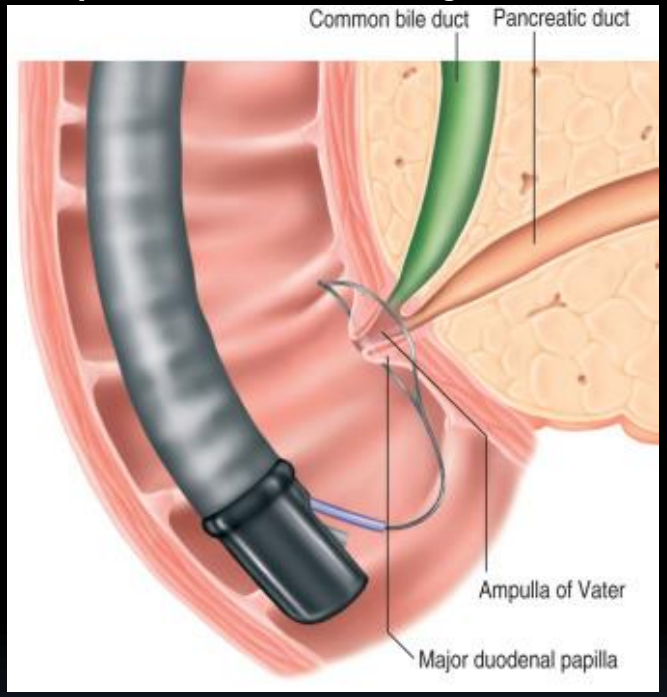
Long-term outcome of endoscopic ampullectomy : multi-center study



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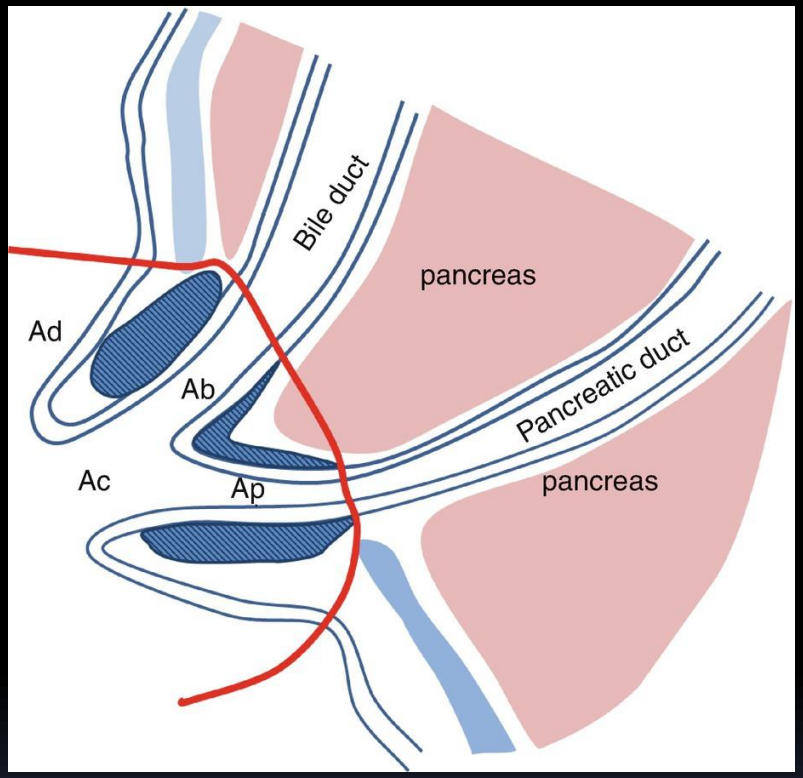
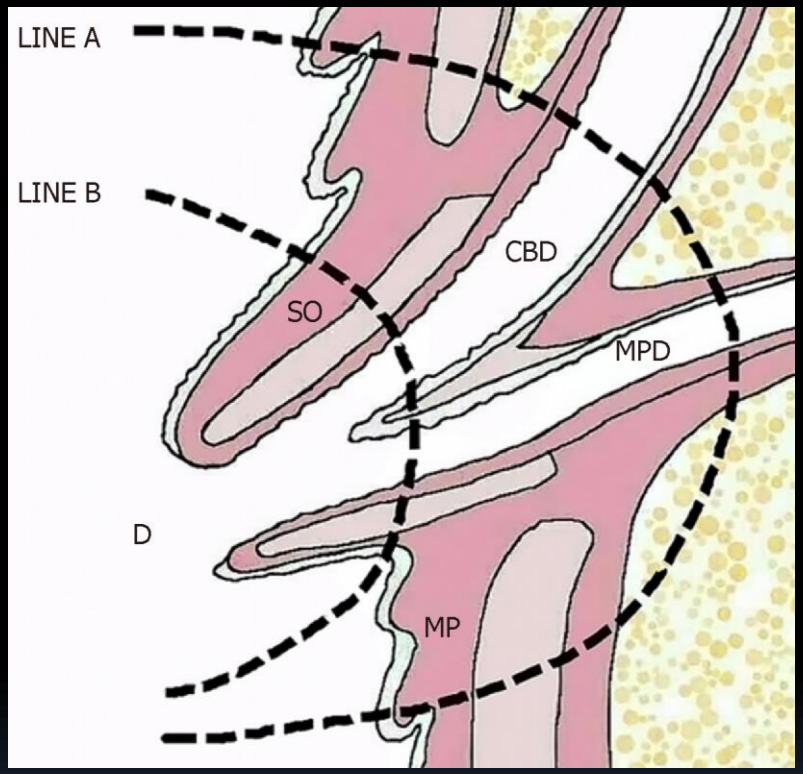
Introduction

- Ampulla adenoma
  - Rare and often malignant
  - Incidence : 0.1% in autopsy studies
  - Increase of incidence with more endoscopies
  - 30%of benign adenomas transform into malignant carcinoma
  - Conventional treatment : surgical resection
  - Endoscopic papillectomy was introduced to overcome the limitations of surgical resection
  - No high-quality recommendation

Treatment



Endoscopic papillectomy



Surgical ampullectomy

Yamamoto N., et al. (2019) Endoscopic Papillectomy: Introduction and How to TreatAdvanced Therapeutic Endoscopy for Pancreatico-Biliary Diseases. Springer, Tokyo

Liu F, et al. Surgical method choice and coincidence rate of pathological diagnoses in transduodenal ampullectomy: A retrospective case series study and review of the literature. *World J Clin Cases*. 2019;7(6)

Aim

- To evaluate the long-term result of endoscopic papillectomy

METHODS

Study design

- Retrospective chart review
  - Multi-center : 4 Tertiary hospitals
  - Duration : 2013 - 2019
  - Inclusion criteria
    - Who underwent endoscopic papillectomy
  - Exclusion criteria
    - Who were followed less than 6 mths

Endoscopic papillectomy

- Standard monofilament polypectomy snare was used
- ERBE setting - ENDOCUT Q, effect 3, duration 1

RESULTS

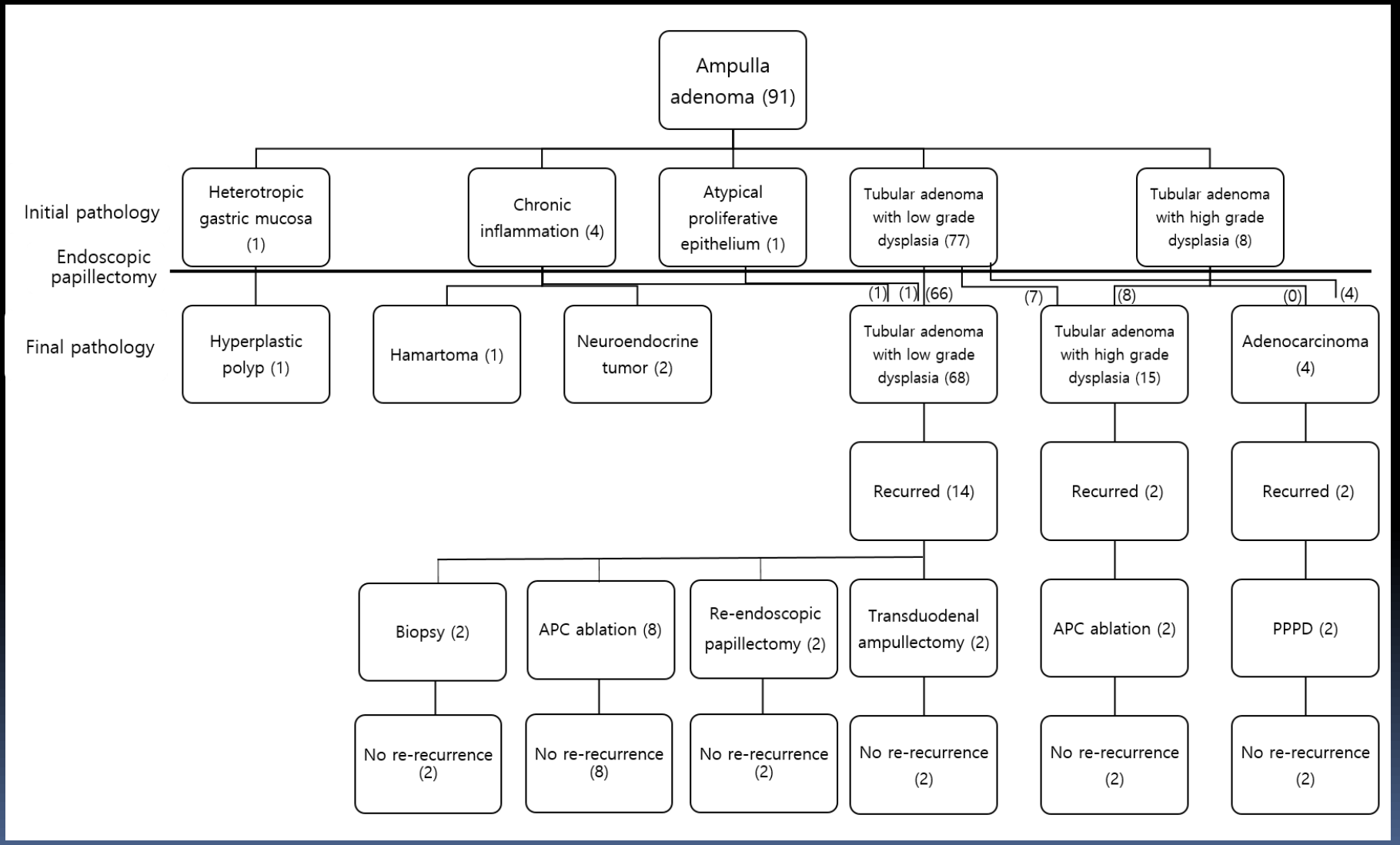
Baseline characteristics

	N (%) (n = 91)
Age, yr	61.5 ± 13.0
Male, n (%)	50 (55.0)
Symptoms, n (%)	
Asymptomatic	55 (60.4)
Biliary pain	20 (22.0)
Jaundice	16 (17.6)
Mean follow-up duration, mths	22.8
FAP, n (%)	2 (2.2)

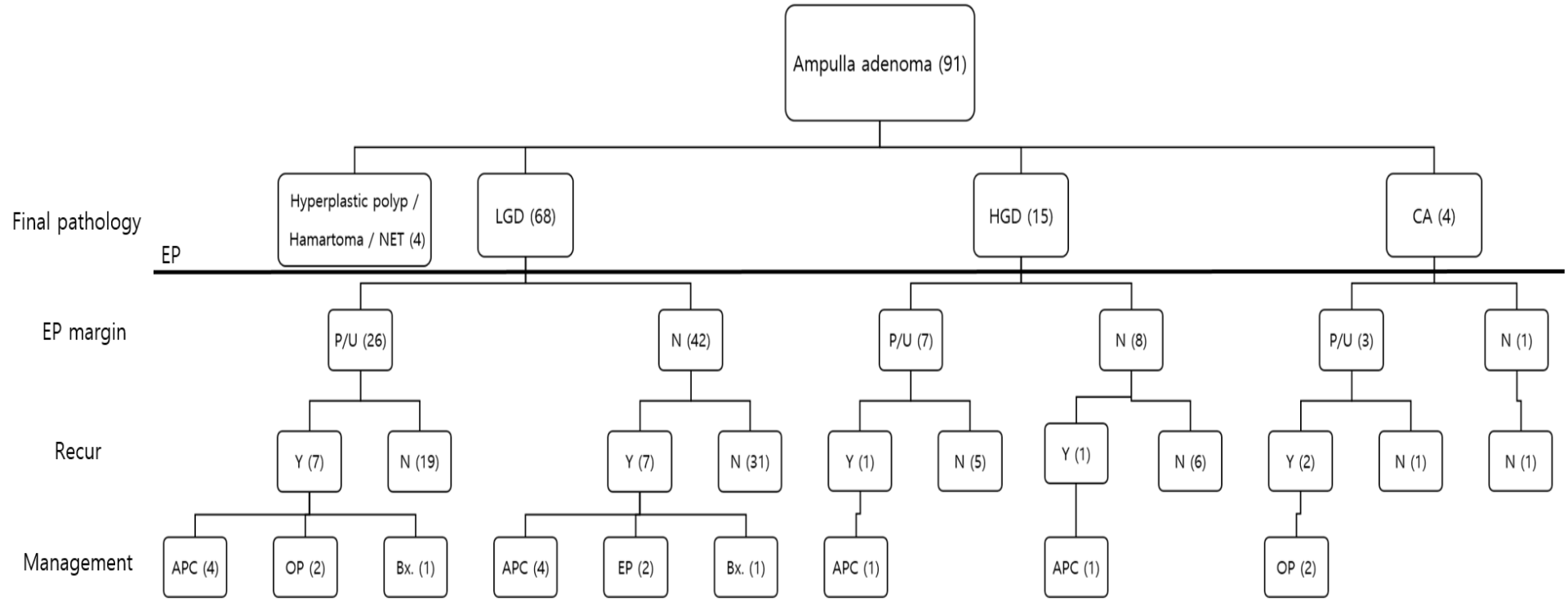
Clinical outcomes

	N (%) (n = 91)
Mean adenoma size, mm	16 ± 18
En-bloc resection, n (%)	84 (92.3)
Submucosal injection, n (%)	4 (4.3)
Margin	
Free, n (%)	52 (57.1)
Uncertain, n (%)	17 (18.7)
Positive, n (%)	22 (24.2)
Pancreatitis, n (%)	8 (8.8)
Recurrence, n (%)	18 (19.8)

Outcome according to pathology



Outcome according to margin



Conclusion

- Initial biopsy is not reliable. Careful approach is needed in treatment and follow-up.
- APC is a very effective way of treating the patients with ampullary adenoma recurrence after endoscopic papillectomy in long-term follow up.
- In some recur cases, tissue removal with adequate biopsy was enough for minute recurrence.