgical Resection in IBD-associated CRC: a population-based study

- Aim: to evaluate the extent of surgical resection in (IBD) patients who develop (CRC)
- Using a validated Ontario registry
- identified patients who underwent CRC, 07 – '15.

- 599 ulcerative colitis
- 366 Crohn's disease (CD)

Extent of Surgical Resection in IBD-associated CRC: a population-based study

- Segmental resection
 - UC
 - CD
 - 45%
 - 68%

- 5 yrs survival
 - 64%
 - 58%

Extent of Surgical Resection in IBD-associated CRC: a population-based study

- TAC => Worse survival [HR 1.70 (95% CI 1.31–2.21), $p < 0.001$]
- In the setting of IBD-associated CRC, segmental resection and proctocolectomy are associated with similar survival outcomes
- Prospective study is essential to explore these findings.

TPC vs STC for Neoplasia in patients with PSC-IBD

- PSC and CUC
- 70% of PSC => IBD
- Increased risk of neoplasia => overall worse survival
- More tendency for refractoriness

TPC vs STC for Neoplasia in patients with PSC-IBD

- TPC & IPAA
 - High rate of pouchitis – about 40%
 - Poor pouch function
 - Worse quality of life
 - Fertility in females
- Rectal sparing colitis
- Risk of neoplasia ?

TPC vs STC for Neoplasia in patients with PSC-IBD

- 125 patients
- 99 IPAA
- 26 STC
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Indication of surgery

• Rectal sparing refractory dz	51%	42%
• Dyspasia	37%	30%
• Carcinoma	11%	26%

TPC vs STC for Neoplasia in patients with PSC-IBD

• Surveillance	8 yrs (IPAA)	and STC (12yrs)
• LGD	2 pouch	0
• LGD	2 rectal cuff	0

Conclusion:

- STC is considered a viable and safe option in rectal sparing PSC-IBD patients

Segmental Colectomy for Ulcerative Colitis: When If Ever?

- SC => ? Acceptable option
- Guidelines
- Highly selected patients
- Specialized centers

- Quiescent disease
- Single CRC
- Non IBD-related pathology
- Surveillance

Segmental Colectomy for Ulcerative Colitis: When If Ever?

- Questions