



Is total-subtotal colectomy and primary anastomosis a good treatment alternative in malignant obstructive lesions of the left colon?

Sol kolonun tıkaçıcı malign lezyonlarında total-subtotal kolektomi ve primer anastomoz iyi bir tedavi alternatifi midir?

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BACKGROUND

This study was designed in order to compare the effectiveness of subtotal-total colectomy with other surgical methods in the treatment of malignant obstructive lesions of the left colon.

METHODS

Patients admitting with symptoms of colonic obstruction and treated by emergency surgery in Konya Education and Research Hospital between 2004 and 2007 were enrolled. Patients were divided into three groups according to the surgical procedures (Group I: Hartmann procedure; Group II: resection + diverting ileostomy; Group III: total-subtotal colectomy). Related patient data were evaluated retrospectively.

RESULTS

The mean age of 62 patients was 64 (38-89) years. There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to gender, age, American Society of Anesthesiology scores, and tumor stages. There were no significant differences between the study groups in terms of operative duration, postoperative mortality, and five-year survival; however, the length of hospital stay and hospitalization costs were lower in Group III compared to the other groups.

CONCLUSION

We suggest that subtotal-total colectomy performed by experienced surgeons may be a good alternative to the other procedures.

Key Words: Treatment of obstructive lesions of the left colon; total or subtotal colectomy; Hartmann procedure; resection; diverting ileostomy.

AMAÇ

Bu çalışmada, sol kolonun tıkaçıcı malign lezyonlarında total-subtotal kolektomi anastomoz ile diğer cerrahi tedavi yöntemleri karşılaştırıldı.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM

Çalışmaya Konya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesine 2004-2007 yılları arasında transvers kolon distalinde tıkanıklık bulguları ile başvuran ve cerrahi tedavi uygulanan hastalar dahil edildi. Hastalar cerrahi prosedüre göre üç gruba ayrıldı. Bunlar: Grup I: Hartmann prosedürü; Grup II: Rezeksiyon, anastomoz ve sapırtıcı ileostomi; Grup III: Total veya subtotal kolektomi ve primer anastomoz. Hastaların dosyaları geriye dönük olarak incelendi.

BULGULAR

Altmış iki hastanın yaş ortalaması 64 (dağılım, 38-89 yaş) idi. Birinci grupta 15, ikinci grupta 21, üçüncü grupta 26 hasta vardı. Gruplar arasında yaş ortalamaları, cinsiyet, ASA skoru ve tümör evresi bakımından anlamlı fark yoktu. Çalışma grupları arasında ameliyat süresi ve ameliyat sonrası morbidite, mortalite ve beş yıllık sağkalım açısından anlamlı fark yoktu, ancak hastanede kalma süresi ve tedavi maliyetleri açısından Grup I ve Grup II'ye göre Grup III'de anlamlı olarak düşüktü.

SONUÇ

Deneyimli cerrahlar tarafından yapılan total-subtotal kolektomi ve primer anastomozun diğer bir veya iki aşmalı cerrahi prosedürlere göre daha iyi bir alternatiftir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Sol kolon tıkaçıcı tümörlerinin tedavisi, total veya subtotal kolektomi; Hartmann prosedürü; rezeksiyon; sapırtıcı ileostomi.

Being the second most common cancer in men and third most common in women, colorectal cancer reaches a peak incidence in the sixth and seventh decades. More than half of these cancers are localized on the left side, which is also the most frequent anatomical localization of colon cancers in general.^[1] Right-sided tumors constitute about a quarter of all colon cancers, while synchronous disease may be observed in 5% of the patients. Localization in the splenic flexure is observed in 4% of the patients, but this rarest localization is associated with obstruction in half of the cases.^[2] Admission with acute obstruction in patients with colon cancers has been reported at rates up to 29% in different series.^[3,4] The most frequent etiological factor in emergent colonic surgeries is malignancies, constituting approximately 60% of all mechanical obstructions.^[5] Emergent surgery in colorectal cancers has been reported to be associated with high mortality and morbidity rates.^[6,7]

Several surgical procedures have been described for the treatment of obstructive lesions of the left colon; however, there is no consensus on a particular method to be used for the surgical management of acute obstructions due to malignancies.^[8,9] The classical three-step surgical approach including initial transverse loop colostomy followed by left colectomy performed after improvement in the patient's general status and closure by colostomy after two or three weeks has started to be replaced with the more aggressive single-step emergent surgery as subtotal colectomy and primary anastomosis.^[10,11] Other surgical alternatives include Hartmann resection, intraoperative colonic lavage and primary anastomosis following resection^[12] and Mikulicz resection followed by closure via colostomy.^[13] The use of rectosigmoid stent as an alternative to initial surgical decompression is currently at an experimental stage.^[14] It has been reported in several studies that single-step procedures are more advantageous compared with multi-step procedures in the surgical management of obstructive malignancies of the left colon in terms of short- and long-term survival.^[10,11,15-17]

This study was designed in order to compare the effectiveness of emergent subtotal-total colectomy and primary anastomosis with other surgical methods in the treatment of malignant obstructive lesions of the left colon.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Records of patients admitting with symptoms of colonic obstruction and treated by emergent surgery in the General Surgery Clinic of Konya Training and Research Hospital between January 2004 and March 2007 were evaluated retrospectively. Patients with tumors localized in the distal transverse colon and be-

yond were considered as left colonic obstructive tumors.

Demographic characteristics, comorbidities, colonic obstruction level, surgical procedures, operative duration, length of hospital stay, postoperative morbidity and mortality, and five-year survival rates were evaluated. Hospitalization costs were calculated based on prices set by the Social Security Institution. Definitive pathological stages of the patients according to tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) staging system were determined based on pathology reports. Related patient data were retrieved from patient files and hospital computer records. Patients with insufficient information in their files, those undergoing colostomy without resection and those with rectal obstruction were excluded.

Patients were allocated into three groups according to the surgical procedures (Group I: Hartmann procedure; Group II: resection, anastomosis + diverting ileostomy; Group III: total or subtotal colectomy and primary anastomosis). The three groups were compared in terms of postoperative mortality, morbidity, operative duration, length of hospital stay, and treatment costs.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 13.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics were performed and the results were presented as number, mean, median, and range. Categorical variables were compared using chi-square test, and numeric variables were compared between the groups using Mann-Whitney U test. A p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Records of 76 patients treated by emergent surgical resection due to malignant colonic obstruction were examined. In 62 patients, the tumor was localized in the distal transverse colon and beyond. The number of patients, gender distribution and median age according to the three surgical procedure groups are presented in Table 1. The mean age of the patients was 64 years (range 38 to 89 years). There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to gender and age.

The distribution of patients according to comorbidities, American Society of Anesthesiology (ASA) scores, and tumor stages in the study groups are presented in Table 2. There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to comorbidities, ASA scores, and tumor stages.

The distribution of patients with respect to postoperative complications according to study groups is

Table 1. The number of patients, gender distribution and median age according to the three surgical procedure groups

	Group I	Group II	Group III	<i>p</i>
Patients	15	21	26	
Male/Female	10/5	13/8	16/10	0.275
Median age (Years)	64 (40-89)	66 (38-87)	62 (45-85)	0.192

$p > 0.05$, not significant; Data are given in numbers (ranges).

Table 2. The distribution of patients according to comorbidities, American Society of Anesthesiology scores, and tumor stages

	Group I (n=15)	Group II (n=21)	Group III (n=26)	<i>p</i>
Heart disease	11	7	12	
Diabetes mellitus	3	6	7	
Pulmonary disease	6	12	11	
Renal failure	2	–	1	
<i>Total</i>	22	24	31	0.872
ASA Scores				
I	–	–	–	
II	3	4	5	
III	11	14	17	0.951
IV	2	3	4	
TNM Stages				
I	–	–	–	
II	6	9	9	
III	5	9	10	0.847
IV	4	3	7	

ASA: American Society of Anesthesiology; TNM: tumor-node-metastasis.

Table 3. The distribution of patients with respect to postoperative complications according to study groups

	Group I (n=15)	Group II (n=21)	Group III (n=26)	<i>p</i>
Wound infection	4	4	5	0.72
Evisceration/evisceration	3	2	–	0.12
Anastomotic leak	–	1	1	0.09
Anastomotic hemorrhage	–	1	1	0.09
Relaparotomy	3	1	–	0.21
Pulmonary infection	1	2	3	0.60
Surgical mortality	4	4	3	0.65

presented in Table 3. There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to postoperative complications. Wound infection rates, re-laparotomy rates and morbidity rates related with evisceration were higher in Groups I and II when compared with Group III, but the difference was not significant statistically.

Operative duration, postoperative mortality, length of hospital stay, hospitalization costs, and five-year

survival rates are presented in Table 4. There were no significant differences between the study groups in terms of operative duration, postoperative mortality and five-year survival rates ($p > 0.05$). Although it was not statistically significant, the five-year survival rate was higher in Group III, and we think that this difference may be related with the stoma-related complications in Groups I and II. However, significant differences were observed regarding the length of hospital stay and hospitalization costs ($p = 0.04$ and $p = 0.04$,

Table 4. Operative duration, postoperative mortality, length of hospital stay, hospitalization costs, and five-year survival rates

	Group I (n=15)	Group II (n=21)	Group III (n=26)	<i>p</i>
Operative duration (min)	215 (160-350)	235 (170-360)	225 (150-325)	0.23
Length of hospital stay (days)	17.2	18.6	11.3	0.04
Postoperative mortality, n (%)	4 (26.7)	5(23.8)	6 (23.1)	0.966
Hospitalization cost (TL)*	9.421	10.125	6.642	0.04
5-year survival, n (%)	5 (20)	8 (38.1)	14 (53.8)	0.366

*Based on prices set by the Social Security Institution; TL: Turkish lira.

respectively). The length of hospital stay and hospitalization costs were lower in Group III compared with Groups I and II.

DISCUSSION

Emergent surgical procedures are required due to intestinal obstruction in approximately 20% of colorectal cancers.^[18] Emergent surgery is associated with high morbidity and mortality rates in patients with distended and unprepared bowel.^[19] Several surgical procedures have been used and studied in the management of malignant colonic obstructions, but recently, the classical approaches are increasingly being replaced by single-step subtotal or total colectomy involving resection and primary anastomosis with or without colonic irrigation.^[20-24] The need for stoma, which is often left open due to lack of opportunity for closure, is eliminated in these single-step procedures, which are also associated with lower mortality and morbidity rates.^[10,11,15-17] This study was designed in order to compare the effectiveness of emergent subtotal-total colectomy and primary anastomosis with other surgical methods in the emergent treatment of malignant obstructive lesions of the left colon.

Colon cancers manifest by colonic obstruction in approximately 30% of the patients.^[3,4] In the present study, the rate of emergent surgery due to obstruction was noted as 19.38%. Moreover, the left colonic malignant obstruction rate was 81.6% in our study. Targownik et al.^[25] reported this rate as ranging from 65-90% in their series. The reasons why malignant obstructions mostly occur in the left colon, especially in the splenic flexure, include increased fecal stiffness, anatomical features of the region, and narrower diameter of the left colon compared to the right colon. Resection and primary anastomosis is performed with increasing frequency in the management of obstructive lesions of the left colon. It can be performed either directly or together with intraoperative colonic lavage. Thus, complications caused by multiple surgeries can be avoided. It has been shown that intraoperative colonic lavage prolongs operative duration and does not lower the incidence of anastomosis leak.^[7] Intralumini-

nal fecal loading and the difference between the proximal and distal colon diameters renders difficulty in terms of anastomosis technique in patients treated by resection and primary anastomosis.^[26,27] An increased incidence of anastomosis leak, which is the most significant disadvantage, has currently been reported within 1-7% in several studies, and the mortality rate has been reported to be 2-9%.^[25] In our clinic, we prefer to perform a colostomy in patients with resection and anastomosis in order to lower the morbidity and mortality rates related with anastomosis leakage. In the present study, anastomosis leak was noted in one patient undergoing resection, primary anastomosis and diverting ileostomy and in one patient undergoing subtotal-total colectomy; it closed spontaneously without any need for intervention. Many studies comparing two-step procedures requiring colostomy and resection plus primary anastomosis have demonstrated that length of hospital stay was longer, morbidity was higher, and survival was lower in the two-step procedures.^[27]

Another treatment alternative in obstructive lesions of the left colon is total-subtotal colectomy plus anastomosis between the ileum and rectum or sigmoid colon. The tumor can be resected in a single session and stoma complications can be avoided. In some studies, it has been shown that this surgical procedure has an advantage in treating synchronous tumors (11%) in a single step.^[26,27] In this way, the anastomosis between the ileum and rectum/sigmoid colon can be performed with a good technique without contaminating the abdominal cavity. In emergent surgeries, the leakage risk was higher in colo-colonic anastomosis than in ileocolic anastomosis.^[27,28] The longer operation time, postoperative diarrhea and incontinence in elderly patients are the disadvantages of the procedure.^[7,27] In most of the patients, the diarrhea resolves spontaneously or with medical treatment in a few months.^[26,27]

Reported complication rates associated with this technique in several series are from 2-8% for anastomosis leakage, 10-21% for morbidity, and 0-10% for

mortality, which are all lower than with multi-step procedure alternatives.^[26,29,30] As a result, as concluded in this study, total/subtotal colectomy can be a good alternative with low morbidity and mortality rates in selected patients when performed by experienced surgeons.^[26,28]

Another treatment method that is used in malignant colonic obstructions is placement of a self-expandable stent inside the tumor to enable passage.^[25,27] As this procedure was not being performed in our center during the period of this study, data regarding this procedure was not available.

Subtotal-total colectomy combined with primary anastomosis was found to be associated with a shorter hospital stay and lower hospitalization costs in the treatment of malignant obstructions of the left colon. Considering the potential existence of a synchronous tumor or polyp, we suggest that subtotal-total colectomy and primary anastomosis performed by experienced surgeons may be a good alternative to other one- or two-step procedures. This technique provides an opportunity for a safer primary anastomosis to be performed without intraabdominal contamination in selected cases.

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