

In collaborazione con



Convegno DIAGNOSI E CURA DEI TUMORI PANCREATICI

Sala Conferenze Ordine Medici ed Odontoiatri - Via Lamarmora n. 167 (Palazzo il Diamante) - Brescia

19 maggio 2018 - ore 8.00

Le complicanze della chirurgia

Gian Luca Baiocchi

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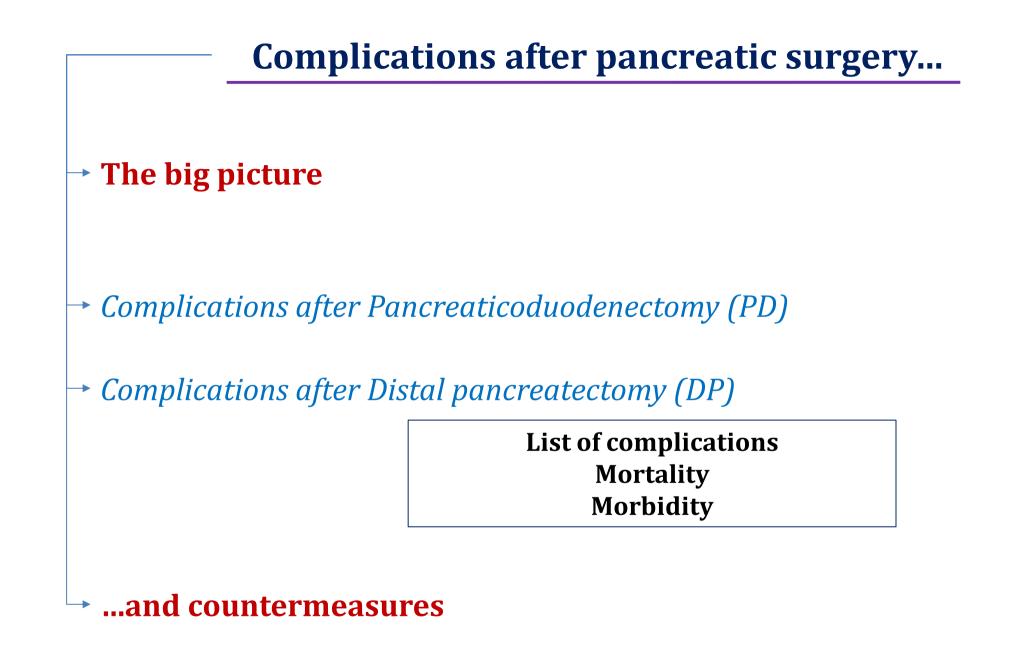


Thanks to the organizing committee!

D.L.gs 211/2003 Dir 2001/20/CE GU n. 184, 2003

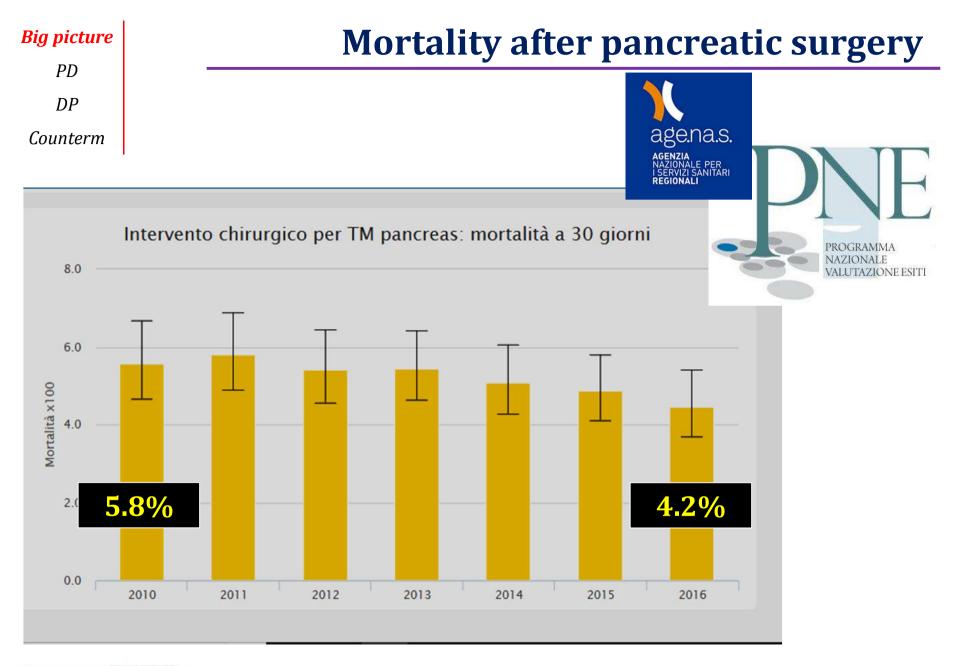
No conflict of interest





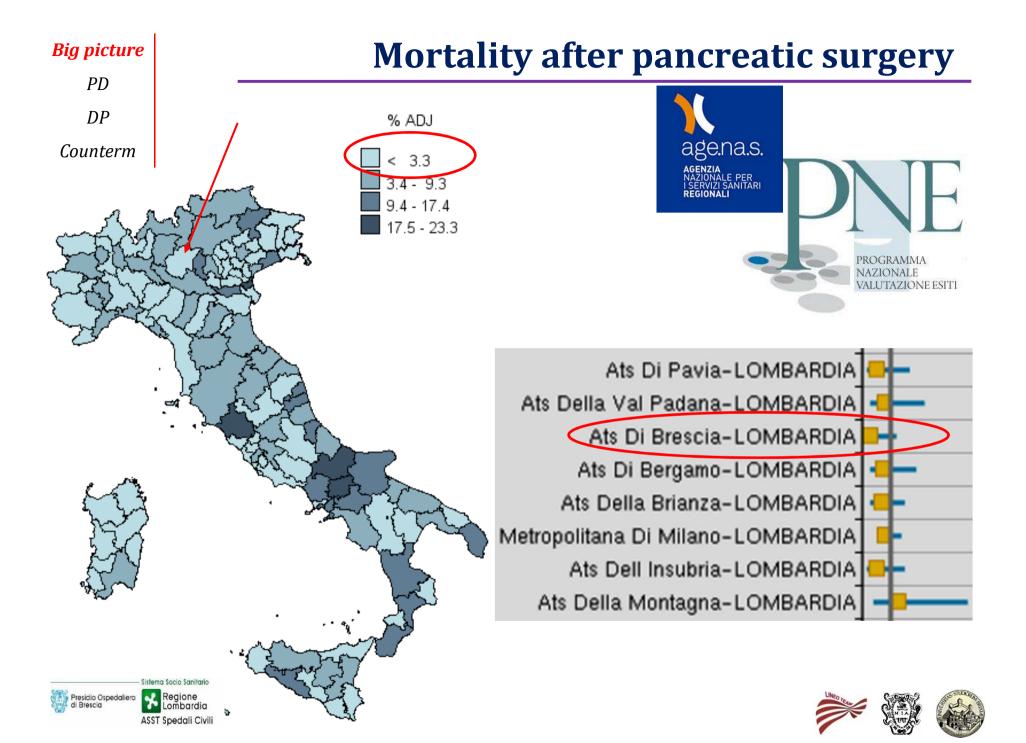












Big picture Morbidity after pancreatic surgery PD Study Year DP International Counterm Büchler et al. Practices in 1992 Pederzoli et al. 1994 Pancreatic_Surgery Montorsi et al. 1995 Friess et al. 1995 Lowy et al. 1997 Yeo et al 2000 Gouillat et al. 2001 René Mantke · Hans Lippert Markus W. Büchler · Michael G. Sarr

Am J Sura. 246 32 Br J Sura. 252 15.6 21.6 Surgerv. 218 Br J Surg, 247 16.4 120 30 Ann Surg, 40 Ann Sura. 211 75 13.15 Br J Surg, NCS-NSQIP: 14%

Patient

number

Morbidity (%)

13%-63% Major morbidity

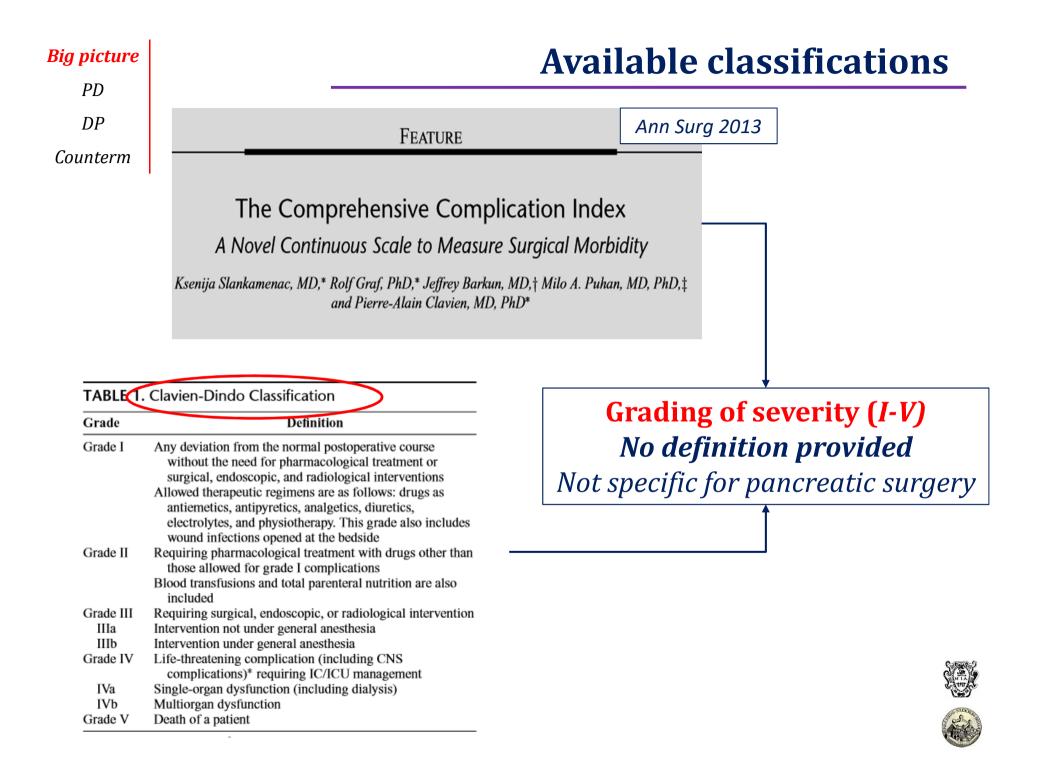
Need for commonly accepted classification of complications

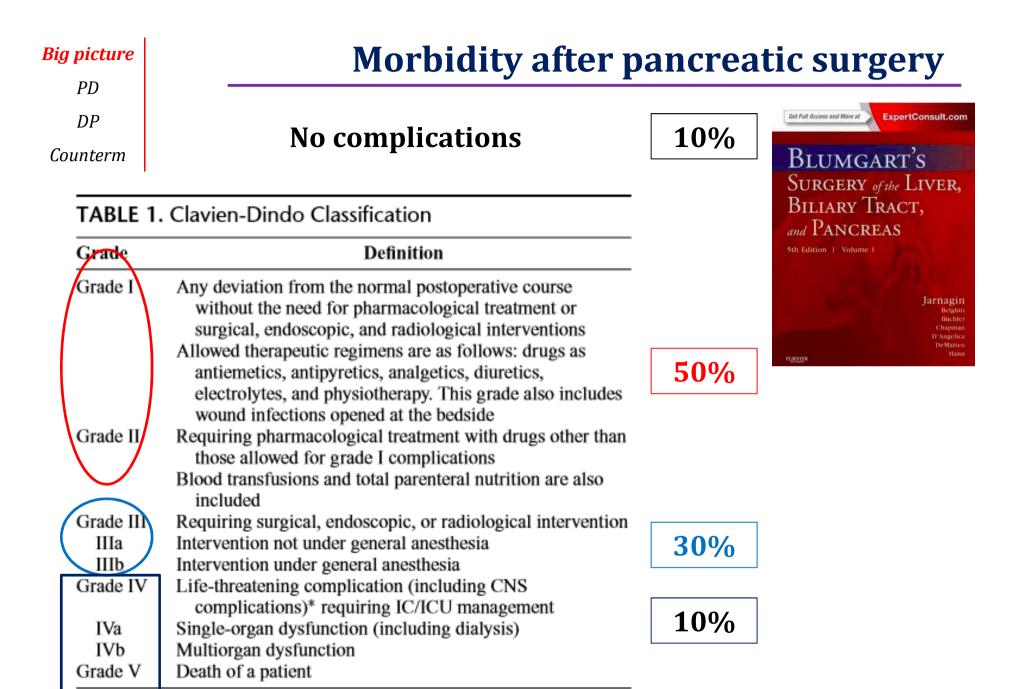
Fditors



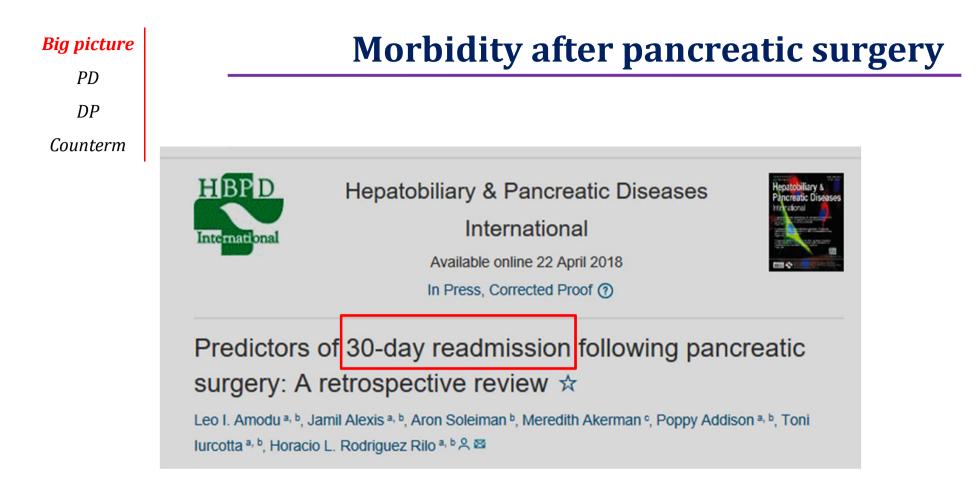


VA-NSQIP 63%





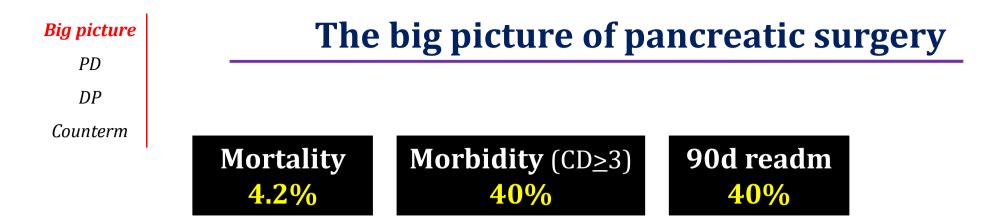


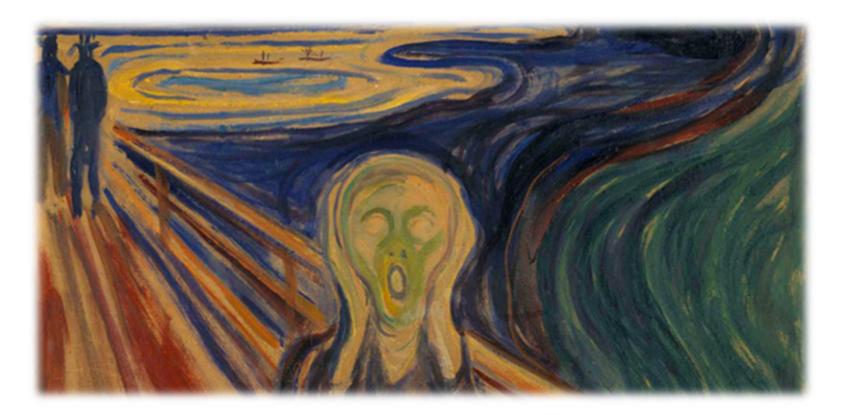


3830 pz, SEERT 15.1% 30d readmission 39.3% 90d readmission Sepsis/dehydratation













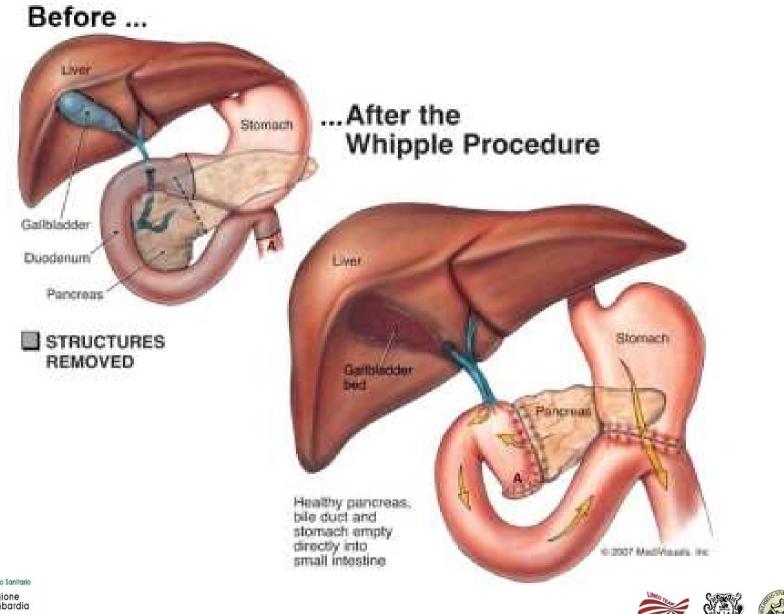
Big picture

Pancreaticoduodenectomy



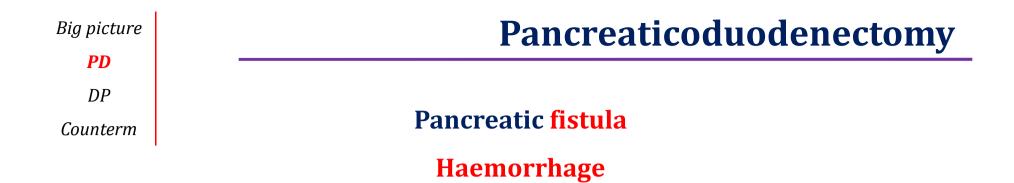
DP

Counterm









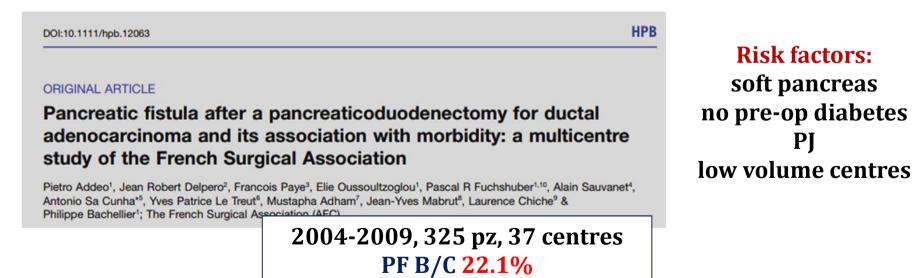






Pancreatic fistula

Biochemical leak=any measurable drainage (...) on or after postoperative day 3 with amylase levels greater than three times the upper limit of the normal serum amylase level. *PF grade B*=need for endovascular/percutaneous/surgical treatment **PF grade C**=organ failure/death







P



Post-pancreatectomy haemorrhage

massive bleeding, often fatal, usually secondary to septic rupture of the visceral arteries, also eroded by pancreatic juices resulting from a pancreatic fistula

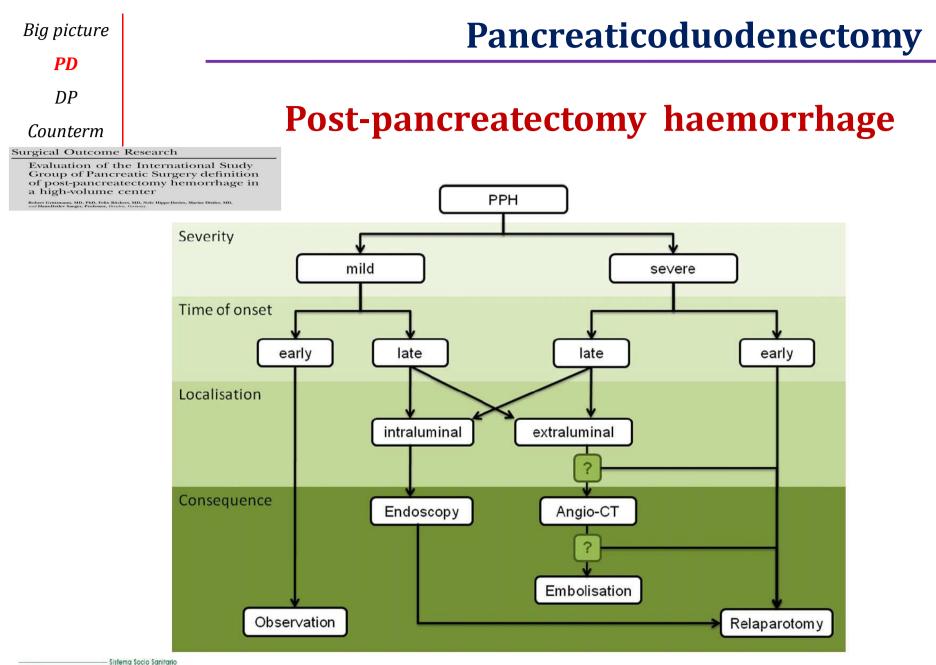
Systematic Review of Delayed Postoperative Hemorrhage after Pancreatic Resection

Didier Roulin • Yannick Cerantola • Nicolas Demartines • Markus Schäfer

7400 pz 243 PPH (3.3%) Angio 39% Surgery 53% Mortality 48% **Risk factors:** MRSA in drainage Pancreatic fistula Abdominal collections













Pancreatic fistula Haemorrhage Other anastomotic leak Postoperative pancreatitis

Postoperative bowel obstruction

Other abnormal fluid from drainage, and/or abdominal collections

Delayed gastric emptying

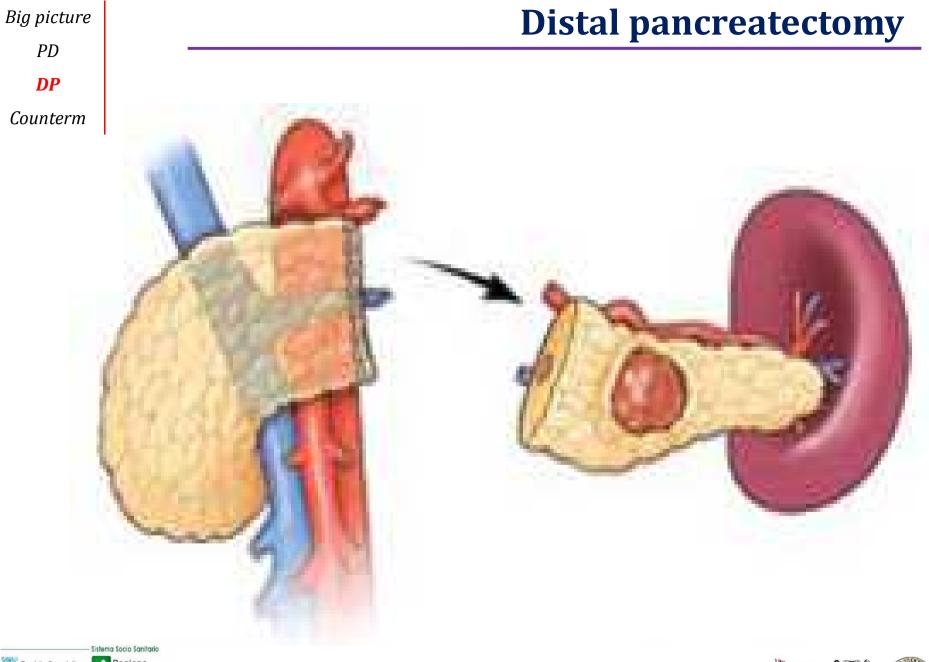
Medical complications

















Pancreatic fistula

Postoperative collections (abscesses)





Big picture

PD

DP

Counterm

Online Submissions: wjg.wjgnet.com www.wjgnet.com wjg@wjgnet.com



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RAPID COMMUNICATION

Risk factors associated with pancreatic fistula after distal pancreatectomy, which technique of pancreatic stump closure is more beneficial?

Marco Pericoli Ridolfini, Sergio Alfieri, Stavros Gourgiotis, Dario Di Miceli, Fabio Rotondi, Giuseppe Roberta Manghi, Giovanni Battista Doglietto

Biochemical leaks: 60-70%

Grade B+C pancreatic fistula: 30%



		Fis		
	Patients $(n = 64)$	No. $(n = 50)$	Yes $(n = 14)$	P value
Age (yr)				NS
< 70	23 (36)	17 (34)	6 (43)	
> 70	41 (64)	33 (66)	8 (57)	
Sex				NS
Male	30 (47)	23 (46)	7 (50)	
Female	34 (53)	27 (53)	7 (50)	
Pancreatic stump closure				NS
Stapler	29 (45)	22 (44)	7 (50)	
Suture	35 (55)	28 (56)	7 (50)	$ \land $
Pathology				0.04
Pancreatic disease	38 (59)	27 (54)	11 (79)	
Non-pancreatic malignancy	26 (41)	23 (46)	3 (21)	
Octreotide therapy				0.01
Yes	34 (53)	30 (60)	4 (28)	
No	30 (47)	20 (40)	10 (72)	
Texture of pancreatic parenchyma				0.006
Soft	27 (42)	15 (30)	12 (86)	
Fibrotic	37 (58)	35 (70)	2 (14)	
Concomitant splenectomy				0.002
Yes	56 (87)	46 (92)	10 (71)	
No	8 (13)	4 (8)	4 (29)	
Procedures	10000			NS
Pancreatic resection only	21 (33)	14 (28)	7 (50)	
Additional procedures	43 (67)	36 (72)	7 (50)	

Distal pancreatectomy

 Table 4
 Incidence of pancreatic fistula after distal pancreatectomy according to examined risk factors



Pancreatic fistula Postoperative collections(abscesses)

Postoperative bowel perforation or necrosis Wound infections

Medical complications (main pulmonary)











ORIGINAL ARTICLE – PANCREATIC TUMORS

Outcomes After Distal Pancreatectomy with Celiac Axis Resection for Pancreatic Cancer: A Pan-European Retrospective Cohort Study

Sjors Klompmaker, MD¹, Jony van Hilst, MD, Msc¹, Sarah L. Gerritsen, BSc¹, Mustapha Adham, MD², M. Teresa Albiol Quer, MD³, Claudio Bassi, MD⁴, Frederik Berrevoet, MD⁵, Ugo Boggi, MD⁶, Olivier R. Busch, MD, PhD¹, Manuela Cesaretti, MD⁷, Raffaele Dalla Valle, MD⁸, Benjamin Darnis, MD⁹, Matteo De Pastena, MD⁴, Marco Del Chiaro, MD¹⁰, Robert Grützmann, MD¹¹, Markus K. Diener, MD¹², Traian Dumitrascu, MD¹³, Helmut Friess, MD¹⁴, Arpad Ivanecz, MD¹⁵, Anastasios Karayiannakis, MD¹⁶, Giuseppe K. Fusai, MD¹⁷, Knut J. Labori, MD, PhD¹⁸, Carlo Lombardo, MD⁶, Santiago López-Ben, MD³, Jean-Yves Mabrut, MD⁹, Willem Niesen, MD¹², Fernando Pardo, MD¹⁹, Julie Perinel, MD², Irinel Popescu, MD¹³, Geert Roeyen, MD²⁰, Alain Sauvanet, MD⁷, Raj Prasad, MD²¹, Christian Sturesson, MD²², Mickael Lesurtel, MD, PhD⁹, Jorg Kleeff, MD²³, Roberto Salvia, MD⁴, Marc G. Besselink, MD, Msc, PhD¹, and the E-AHPBA DP-CAR study group

2000-2016, 68 pz, 20 centres Mort 16% Morbidity 54.4% Relaparotomy 11,7% R0 52%





Big picture PD DP

Counterm

...and countermeasures



Defining incidence in real life 🖛

Investigating risk factors +



Elderly patients had more severe postoperative complications after pancreatic resection: A retrospective analysis of 727 patients

Ying-Tai Chen, Fu-Hai Ma, Cheng-Feng Wang, Dong-Bing Zhao, Ya-Wei Zhang, Yan-Tao Tian

Table 4 Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards models for severe postoperative complications (grades Ⅲb-V)

Variable	Subgroup	Univariate	Multivariate	
		P value	P value	HR (95%CI)
Medical risk factors				
Age in yr	< 65 vs ≥ 65	0.002	0.010	1.63 (1.18-6.30)
BMI	$\leq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2 vs \geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$	0.012	0.041	1.20 (1.07-5.89)
ASA classification	I / Ⅲ vs Ⅲ / Ⅳ	0.038	0.271	5
Surgical risk factors				
Pancreaticoduodenectomy	Yes vs No	< 0.001	0.017	4.86 (1.20-8.31)
Length of operation	$< 241 \text{ min } vs \ge 241 \text{ min (median)}$	0.004	0.012	2.97 (1.04-6.14)







...and countermeasures

Defining incidence in real life ←

Investigating risk factors 🖛

Reduce/eliminate risk factors -

Early recognition (pro-active attitude?) <-

Effective treatment (angio, endo, VAC, etc...) -

Check results -







Big picture **PD** DP Counterm

Type of all surgical complications (n = 240)	n	%	% 90-day mortality
No surgical complications	169	70.4	3
PF B or C	28	11.7	25
PF B or C and bleeding	8	3.3	62.5
Bleeding in the intestines	2	0.8	0
Intraabdominal bleeding – no PF	4	1.7	25
Bile leak	10	4.2	0
Leak from GEA	5	2.1	20
Dehiscence of laparotomy	3	1.3	0
Intraabdominal abscess	6	2.5	0
lleus	1	0.4	0
Thrombosis of vascular graft	2	0.8	0
Volvulus coeci	1	0.4	0
Stenosis of coeliac trunk	1	0.4	0
Total	240	100.0	7.9%



Pancreaticoduodenectomy

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Impact factors for perioperative morbidity and mortality and repercussion of perioperative morbidity and long-term survival in pancreatic head resection

Stojan Potrci, Arpad Ivaneczi, Vid Pivec, Urska Marolti, Sasa Rudolfi, Bojan Iljeveci, Tomaz Jagrici

TABLE 4. General complications in 240 operated patients

Type of all general complications (n = 240)	n	%	% 90-day mortality
No general complications	202	84.2	5.0
Pneumonia	8	3.3	25
Cardiorespiratory decompensation	3	1.3	100
Heart failure	9	3.8	11.1
Pulmonary embolism	4	1.7	25
Different infections	10	4.2	10
Renal failure	1	.4	100
Brain stroke	1	.4	0
Miscellaneous	2	.8	0
Total	240	100.0	7.9

💓 🐺 🍯



D.L.gs 211/2003 Dir 2001/20/CE GU n. 184, 2003

No conflict of interest

Updates in Surgery https://doi.org/10.1007/s13304-018-0520-x ORIGINAL ARTICLE Laparoscopic pancreatic resections in two medium-sized medical centres Gian Luca Baiocchi¹ · Edoardo Rosso² · Andrea Celotti^{1,3} · Giuseppe Zimmiti² · Alberto Manzoni² · Marco Garatti² · Guido Tiberio¹ · Nazario Portolani¹ Received: 6 August 2017 / Accepted: 22 February 2018 • Italian Society of Surgery (SIC) 2018

