## The Management of Low Rectal Cancer - Rectal Reconstruction

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### Background

- Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer is 6.5%\*
  - Rectal cancer comprises approximately 30%†
- Complete rectal resection has been the preferred treatment since the early 1900s

\*Canadian Cancer Statistics at http://www.cancer.ab.ca/vgn/images/portal/cit\_86751114/14/33/195986411niw\_stats2004\_en.pdf

THealth Canada data at

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/publicat/cdic-mcc/24-4/c\_e.html



### Background

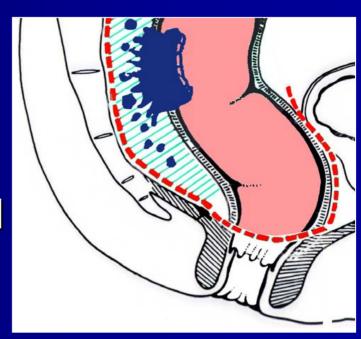
- Dixon first described rectal resection and colorectal anastomosis in 1948\*
- Stapling devices have facilitated lower and lower anastomoses\*\*

- \* Dixon CF, Ann Surg 1948
- \*\* Golligher, Surg Gynecol Obstet 1979



### **Total Mesorectal Excision**

- Heald BJS 1982
  - TME
  - Standard for mid to low rectal cancer
- Kapiteijn NEJM 2001
  - LR 3% with surgery and radiation
  - LR 8% with surgery alone





### "Low Anterior Resection Syndrome" (LARS)

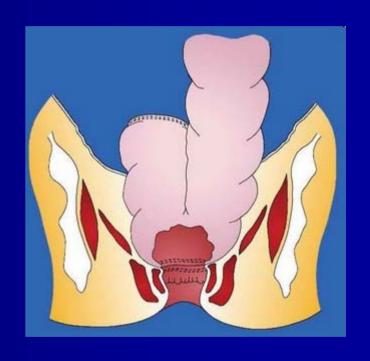
- McDonald and Heald, Br J Surg 1983
  - Constellation of problems
    - Incontinence
    - Urgency
    - Frequent Bowel Movements
- Lewis, *Dis Col Rect* 1995
  - Anastomotic height main predictor of poor function
  - Lower = Worse



### LARS - Surgical Strategies

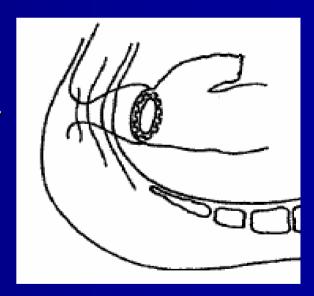
Parc, Br J Surg 1986 Lazorthes, Br J Surg 1986

Colonic J PouchReservoir



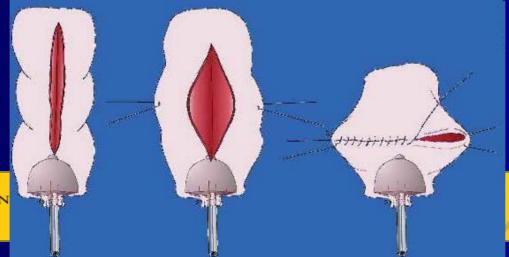
### LARS - Surgical Strategies

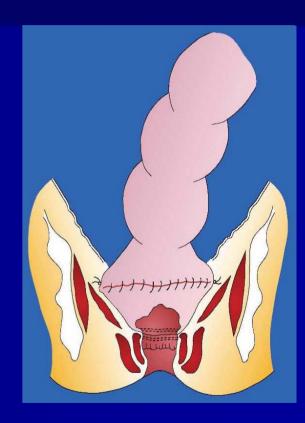
- Huber, Dis Col Rectum 1999
  - Side-to-End Anastomosis
  - Initially described by Baker (1950)



### LARS - Surgical Strategies

- Z'Graggen, *Surgery* 1997
  - Transverse Coloplasty Pouch







## Systematic Literature Review

Brown, Fenech and McLeod

Reconstruction techniques after rectal resection for rectal cancer. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 2008 Apr 16 (2).

### **Outcomes**

### Primary Outcome - Bowel Function

- Bowel frequency
- Urgency
- Incomplete Evacuation
- Anti-diarrheal Medication Use
- Fecal Incontinence Score

### Secondary Outcome - Complications

- Mortality
- Anastomotic leak rate
- Anastomotic stricture
- Wound infection
- Pneumonia/Chest Infection



### **Outcomes**

Early < 8 months</p>

Intermediate 8-18 months

Late >18 months



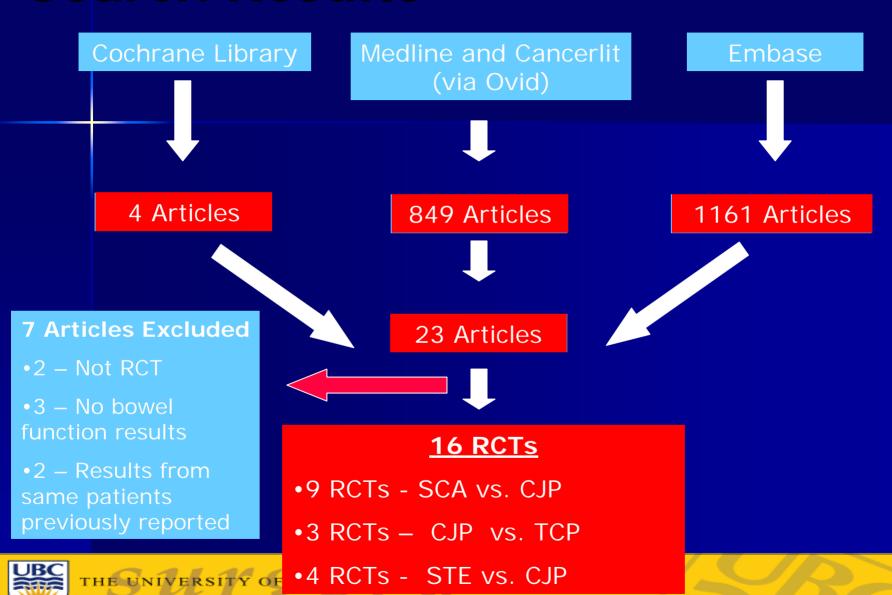
### **Search Strategy**

- Two independent investigators searched Medline, EMBASE and Cochrane Library (1966 - Oct 2004)
  - RCTs identified using standard search terms\*
  - Combined with comprehensive topicspecific search strategy

\* Robinson and Dickersin, Int J Epidemiology 2002



### **Search Results**



### **Study Validity**

### Overall, moderate validity

#### Randomization

- Process not described

### **Blinding**

- Pts not blind to procedure
- Only 4/14 trials had blinded observer

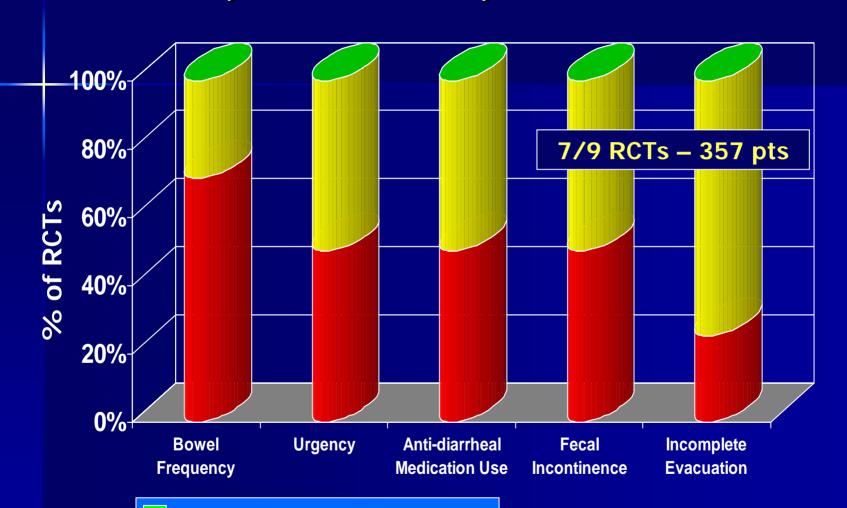
### Intent-To-Treat Analysis

- No described



# Straight Coloanal Anastomosis vs Colonic J Pouch

## - Straight Anastomosis vs. Colonic J Pouch - Short Term (< 8 months) Bowel Function



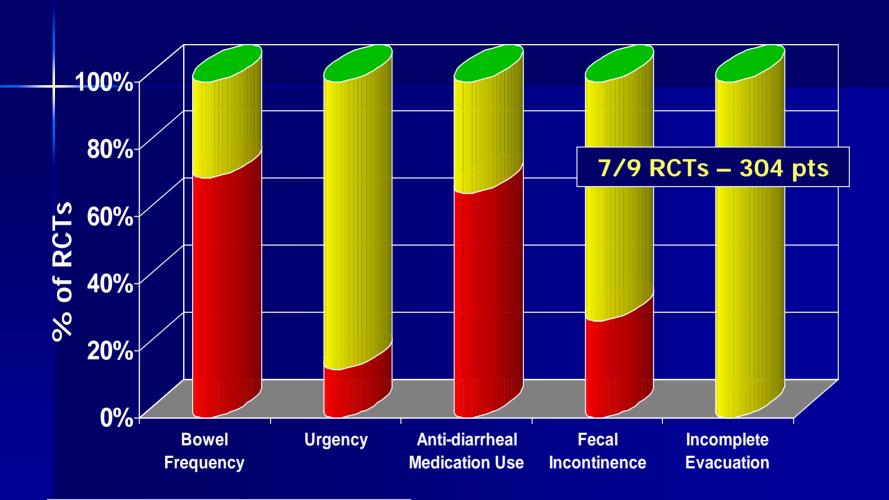


SCA Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

SCA Similar To CJP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than SCA (p<0.05)

### Straight Anastomosis vs. Colonic J Pouch -Medium Term (8-18 months) Bowel Function





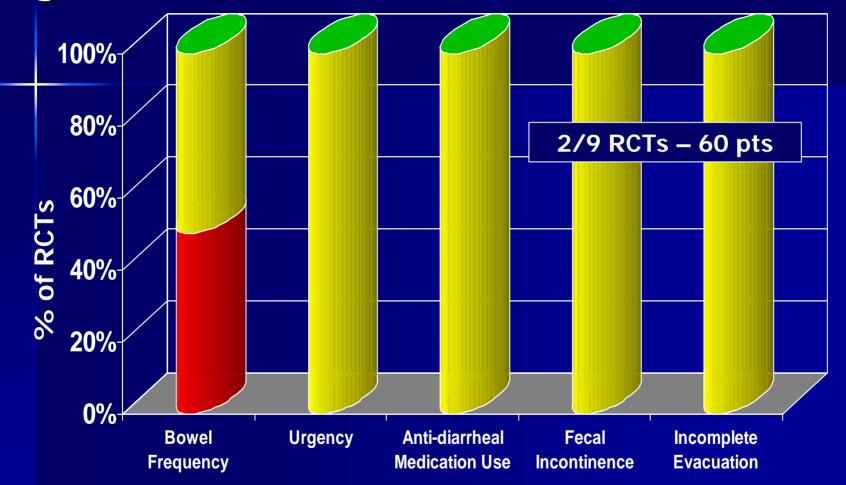
SCA Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

SCA Similar To CJP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than SCA (p<0.05)

BIA

## Straight Anastomosis vs. Colonic J Pouch Long Term (>18 month) Bowel Function





SCA Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

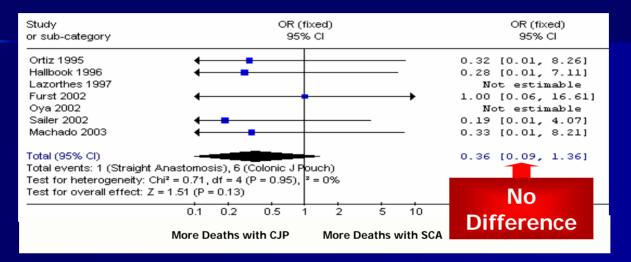
SCA Similar To CJP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than SCA (p<0.05)

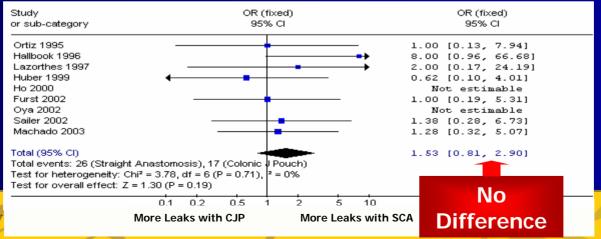
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## - Straight Anastomosis vs. Colonic J Pouch - Complications

## Postoperative Mortality



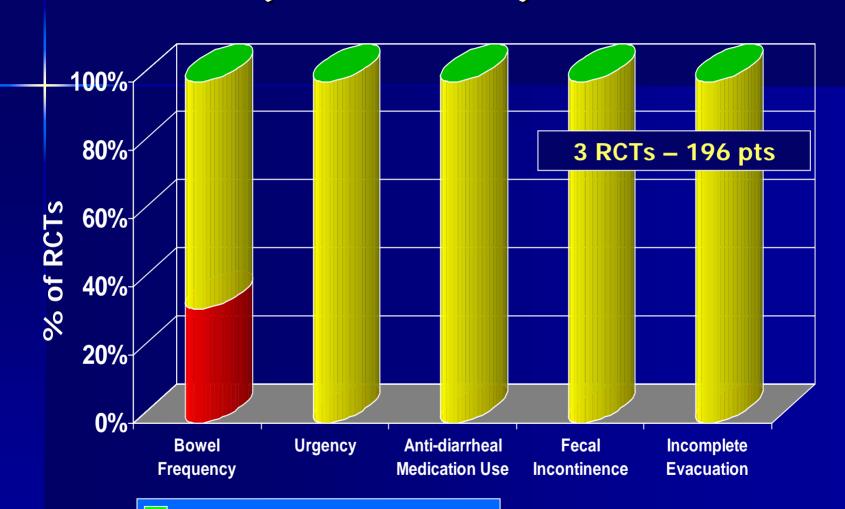
### nastomotic Leak





# Side to End Anastomosis vs. Colonic J Pouch

## - STE vs. Colonic J Pouch - Short Term (< 8 months) Bowel Function





STE Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

STE Similar To CJP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than SCA (p<0.05)

# - STE vs. Colonic J Pouch - Medium Term and Long Term Bowel Function

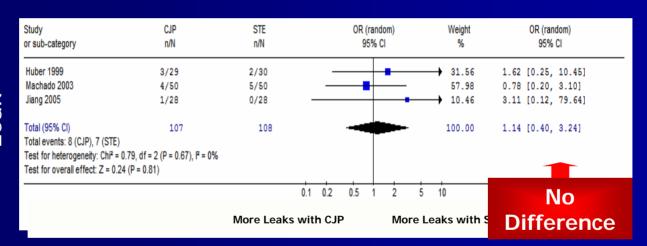
- 8-18 Months Follow-up
  - -2 RCTs (n=129)
  - No difference in bowel function

- >18 Months Follow-up
  - -2 RCTs (n=106)
  - No difference in bowel function



## -STE vs. Colonic J Pouch - Complications

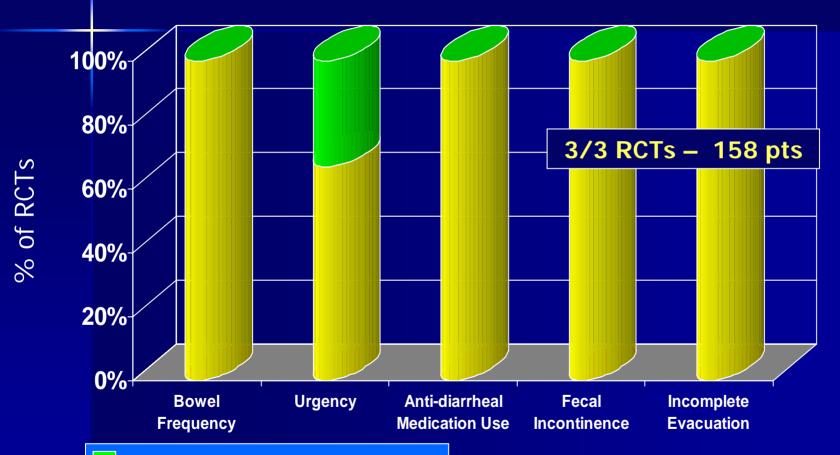
## Anastomotic Leak





# Colonic J Pouch vs. Transverse Coloplasty

## Colonic J Pouch vs. Transverse Coloplasty Short Term (<8 months) Bowel Function</li>





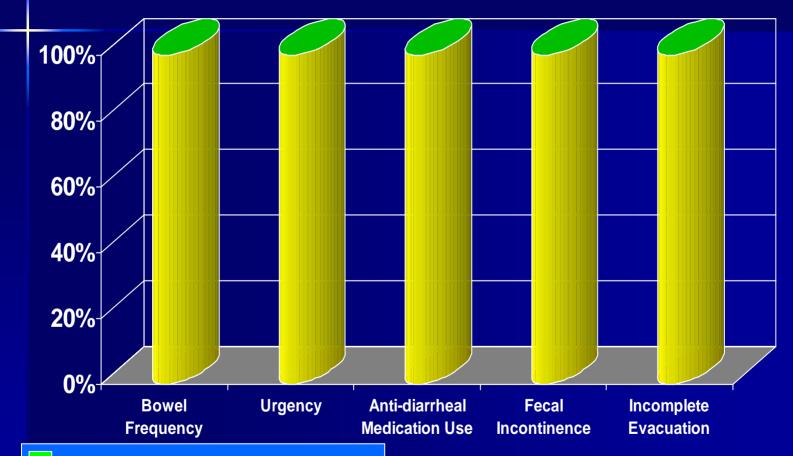
TCP Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

CJP Similar To TCP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than TCP (p<0.05)

BIA

### Colonic J Pouch vs. Transverse Coloplasty -Medium Term (8-18 months) Bowel Function





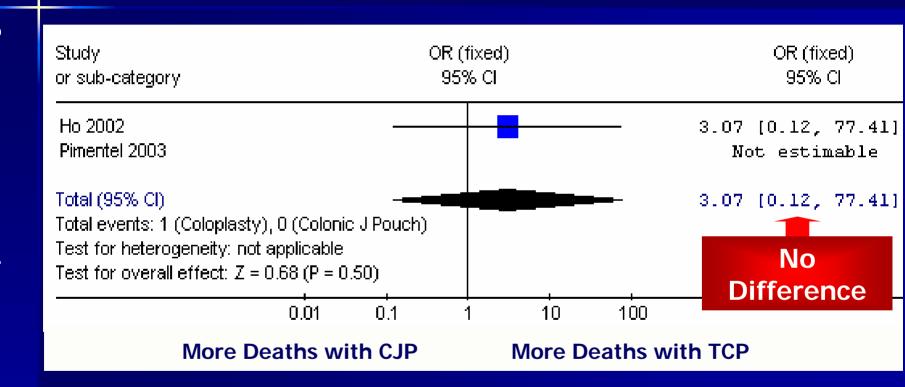
TCP Better Than CJP (p<0.05)

CJP Similar To TCP (p>0.05)

CJP Better Than TCP (p<0.05)

2/3 RCTs – 96 pts

### Colonic J Pouch vs. Transverse Coloplasty -Complications

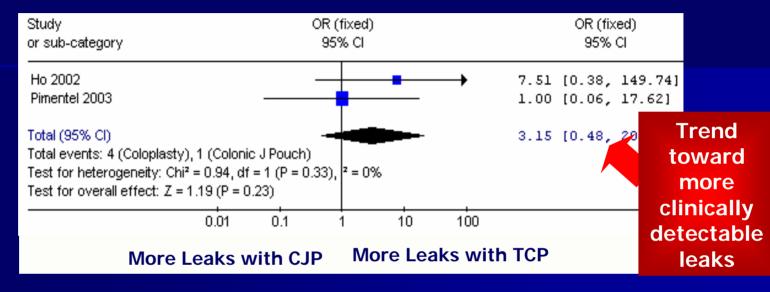


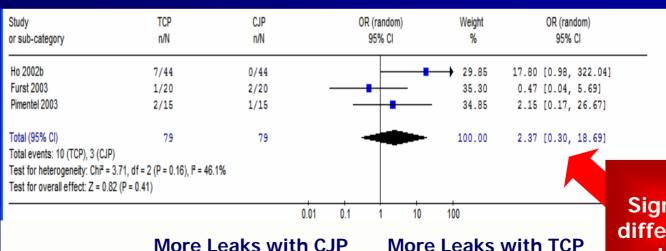


### - Colonic J Pouch vs. Transverse Coloplasty -Complications

eak Anastomotic

Radiologic







More Leaks with TCP

No **Significant** difference in leaks

### Summary

- Colonic J pouch results in:
  - Better short and medium term bowel function than Straight Colonal Anastomosis
  - Equivalent long term bowel function
  - Postoperative complications similar to straight
- Side to End Anastomosis results in:
  - Similar short, medium and long term bowel function compared to Colonic J Pouch



### Summary

 Transverse Coloplasty demonstrates similar bowel function outcomes as CJP, but further study needed to clarify relative risk of anastomotic leak