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Interventionelle Gastroenterologie- Endoskopie statt Skalpell

Oberer GI-Trakt

L. Mohr

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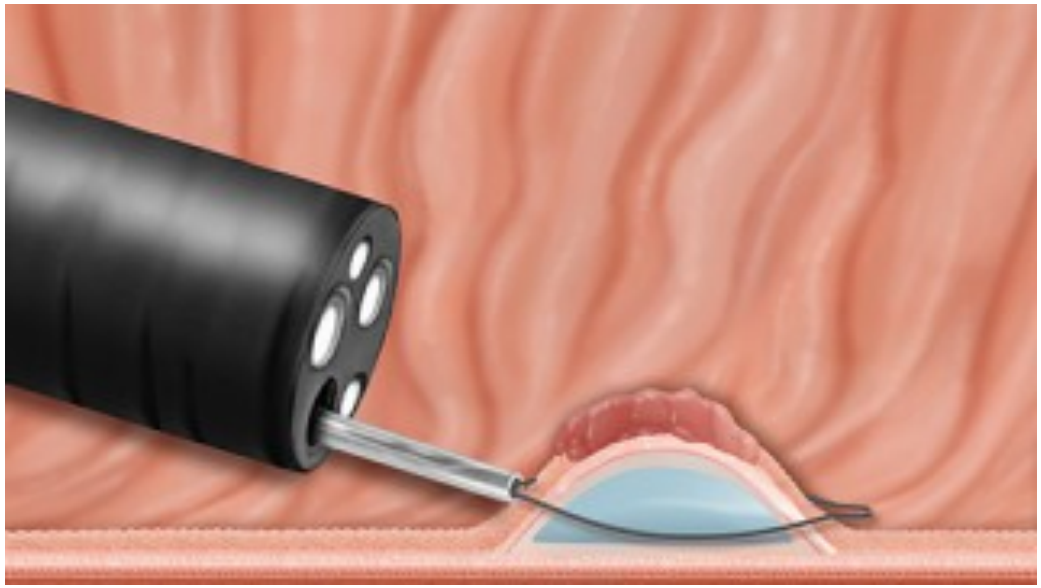
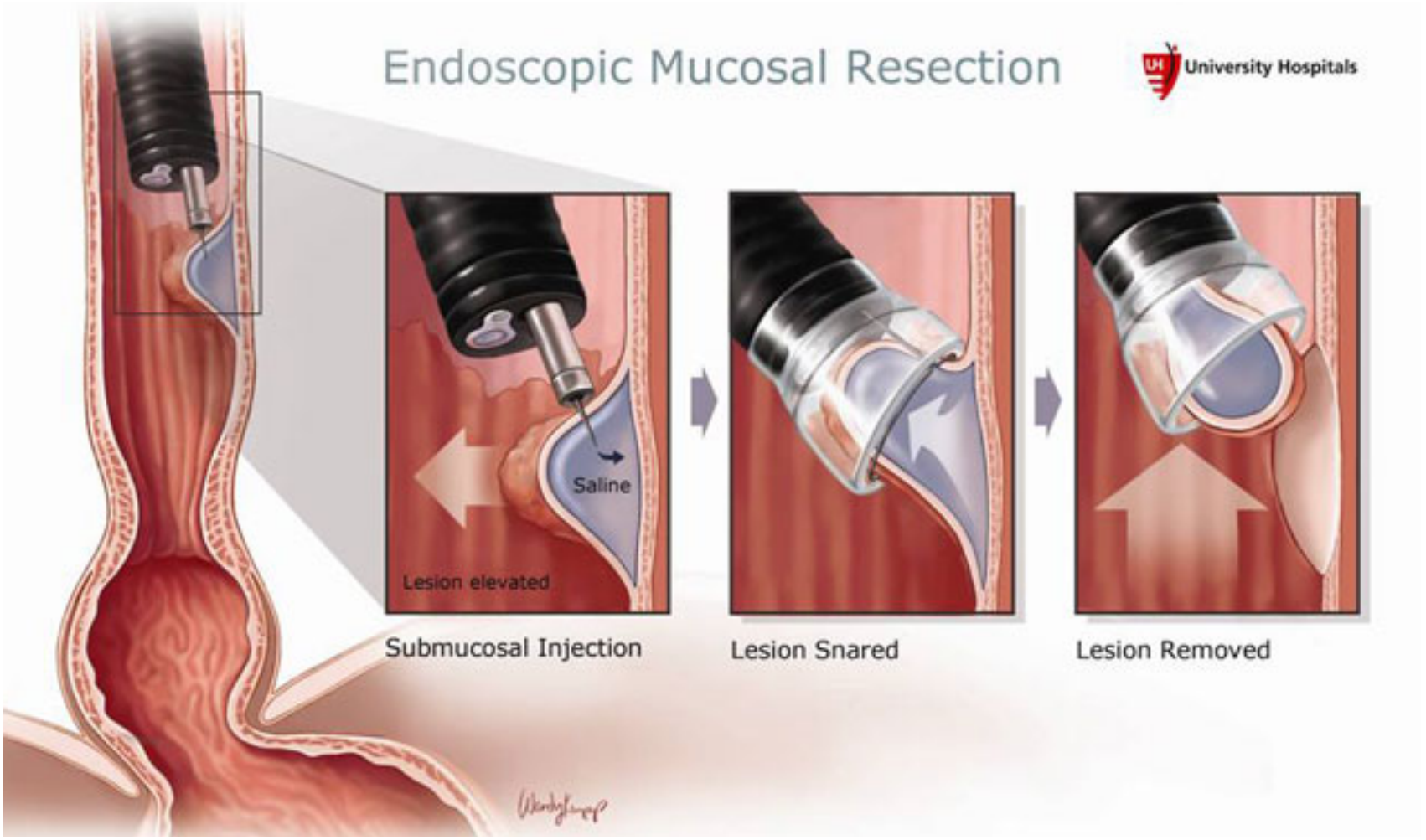
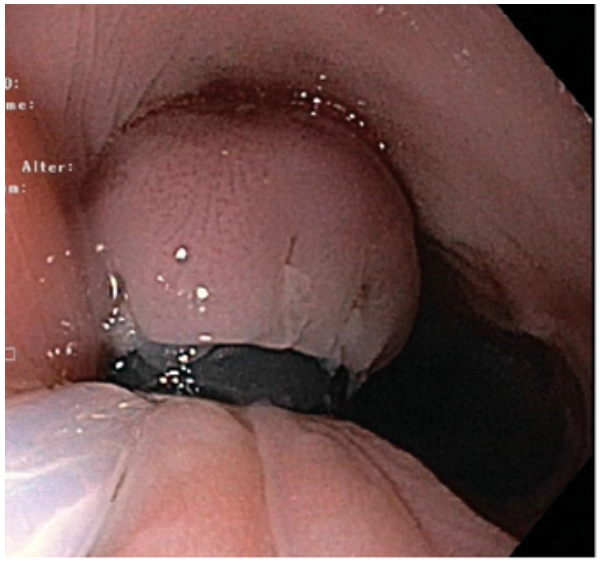
Unser „Standard-Skalpell“

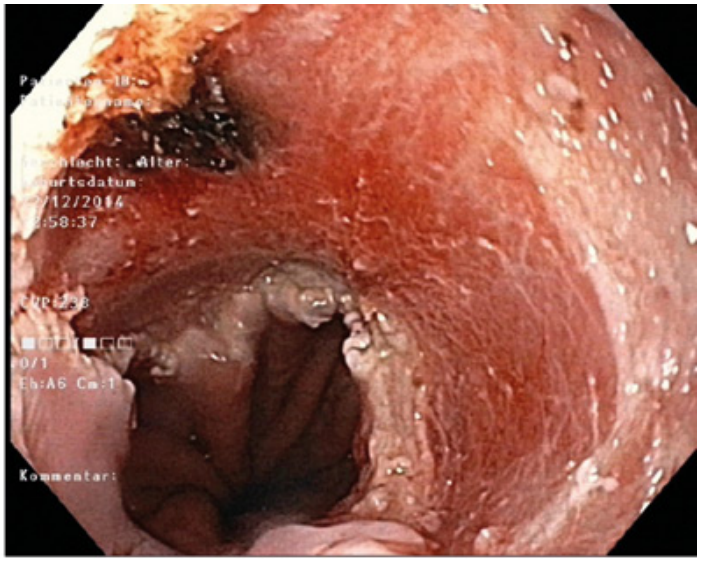


Endoskopische Abtragung (Kappen-EMR)



Multiband Ligatur-Resektionsverfahren





Pech O. Dtsch med Wochenschr 2015; 140(20): 1533-1536

Radiofrequenzablation (RFA)

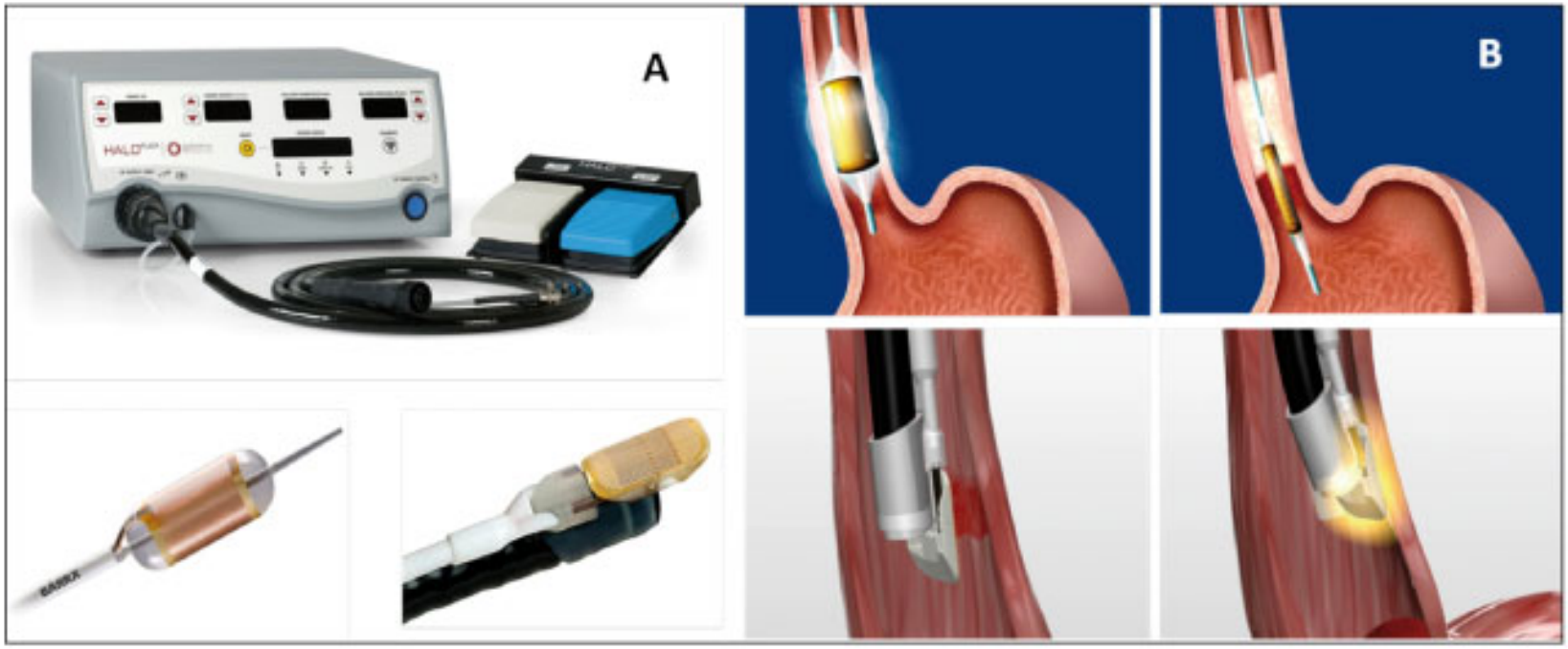


Fig. 4. HALO FLEX™ generator for radiofrequency ablation. HALO 360 and HALO 90 ablation catheters. B. Diagram showing circumferential RFA (up) and focal RFA (down) (Under permission of Izasa, sales representative of BARXX for Spain).

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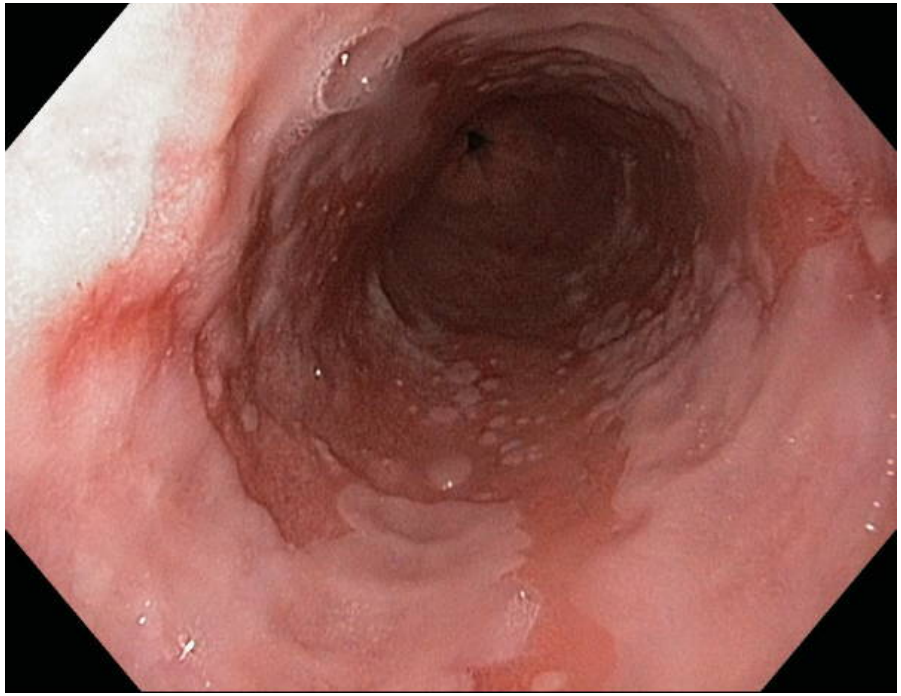
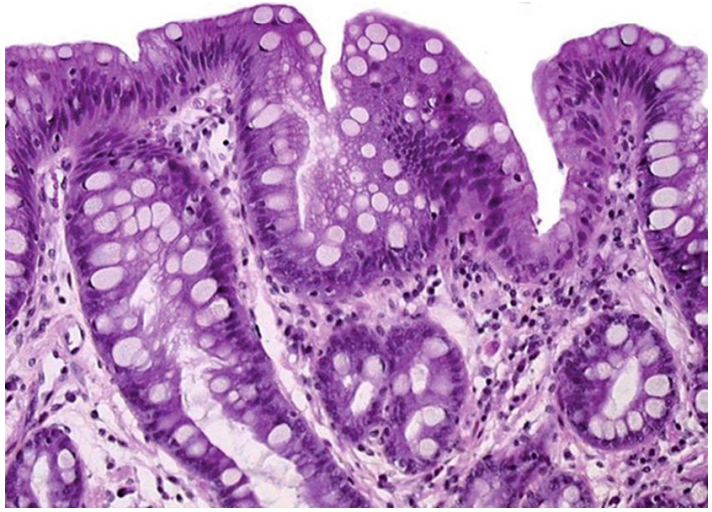
Endoskopisch therapierbare Krebsvorstufen und Frühkarzinome im OGI Trakt

- Ösophagus:
  - Barrett-Ösophagus
    - LGIEN/HGIEN/mucosales Karzinom
  - intramucosale Plattenepithel-Karzinome
- Magen:
  - Adenome, Frühkarzinome, neuroendokrine Tumore (NET)
- Duodenum:
  - Adenome, Papillenadenome

Barrett-Ösophagus

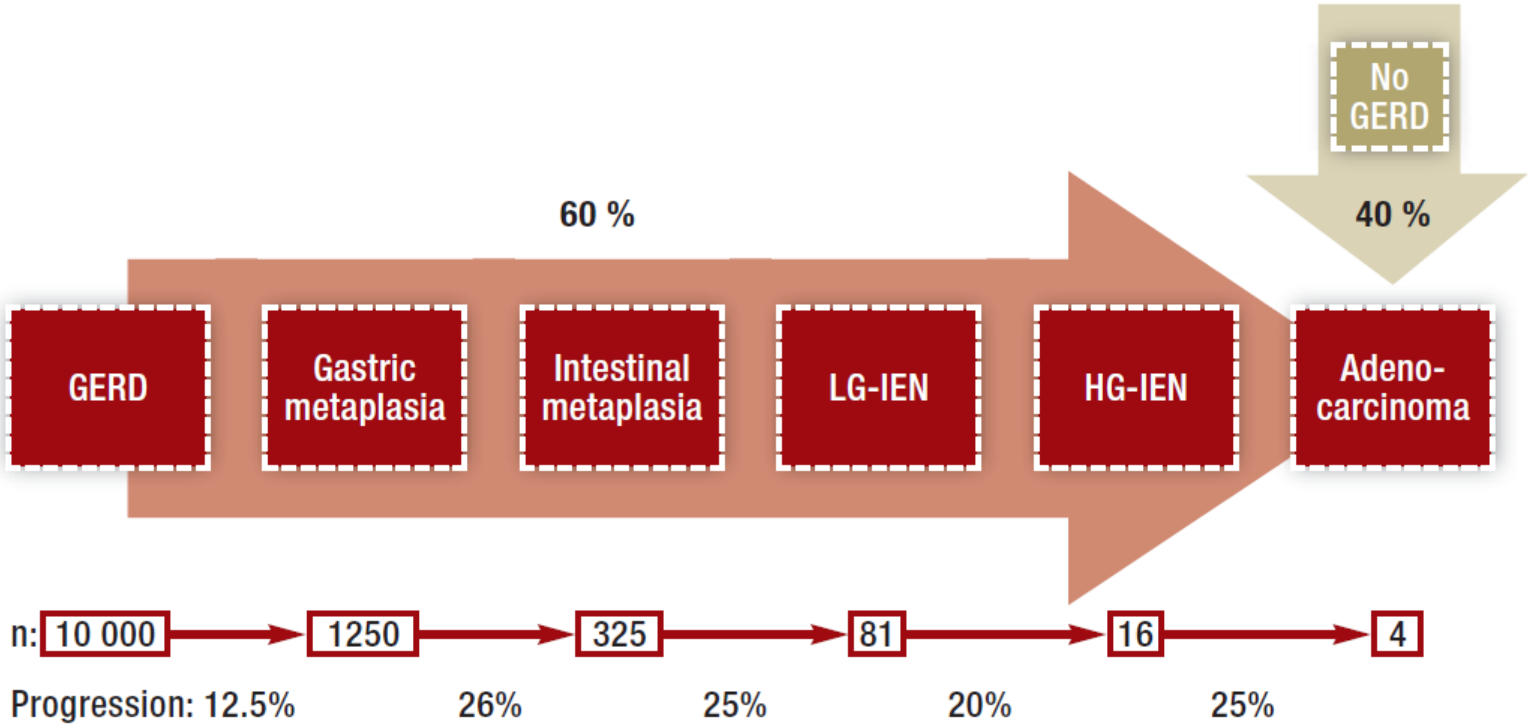


Endoskopie:
Typische Schleimhautzungen



Histologie:
Intestinale Metaplasie mit Becherzellen

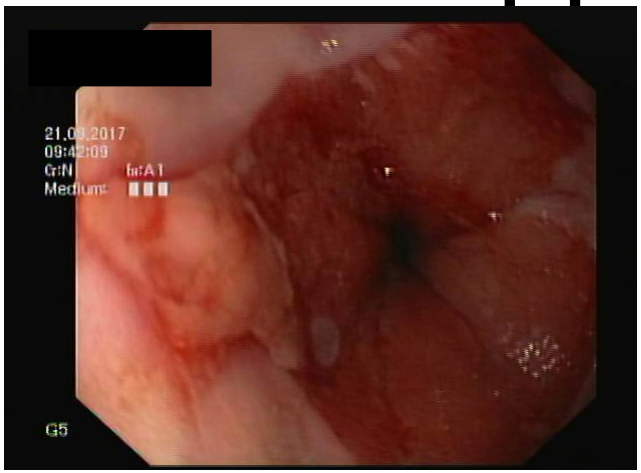
Progression zum Adenokarzinom

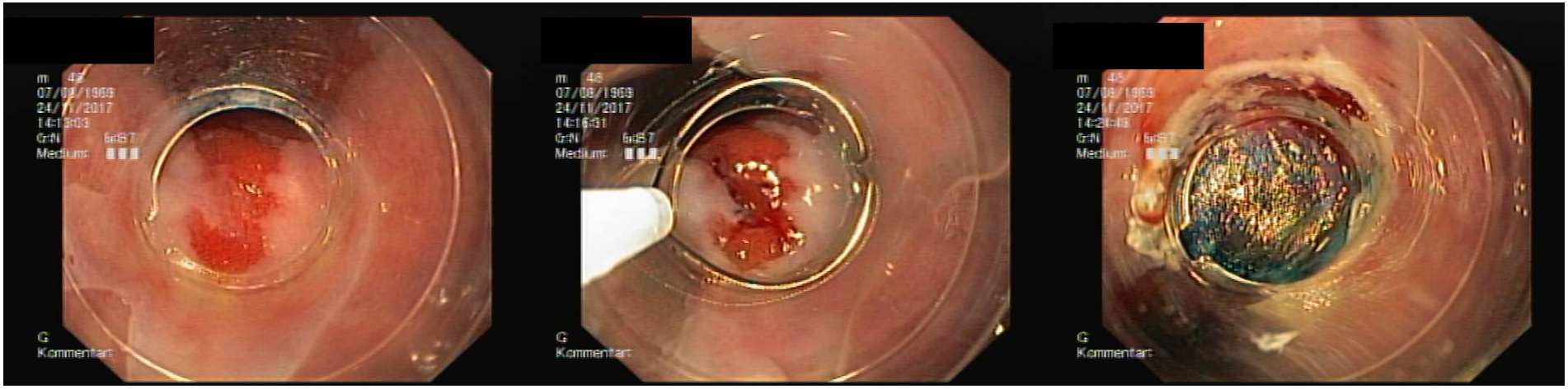


Barrett: Intraepitheliale Neolasien

- Referenzpathologie (neu)
- LGIEN ohne sichtbare Veränderungen:
  - Kontrolle im ersten Jahr alle 6 Monate, dann jährlich
  - alternativ RFA des Barrett-Ösophagus (neu)
- HGIEN ohne sichtbare Veränderungen:
  - RFA
- LGIEN + HGIEN und sichtbare Veränderungen:
  - endoskopische Abtragung (Mukosektomie) (neu)

Barrett Ösophagus mit HGIEN „klassische“ Kappen-EMR





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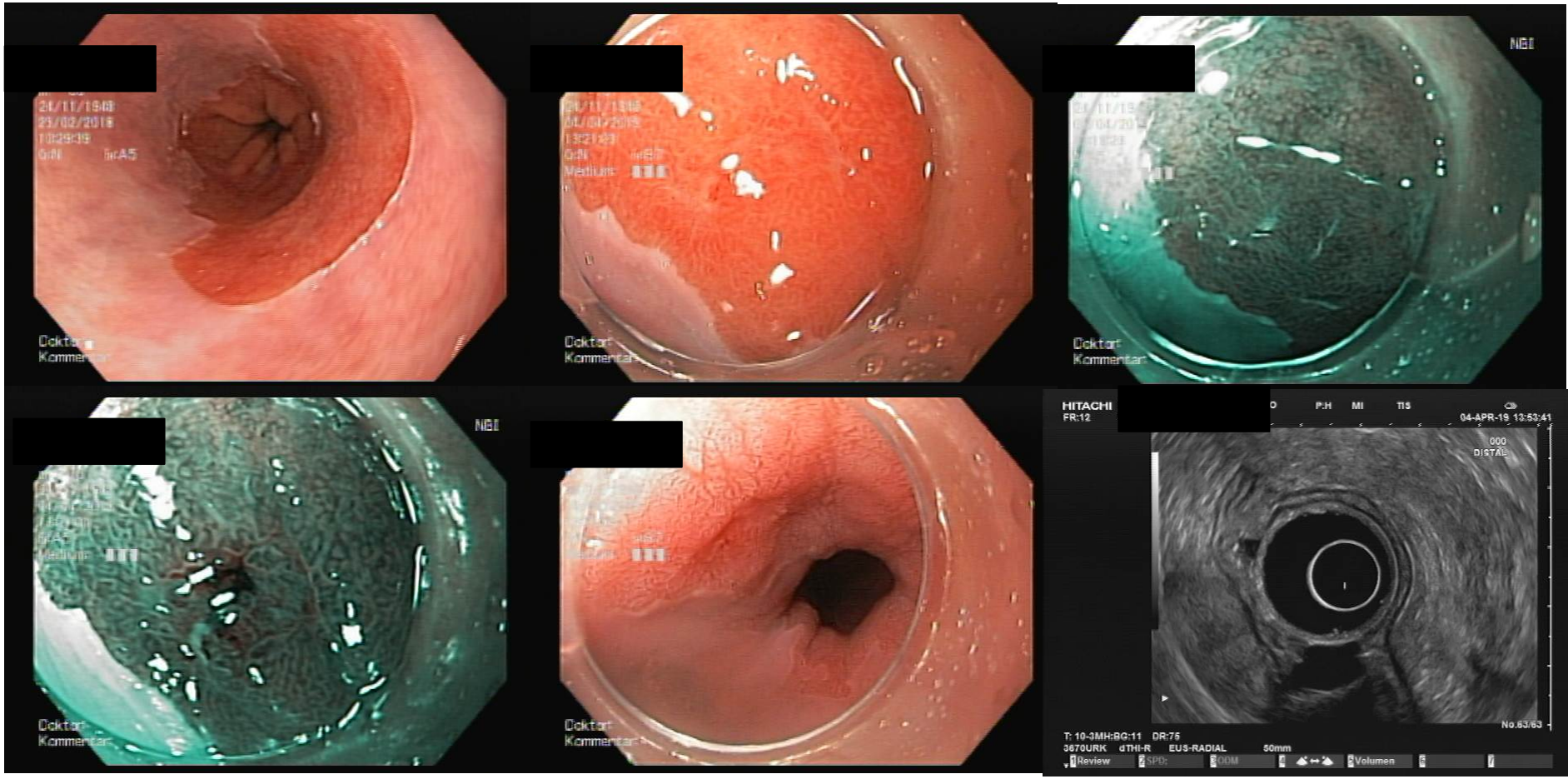
Barrett-Ösophagus: HGIEN



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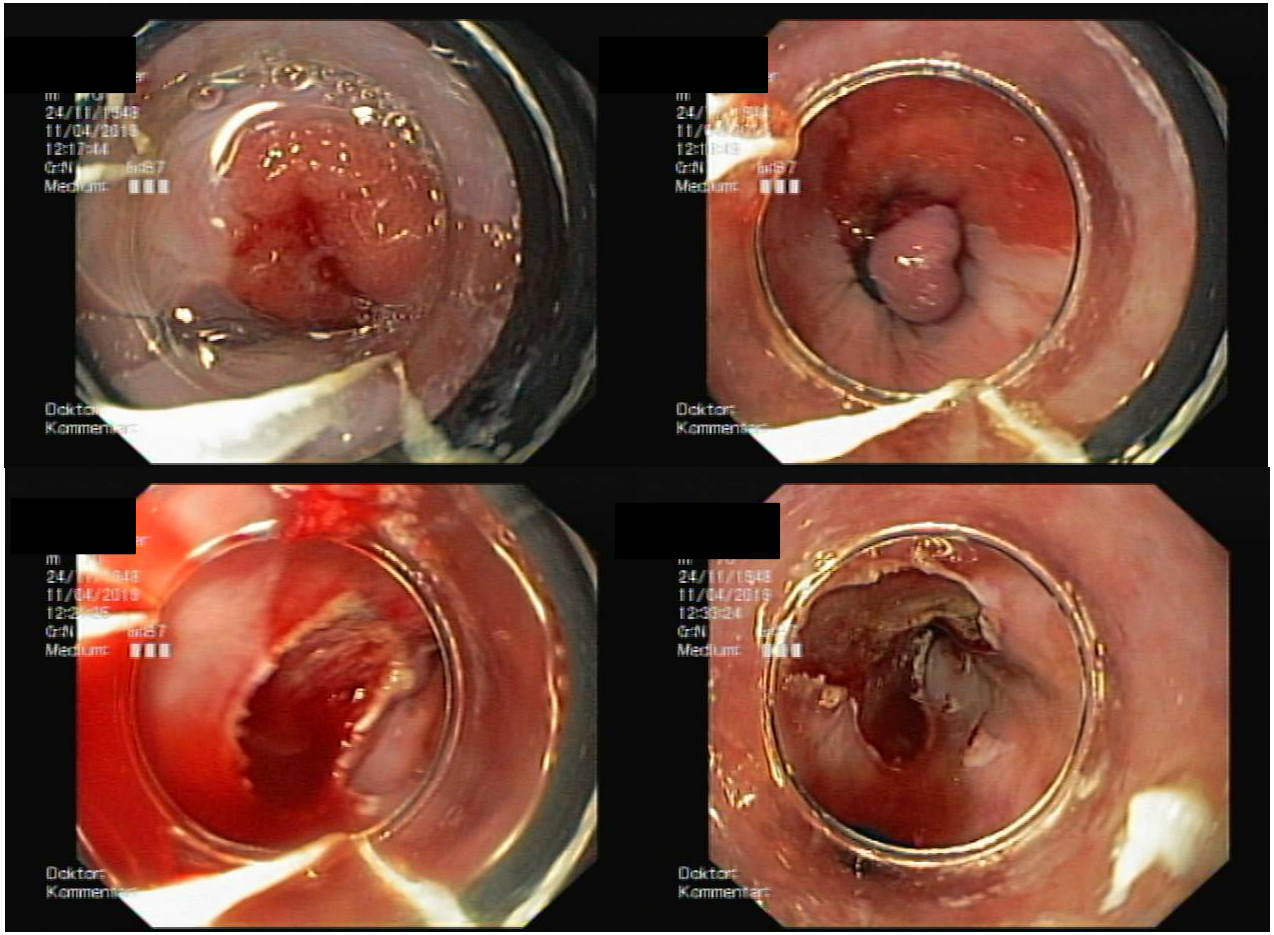
Barrett-Ösophagus: HGIEN Multiband-EMR



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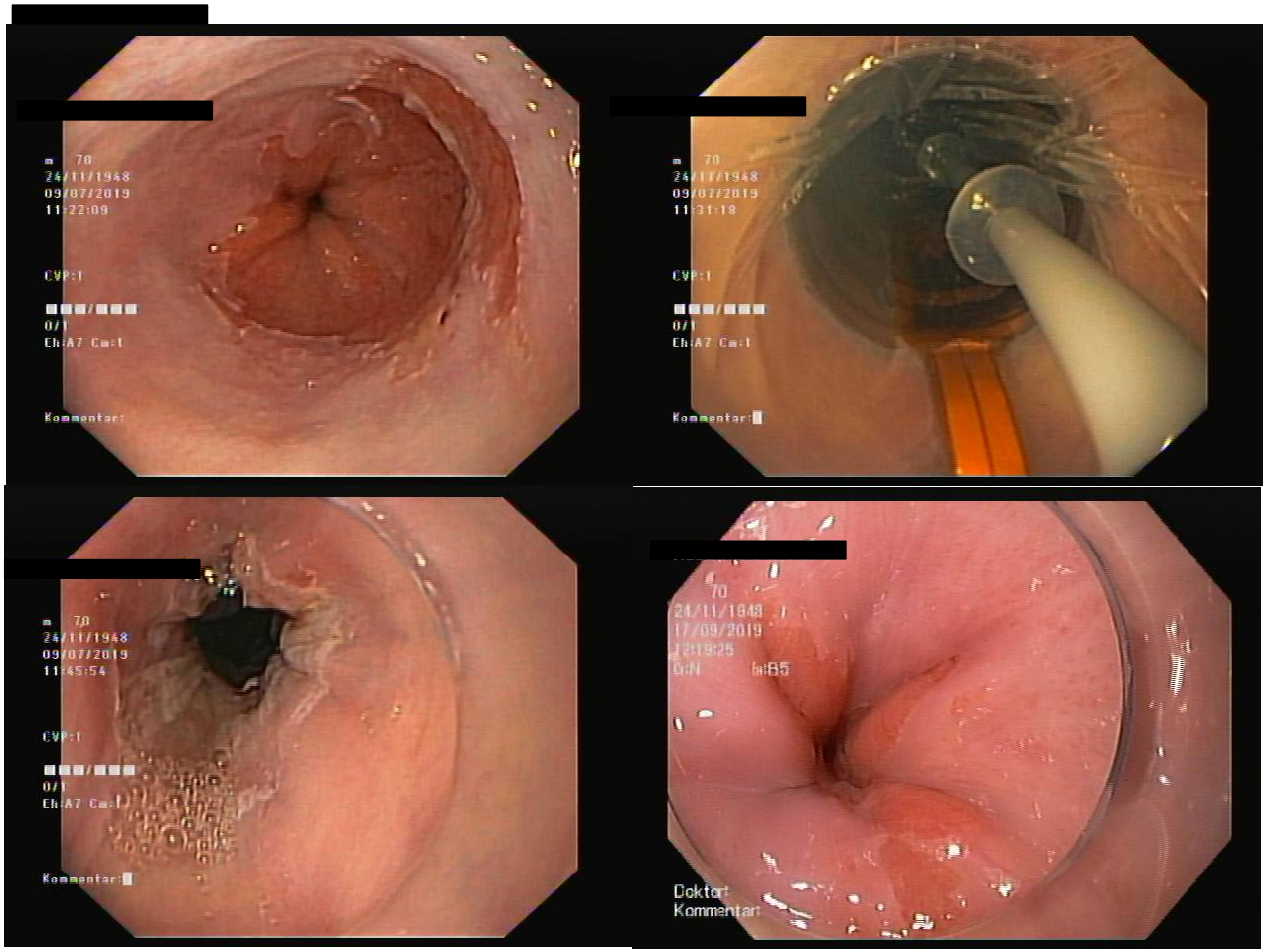
Barrett-Ösophagus: HGIEN Abschließende RFA



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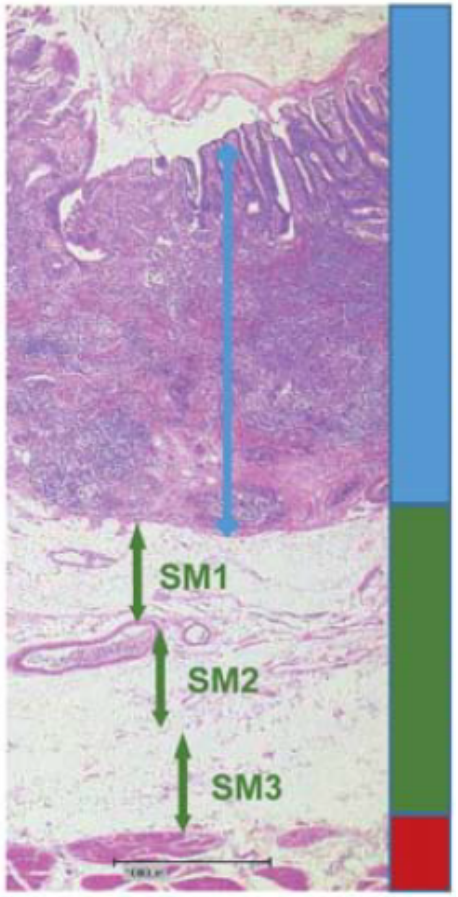
Barrett-Adenokarzinom

TNM classification 2010

pT1a
Mucosa invaded

pT1b
Submucosa invaded



Barrett-Frühkarzinom

- Endosonographie, CT-Thorax/Abdomen:
- **T1, N0, M0** :
- endoskopische Resektion (EMR/ESD)
- anschließend ggf. RFA des Rest-Barrett

- **> T1 oder N+, M0 ➔ OP !**

Kappenmucosektomie: Barrett-Frühkarzinom

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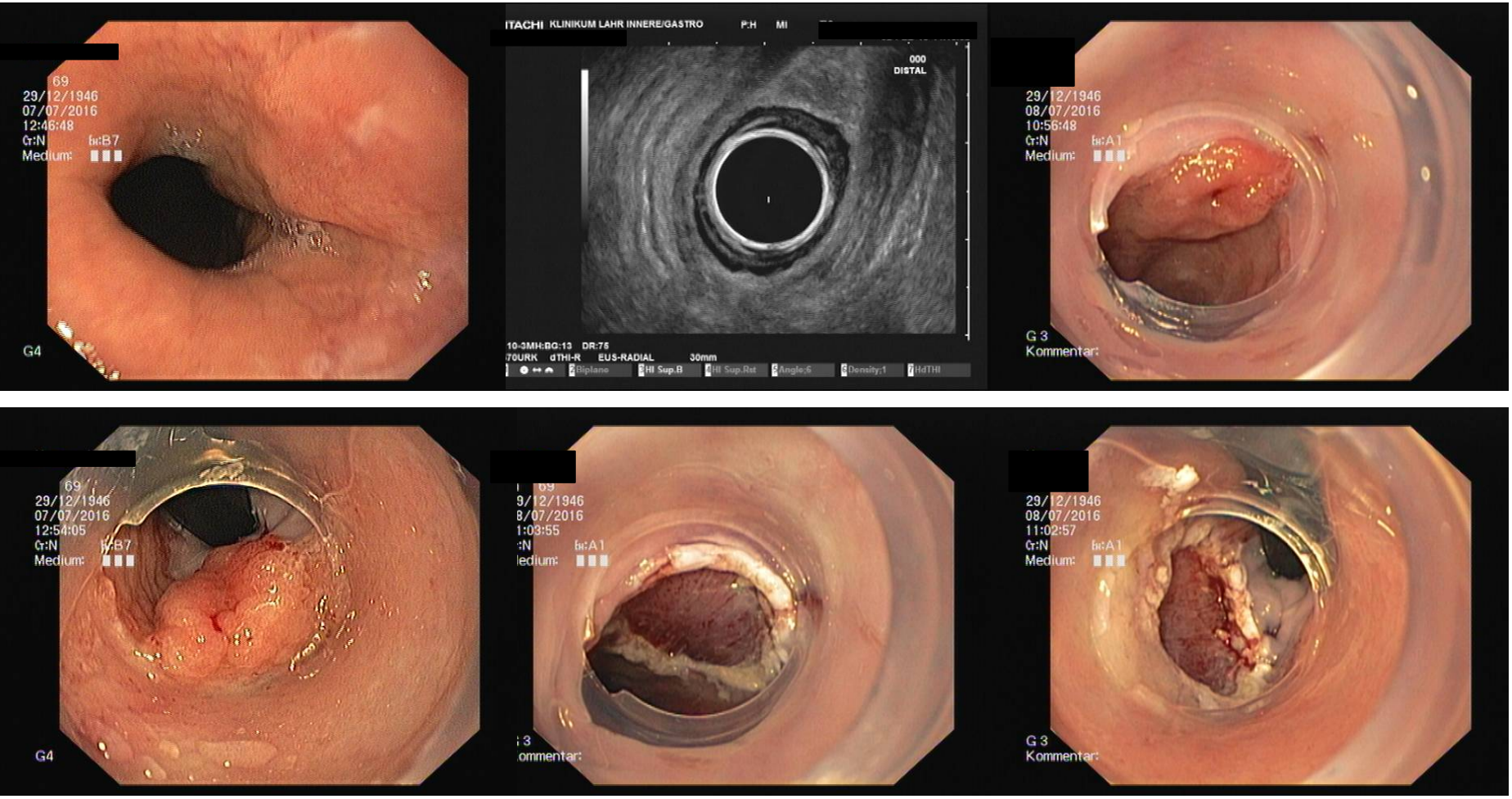


OP nach EMR

- wenn
  - L1/V1
  - G3
  - > 500 µm Infiltration
  - R1 basal
- Endoskopische Abtragung dann nur große Biopsie!

Gastroenterology 2014;146:652–660

CLINICAL—ALIMENTARY TRACT

Long-term Efficacy and Safety of Endoscopic Resection for Patients With Mucosal Adenocarcinoma of the Esophagus

Oliver Pech,[1] Andrea May,[2] Hendrik Manner,[2] Angelika Behrens,[2] Jürgen Pohl,[2] Maren Weferling,[2] Urs Hartmann,[2] Nicola Manner,[2] Josephus Huijsmans,[2] Liebwin Gossner,[3] Thomas Rabenstein,[4] Michael Vieth,[5] Manfred Stolte,[6] and Christian Ell[2]

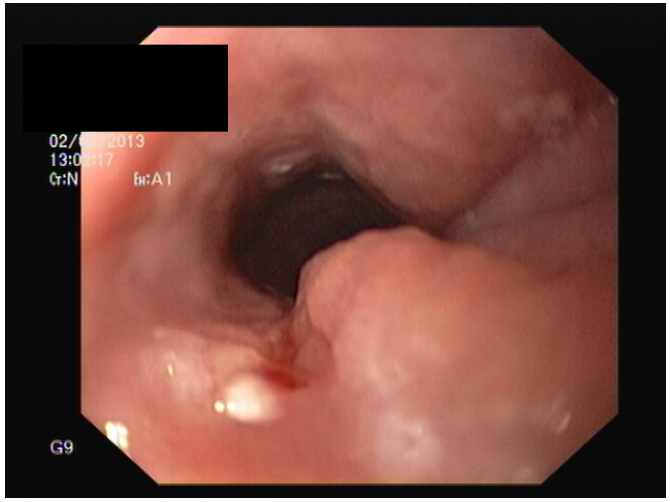
[1]Department of Gastroenterology and Interventional Endoscopy, St John of God Hospital, University of Regensburg, Regensburg; [2]Department of Internal Medicine II, HSK Wiesbaden, University of Mainz, Wiesbaden; [3]Department of Internal Medicine II, Klinikum Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe; [4]Department of Gastroenterology, Diakonissen Krankenhaus, Speyer; [5]Institute of Pathology, Bayreuth Hospital, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Bayreuth; [6]Department of Pathology, Klinikum Kulmbach, Kulmbach, Germany

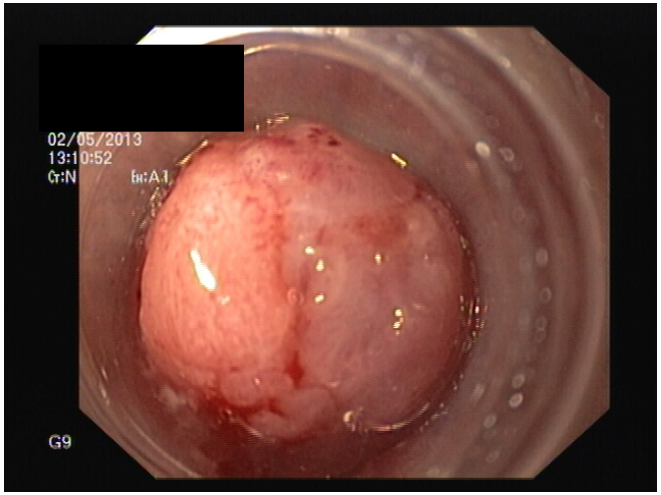
1000 Patienten nach EMR bei Barrett-Adenokarzinom

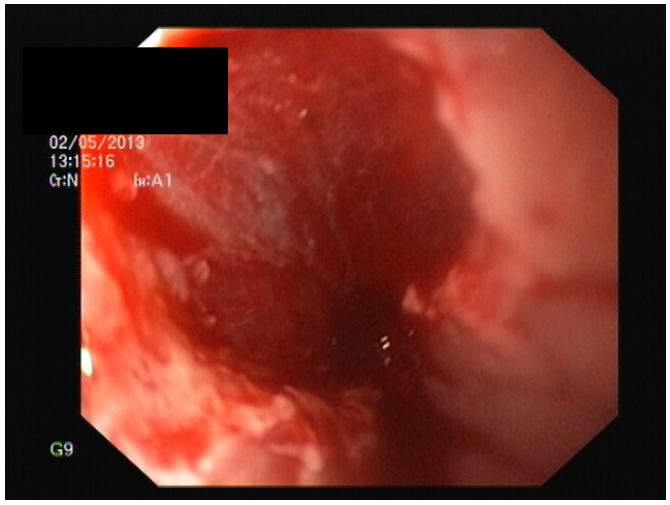
- 2% Komplikationen
- Keine Mortalität!
- 140 Metachrone Rezidive: 14,5%
  - 115 endoskopisch therapiert
  - 94% Langzeitremission

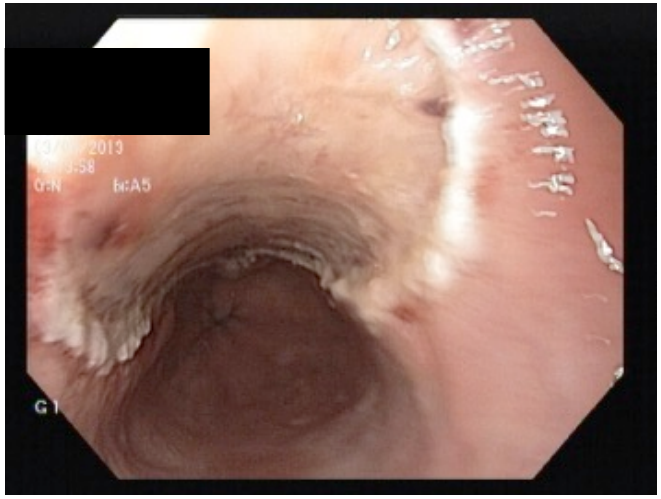
Pech et al. Gastroenterology 2014

Ösophagus: Plattenepithel-Frühkarzinom









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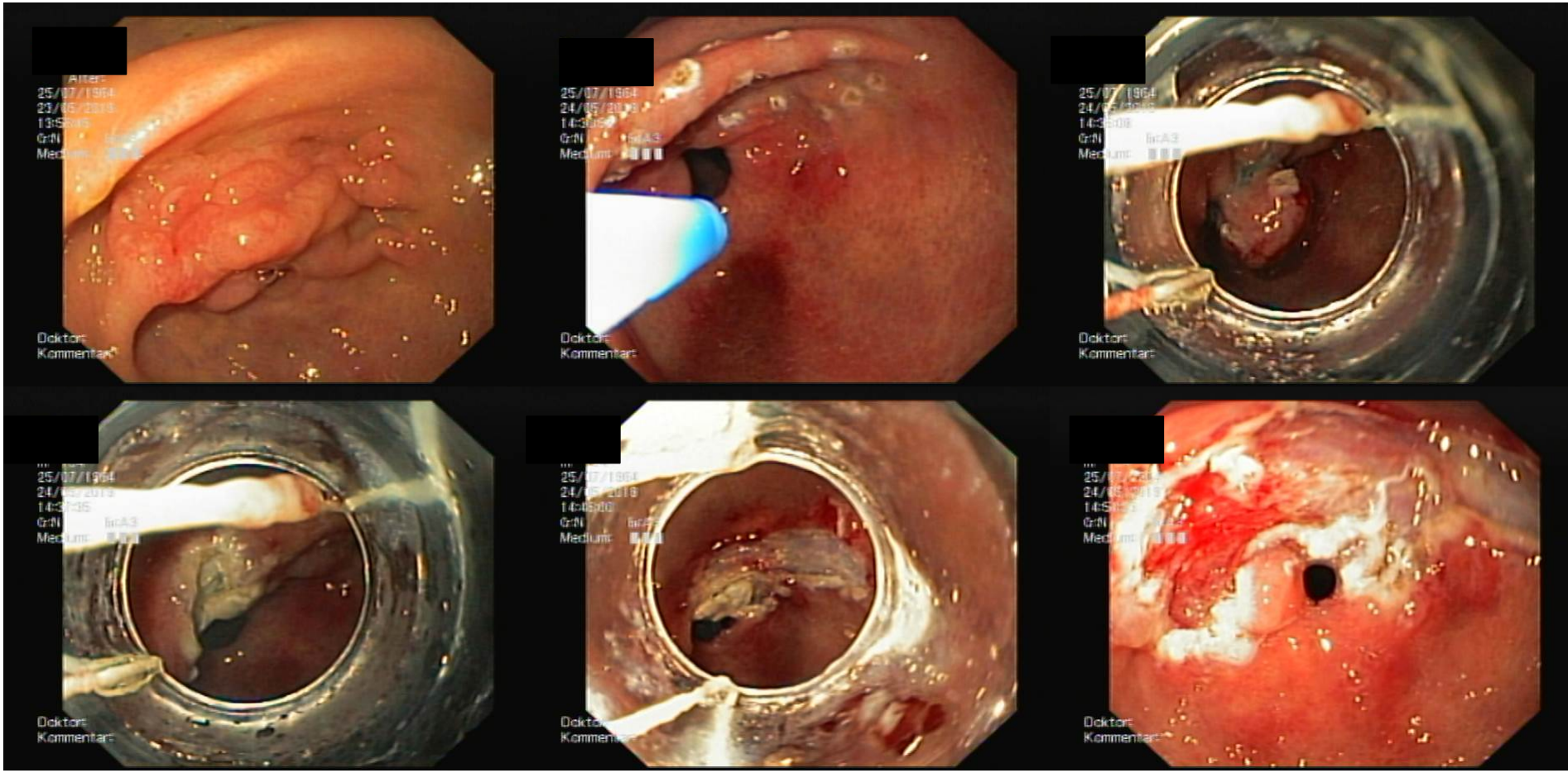
Magen: Präpylorisches Adenom



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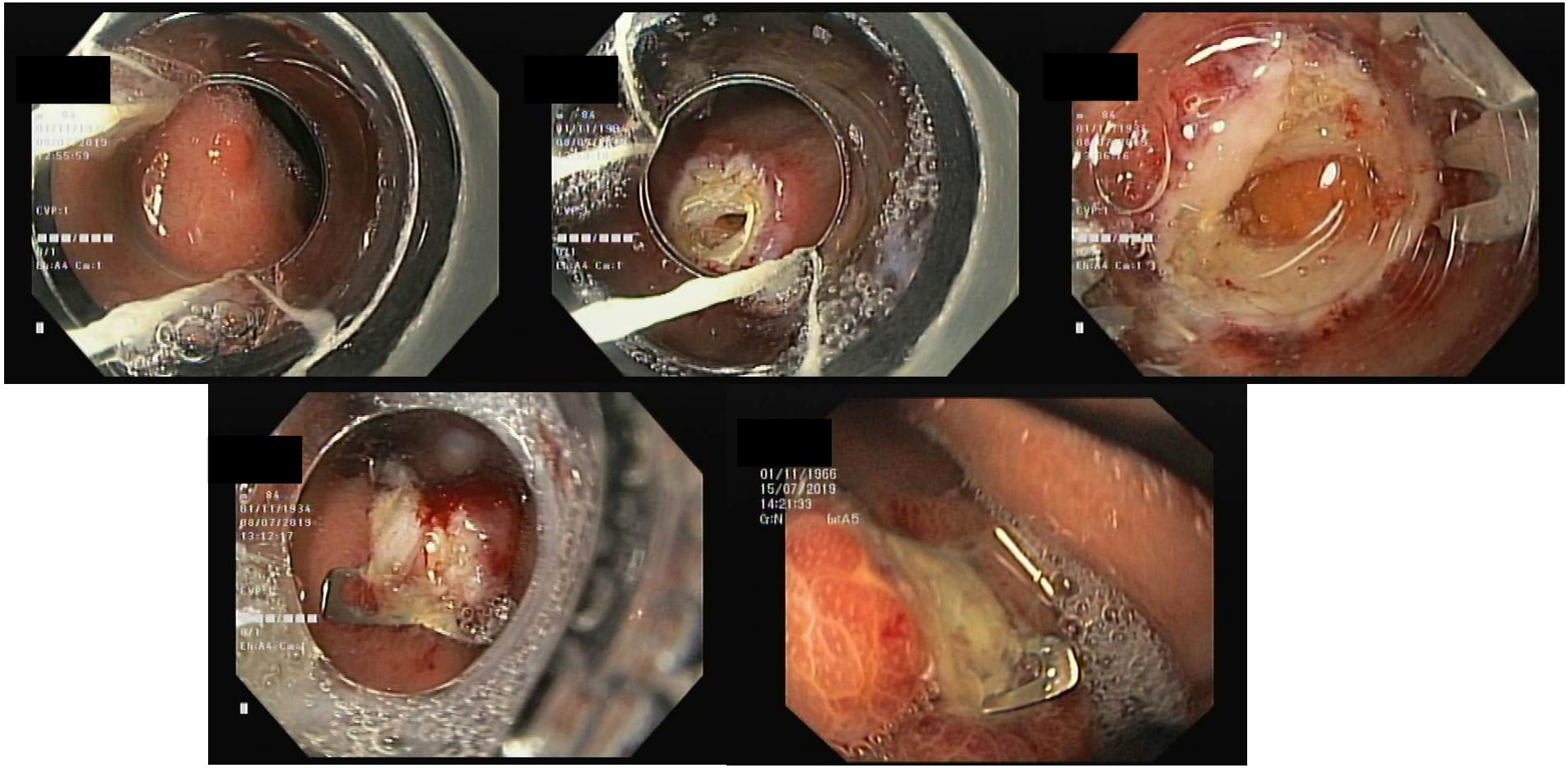
Magen: NET



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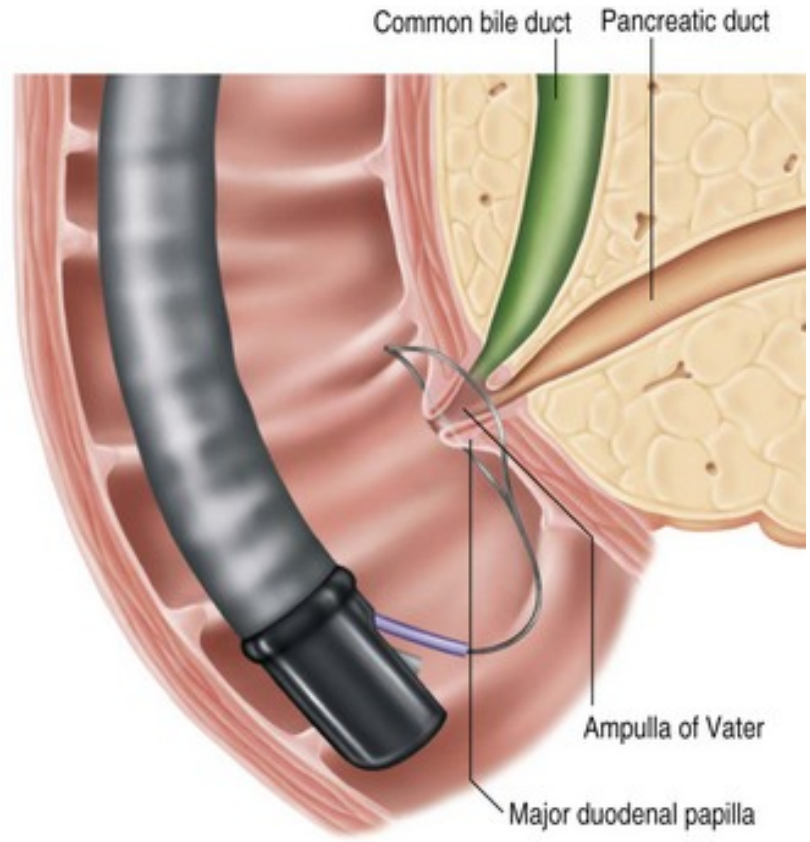
Papillenadenom: Endoskopische Papillektomie



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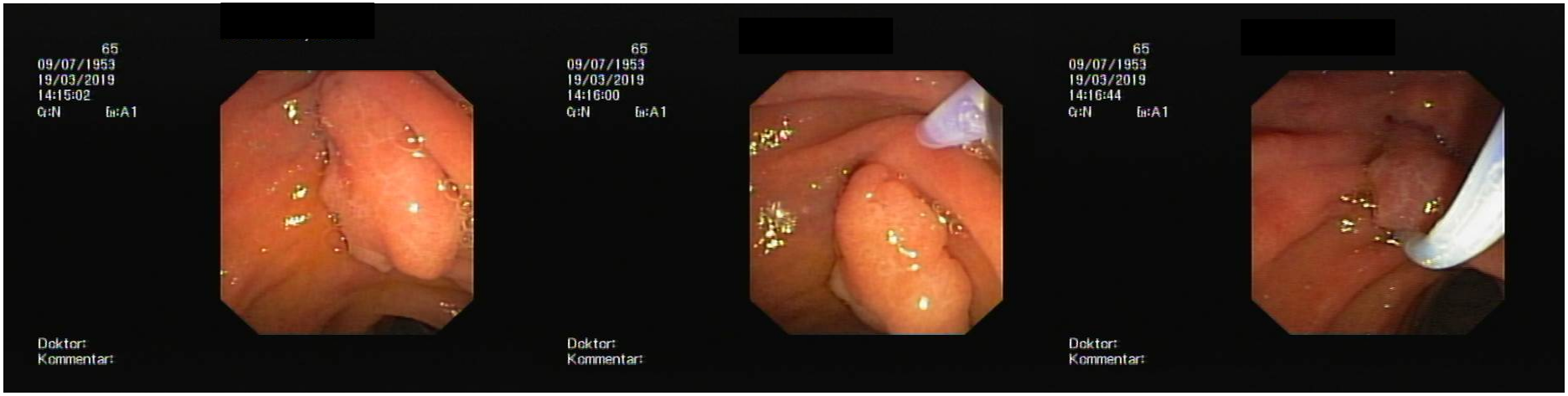
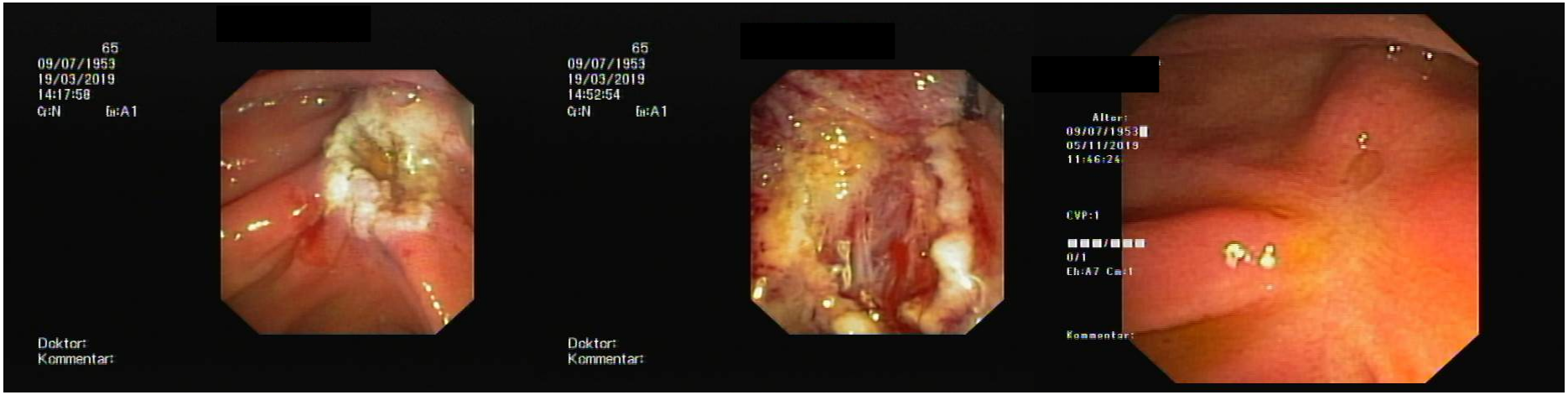
Papillenadenom: Endoskopische Papillektomie





Komplikationen: Endoskopische Papillektomie

- **Endoskopische Papillektomie – Ergebnisse und Langzeit-“Follow up” in täglicher klinischer Praxis U. Will et al. 2009**
- Gesamtkomplikationsrate 18,5 % (n=10/54; 1 Individuum mit 2 Komplikationen): Blutung (n=3); Pankreatitis (n=7); Perforation (n=1; Letalität: 0 %).
- CAVE: FAP ausschließen!

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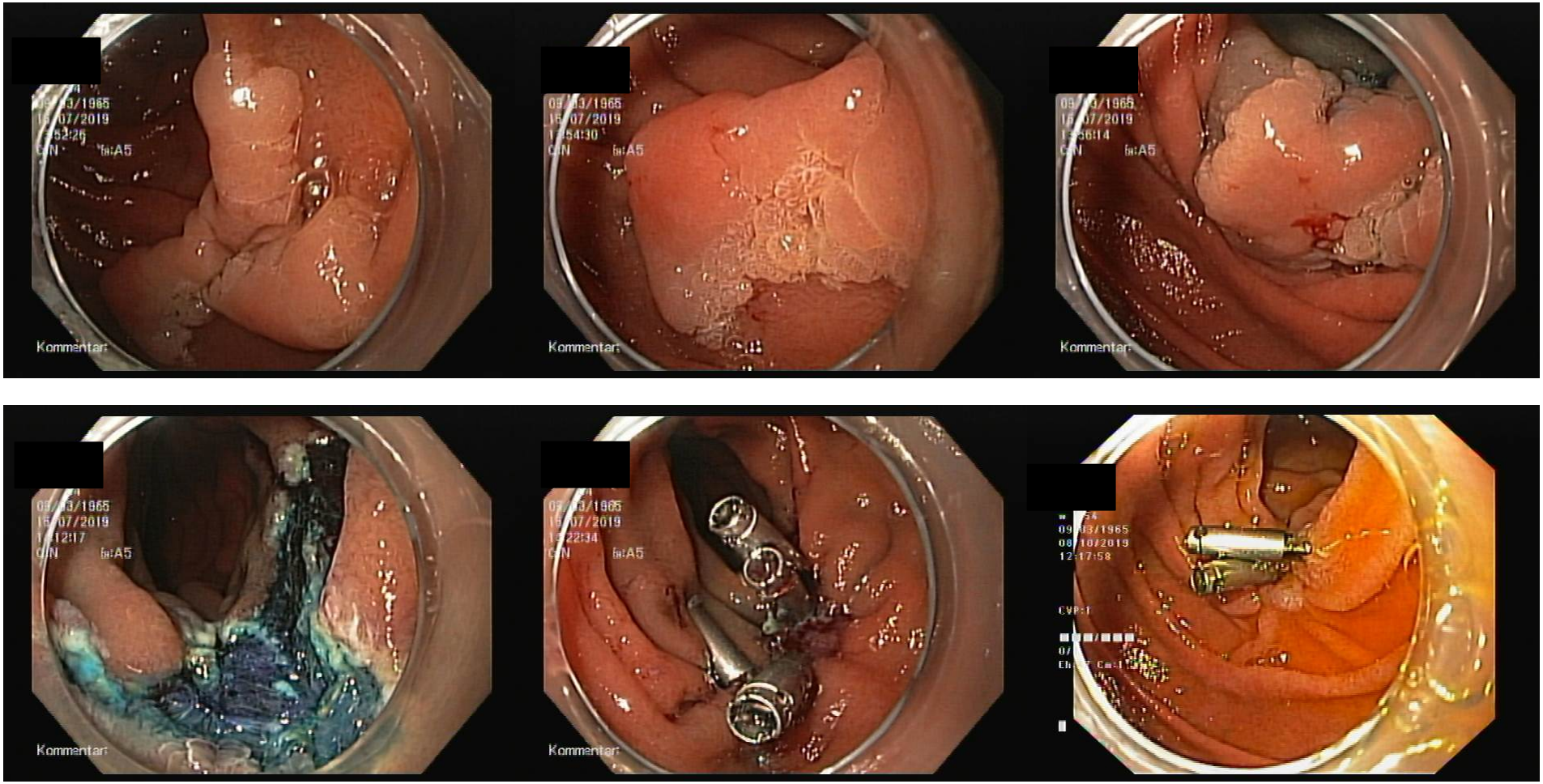
Duodenaladenom



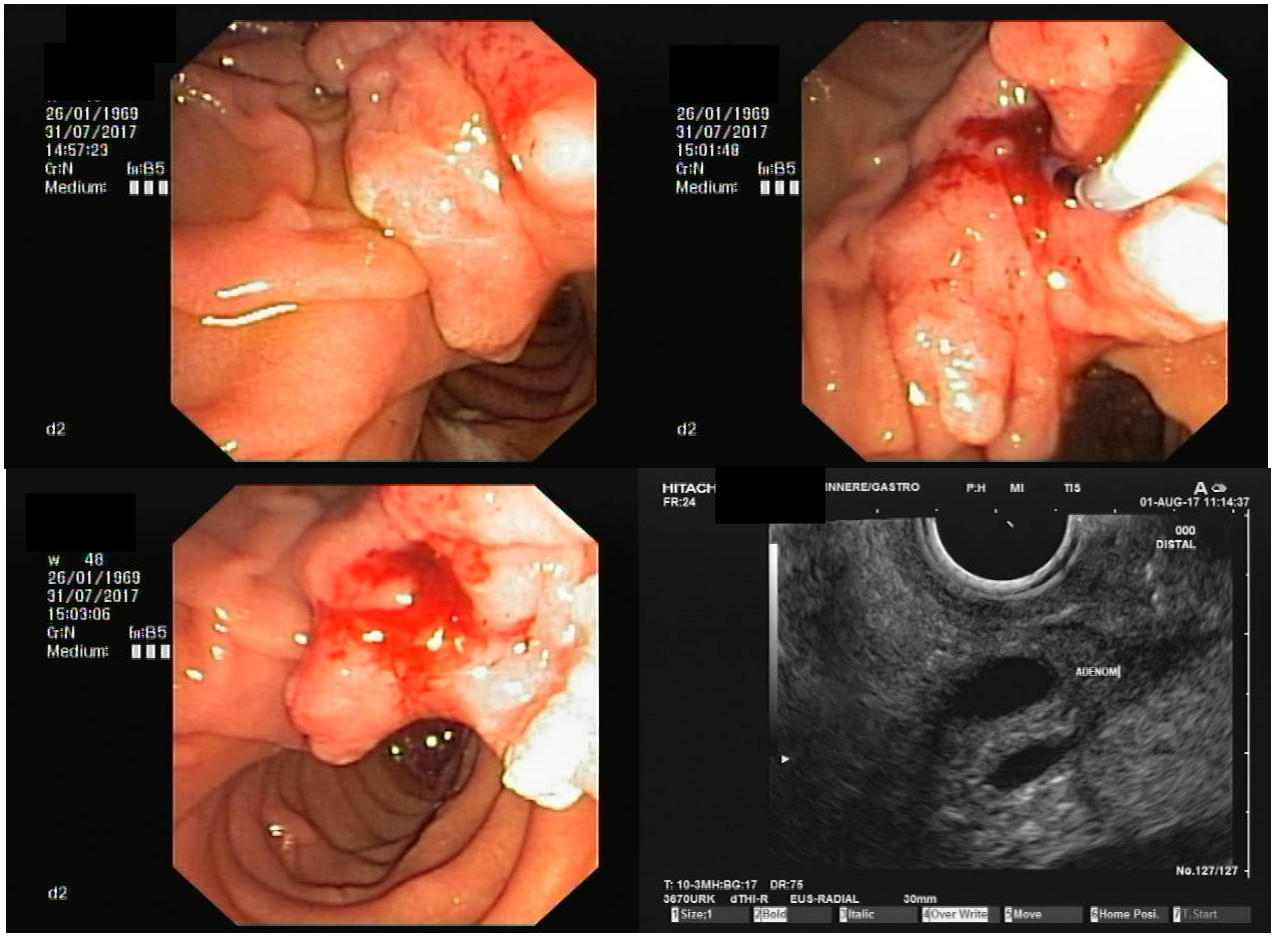
Duodenaladenome: Komplikationen der endoskopischen Resektion

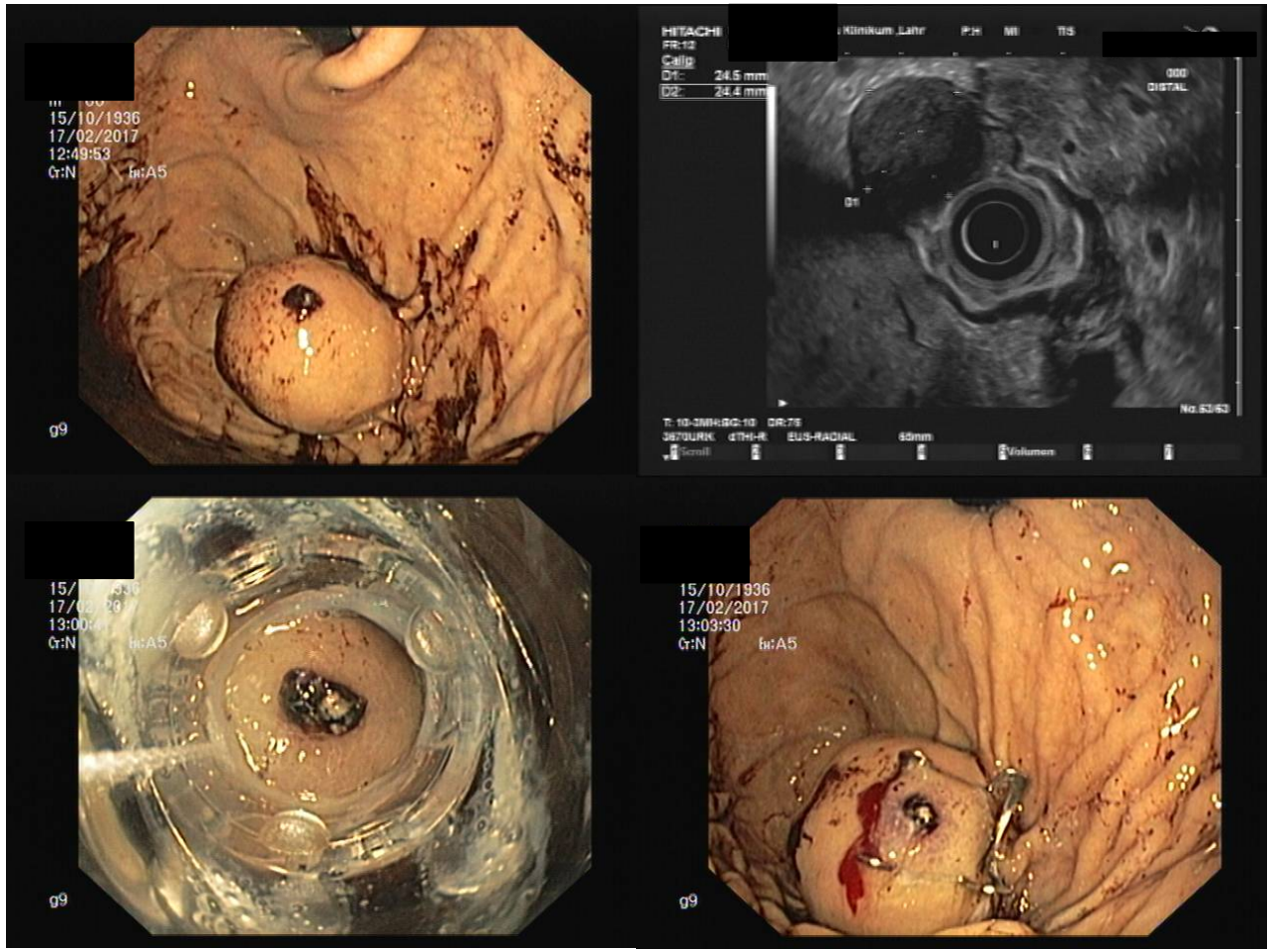
- Blutungen (mit Nachblutungen in 11 -25%): stationäre Überwachung
- Rezidive bis 23%: Nachsorge
- CAVE: FAP ausschließen!

Interventionelle Endoskopie: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen

- Sicheres endoskopisches Komplikations-management, Notfall-OP-Bereitschaft
- Risikoarme Konstellation:
  - Endoskopische Intervention sicher und mit minimaler Morbidität
- Risikoreiche Situation:
  - Diskussion eines elektiven chirurgischen Eingriffs
- Inoperable Patienten:
  - Intensive Abwägung der Indikation + Aufklärung

48 Jahre Papillenadenom




15/10/1936
17/02/2017
12:49:53
g9
HITACHI
D1: 24.5 mm
D2: 24.4 mm
DISTAL
EUS-RADIAL
15/10/1936
17/02/2017
13:03:30
g9

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Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!