

Gastrointestinal occlusion in patients with GI cancer: complex management challenges with crucial impact on survival.

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Introduction

- GI occlusion = most common complication encountered in patients with advanced GI cancers
- Increase unplanned visits to the ER
- Complicated management with no guaranties

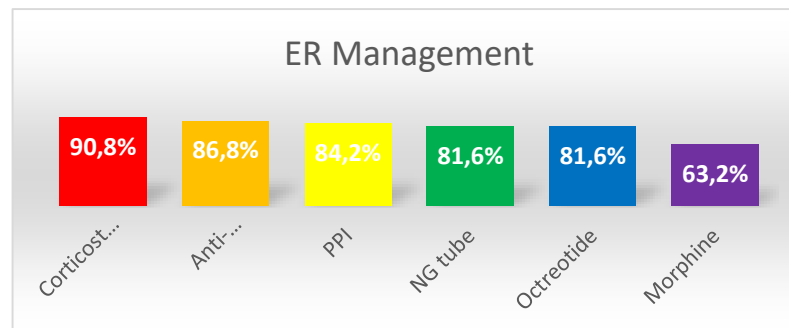
Methods

- Retrospective analysis
- Evaluation of therapeutic strategy efficacy on resolving GI occlusion
- Evaluation of the impact of this complication on survival.

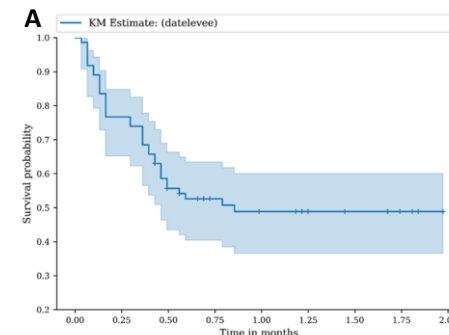
Results

Between 2022 and 2024:

- ✓ 76 patients treated for a GI cancer had at least one episode of bowel occlusion that needed hospitalization



- 3 patients = surgical intervention
- 8 patients = endoscopic duodenal prosthesis placement
- 2 patients endoscopic gastro-entero-anastomosis.
- ✓ 52,6% → resolution of the occlusion
- ✓ Median duration for resolution of symptoms: 26 days
- ✓ Recurrence Rate: 80%

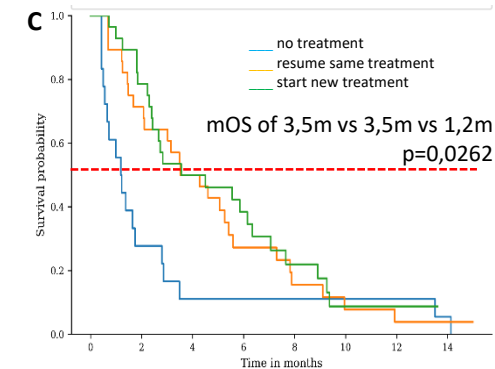
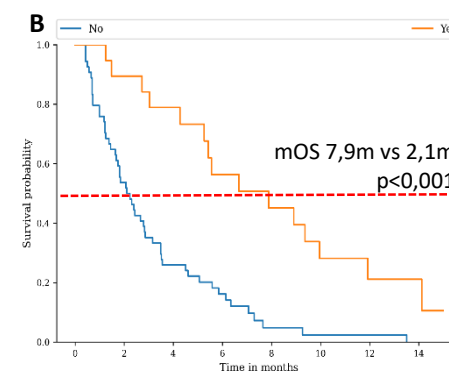


➤ Median OS from 1st occlusion: 3 months (figure A)

➤ Factors impacting survival:

➤ occlusion resolved in less than 10 days (figure B)

➤ Resuming of treatment after occlusion (figure C)



Conclusion

Unfortunately, there is no consensual efficient treatment for GI occlusion, and this complication remains one of the most prognostic factors of survival in patients with GI cancer.