



CA-IHPBA

CAPÍTULO ARGENTINO DE LA INTERNATIONAL HEPATO PANCREATO BILIARY ASSOCIATION

“Diagnóstico y Tratamiento Multidisciplinario Tumores Primarios de Hígado”

Buenos Aires, 2021

COLANGIOPAPILLOMA Resección / Trasplante



HEPATO

Unidad Oncológica de Aparato Digestivo
Trasplante de Hígado y Páncreas

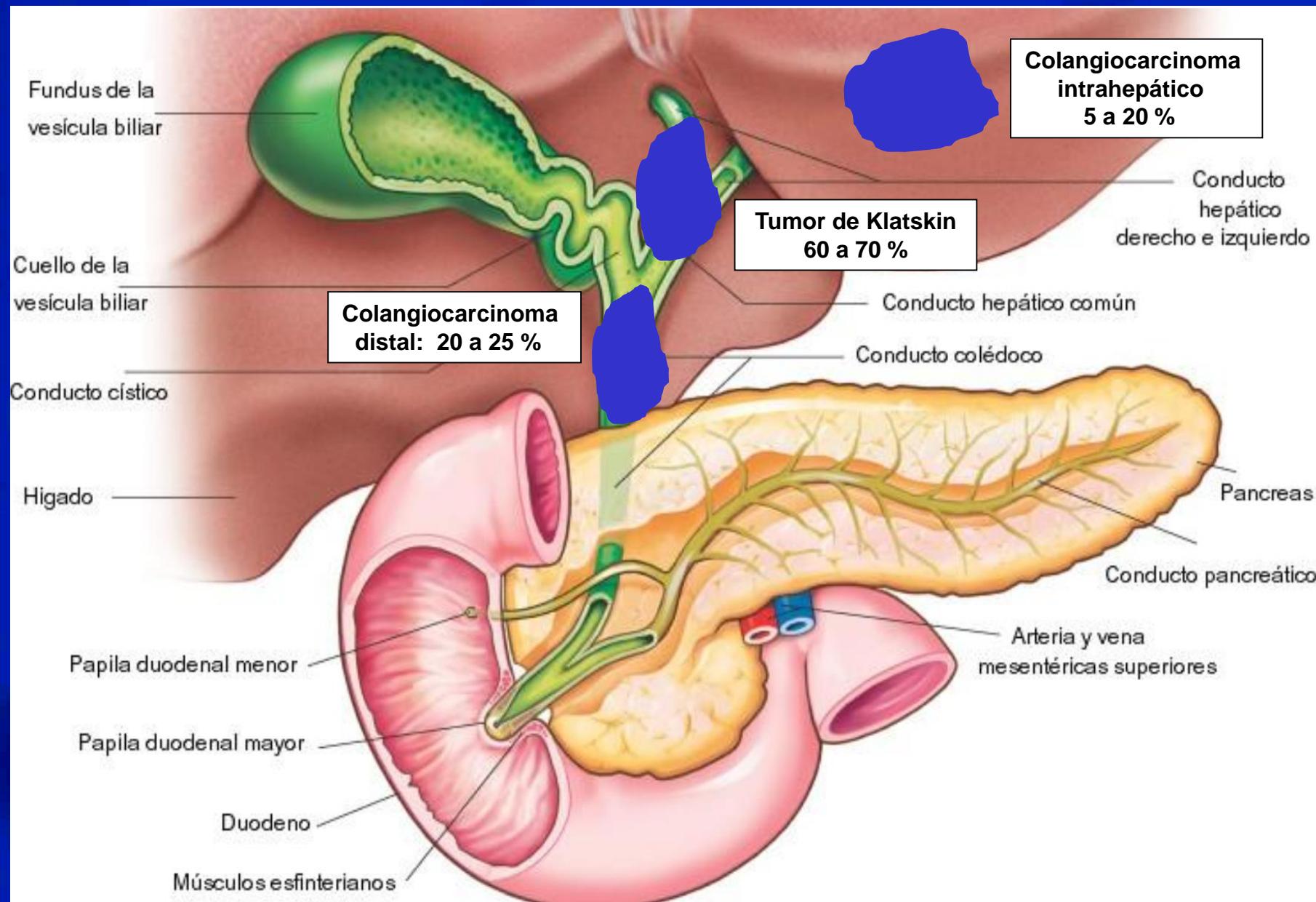
Dr. Carlos Valenzuela **MAAC – FACS**
Prof. Titular Clínica Quirúrgica UNC
Prof. Titular Clínica Quirúrgica UNLAR

COLANGIOPAPILONOMA

Epidemiología

- Tumor raro, representa el 2% de todos los cánceres
- Responsable del 13% de muertes por cáncer en el mundo y el 15% de muertes por tumores biliares
- Prevalencia con índices altos en Asia y muy bajos en Australia
- Incidencia anual: EE.UU 1/100.000
Japón 7,3/100.000
Inglaterra 2/ 100.000
- Más frecuente en el hombre a una edad media de 65 años

Colangiocarcinoma: Nace de las células epiteliales de los conductos biliares



COLANGIOPAPILONOMA FACTORES DE RIESGO

CEP

8-40%



QUISTES BILIARES

15-20%



LITIASIS INTRAHEPATICA **10%**



OTROS:

Papilomatosis de la vía biliar - Gram - / Helicobacter

Clonorchis Sinensis - Opisthorchis viverrini - LQVB

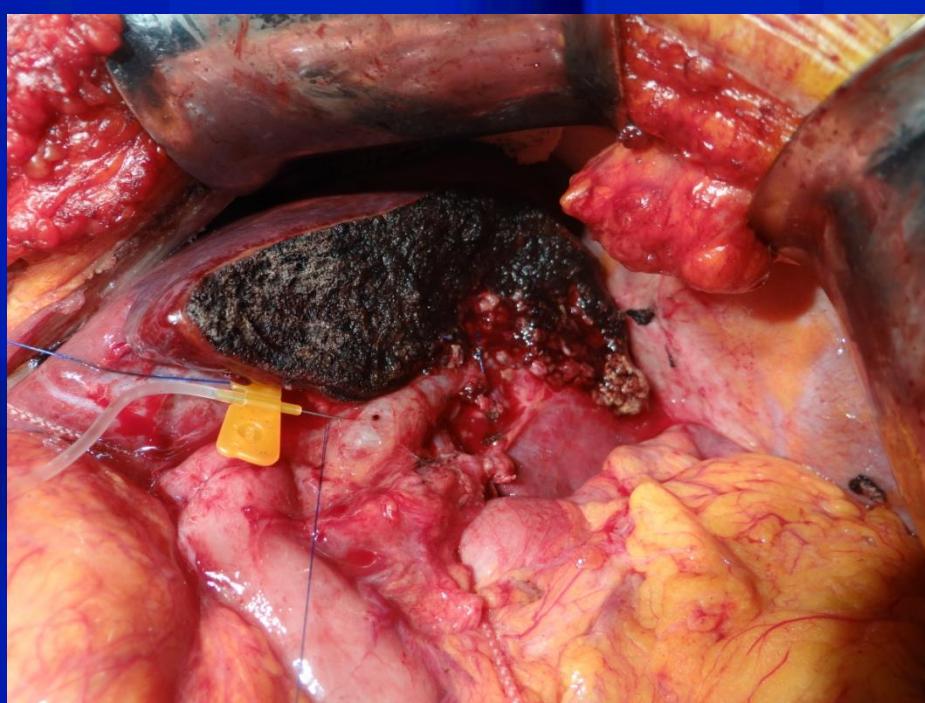
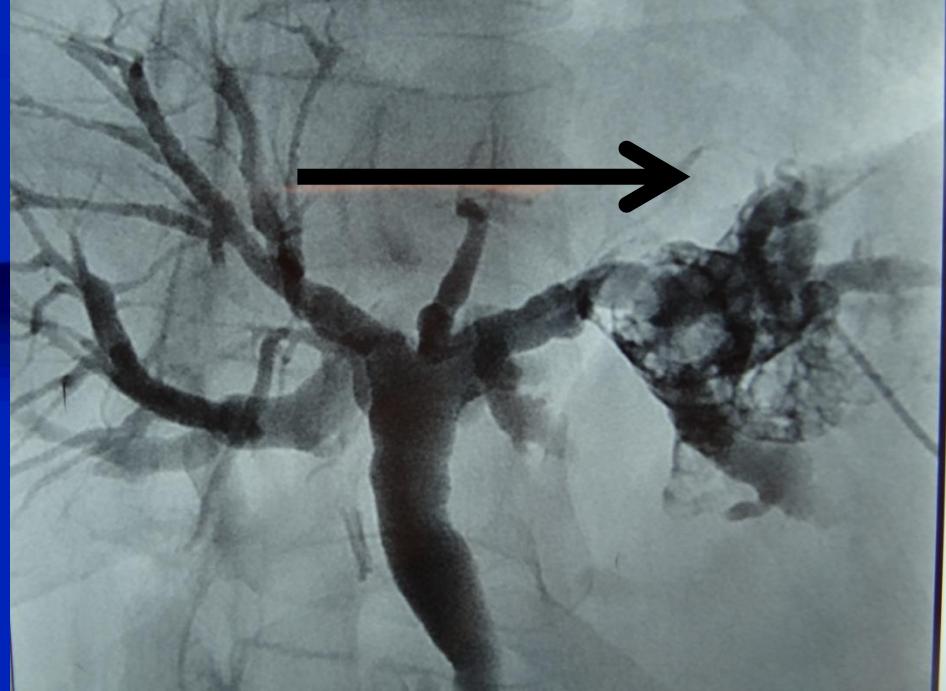
Tabaco - Thorotrust - Nitrosaminas - Asbesto

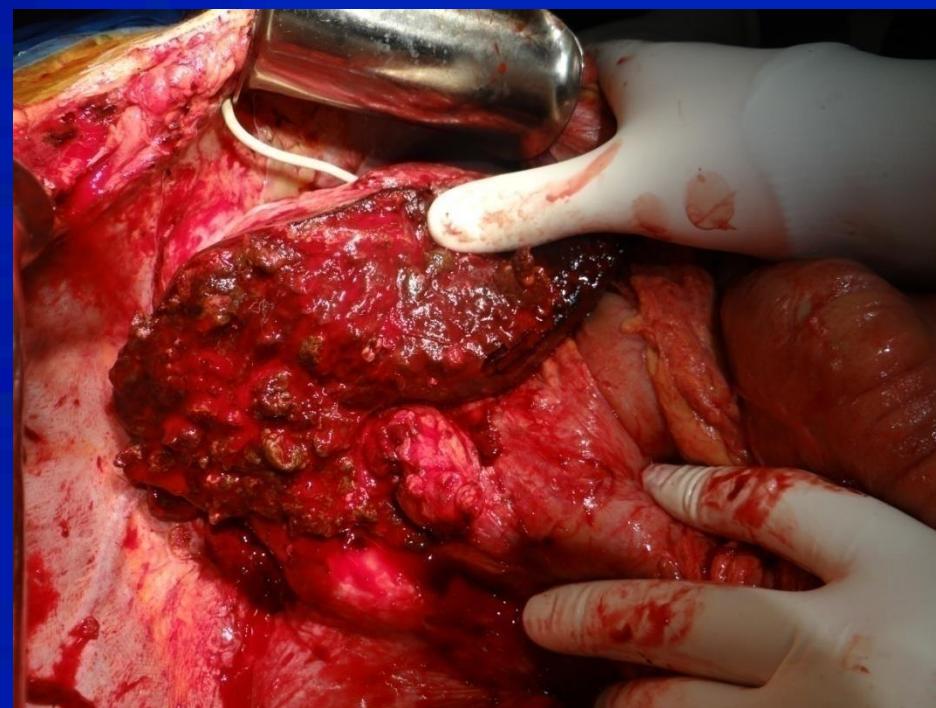
Factores Biológicos:

- ❖ Sobreeexpresión de protooncogenes: **Bcl-2**
- ❖ Mutación de oncogenes: **Kras** - **Cmyc** - **C-erbB2** - **C-neu** - **C-met**
- ❖ Inactivación de genes supresores: **P53** - **A.PC** - **Smad 4** - **P14** - **bel 2**

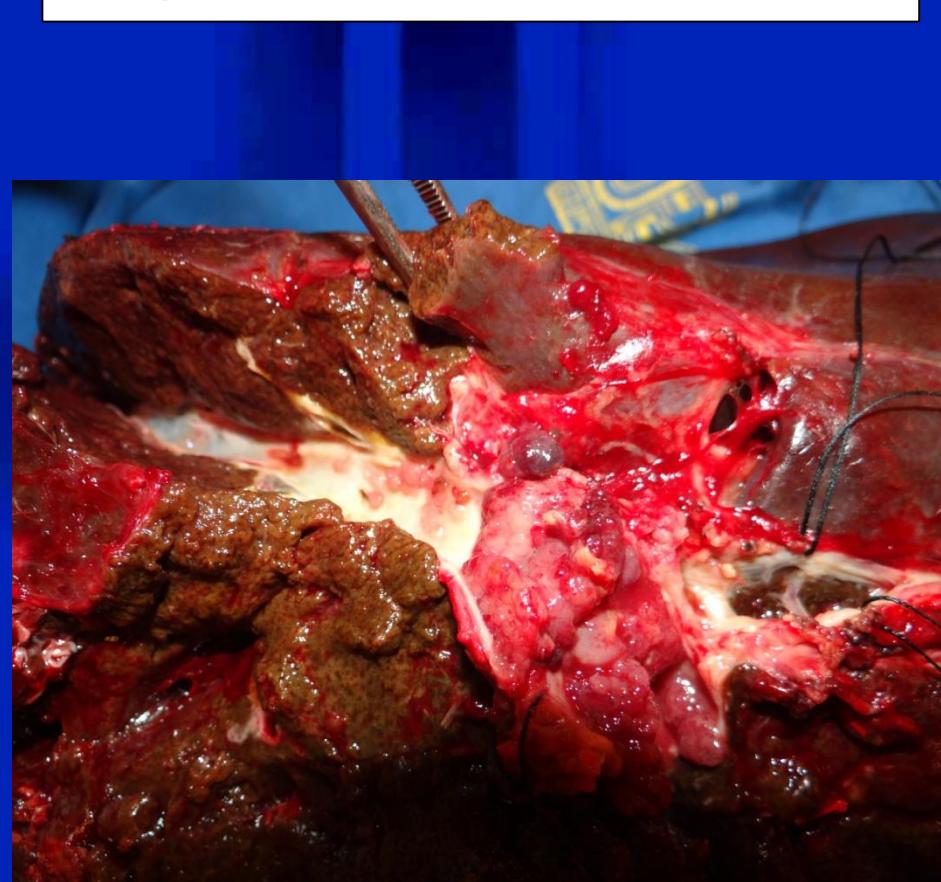
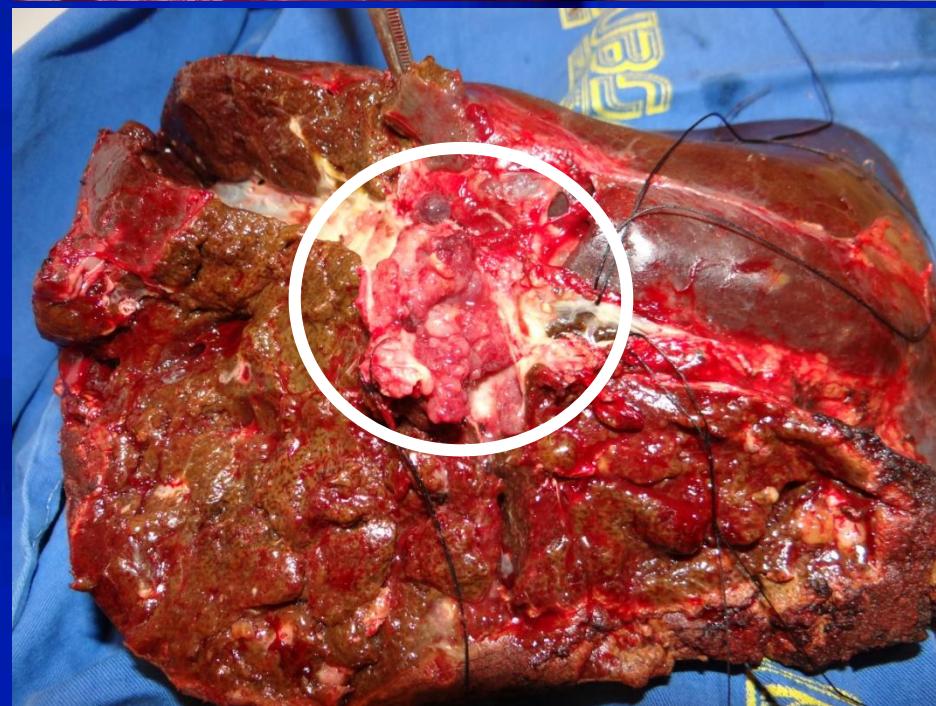
QUISTES BILIARES

- Mujer de 51 años
- Enfermedad de Caroli
- Hepatectomía izquierda





- Varón de 28 años
- MC: Colestasis
- Papilomatosis de la vía biliar con colangiocarcinoma
- Hepatectomía derecha



CLINICA

Colangiocarcinoma Intrahepático (20%)



- Dolor en epigastrio (25%)
- Tumor en hipocondrio derecho
- Pérdida de peso (30%)
- Anemia - Síndrome febril
- Diagnóstico incidental o asintomáticos
- Prurito e ictericia (en tumores centrales)

Colangiocarcinoma Hiliar – Distal (80%)



- Ictericia “indolora y progresiva” (90%)
- Coluria y acolia
- Prurito (66%)
- Pérdida de Peso (30 %)
- Dolor (25 %)
- Fiebre (20%)

LABORATORIO

Colangiocarcinoma

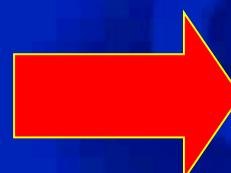
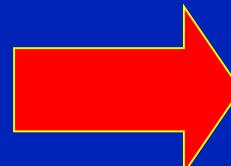
- Hepatograma (inespecífico) - Anemia
Bilirrubina ↑
Fosfatasa alcalina ↑
- Marcadores tumorales:
 - CA 19-9 (sensibilidad 67-87%) > 130 U/ml
(especificidad 86-98%)
 - Otros: CEA, CA 242, CA 125

DIAGNOSTICO Colestasis + Ecografía



Dilatación de la vía biliar IH sin litiasis

- Eco-Doppler
- R.N.M. + angio + colang
- T.A.C. Dinámica
- Colangiografía
- PET Scan
- Laparoscopía
- Cepillado-DIA- FISH ?
- Biopsia ?



- Diagnóstico de CC
- Compromiso biliar
- Compromiso vascular
- Compromiso linfático
- Atrofia lobar
- Compromiso peritoneal
- Metástasis a distancia

Evaluar

Función Hepática
Volumen del remanente hepático

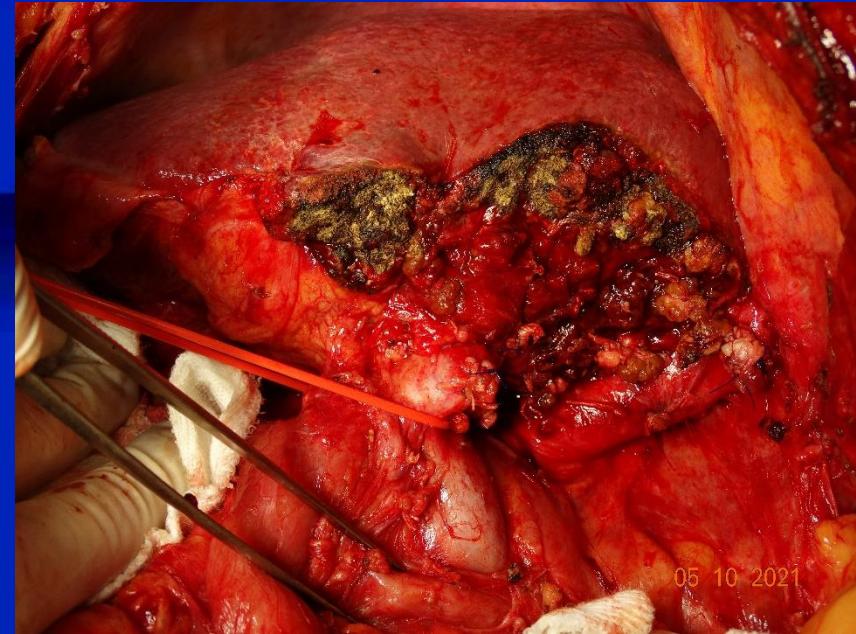
Importante

Coagulación – tiempo y valor de bilirrubina
Función Cardiopulmonar – Función renal
Estado Nutricional

COLANGIOCARCINOMA INTRAHEPATICO

Mujer de 70 años
MC: Epigastralgia
pérdida de peso
Ca 19-9: 200

Hepatectomía izquierda



COLANGIOPAPILOMA INTRAHEPATICO

Resección es el tratamiento estandar

CRITERIOS DE RESECABILIDAD

Perspectiva Oncológica

- QT ???
- Evaluar EEH
TAC
RMN
Centellografía



Perspectiva Técnica

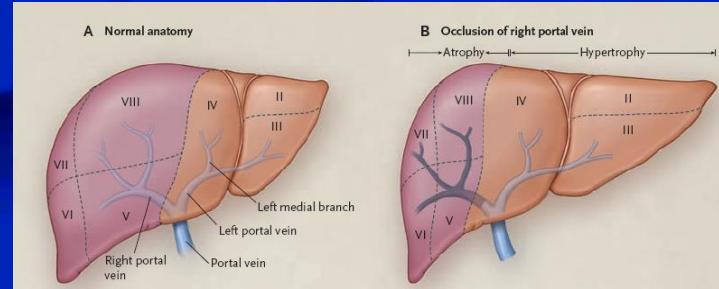
- VRH suficiente
- Margen quirúrgico R0

FALLO HEPATICO HEPATECTOMIA

Complicación más severa con una mortalidad próxima al 32% sobre todo en hígados enfermos o con toxicidad por quimioterapia

Strategies for Safer Liver Surgery and Partial Liver Transplantation

Pierre-Alain Clavien, M.D., Ph.D., Henrik Petrowsky, M.D.,
Michelle L. DeOliveira, M.D., and Rolf Graf, Ph.D.

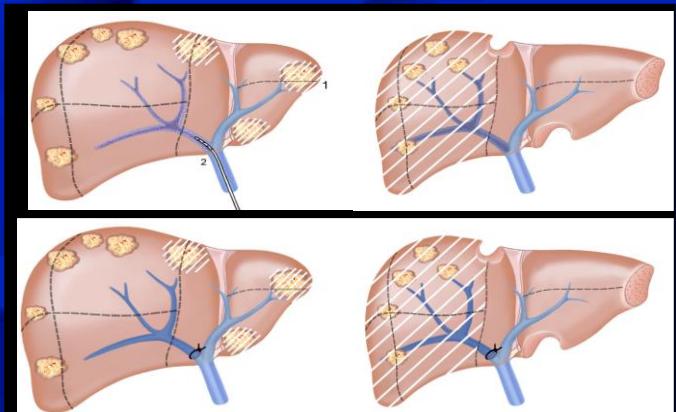


Hepatectomía 2 tiempos + EP

Jaeck D, et al. Ann Surg. 2004

Hepatectomía 2 tiempos + LP

J Belghiti, Clavien AP, et al. Hepatology 2008



Playing Play-Doh to Prevent Postoperative Liver Failure

The "ALPPS" approach

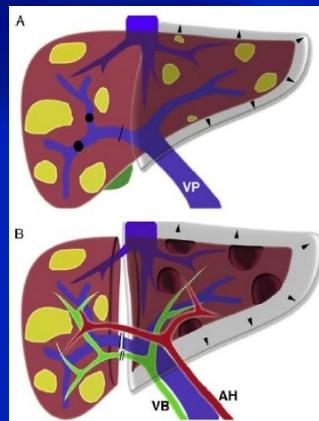
Eduardo de Santibañes, MD, PhD,* and Pierre-Alain Clavien, MD, PhD†

Annals of Surgery • Volume 255, Number 3, March 2012

> World J Surg. 2014 Jun;38(6):1498-503. doi: 10.1007/s00268-013-2296-y.

The ALPPS procedure: a surgical option for hepatocellular carcinoma with major vascular invasion

Giovanni Vennarecci ¹, Andrea Laurenzi, Roberto Santoro, Marco Colasanti, Pasquale Lepiane, Giuseppe Maria Ettorre

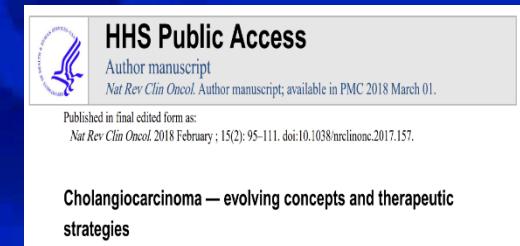


OBJETIVO
Hígado normal
VRHS mayor 25%
Hígado cirrótico
VRHS mayor 40%

COLANGIOPAPILOMA INTRAHEPATICO

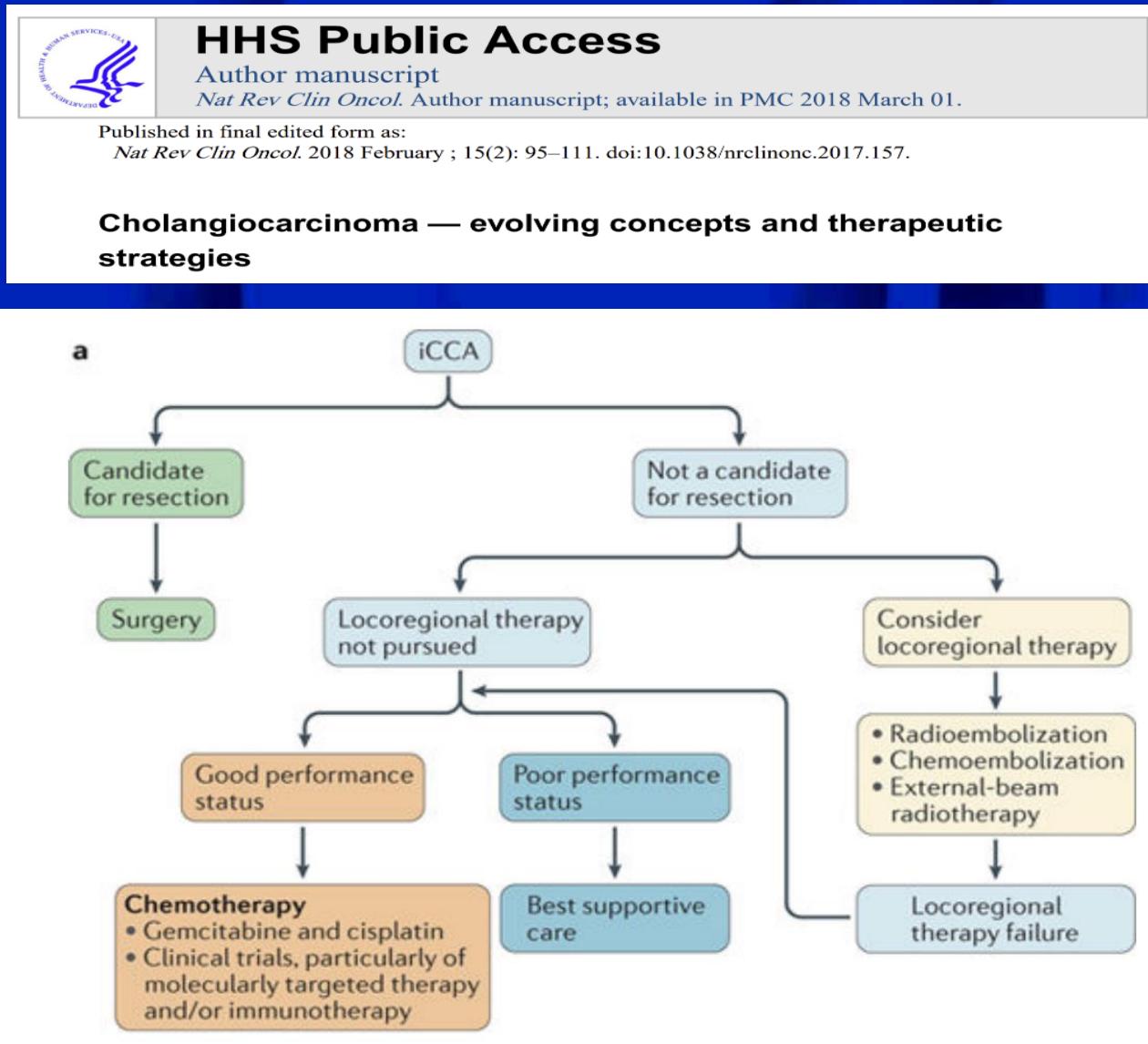
Resección

- CONTRAINDICACIONES ABSOLUTAS
- Matástasis extrahepáticas
- Ganglios + sistémicos
- Implantes en peritoneo
- CONTRAINDICACIONES RELATIVAS
- Remanente hepático insuficiente
- Ubicación - Tamaño
- Número (bilobar)
- Invasión vascular macroscópica



COLANGIOPAPILAR CANCER INTRAHEPATIC

Algoritmo terapéutico



Liver transplantation for "very early" intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma: International retrospective study supporting a prospective assessment

G Sapisochin ¹, M Facciuto ², L Rubbia-Brandt ³, J Martí ², N Mehta ⁴, F Y Yao ⁴, E Vibert ⁵, D Cherqui ⁵, D R Grant ⁶, R Hernandez-Alejandro ⁷, C H Dale ⁷, A Cucchetti ⁸, A Pinna ⁸, S Hwang ⁹, S G Lee ⁹, V G Agopian ¹⁰, R W Busuttil ¹⁰, S Rizvi ¹¹, J K Heimbach ¹¹, M Montenovo ¹², J Reyes ¹², M Cesaretti ¹³, O Soubrane ¹³, T Reichman ¹⁴, J Seal ¹⁴, P T W Kim ¹⁵, G Klintmalm ¹⁵, C Sposito ¹⁶, V Mazzaferro ¹⁶, P Dutkowsky ¹⁷, P A Clavien ¹⁷, C Toso ¹⁸, P Majno ¹⁸, N Kneteman ¹⁹, C Saunders ¹⁹, J Bruix ²⁰, iCCA International Consortium

Colangiocarcinoma intrahepatico

No Trasplante

The presence of an intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (iCCA) in a cirrhotic liver is a contraindication for liver transplantation in most centers worldwide. Recent investigations have shown that "very early" iCCA (single tumors ≤ 2 cm) may have acceptable results after liver transplantation. This study further evaluates this finding in a larger international multicenter cohort. The study group was composed of those patients who were transplanted for hepatocellular carcinoma or decompensated cirrhosis and found to have an iCCA at explant pathology. Patients were divided into those with "very early" iCCA and those with "advanced" disease (single tumor > 2 cm or multifocal disease). Between January 2000 and December 2013, 81 patients were found to have an iCCA at explant; 33 had separate nodules of iCCA and hepatocellular carcinoma, and 48 had only iCCA (study group). Within the study group, 15/48 (31%) constituted the "very early" iCCA group and 33/48 (69%) the "advanced" group. There were no significant differences between groups in preoperative characteristics. At explant, the median size of the largest tumor was larger in the "advanced" group (3.1 [2.5-4.4] versus 1.6 [1.5-1.8]). After a median follow-up of 35 (13.5-76.4) months, the 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year cumulative risks of recurrence were, respectively, 7%, 18%, and 18% in the very early iCCA group versus 30%, 47%, and 61% in the advanced iCCA group, $P = 0.01$. The 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year actuarial survival rates were, respectively, 93%, 84%, and 65% in the very early iCCA group versus 79%, 50%, and 45% in the advanced iCCA group, $P = 0.02$.

Conclusion: Patients with cirrhosis and very early iCCA may become candidates for liver transplantation; a prospective multicenter clinical trial is needed to further confirm these results. (Hepatology 2016;64:1178-1188).

Trasplante en cirrosis
Sobrevida: 5años
CCA: menos 2cm 65%
CCA: más 2cm 45%

Colangiocarcinoma Hiliar

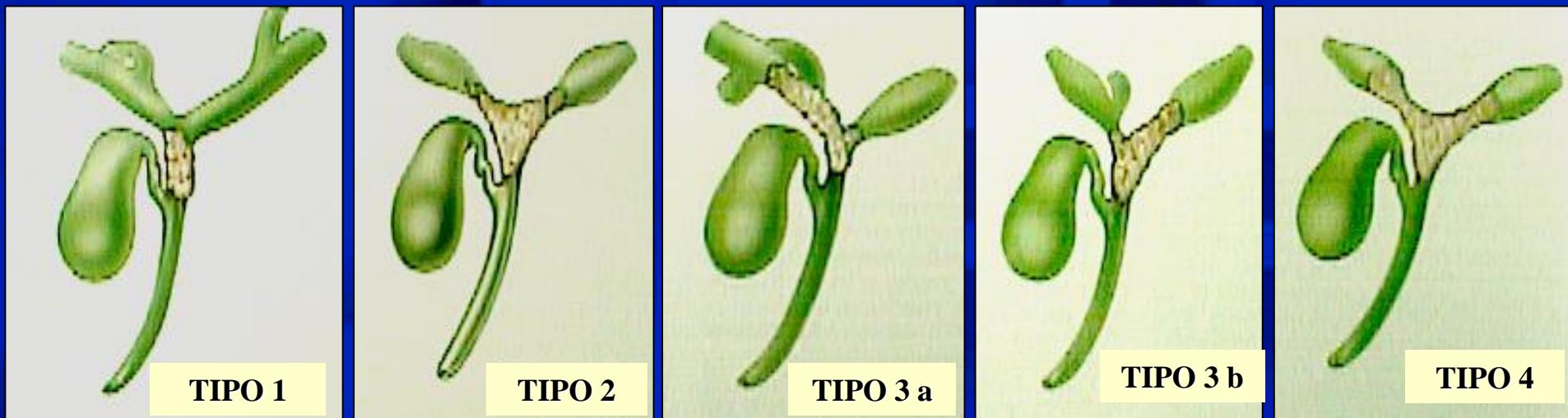
Historia Natural

- Descripto por Klatskin 1965
- Son el 3% de los tumores gastrointestinales
- Incidencia 2/ 100.000 habitantes
- > 65 años
- Se originan en el epitelio biliar extrahepático
- Lento crecimiento local
- Invade vasos, linfáticos y nervios
- Infrecuente diseminación a distancia
- Sobrevida media en Tu no resecados:
6 a 12 meses

Tumores de la confluencia biliar

Tumor de Klatskin

Clasificación de Bismuth-Corlette



TIPO 1

TIPO 2

TIPO 3 a

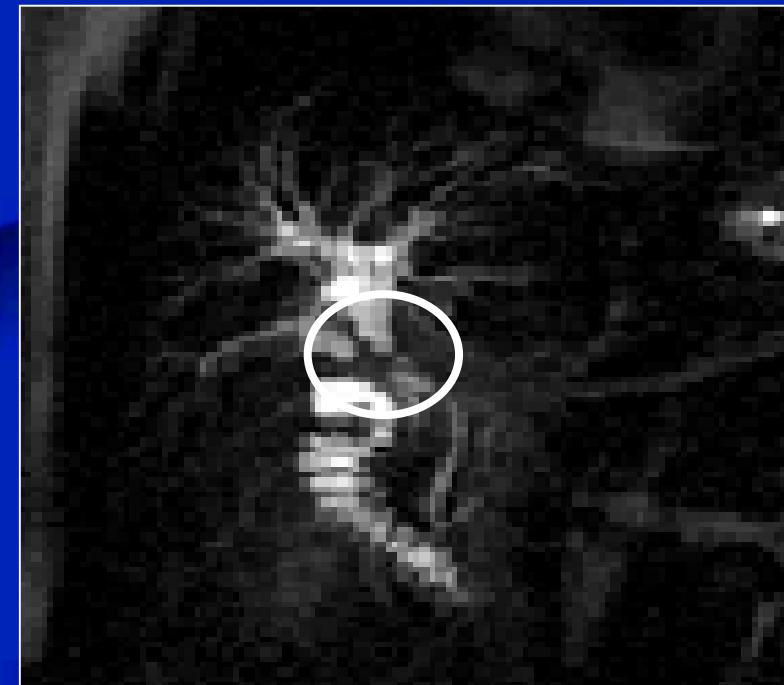
TIPO 3 b

TIPO 4





Tipo I
→



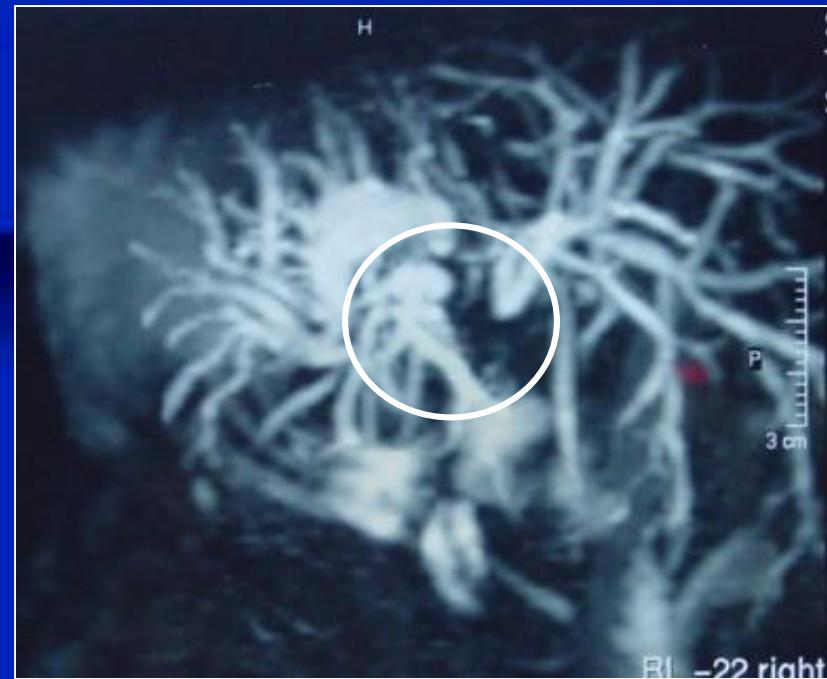
Tipo II
→



Tipo
III a
↔



Tipo
III b

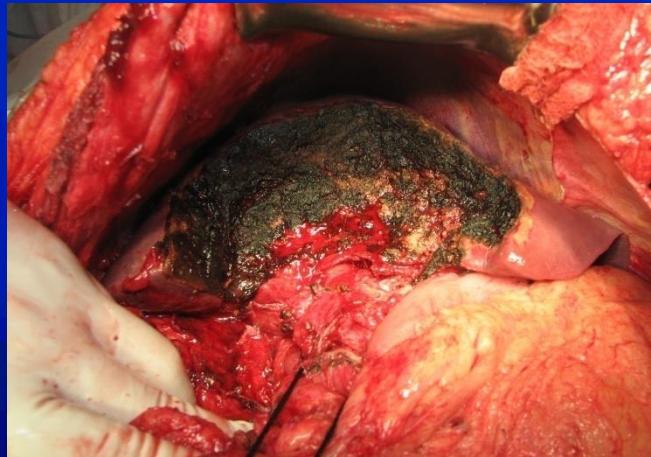
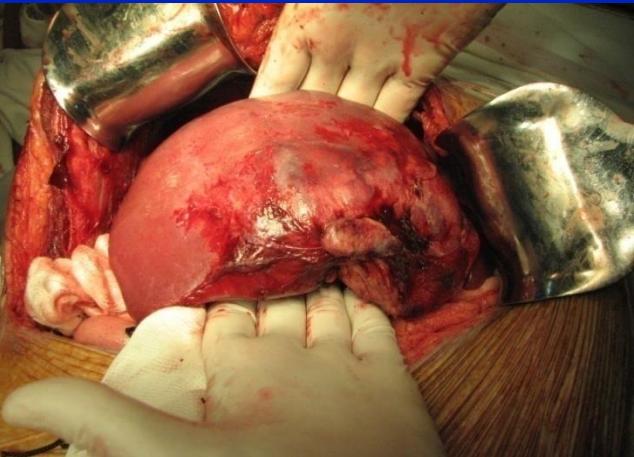


Tipo IV

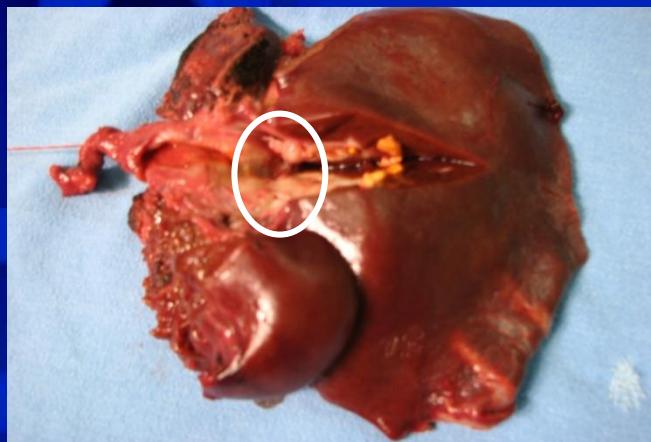


DIAGNOSTICOS DIFERENCIALES

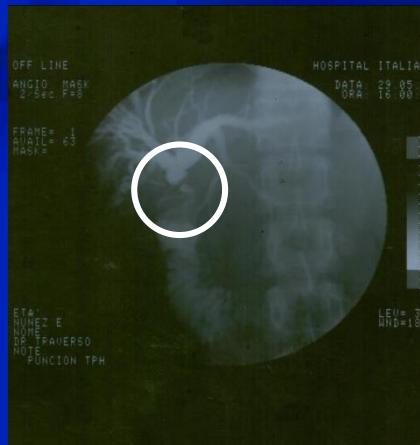
Cáncer de vesícula



Colangitis esclerosante primaria



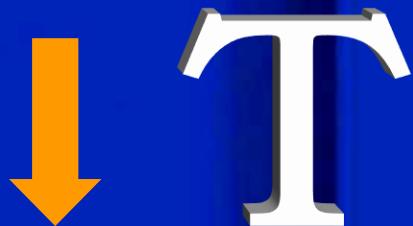
Estenosis biliar benigna



Tumores de la confluencia biliar

Clasificación por estadios clínicos (T) Memorial Sloan Kettering

Criterios clínicos



- Localización y extensión ductal
- Invasión portal
- Atrofia lobar

T 1: compromiso de la confluencia +/- extensión unilateral hasta conductos 2º

**T2: compromiso de la confluencia + compromiso portal ipsilateral
o + atrofia lobar ipsilateral**

**T3: compromiso de la confluencia + extensión bilateral hasta conductos 2º
compromiso unilateral hasta conductos 2º + compromiso Portal contralateral
compromiso unilateral hasta conductos 2º + atrofia lobar contralateral
compromiso del tronco portal o bilateral**

Tumores de la confluencia biliar

Clasificación de AJCC

Stage 0	T _{is}	N ₀	M ₀
Stage I	T ₁	N ₀	M ₀
Stage II	T ₂	N ₀	M ₀
Stage III	T ₁ or T ₂	N ₁ or N ₂	M ₀
Stage IVA	T ₃	Any N	M ₀
Stage IVB	Any T	Any N	M ₁

Tis: **in situ**

T1: **invade tejido subepitelial**

T2: **invade tejido perifibromuscular**

T3: **invade órganos adyacentes ?**

Si

N0: **ganglios –**

N1: **ganglios + de ligamento hepatoduodenal**

N2: **ganglios + peripancreáticos-peroduodenales
tronco celíaco-art. Mesentérica**

Si

M0: **no Mts**

Si

M1: **Mts a distancia**

Colangiocarcinoma Hiliar o Tu de Klastkin

Resección con intención curativa

Complete resection of the tumour with negative histological resection margins, however, is accepted as the best possible option for long term survival.^{2,5-7,10-12} It is also increasingly possible to

Burke EC. y col. Ann. Surg. 1998 (review)

Byrnes V. y col. Curr. Treat. Option Gastroenterol. 2001

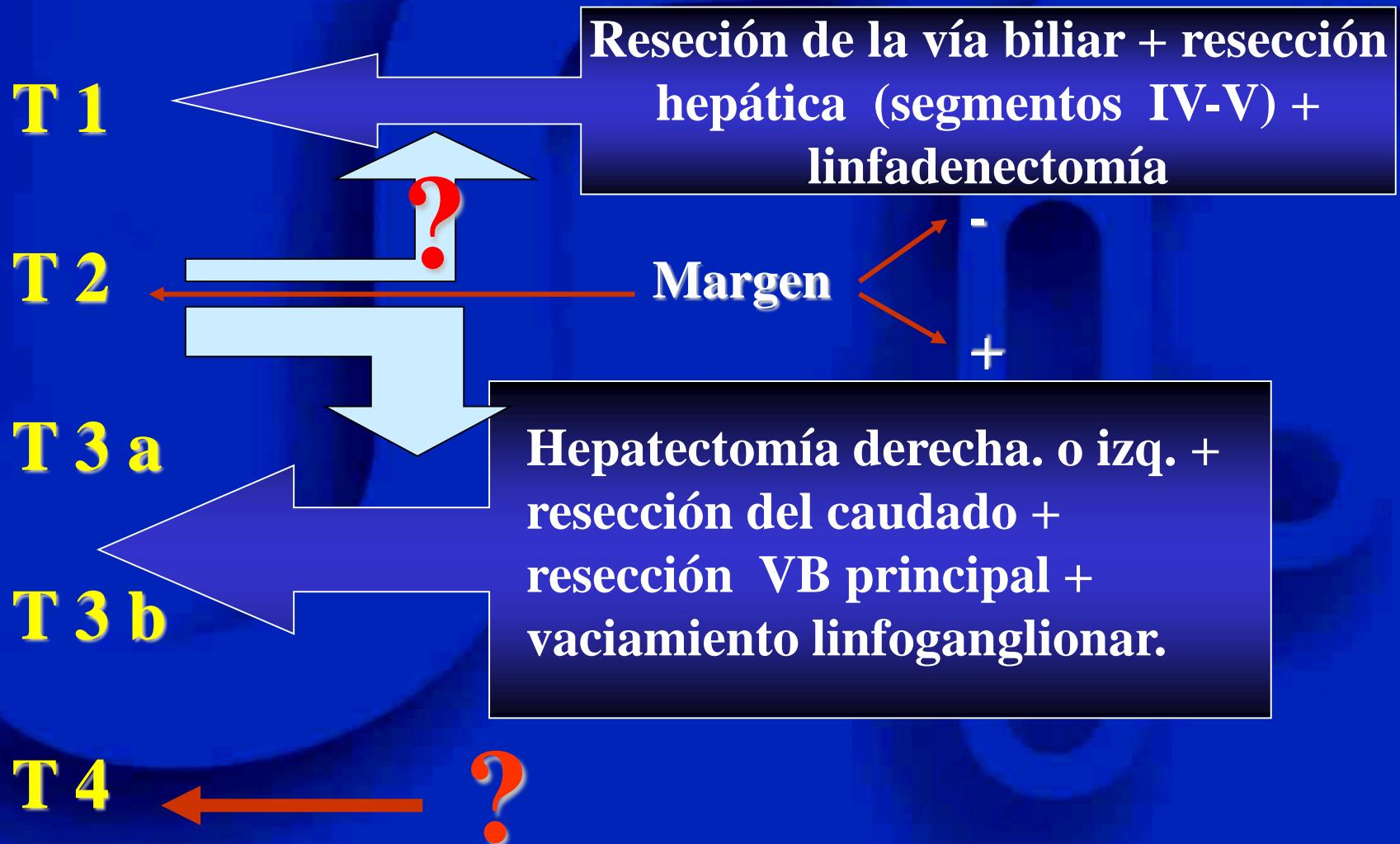
Blom D. y Schwartz S. Arch. Surg. 2001

Nimura Y. y col. J Hepat. Bil. Panc. Surg. 2000

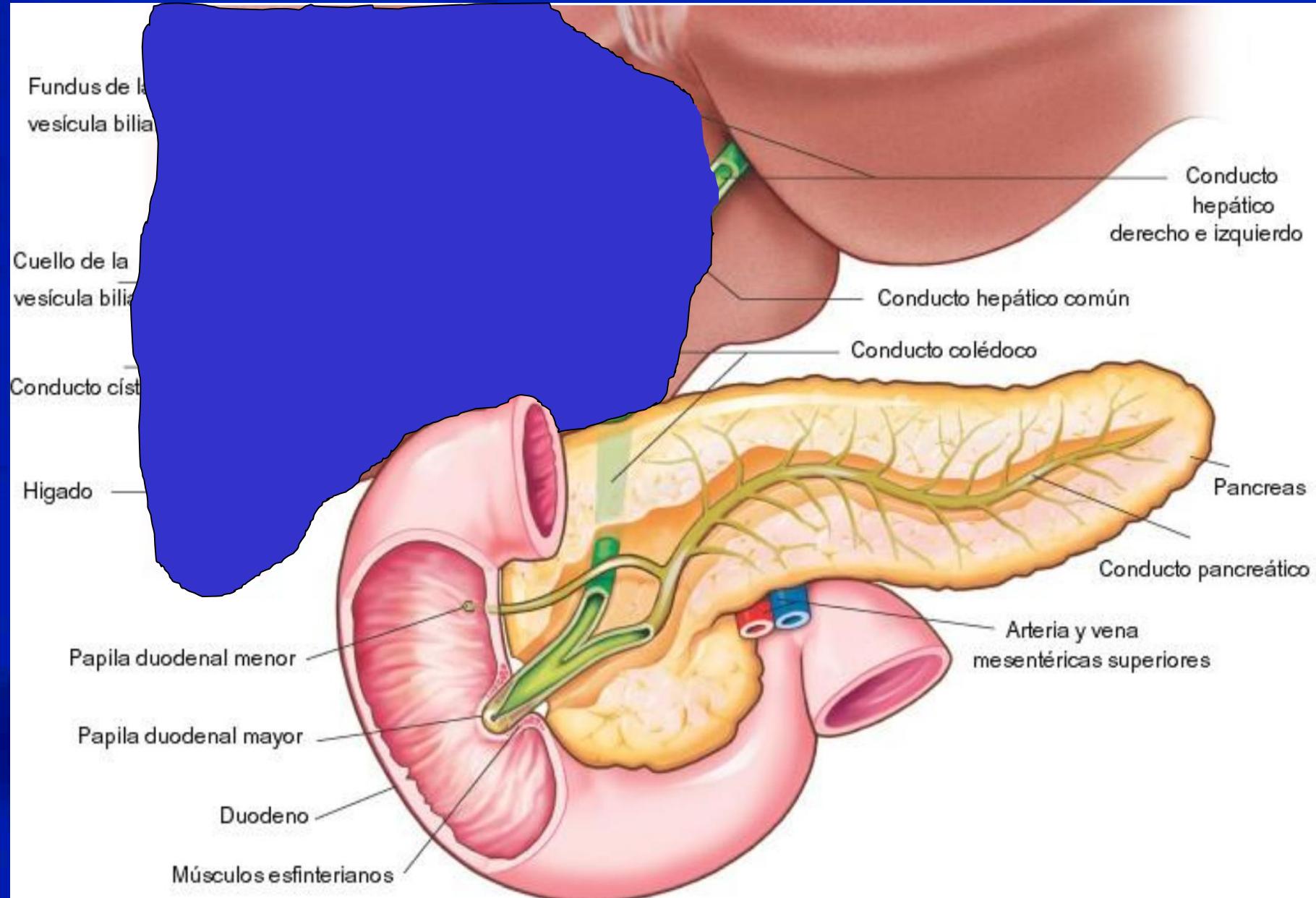
Capussotti L. y col. J. Am Coll Surg. 2002

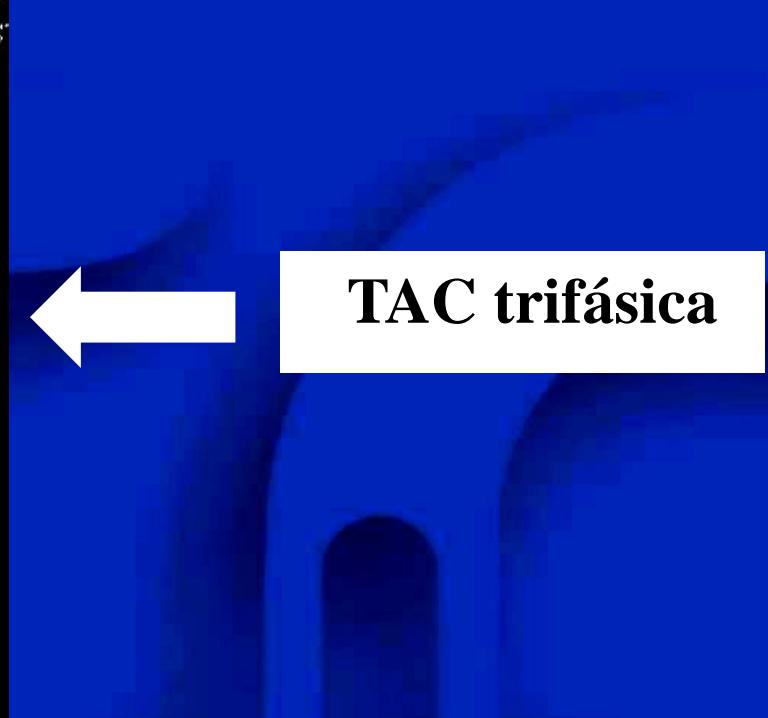
Colangiocarcinoma Hiliar o Tu de Klastkin

Resección con intención curativa



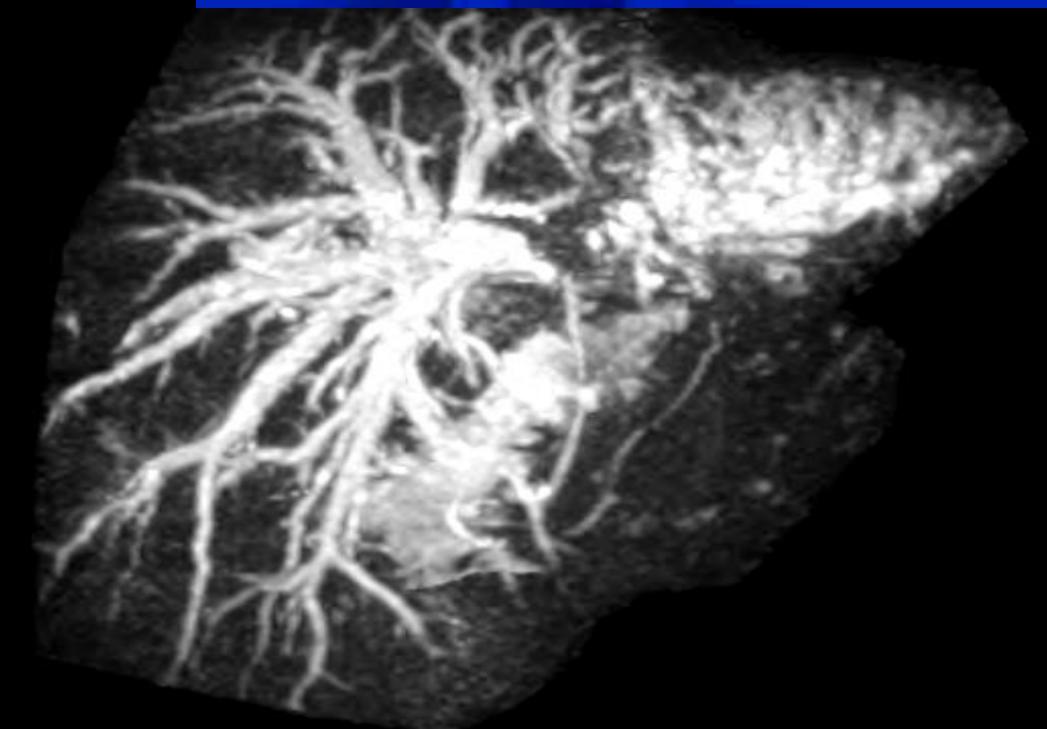
Colangiocarcinoma hiliar





**Colangiocarcinoma hilar
Tipo III B**

RMN



1236964

nt Pos: HFS

0
TA: 90.0

n

.

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

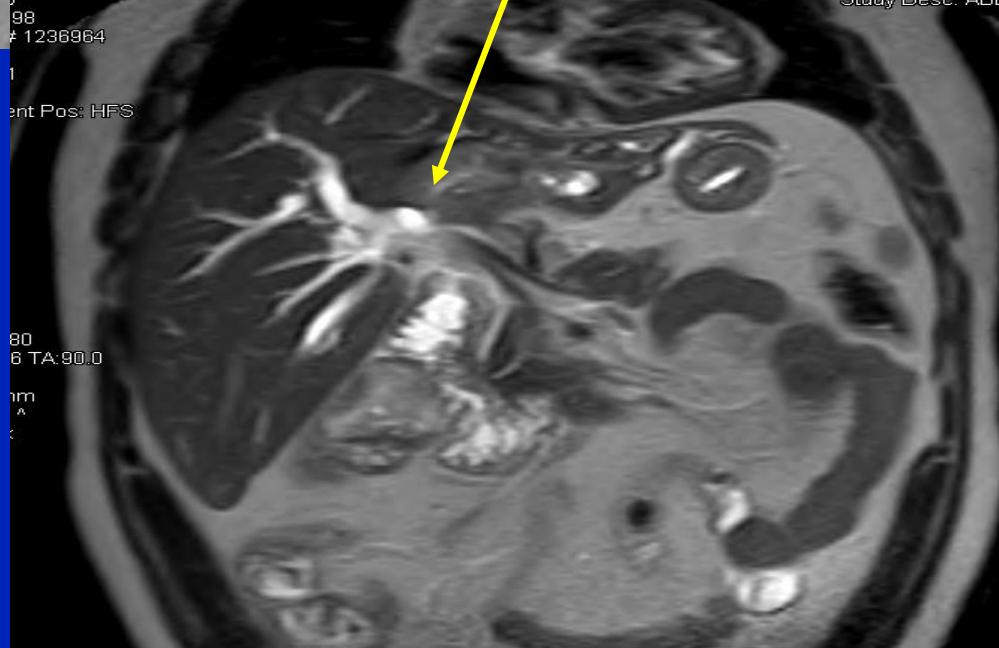
0

0

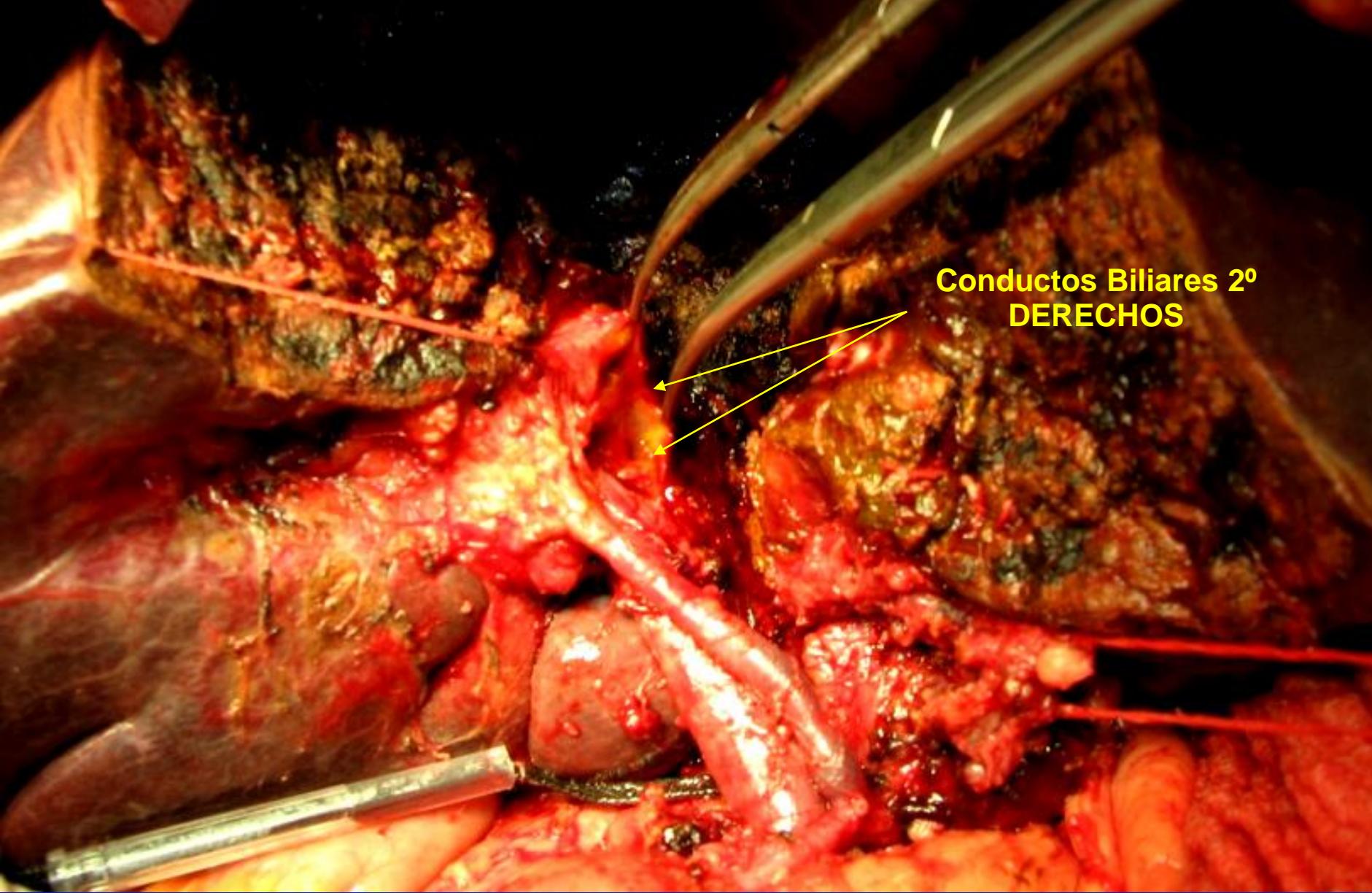
RMN

con angiorresonancia

Compromiso vena
porta izquierda

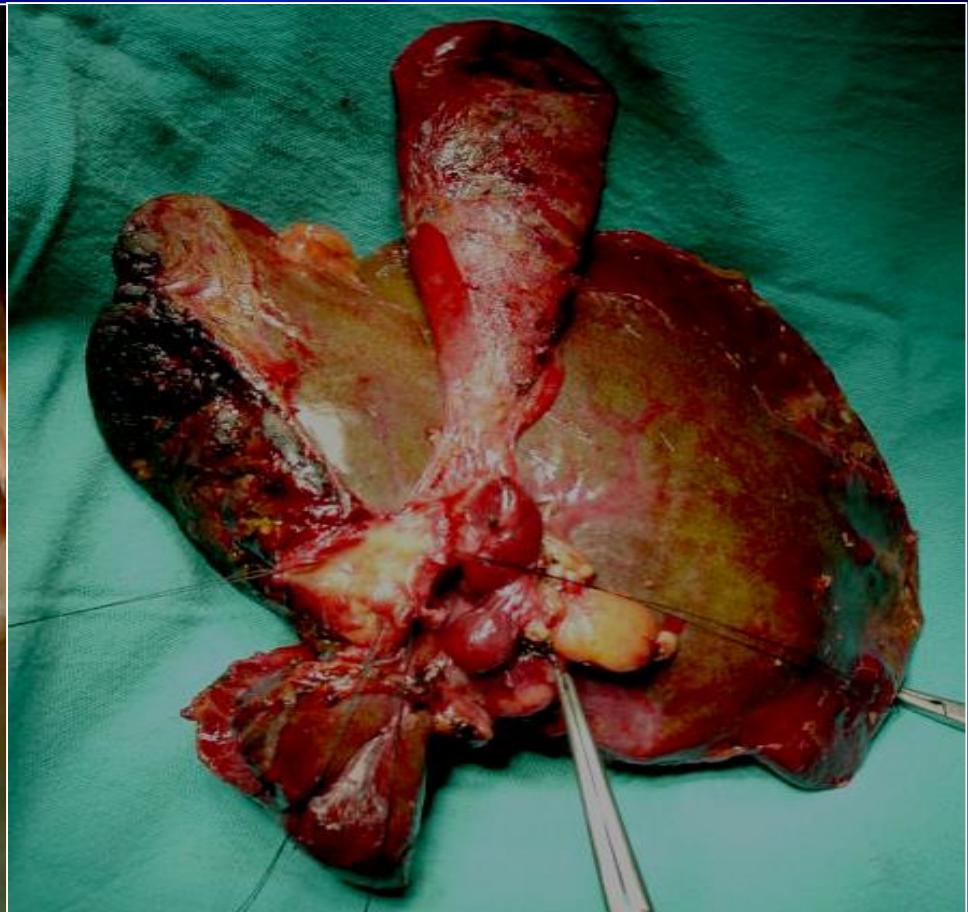
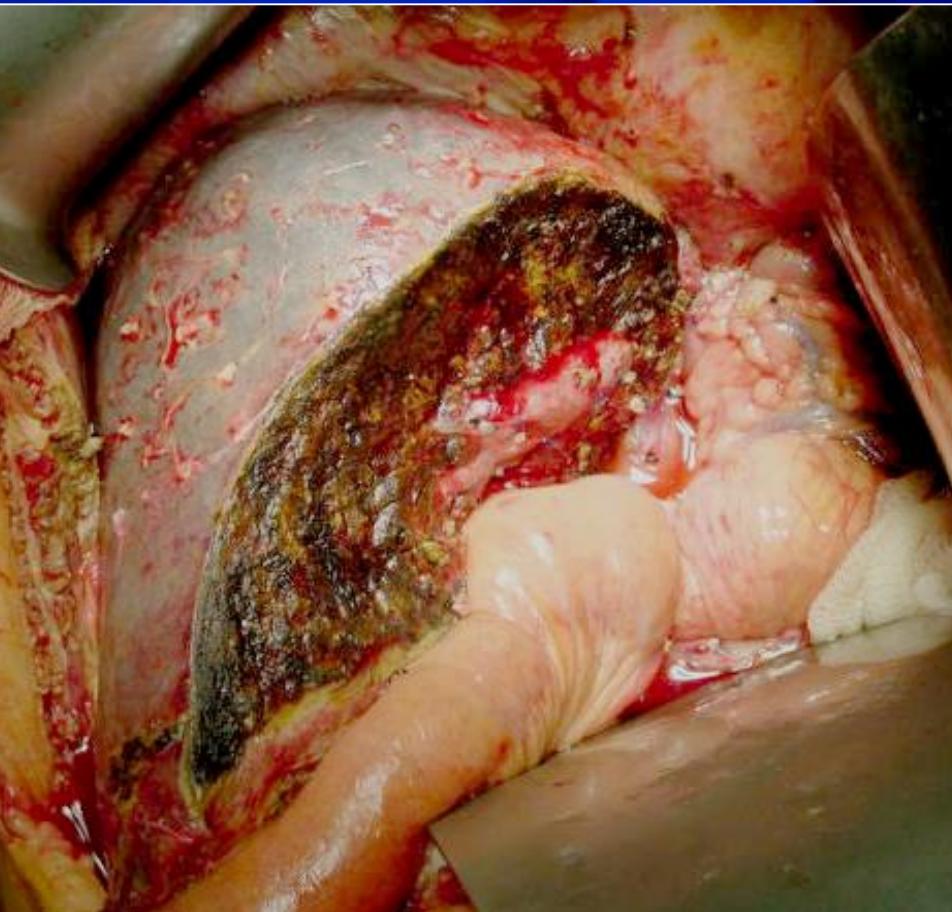


TRISECCIONECTOMIA IZQUIERDA + CAUDADO CON
LINFADENECTOMIA PEDICULO HEPATICO

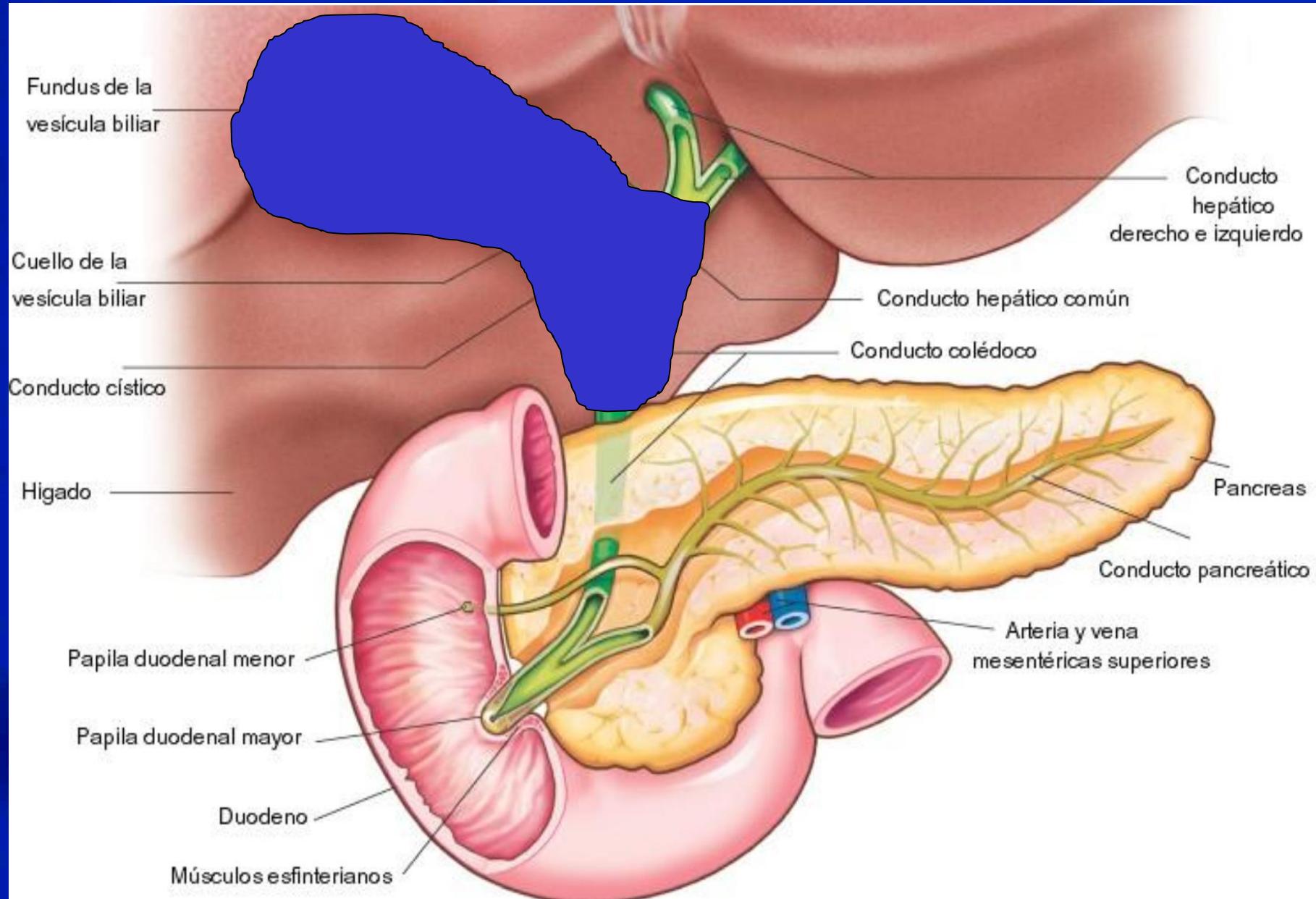


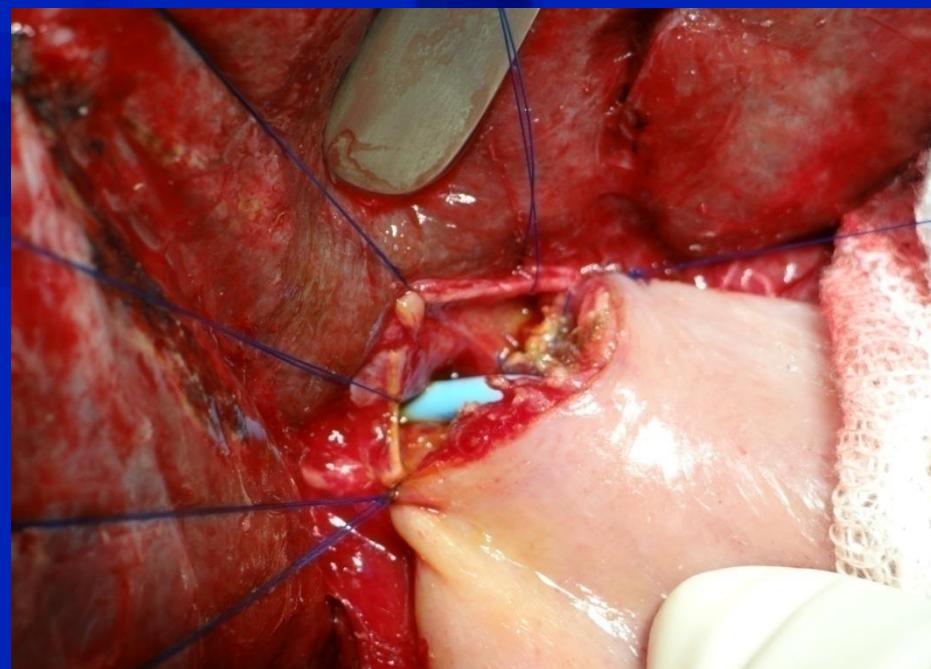
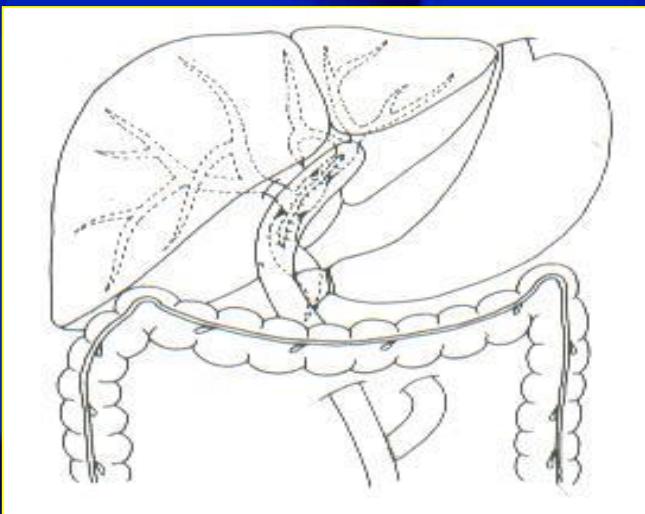
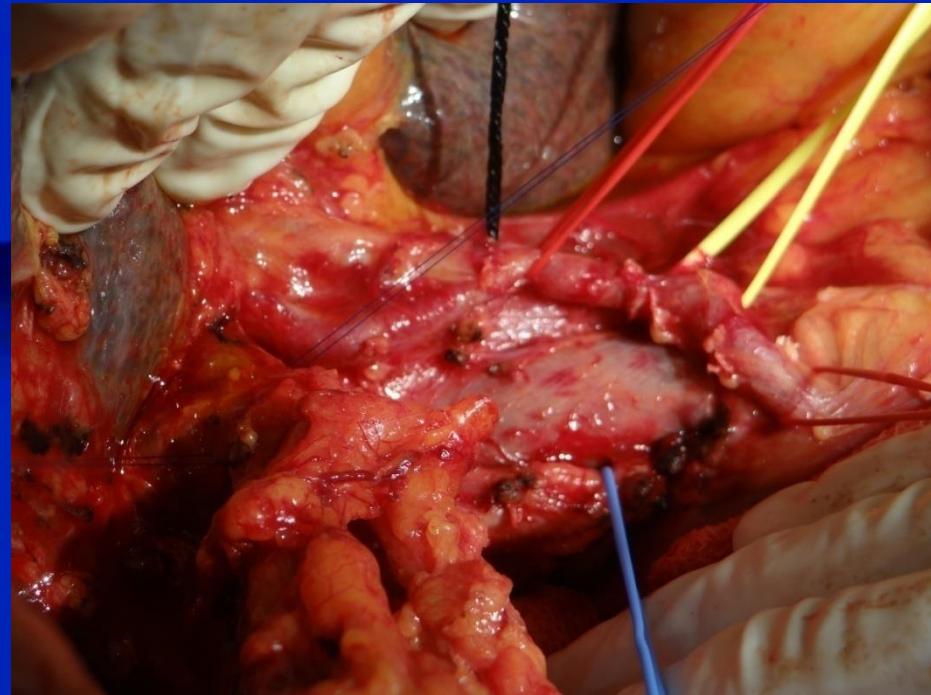
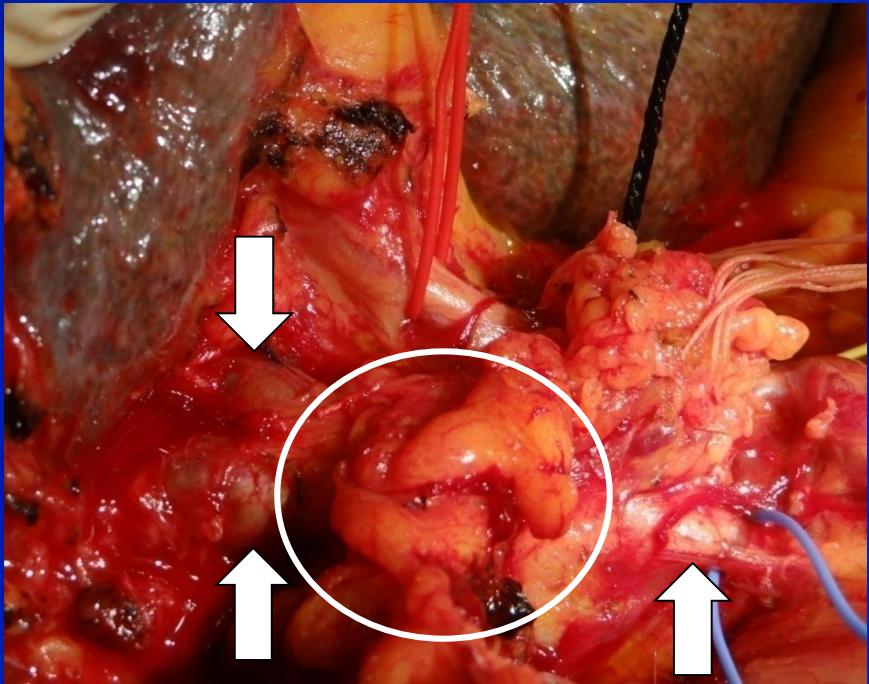
Conductos Biliares 2º
DERECHOS

TRISECCIONECTOMIA IZQ.+ CAUDADO + LINFADENECTOMIA



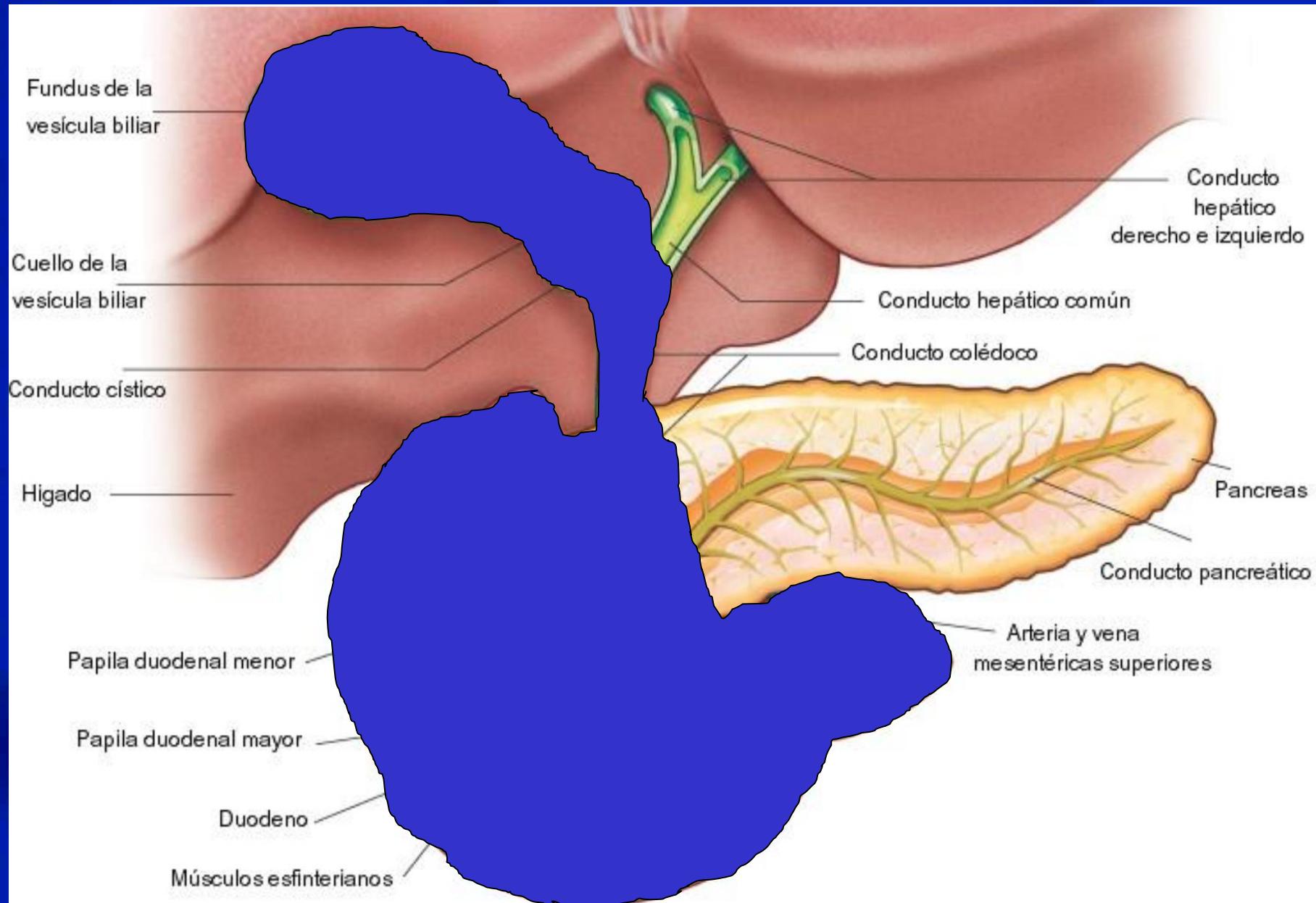
Colangiocarcinoma distal supraduodenal (resección VB)



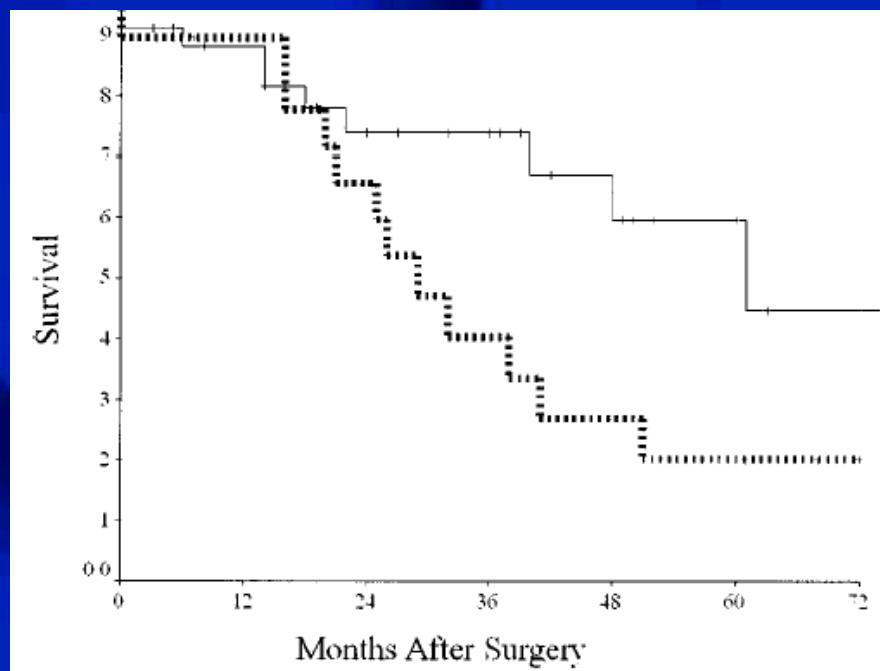
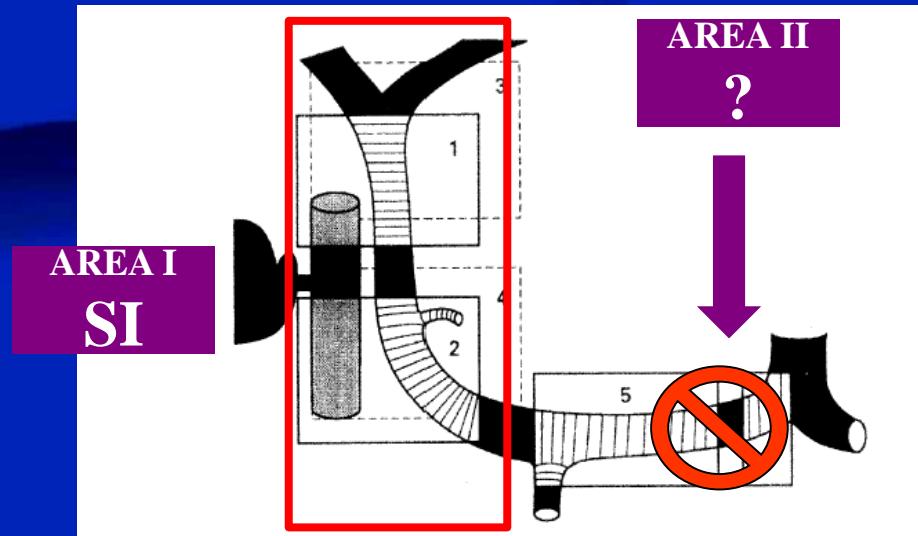
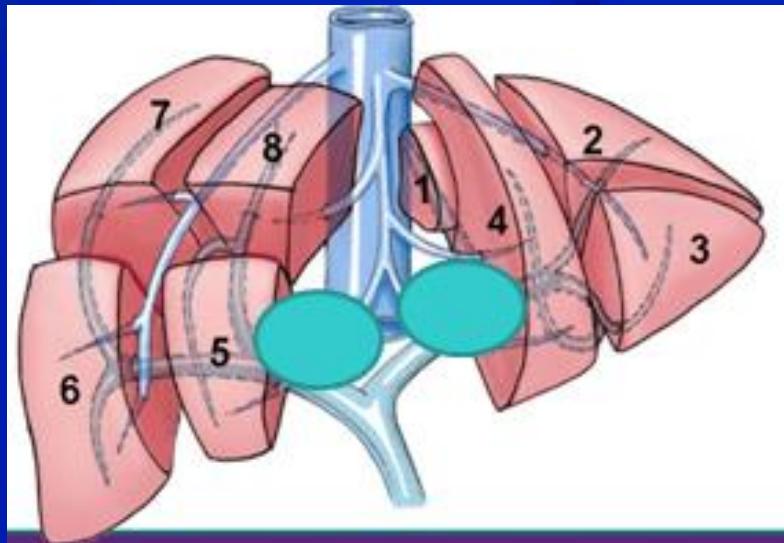


Operación de Hepp-Couinaud
TII con margenes (-)

Colangiocarcinoma distal (DPC)



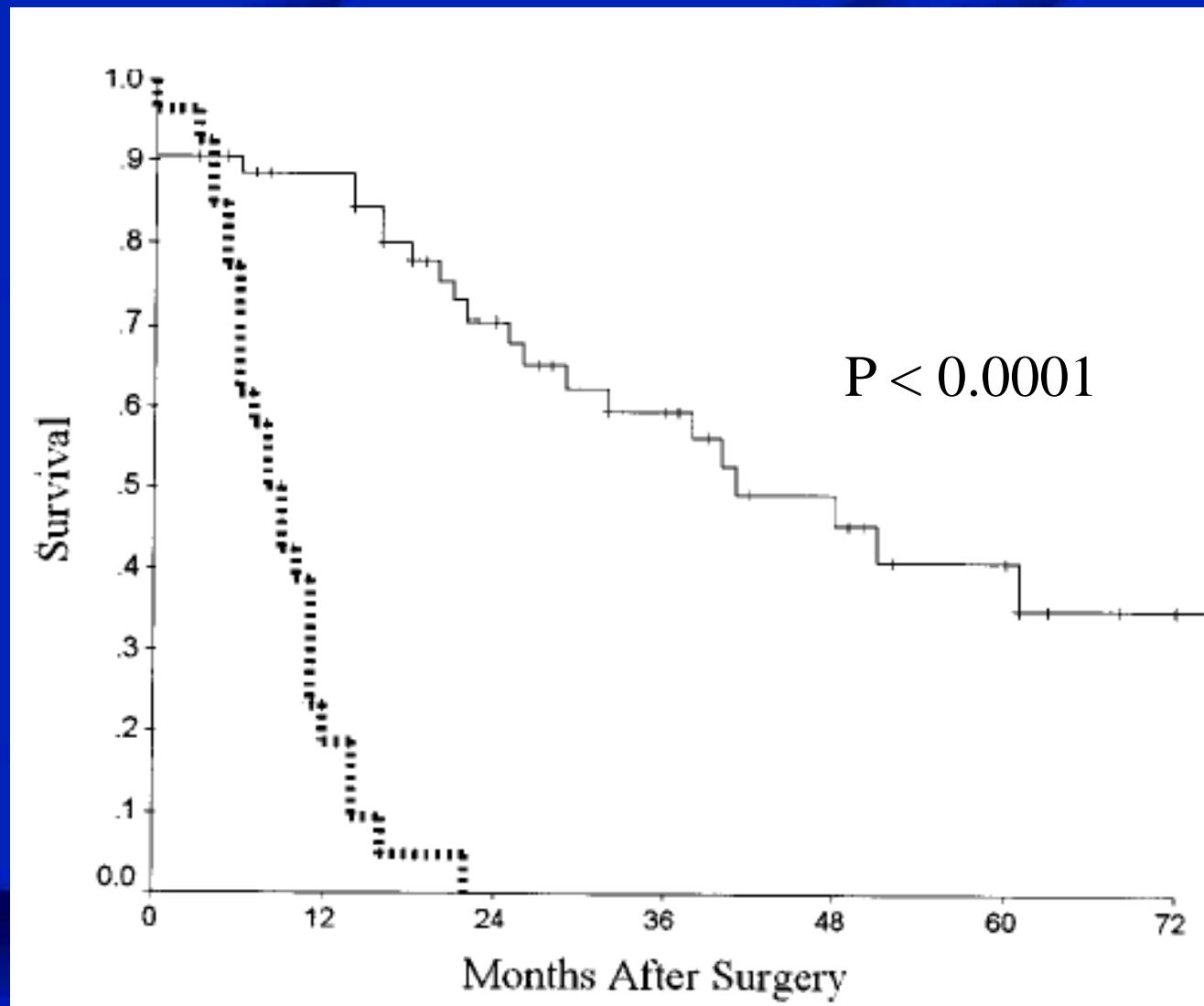
COMPROMISO GANGLIONAR



Los ganglios metastásicos en el área I o proximales al pedículo hepático no son una contraindicación para la cirugía con intento curativo

Alan W. Hemming, Ann Surg 2005;241: 693-702

SOBREVIDA RESECADOS VS. NO RESECADOS



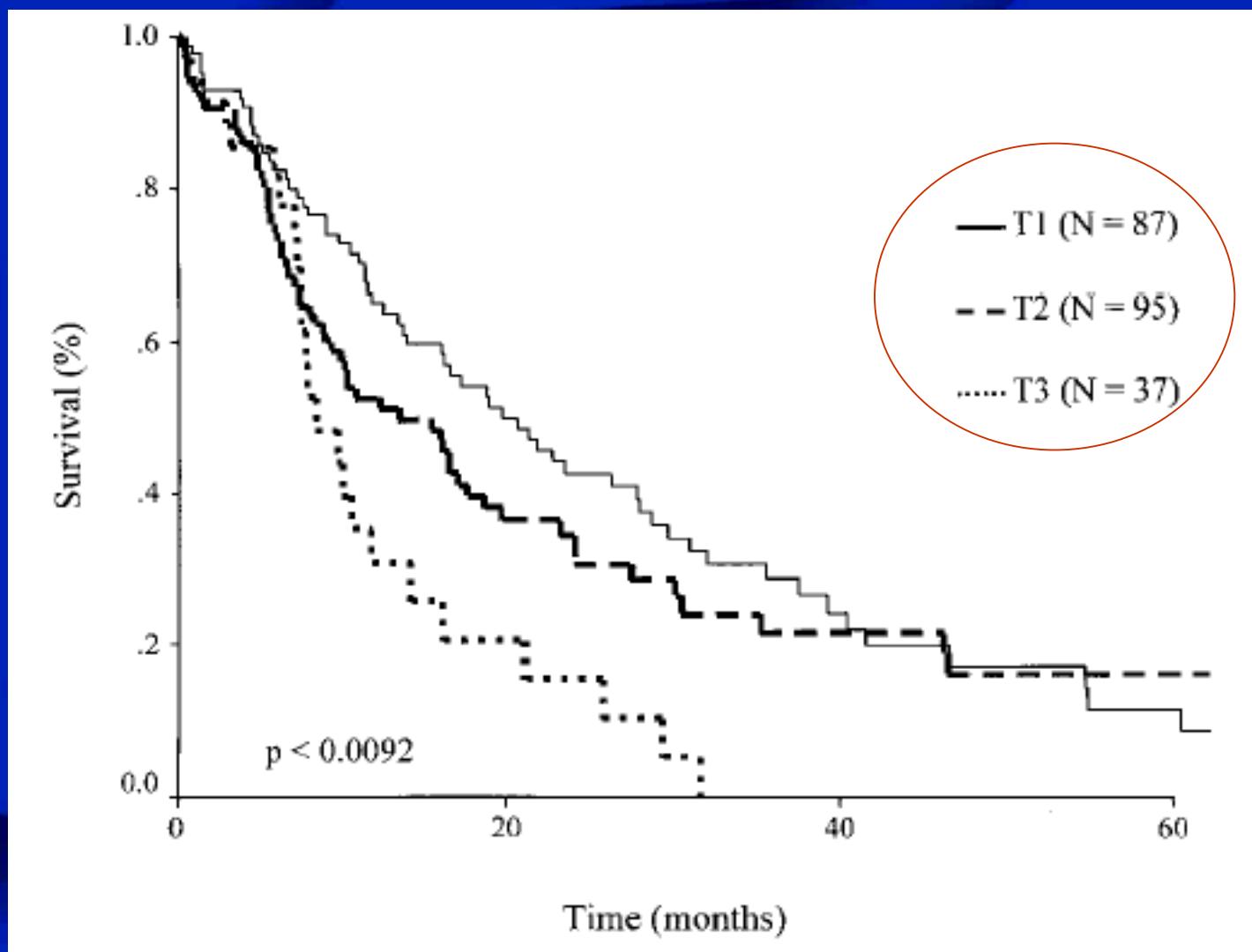
MARGENES NEGATIVOS y SOBREVIDA

Study	Total resected	Margin-negative	Perioperative mortality (%)	Median survival (months)	5-year survival (%)
Hadjis <i>et al.</i> , 1990 [54]	27	15	7.4	22 versus 14.5	40 versus 10
Pichlmayr <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [56]	125	91	10.5	25.7 versus 2.7	31.7 versus 12.2
Su <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [48]	24	20	10.2	19 versus 9	34.5 versus 0
Lillemoe <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [57]	109	28	4.1	41 versus 18	19 versus 9
Jarnagin <i>et al.</i> , 2001 [43]	80	62	10.0	42 versus 21	37 versus 0
Nakeeb <i>et al.</i> , 2002 [55]	44	33	4.6	43.6 versus 23.6	47 versus 0

Certificación de márgenes (-)



SOBREVIDA SEGÚN T-STAGE



COLANGIOPRISTINOMA

Algoritmo Terapéutico



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

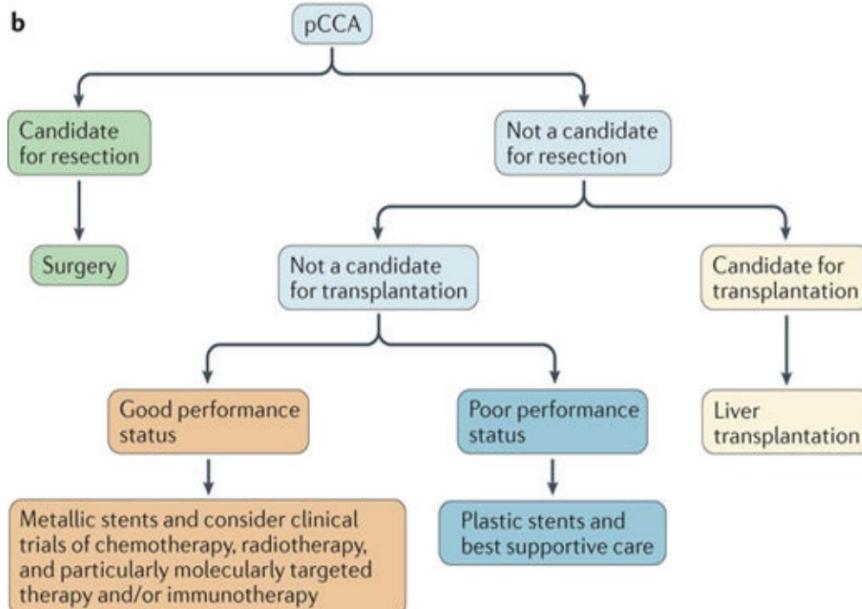
Nat Rev Clin Oncol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 March 01.

Published in final edited form as:

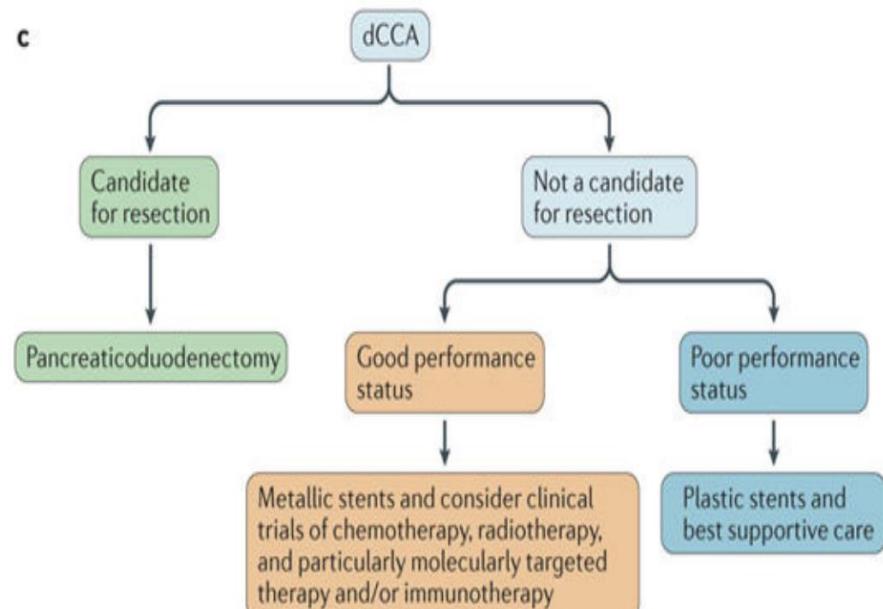
Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2018 February ; 15(2): 95–111. doi:10.1038/nrclinonc.2017.157.

Cholangiocarcinoma — evolving concepts and therapeutic strategies

Colangiocarcinoma hiliar



Colangiocarcinoma distal



Colangiocarcinoma

Hepatectomía ampliada



Percutaneo



Endoscópico

¿Drenaje biliar Preoperatorio?

Ventajas
Descongestión hepática
< insuficiencia post-op.

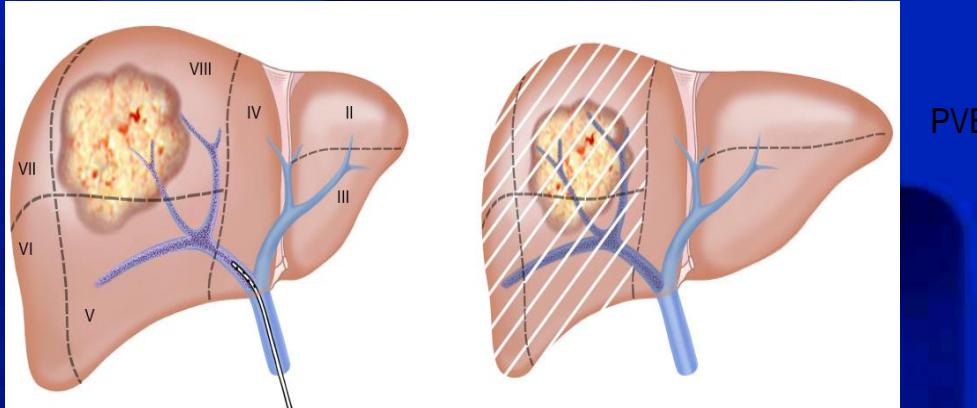
Desventajas
> infección post-op.
Siembra del trayecto

**Bilirrubina
> 10 mg%**

**DRENAJE
PERCUTANEO**

Colangiocarcinoma: Hepatectomía ampliada

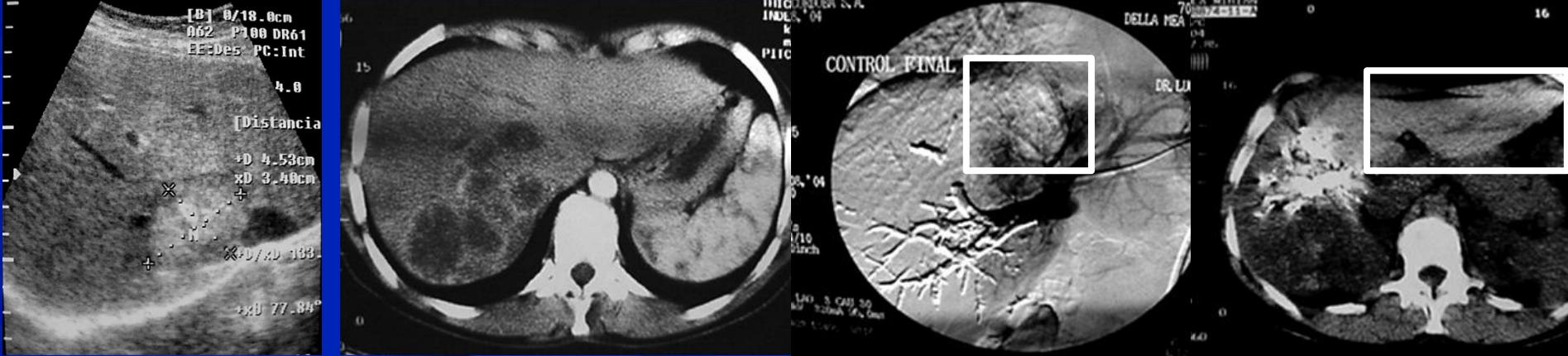
¿Embolización portal?



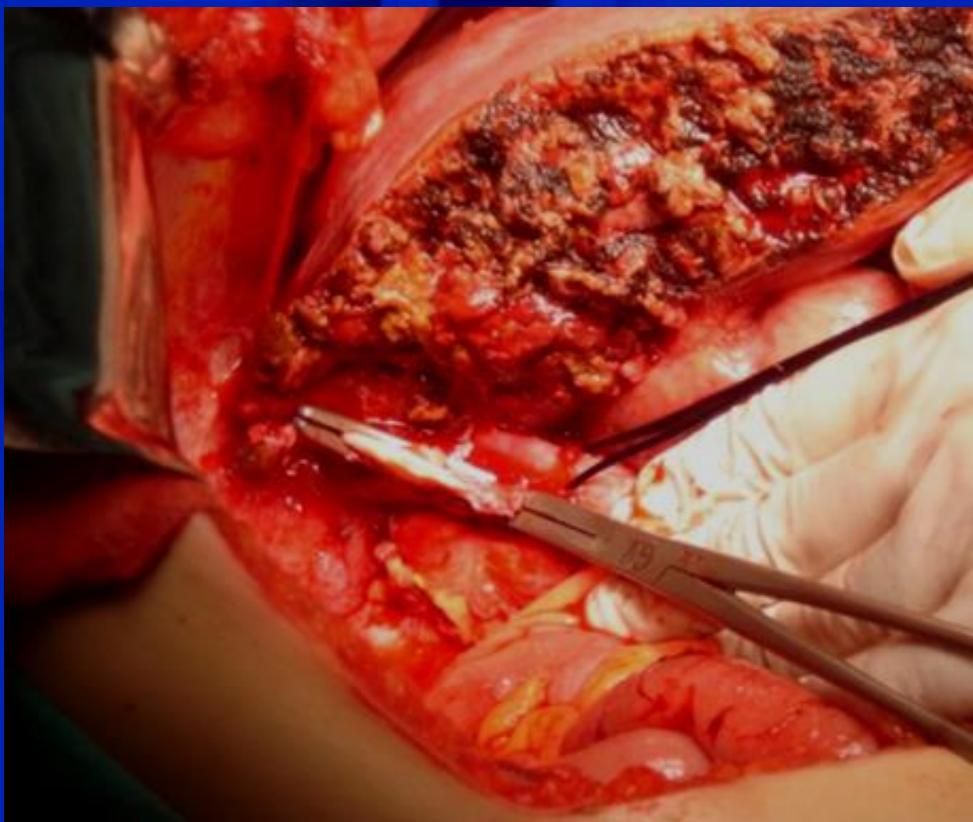
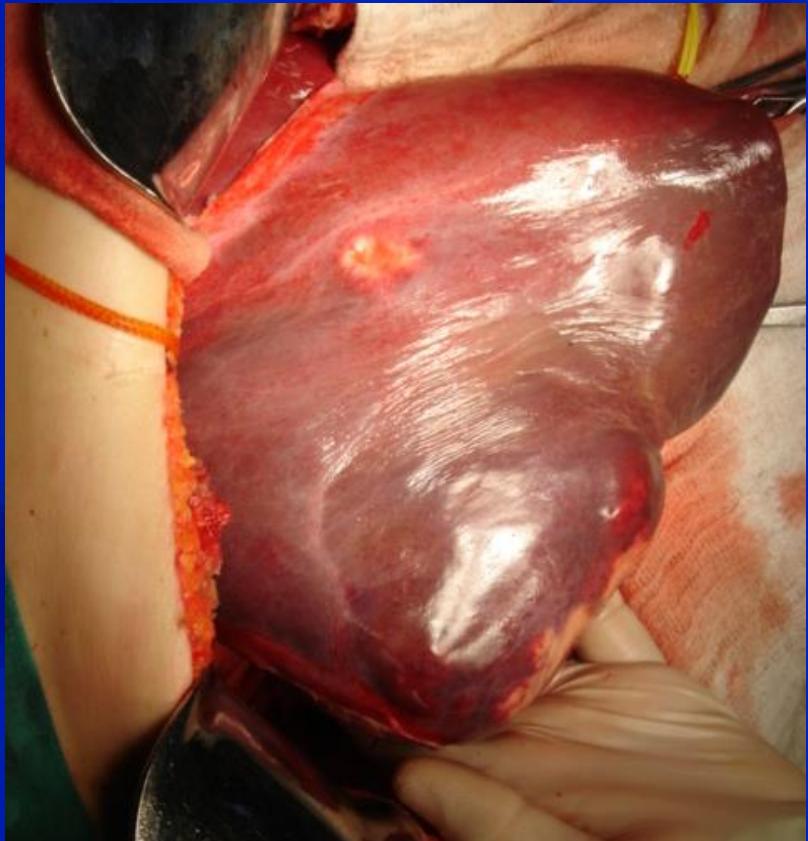
Ventajas
Pre-condicionamiento
hepático
< insuficiencia post-op
Volumen residual <30%

Desventajas
Demora del
procedimiento quirúrgico
Fracaso 35%

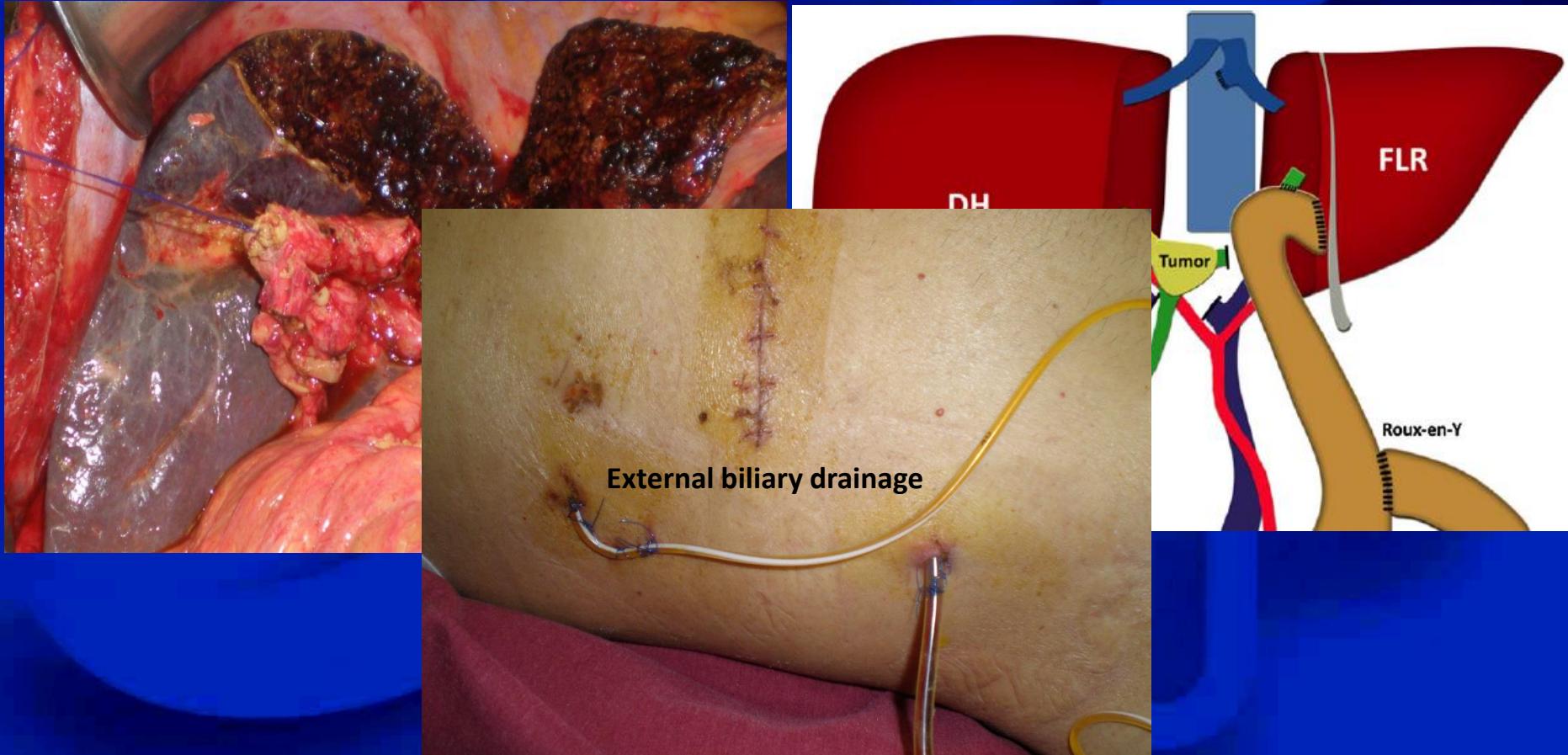
TENDENCIA ACTUAL
Drenaje biliar + Embolización portal



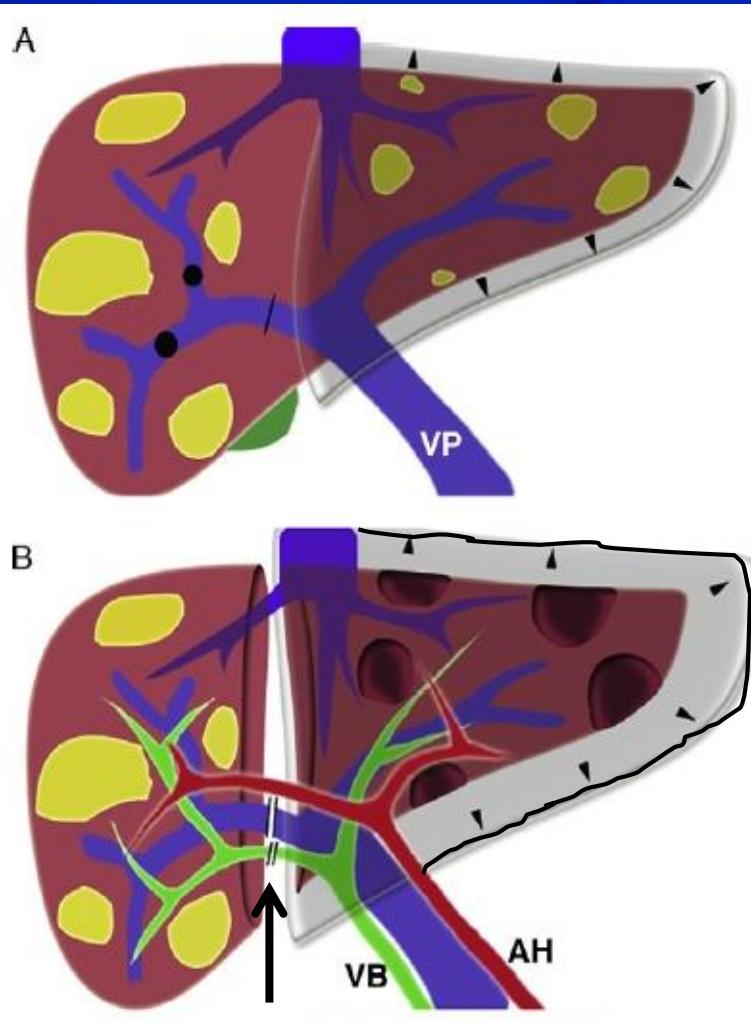
Embolización portal derecha - Resección 4ta semana



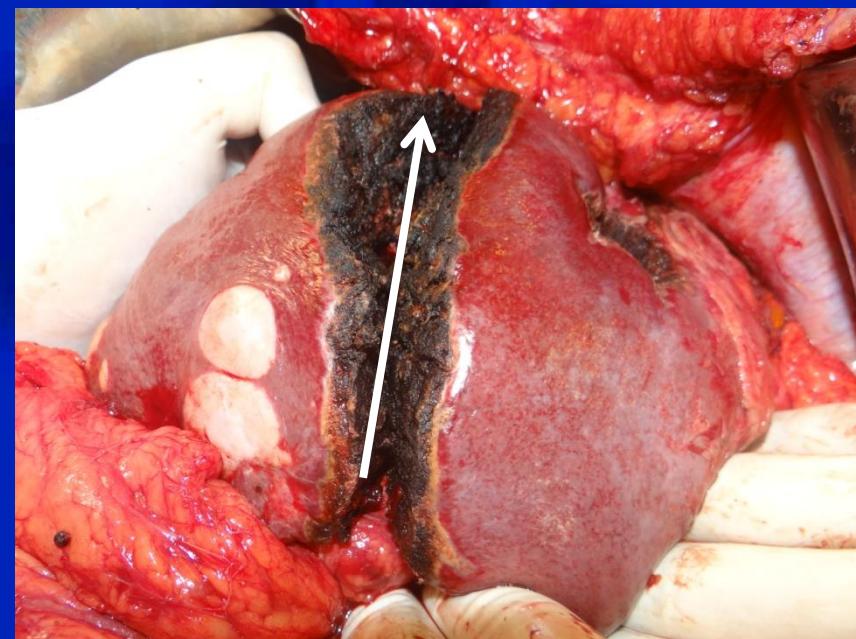
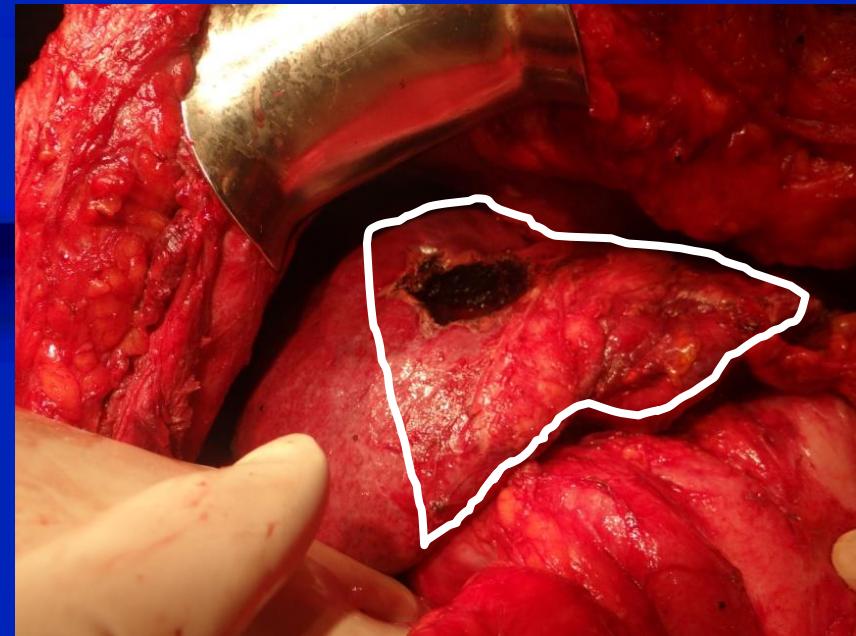
ALPPS en colangiocarcinoma hiliar

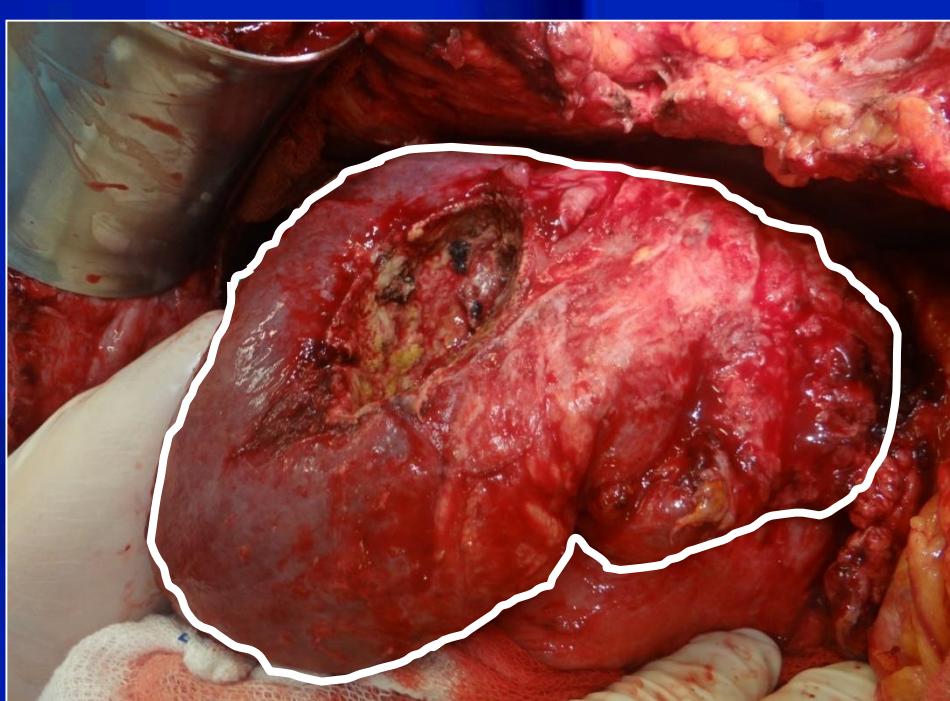
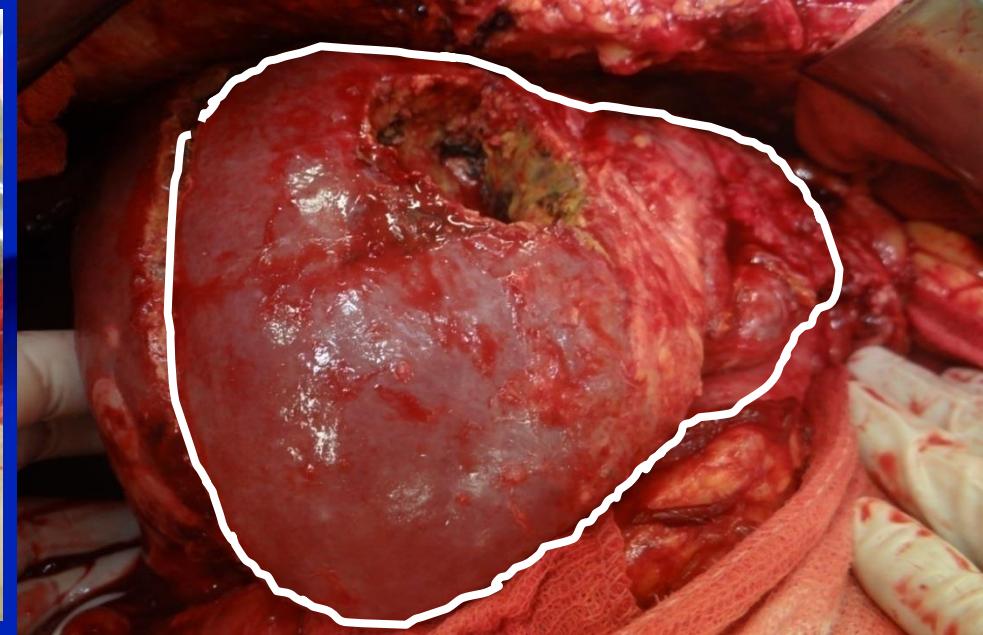
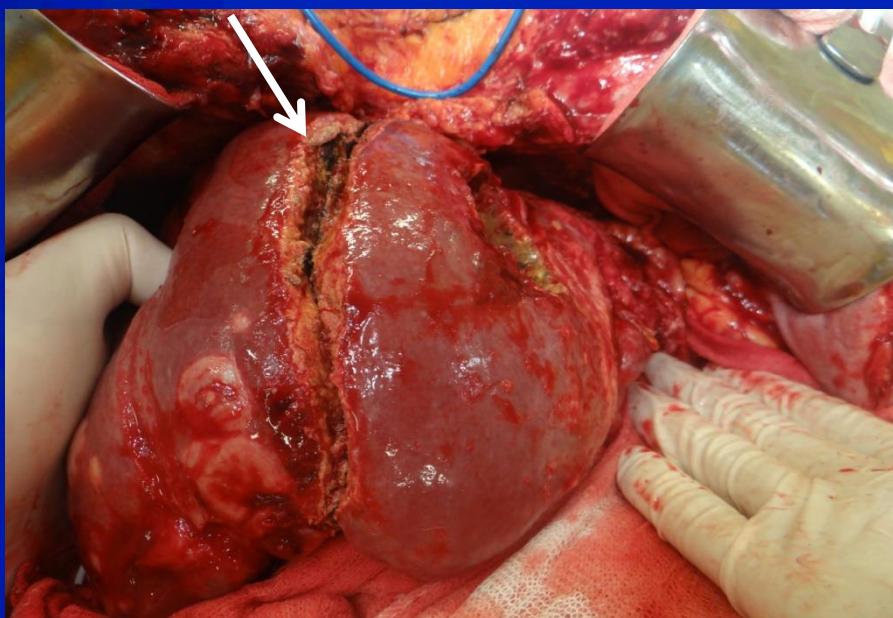


ALPPS



Hipertrofia del remanente
hepático del 40 al 160 %
en 6 días





ALPPS
11 días
postop.

Tumores de la confluencia biliar

Criterios de irresecabilidad

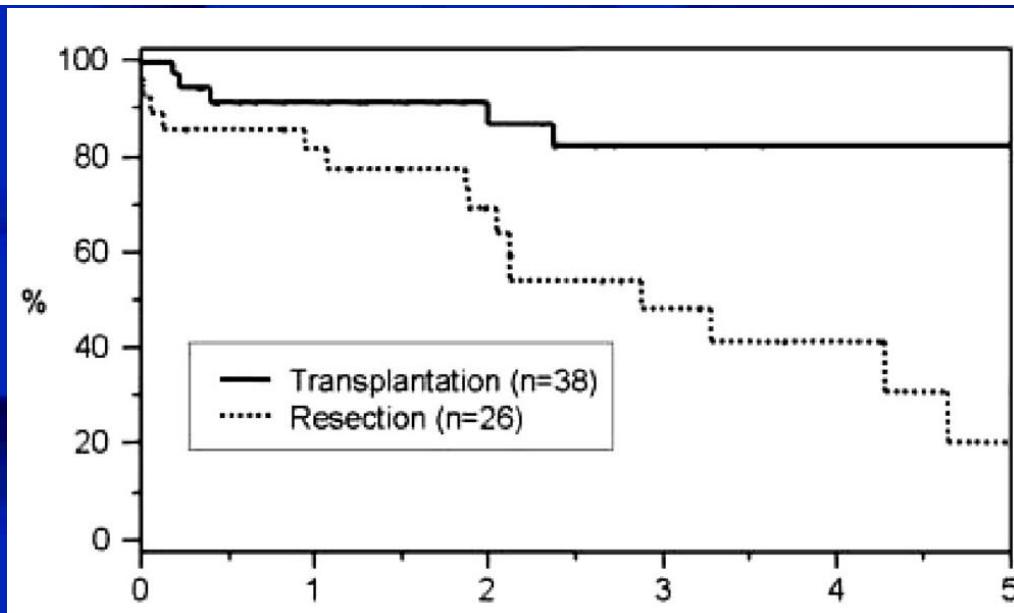
- Relacionados al paciente {
 - Extensión bilateral
 - Invasión del tronco portal
 - Compromiso biliar 2^{rio} + compromiso portal contralateral
 - Atrofia hepática + compromiso portal o biliar 2^{rio} contralateral
 - Compromiso arterial bilateral
- Relacionados al tumor {
 - Enfermedad metastásica Adenopatías N2 – peritoneal pulmón - hígado

Liver Transplantation with Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation is More Effective than Resection for Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma

David J. Rea, MD,* Julie K. Heimbach, MD,† Charles B. Rosen, MD,† Michael G. Haddock, MD,‡ Steven R. Alberts, MD,§ Walter K. Kremers, PhD,† Gregory J. Gores, MD,¶ and David M. Nagorney, MD*

Annals of Surgery • Volume 242, Number 3, September 2005

	Transplant Recipients (n = 38)	Resection Patients (n = 26)	P
Age (mean \pm SD)	48 \pm 10	63 \pm 12	<0.001
Gender (M:F)	28:10	14:12	0.08
Primary sclerosing cholangitis (no. [%])	22 (58)	2 (8)	<0.001
Inflammatory bowel disease (no. [%])	11 (31)	2 (8)	0.03



Colangiocarcinoma Hiliar-Distal

Tratamiento paliativo

→ Drenaje biliar transhepático:

- externo
- externo - interno
- endoprótesis



→ Drenaje biliar endoscópico:

- Endoprótesis plásticas - metálicas



→ By-Pass quirúrgico

→ Ayuvancia Quimio-Radioterapia

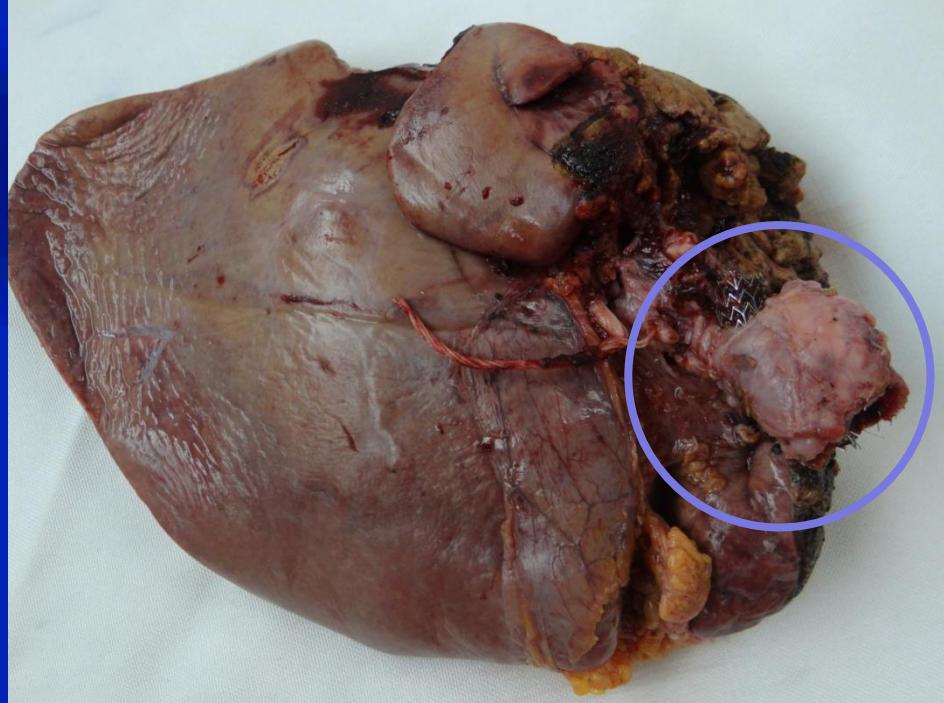


No se debe condenar un paciente a tratamiento percutáneo o endoscópico cuando tiene posibilidad de tratamiento resectivo.

Ante la duda de resecabilidad se sugiere la laparotomía

IMPORTANTE

Se debe realizar una precisa evaluación de la resecabilidad.



CONCLUSIONES

- Cada subtipo de CCA tiene pronóstico y biología diferente
- La resección es el tratamiento que ofrece mejor sobrevida
- El CCA intrahepático no tiene indicación de trasplante
- El CCA hiliar tipo I se indica la resección de la VB con HY
- El CCA hiliar tipo II-III se indica la resección de la VB con hepatectomía más segmentectomía I
- El CCA tipo IV el trasplante es una opción para casos seleccionados después de neoadyuvancia con quimioradioterapia
- El tratamiento debe ser multidisciplinario en centros que dispongan de todas las alternativas terapéuticas

Gracias

TUMOR DE KLATSKIN

↓ Conclusión

Ecografía - Doppler - TAC - RNM



Resecable



Laparoscopía(-)
Laparotomía



Tipo I
Resección Biliar

Tipo II-III
Resección Biliar
+ Hepatectomía

Tipo IV
Tx. hepático ?
en casos seleccionados



Irresecable



Drenaje o Stent



Adyuvancia



Derivación
quirúrgica
Seg. III

CONCLUSIONES



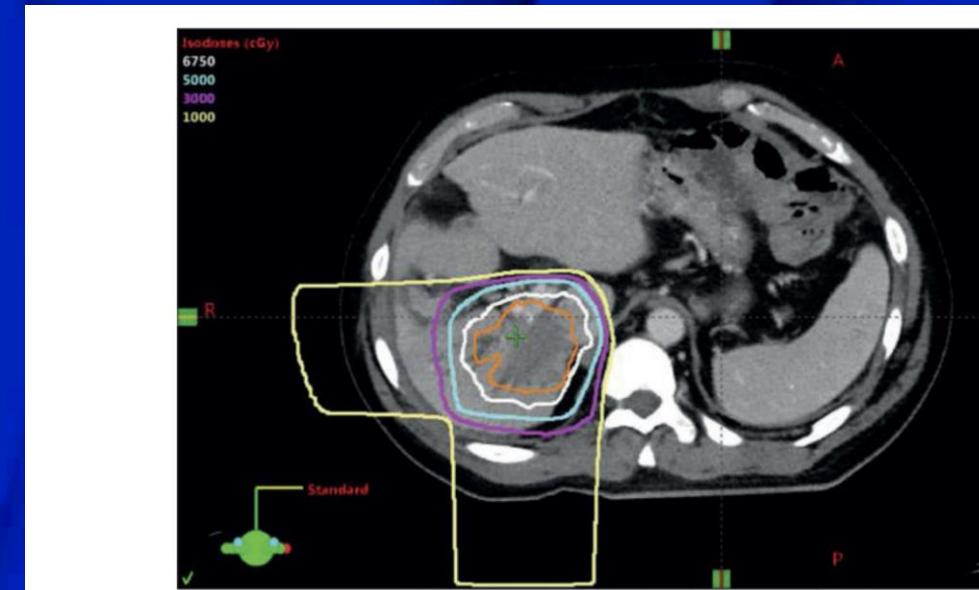
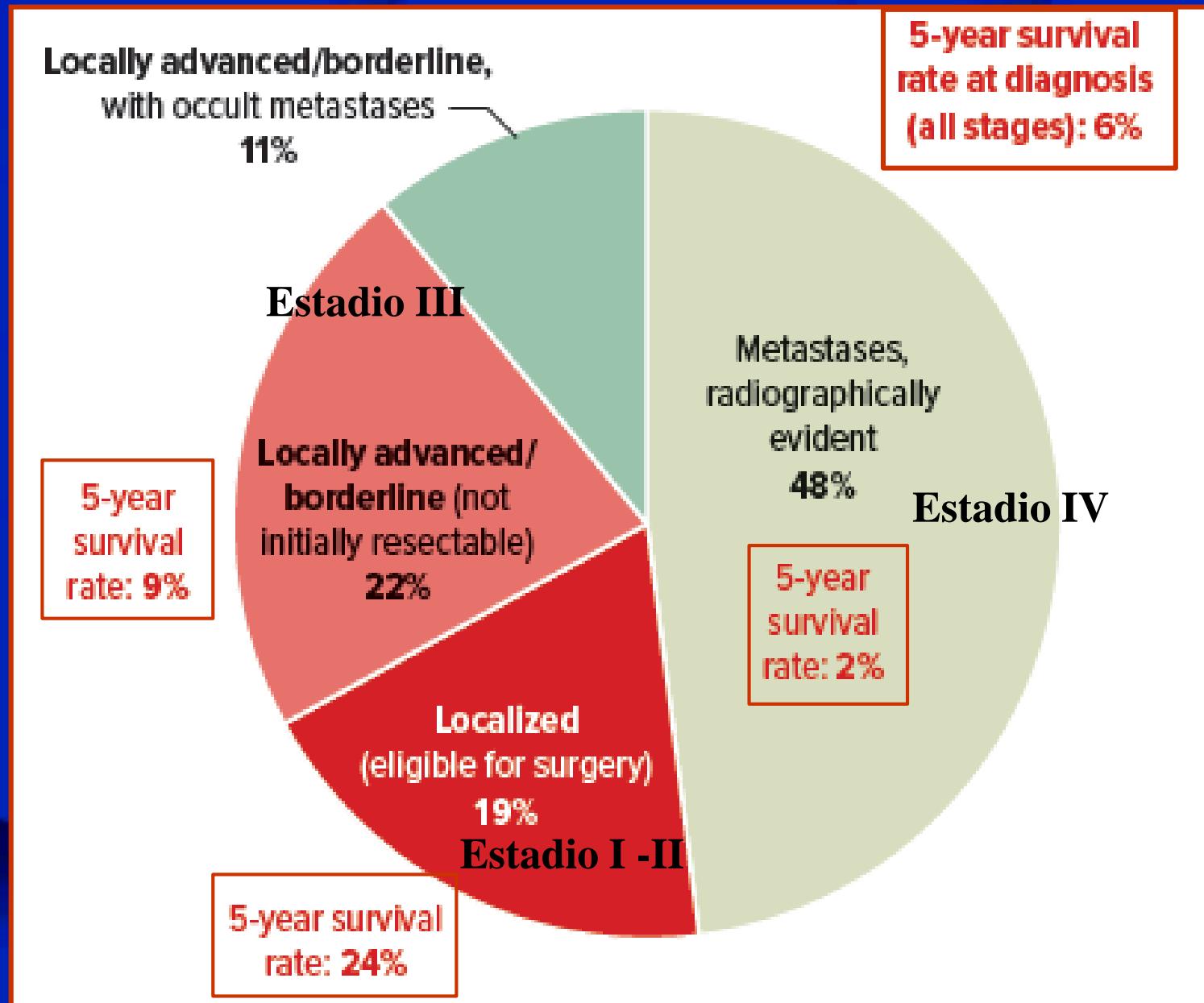


Figure 3. Proton radiotherapy of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (iCCA)
Proton-beam radiotherapy plan for a patient with localized, unresectable iCCA, with a total radiation dose of 6,750 cGy delivered in 15 fractions over 3 weeks. The orange line depicts the tumour. The white, cyan, magenta, and yellow lines represent the 6,750, 5,000, 3,000, and 1,000 cGy isodose lines, respectively. Radiation is delivered in two beams from the right lateral (R) and posterior (P) directions (as indicated by the 1,000 cGy isodose lines). Proton beams have no 'exit dose' deposition, which for this patient, enabled complete sparing of the left lobe of the liver, stomach, and bowel from radiation exposure.

SOBREVIVIDA SEGUN EL ESTADIO



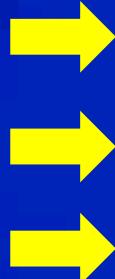
CLINICA

Cáncer cefálico de páncreas



- Ictericia “indolora y progresiva” (90%)
- Coluria y acolia
- Prurito
- Pérdida de Peso (30 %)
- Dolor leve interescapular
- Fiebre (20%) si hay colangitis

Cáncer de cuerpo y cola de páncreas



- Dolor en epigástrico e interescapular
- Pérdida de peso, astenia, falta de apetito
- Anemia, síndrome febril prolongado
- Signos de secundarismo (ascitis, metástasis)
- Tumor en hipocondrio izquierdo (ca de cola)
- Esplenomegalia (ca de cola)

CEA-19-9 elevado

CANCER DE PANCREAS

LA BIOLOGIA ES EL REY (No tiene un rol positivo en la práctica)

LA SELECCIÓN ES LA REINA

LA TECNICA QUIRURGICA ES EL PRINCIPE Y PRINCESA

Blake Cady. Prof Emerito de Cirugía
Basic principles in Surgical .rch Surg. 1997; 132: 338-46

CANCER DE PANCREAS

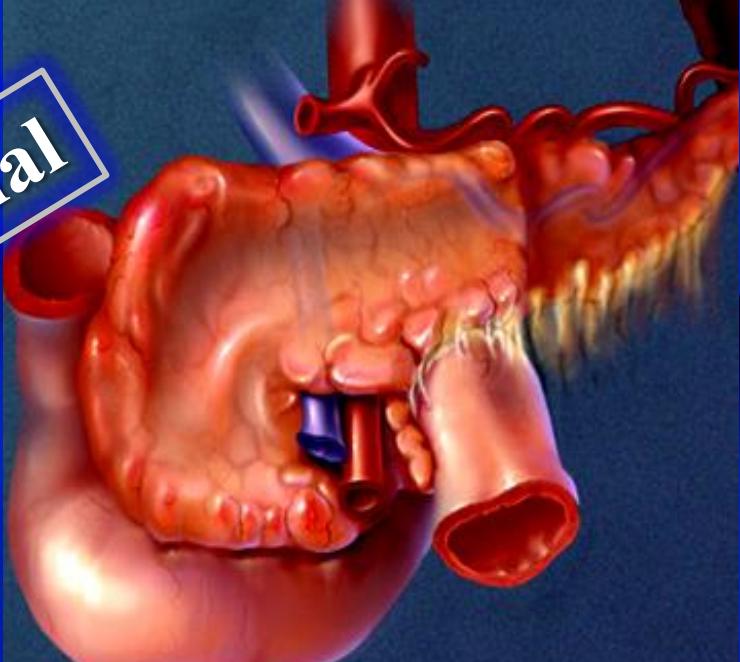
Selección de pacientes

Diagnóstico y Estadificación

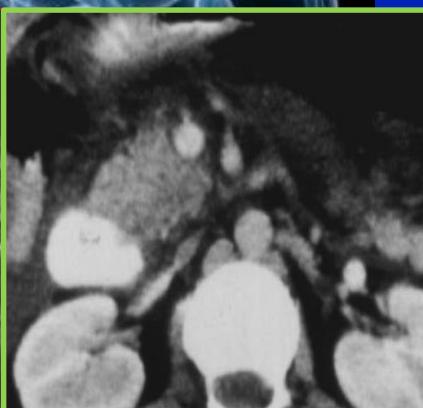
- Ecografía
- Tac trifásica multicorte
- RMN con colangiorresonancia y angiorresonancia
- Ultrasonografía endoscópica (detecta lesiones de < 5 mm)
- Biopsia ? (si cambia la conducta terapéutica)
- Evaluación sistémica
- Tac de torax
- Pets-ct
- Evaluación de co-morbilidades



Páncreas normal



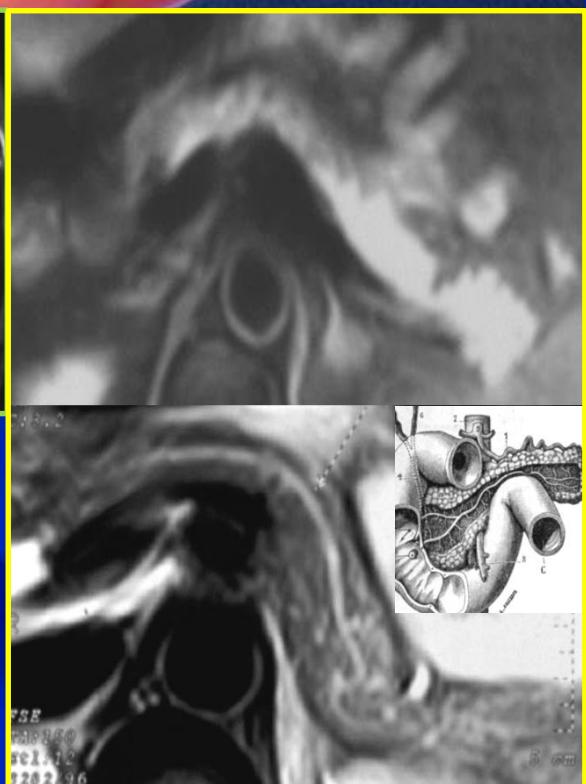
Ecografía de
Alta Resolución



Tomografía Computada
Multicorte con cte.e.v.



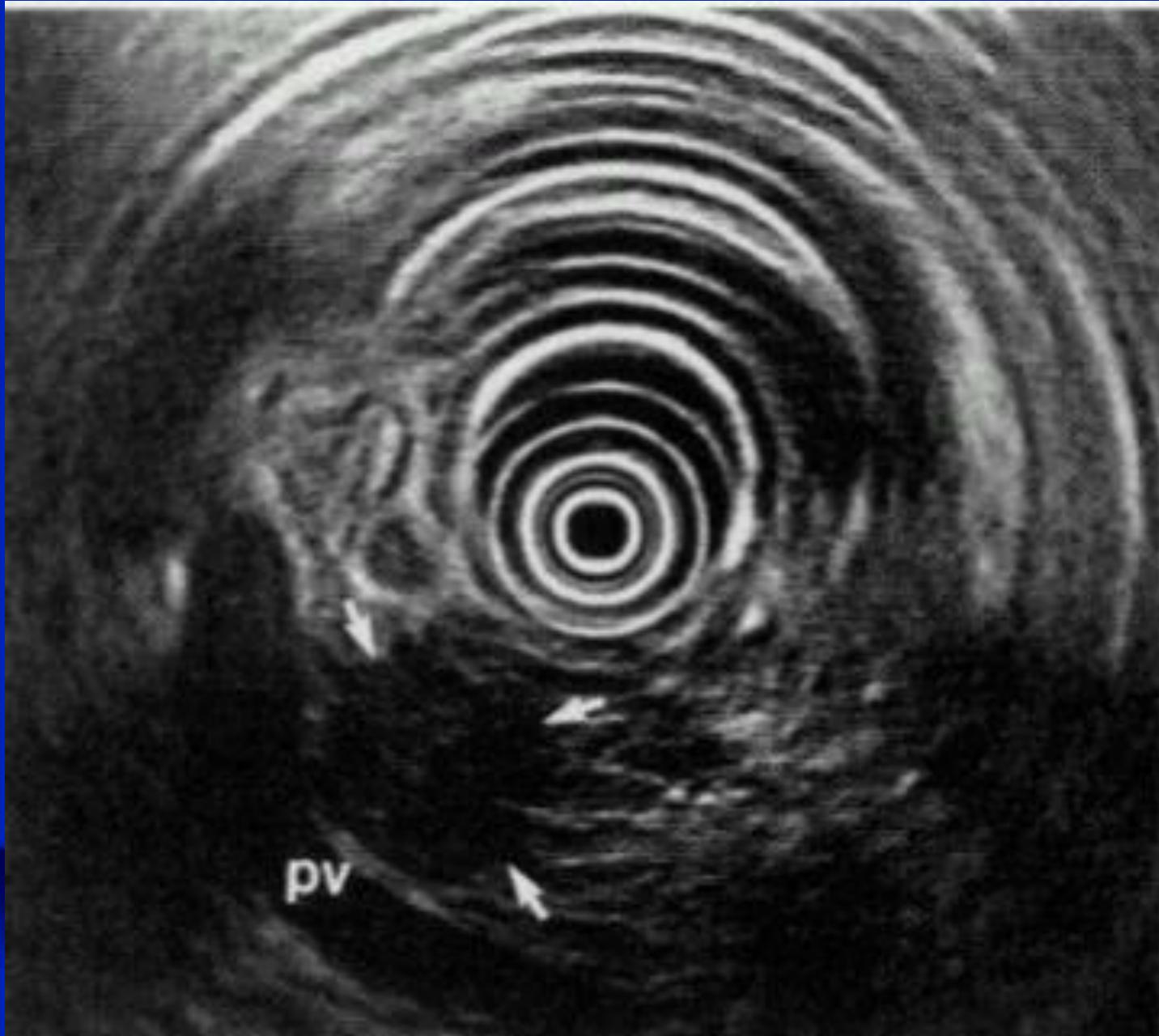
RM y Colangio-RM
Sec. Fat-Sat



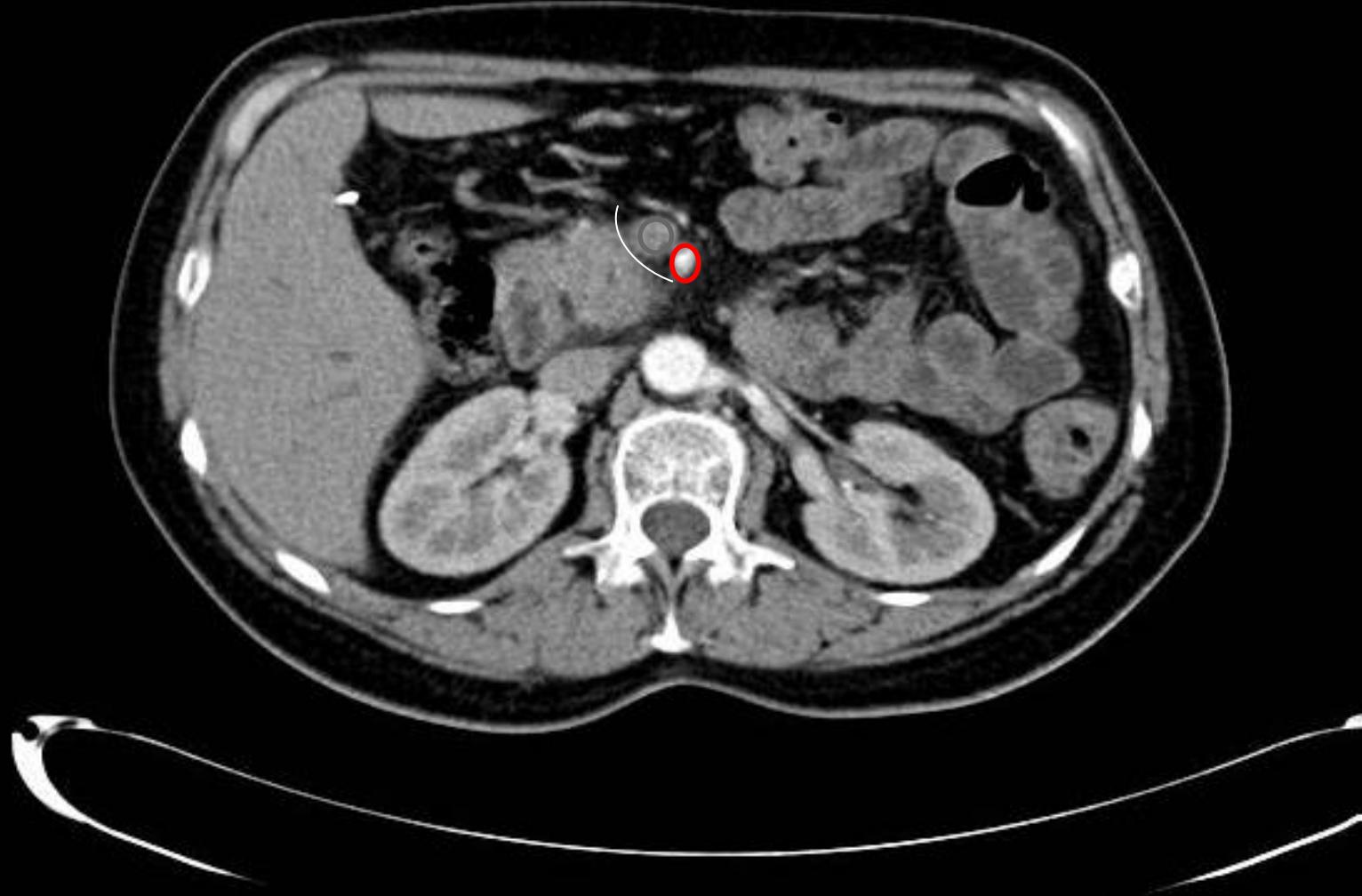
Colangiorresonancia



ECOENDOSCOPIA



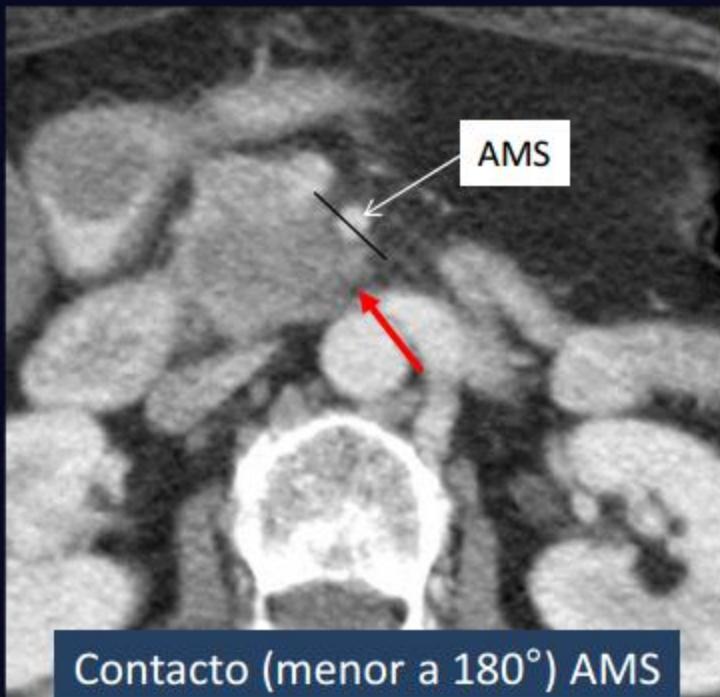
ES (Adulto)



Criterios de resecabilidad

Borderline

Irresecable



Contacto (menor a 180°) AMS



Invasión (mayor a 180°) AMS



Oncological Benefits of Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation With Gemcitabine Versus Upfront Surgery in Patients With Borderline Resectable Pancreatic Cancer

A Prospective, Randomized, Open-label, Multicenter Phase 2/3 Trial

Grupo I: Neoadyuvancia: 24 pacientes

- Mayor tasa de R0: 51,8%
- Menor tamaño tumoral
- Menor número de ganglios (+)
- Sobrevida 24 meses: 40,1%

Grupo II: Cirugía: 23 pacientes

- Menor tasa de R0: 33%
- Mayor tamaño tumoral
- Mayor número de ganglios (+)
- Sobrevida 24 meses: 26,1%

Similar tasa de recurrencia tumoral: Grupo I: 88,2% - Grupo II: 88,9%

the effect of neoadjuvant treatment for borderline resectable pancreatic cancer (BRPC), no high-level evidence exists to support the role of such treatment. **Methods:** This phase 2/3 multicenter randomized controlled trial was designed to enroll 110 patients with BRPC who were randomly assigned to gemcitabine-based neoadjuvant chemoradiation treatment (54 Gray external beam radiation) followed by surgery or upfront surgery followed by chemoradiation treatment from four large-volume centers in Korea. The primary endpoint was the 2-year survival rate (2-YSR). Interim analysis was planned at the time of 50% case enrollment.

Results: After excluding the patients who withdrew consent (n = 8) from the 58 enrolled patients, 27 patients were allocated to neoadjuvant treatment and 23 to upfront surgery groups. The overall 2-YSR was 34.0% with a median

hazard ratio 1.495 (95% confidence interval 0.00–3.50), $P = 0.028$. The resection rate was also significantly higher in the neoadjuvant chemoradiation group than upfront surgery (n = 14, 51.8% vs n = 6, 26.1%, $P = 0.004$). The safety monitoring committee decided on early termination of the study on the basis of the statistical significance of neoadjuvant treatment efficacy.

Conclusion: This is the first prospective randomized controlled trial on the oncological benefits of neoadjuvant treatment in BRPC. Compared to upfront surgery, neoadjuvant chemoradiation provides oncological benefits in patients with BRPC.

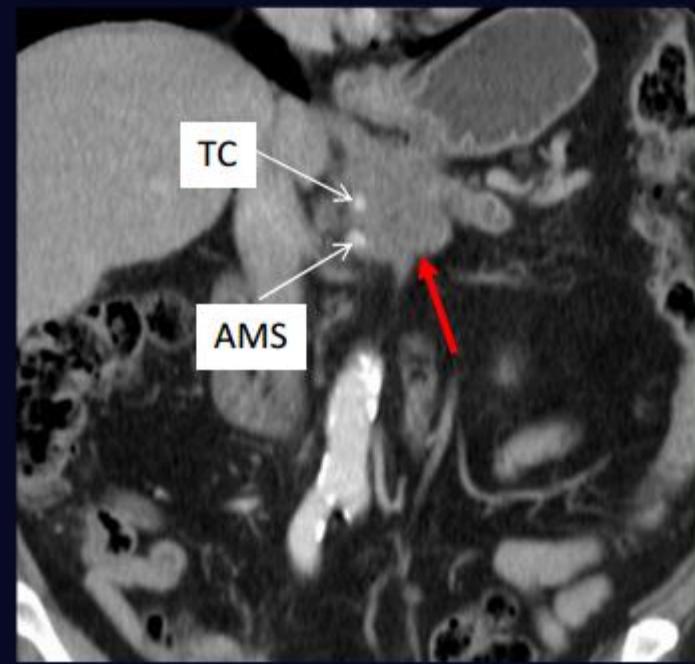
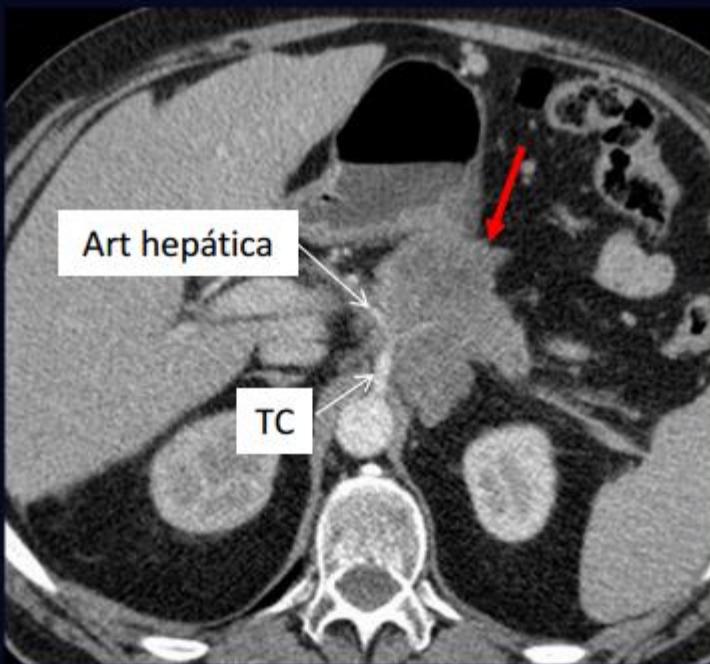
Keywords: borderline resectable pancreatic cancer, gemcitabine, neoadjuvant chemoradiation, upfront surgery

(Ann Surg 2018;268:215–222)

Criterios de resecabilidad

Irresecable

- ✓ Invasión de Tronco Celiaco, AMS, VCI o aorta
- ✓ Presencia de MTS a distancia



CANCER DE PANCREAS

Irresecable

METASTASIS: HEPATICAS-PERITONEALES

INVASION MESOCOLONICA

COMPROMISO GANGLIONAR :(LO-TC)

INVASION TRONCO CELIACO

INVASION DE VENA PORTA ?

INVASION DE ARTERIA MESENTERICA SUPERIOR ?

ESPINDOLA,TERESA
41848
24402-27
116.6mm

Sanatorio ALLENDE
MARCONI CT TWIN flash
03 Apr 14 12:39:54
140kV,250mAs
SC 430mm
SW 5.0mm
ST 1.0s
Z 1.00

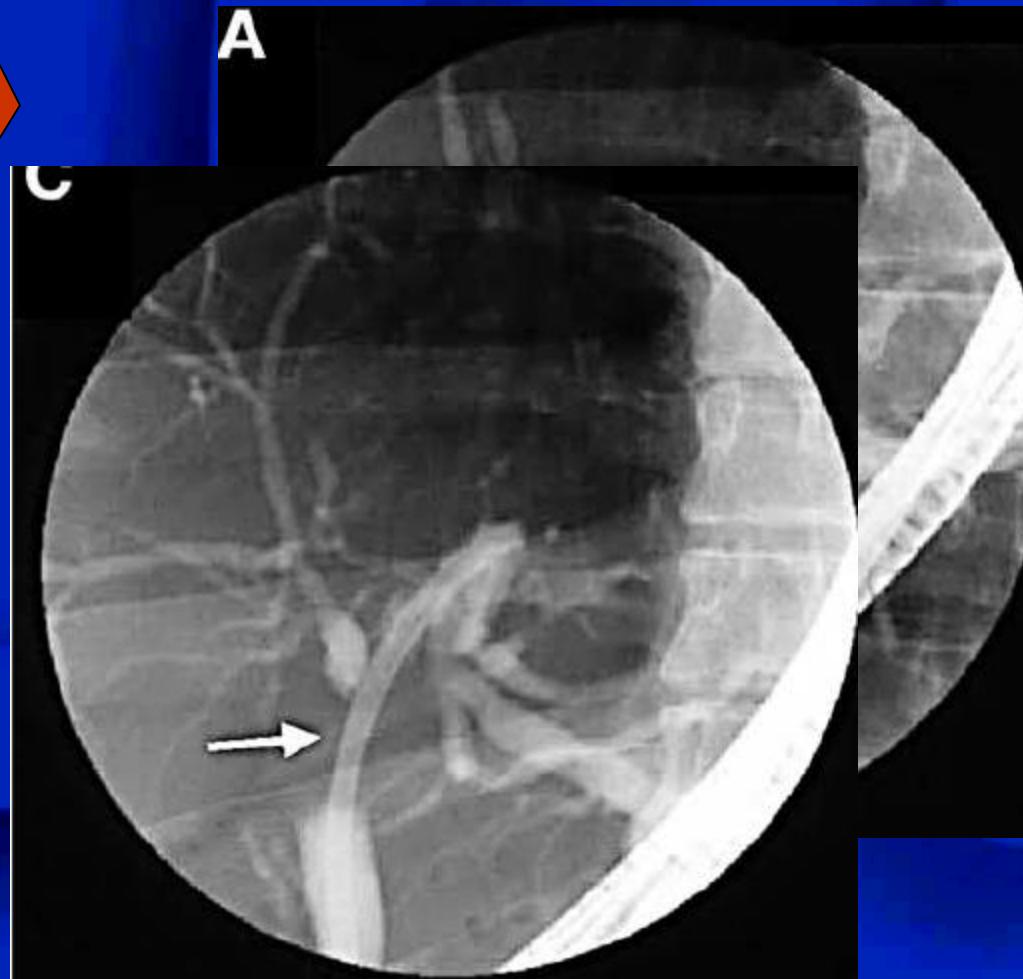
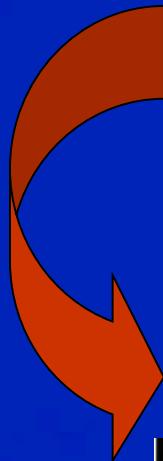


Biopsia con
punción
percutánea
bajo TAC

Drenaje Percutaneo



STENT ENDOSCOPICO



Sospecha clínica de cáncer de páncreas



ECO - TAC - RNM - CA 19-9 - EE

< 30 %

Del 30 al 70%

Enfermedad
localizada

Tumor
borderline

Enfermedad metástasica



Resecable



Neoadjuvancia



Tumor
Irresecable



Laparoscopía (-)
Laparotomía



Resección

Drenaje o Stent
- Percutaneo
- Endoscópico

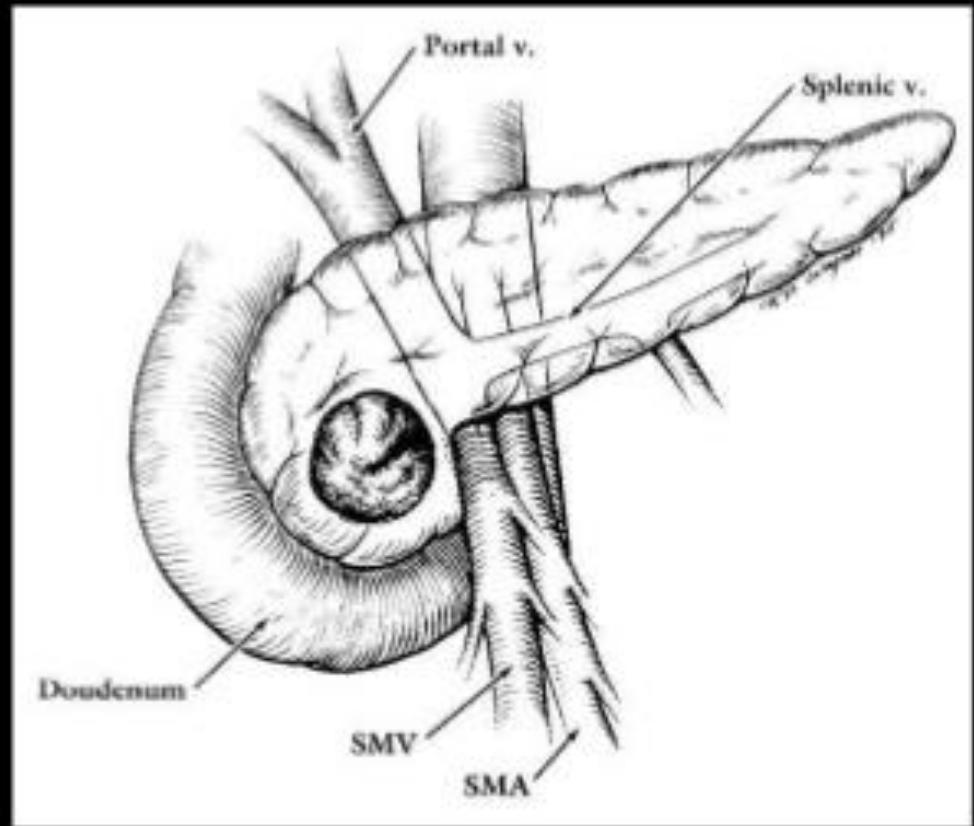
Quimioterapia

Derivación
quirúrgica

Tratamiento sintomático

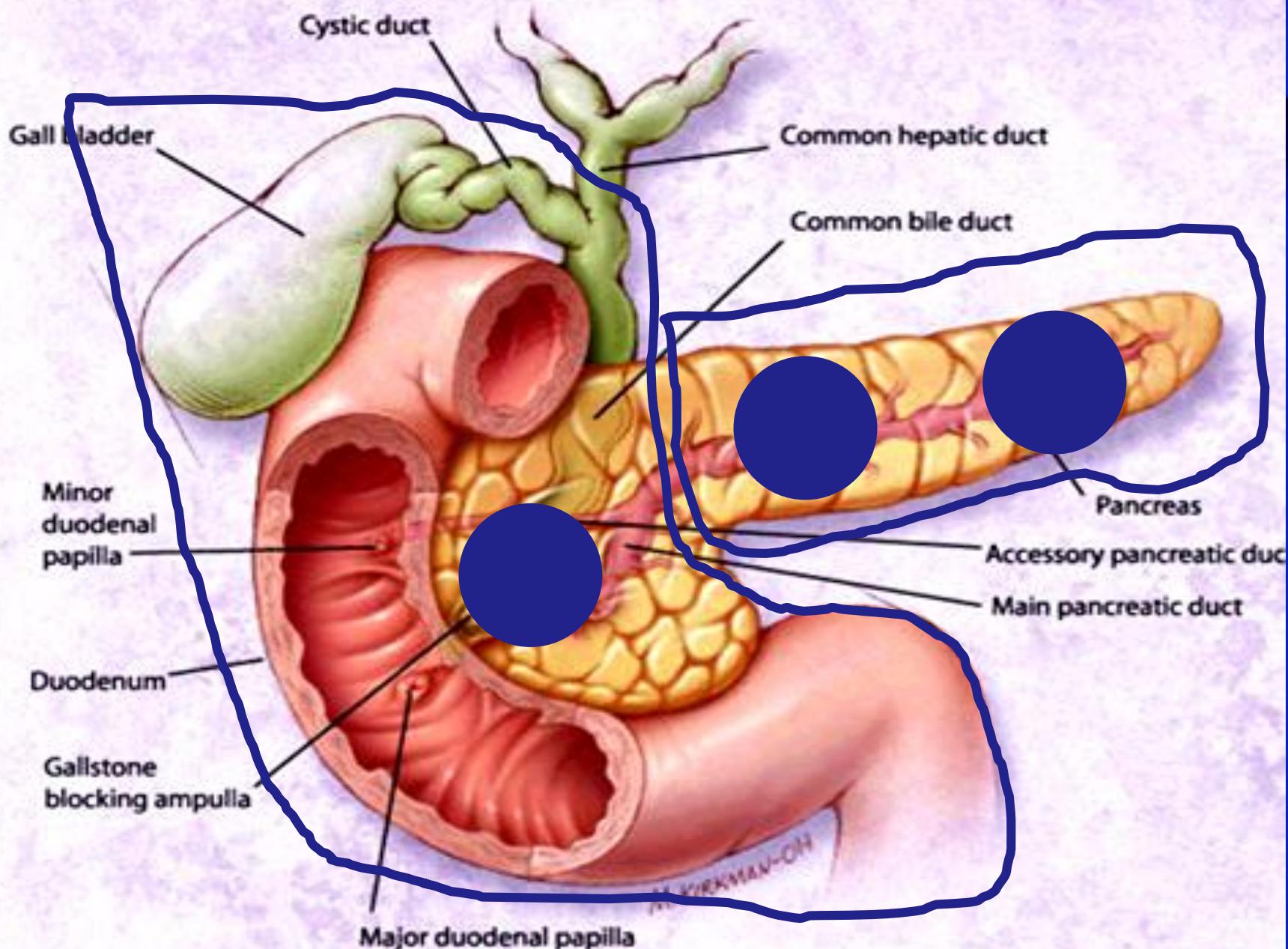
Operación de Whipple

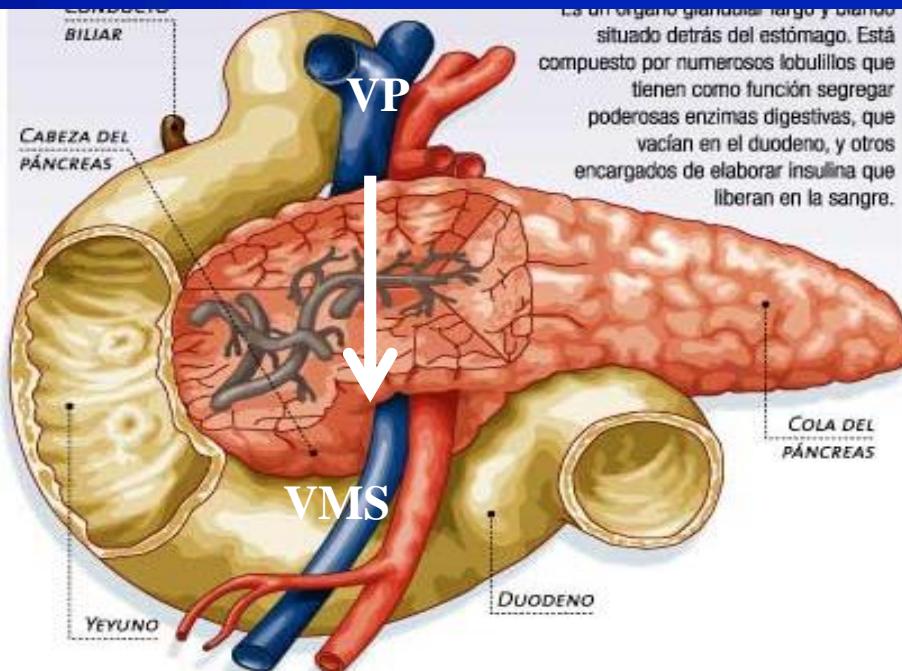
Cáncer de páncreas resecable



Único tratamiento con intención curativa ?
“La cirugía permite una mejor sobrevida”

TRATAMIENTO QUIRURGICO



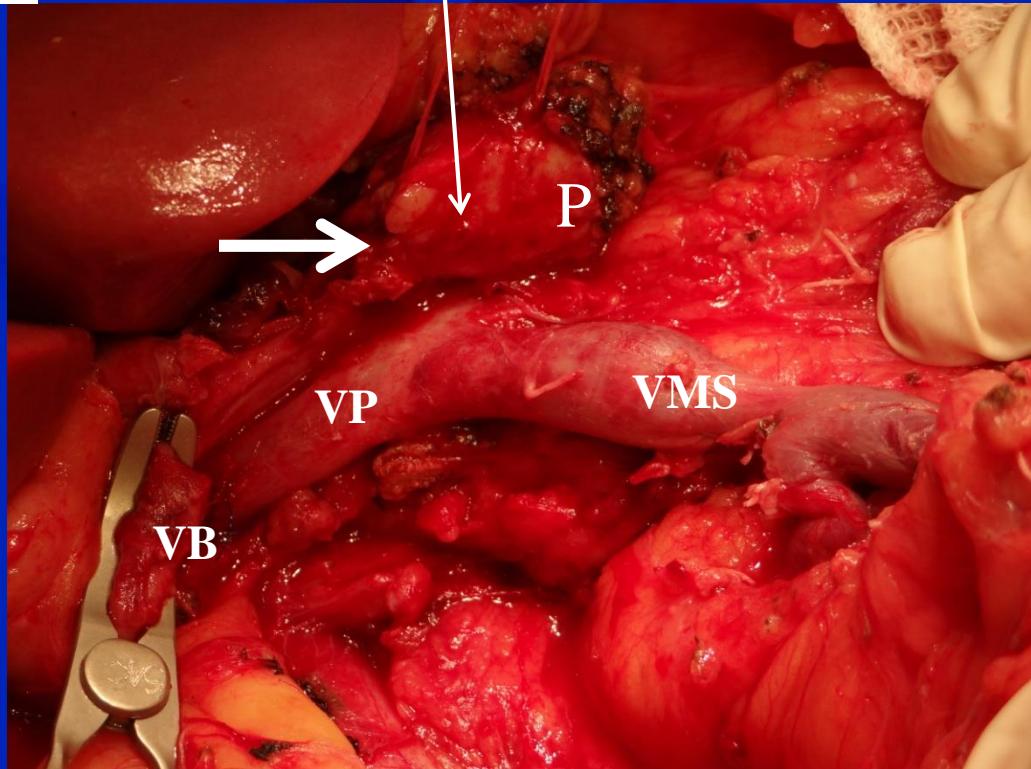


ASPECTOS TECNICOS

DUODENO
CEFALO
PANCREATECTOMIA

Morbilidad: 25 %

Mortalidad: < 3 %



Pancreaticoduodenectomy Combined with Vascular Resection and Reconstruction for Patients with Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer: A Multicenter, Retrospective Analysis

Yi Gong^{1*}, Leida Zhang^{1*}, Tieying He^{2*}, Jun Wang¹, Hongyu Zhang¹, Geng Chen¹, Duli Zhang¹, Zheng Wu^{3*}, Qilong Chen^{2*}, Haining Fan^{4*}, Qi Wang^{5*}, Ping Bie^{1*}, Huaizhi Wang^{1*}

Conclusions: Compared with PD without vascular resection, PD combined with vascular resection and reconstruction increased the incidence of postoperative complications. However, PD combined with vascular resection and reconstruction could achieve the complete removal of tumors without significantly increasing the mortality rate, and the median survival time was higher than that of patients who underwent palliative treatment. In addition, the two independent factors affecting the postoperative survival time were the degree of tumor differentiation and the presence or absence of postoperative complications.

Improving outcomes in pancreatic cancer: Key points in perioperative management

World J Gastroenterol 2014 October 21; 20(39): 14237-14245

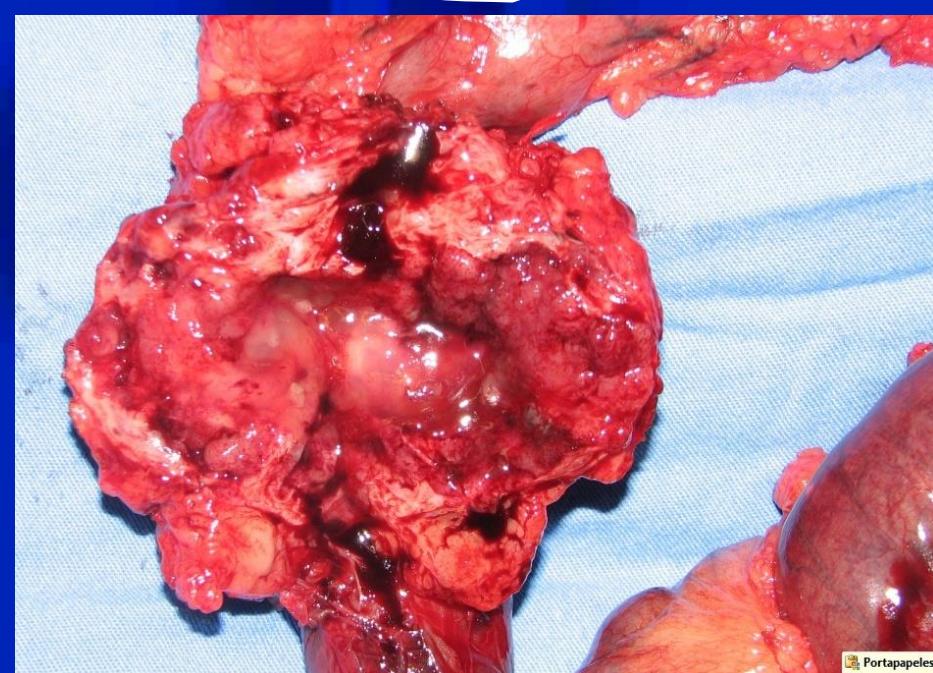
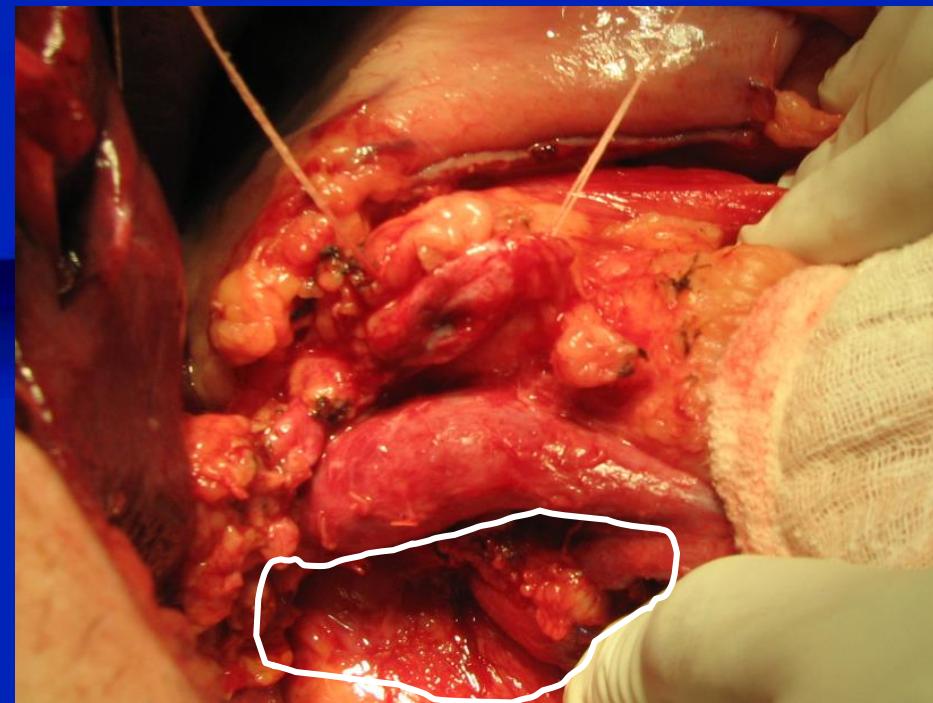
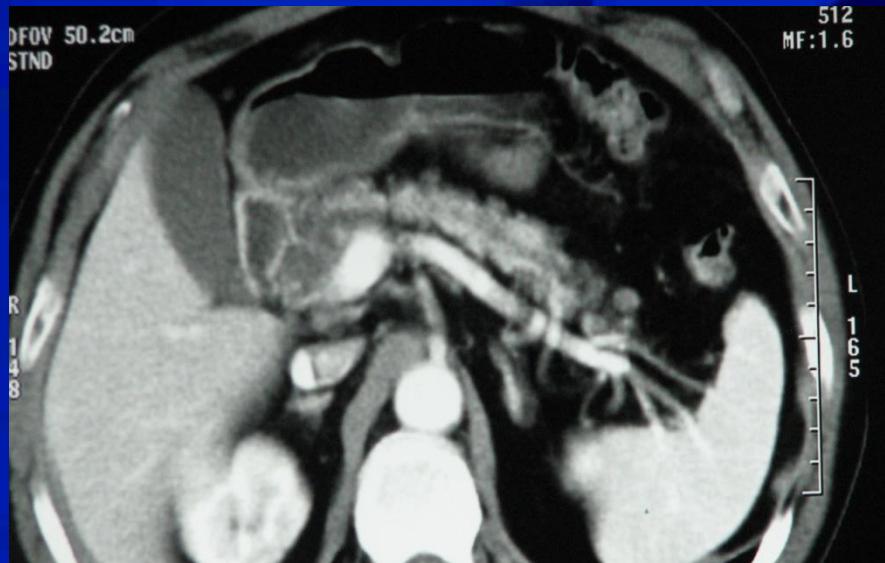
José M Álamo, Luis M Marín, Gonzalo Suarez, Carmen Bernal, Juan Serrano, Lydia Barrera, Miguel A Gómez, Jordi Muntané, Francisco J Padillo

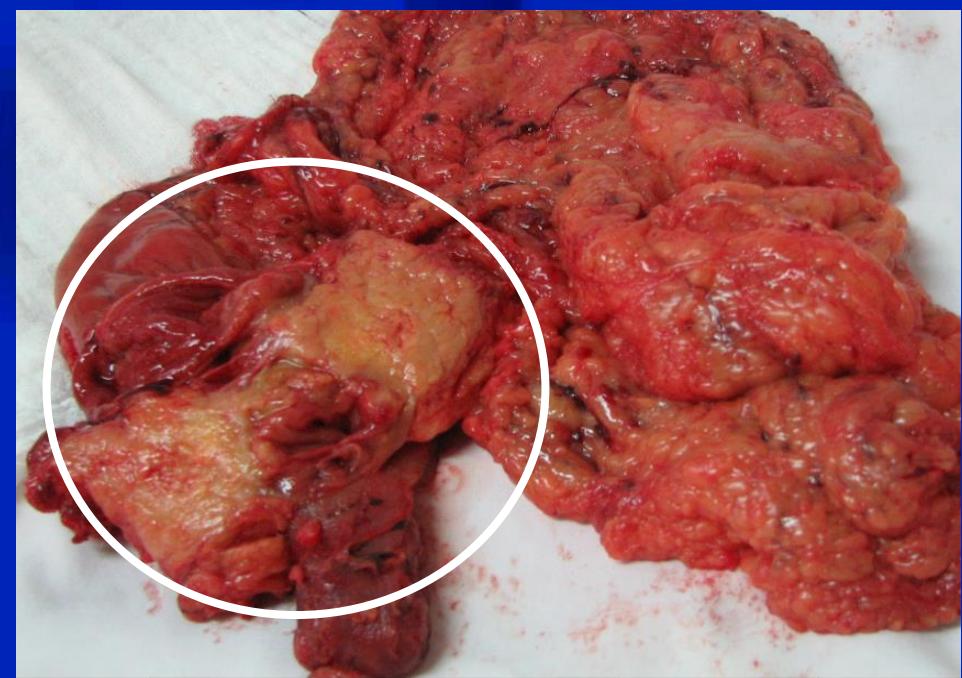
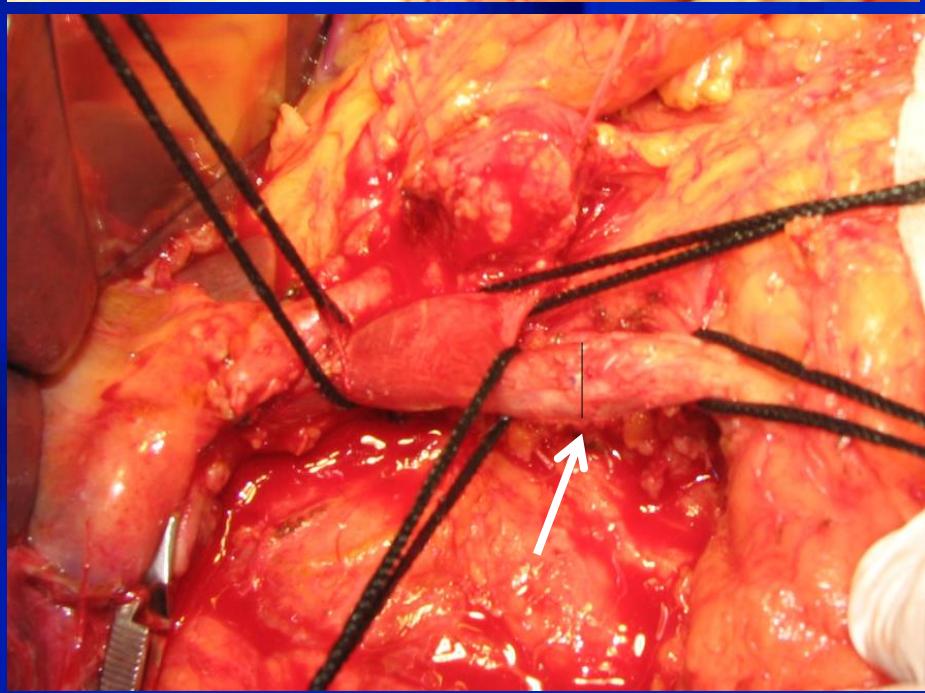
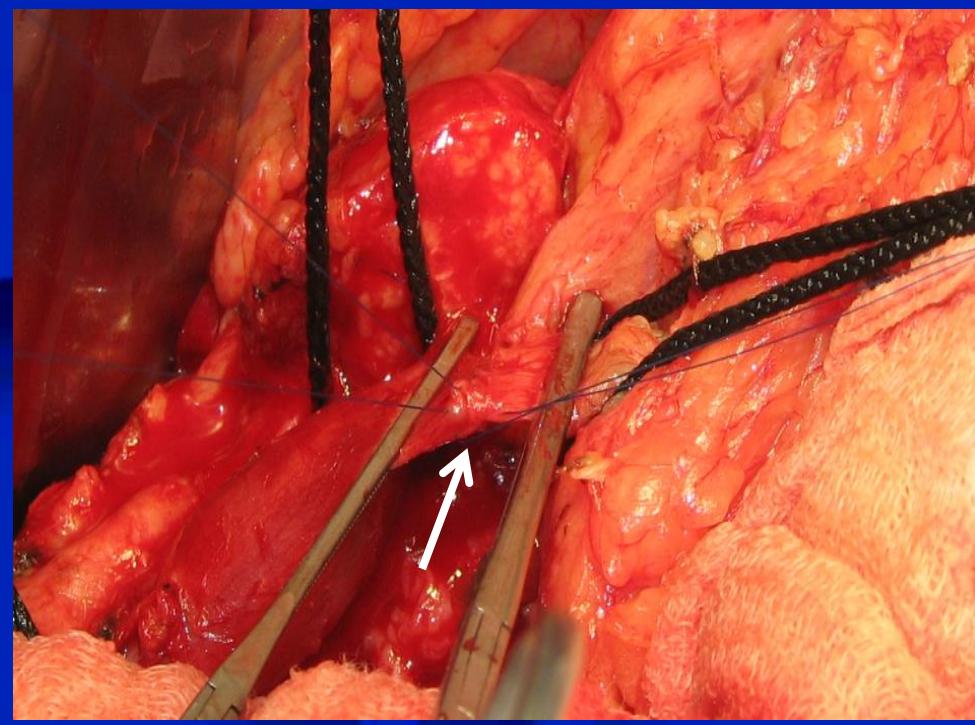
Venous resection does not adversely affect postoperative mortality and morbidity

The data on arterial resection alone, or combined with vascular resection at the time of pancreatectomy can also be performed in patients undergoing R0 resection.

Carcinoma mucinoso de páncreas

DPC+linfadenectomía





RESECCION LAPAROSCOPICA

1996 GAGNER

1997 STARSBERG – DREBIN - SOPER

1998 CUSHIERI

*World Journal of
Gastroenterology*

World J Gastroenterol 2014 October 21; 20(39): 14246-14254

Study	Hospital stay	Mortality	Overall morbidity	Re-operation	Pancreatic fistula	Tumour size (cm)
Asbun <i>et al</i> ^[35]	8/12.4 ^a	5.7%/8.8%	NS	3.8%/7%	16.7%/17.3%	2.74/3.14
Kuroki <i>et al</i> ^[36]	N/A	N/A	NS	N/A	45%/39%	N/A
Zureikat <i>et al</i> ^[37]	8/8.5	7%/0%	62%/42.8%	7%/7%	36%/42.8%	2.2/3.6 ^a
Cho <i>et al</i> ^[38]	16.4/15.6	0	27%/27%	N/A	13%/13%	N/A

CANCER DE PANCREAS

CONCLUSIONES:

Diagnóstico precoz (Ojo con ictericia silenciosa)

Estadificación precisa

La invasión de la vena porta no debe ser una limitante para lograr un R0

La invasión de la art. Mesentérica superior se debe considerar en casos muy seleccionados

La cirugía se debe hacer en centros con experiencia

Considerar neoadyuvancia en tu. borderline

Folforinox-Capacitabina



Gracias

Caso Clínico

- Paciente de sexo **Femenino de 58 años** de edad.
- Catamarca
- **APP:** HTA (enalapril 10mg). Hepatitis A (hace 20 años).
- **AQX:** Colecistectomía laparoscopia (hace un año).
- Alergias: Penicilina.

MC: Coluria e Ictericia sin dolor

Decaimiento general

Pérdida de peso (5 kg en 3 meses)

Se realizó Ecografía Abdominal que evidencia:

- Marcada dilatación de la vía biliar intra y extra hepática
- Tumoración en region cefálica de páncreas
- No metastasis hepaticas

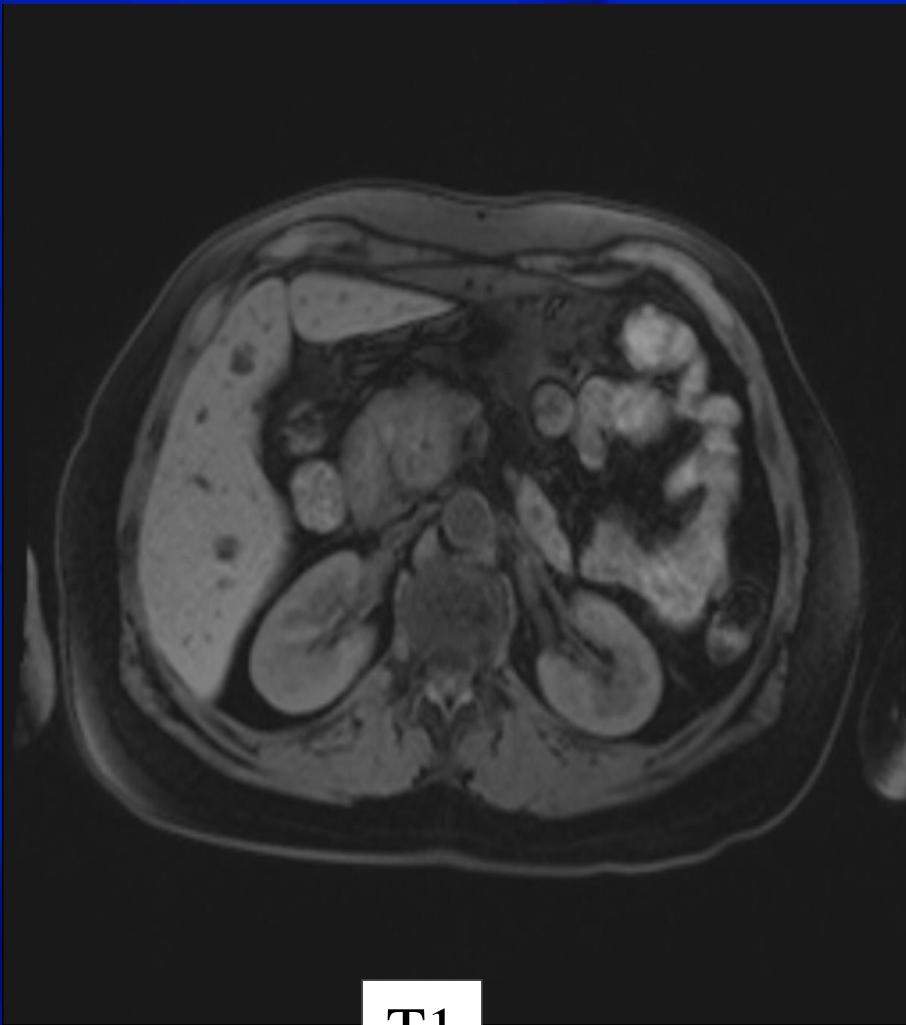
Laboratorio

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| • Hb: 10 | VSG: 36 |
| • BT: 4 (BD: 3) | Creatinina: N |
| • FAL: 980 | Albumina: 3.6 |
| • CA 199: 205 | APP:N |
| • Urea: N | KPTT:N |

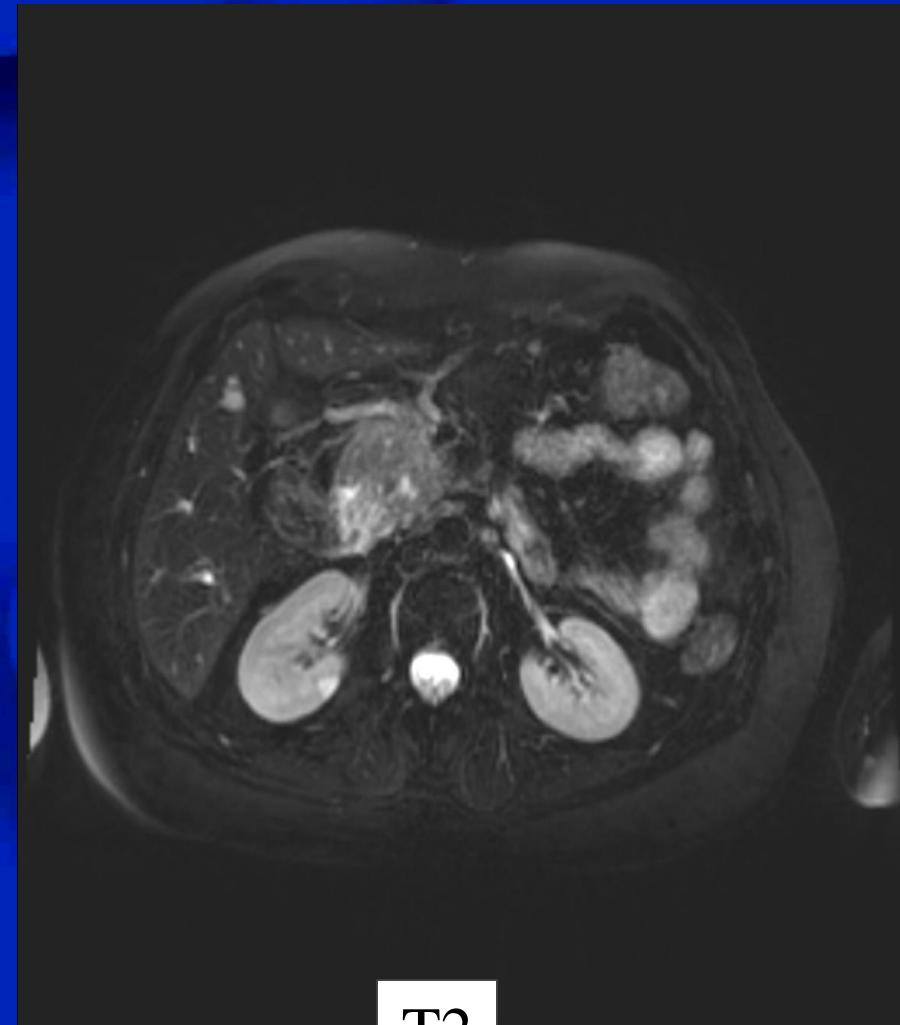
Paciente concurre a la consulta con **RMN**, la cual informa:

- Importante dilatación de la vía biliar intrahepática y del Wirsung. Colédoco de 19 mm.
- Lesión ocupante de espacio sólida de bordes difusos compatible con un proceso neoplásico 1º, en la región cefálica del Páncreas.
- Aparente infiltración de la segunda porción del duodeno y compromiso de la vena mesentérica superior.
- La lesión descripta mide **4 cm ap, 3 cm t y 3,5cm l.**
- No ganglios retroperitoneales
- No MTS en hígado, solo quistes simples de 8mm.

Caso Clínico



T1



T2

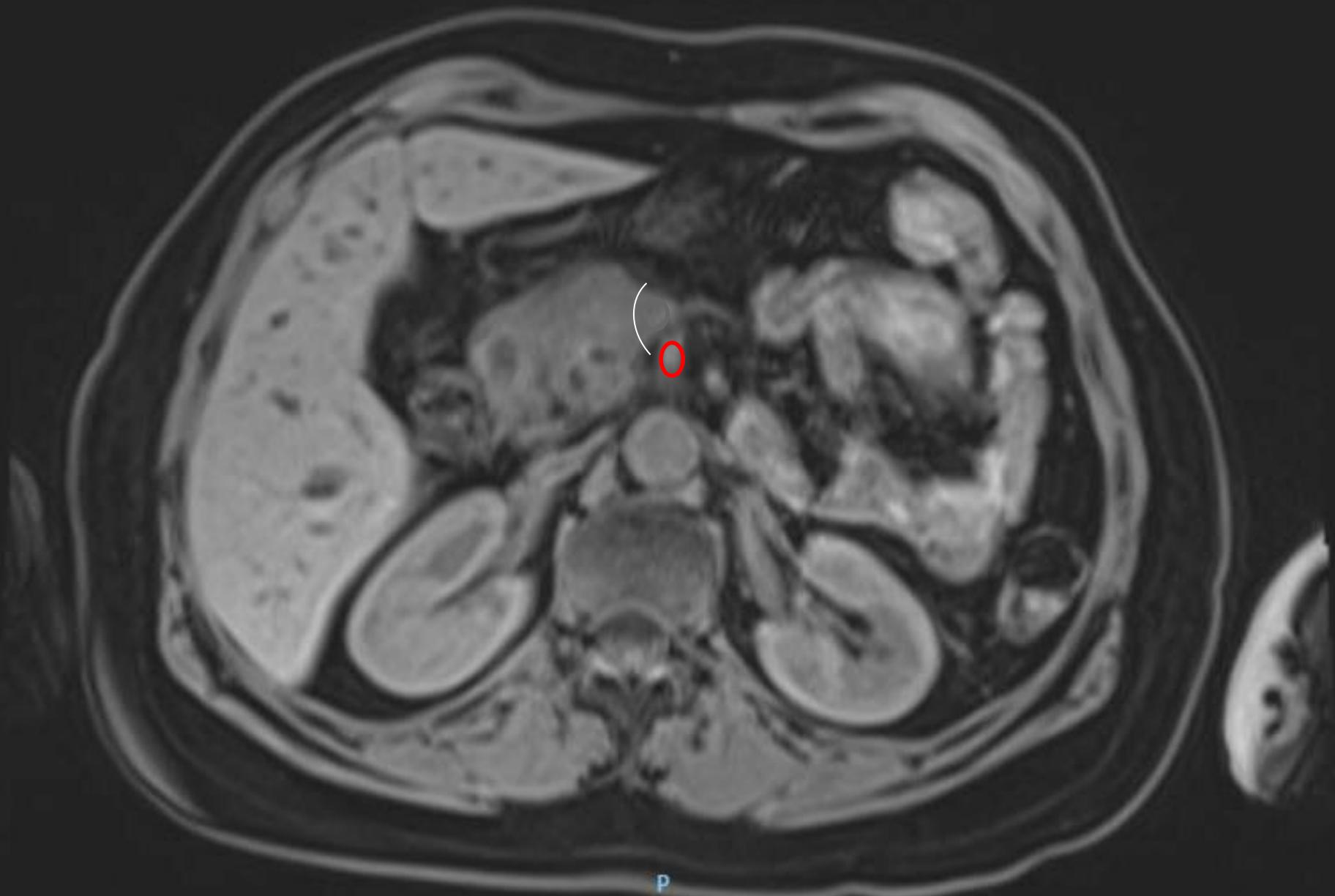
RMN

Colangiorresonancia



6

on_W



Conducta ??

Solicitan efectuar TAC de Abdomen trifásica o la RMN es suficiente para definir la conducta terapéutica?

1 -Sí

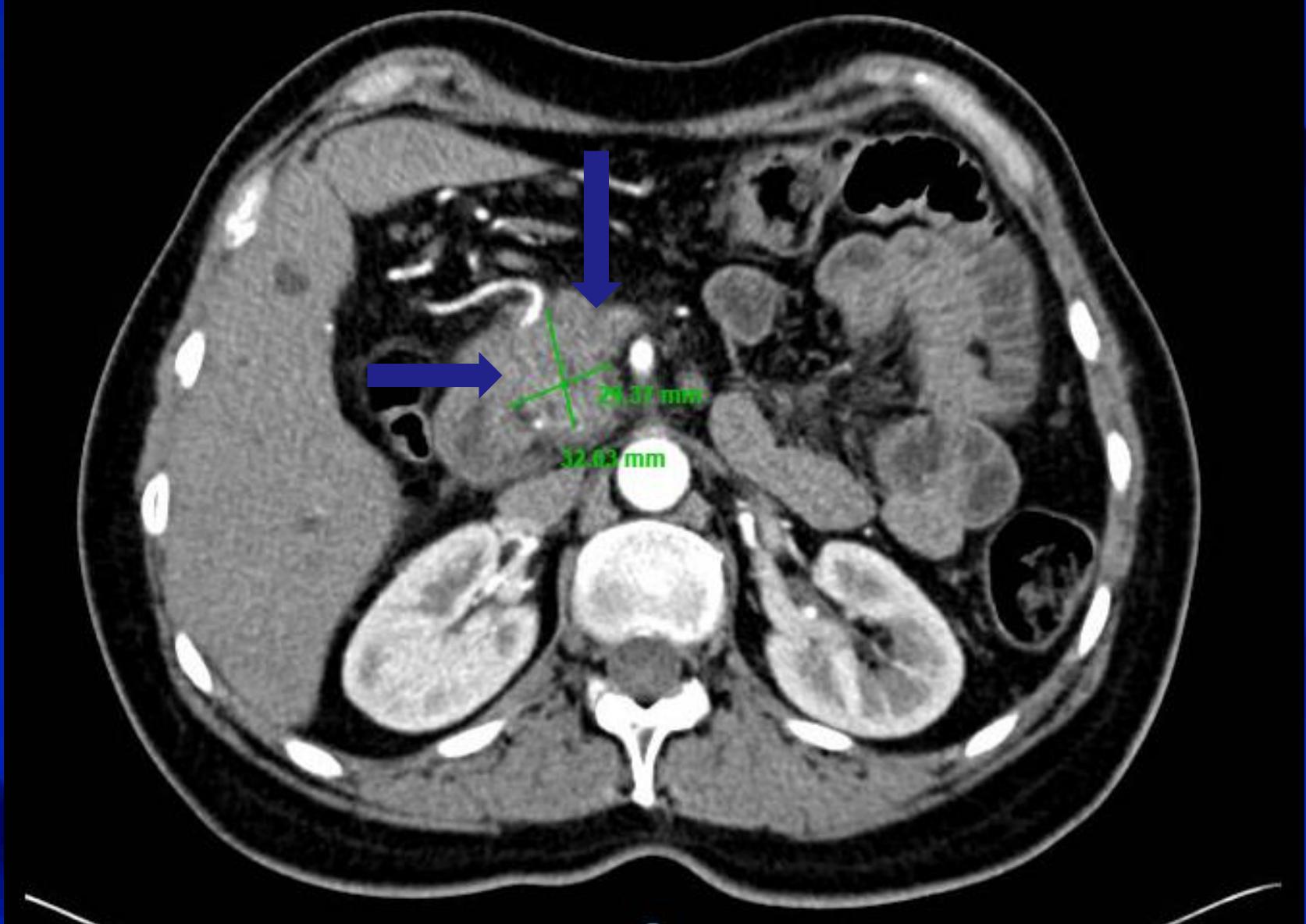
2- No

Se realiza **TAC** de Abdomen Multislice de 64 cortes

Cte EV:

- Importante dilatación de la vía biliar intrahepática y del Wirsung. Colédoco de 19 mm.
- Infiltración de la pared de la segunda porción del Duodeno
- Plano graso de la arteria mesentérica superior y de la Vena Cava Inferior conservados, sin signos de infiltración en estos niveles.
- *Solamente se visualiza un contacto de la vena mesentérica superior con el borde medial de la lesión.*
- No MTS enHígado, solo quistes simples de 8mm.

(Adulto)



Conducta ??

Para estadificación realizan PET-
TC

1 -Sí

2- No

Diagnóstico

TUMOR CEFALICO DEL PANCREAS BORDELINE

- . TAC de tórax normal
- . PET-CT: No
- . Endoscopía alta: No

Conducta ??

1. BIOPSIA DEL TUMOR PARA DECIDIR TRATAMIENTO
2. CIRUGIA RESECTIVA con criterio R0
3. STENT BILIAR + QUIMIOTERAPIA
4. QUIMIOTERAPIA NEOADYUVANTE Y POSTERIOR CIRUGIA

ESPINDOLA,TERESA
41848
24402-27
116.6mm

Sanatorio ALLENDE
MARCONI CT TWIN flash
03 Apr 14 12:39:54
140kV,250mAs
SC 430mm
SW 5.0mm
ST 1.0s
Z 1.00



Biopsia
con
punción
percutánea
bajo TAC

Anatomía Patológica

Adenocarcinoma ductal con
marcada desmoplasia estromal.

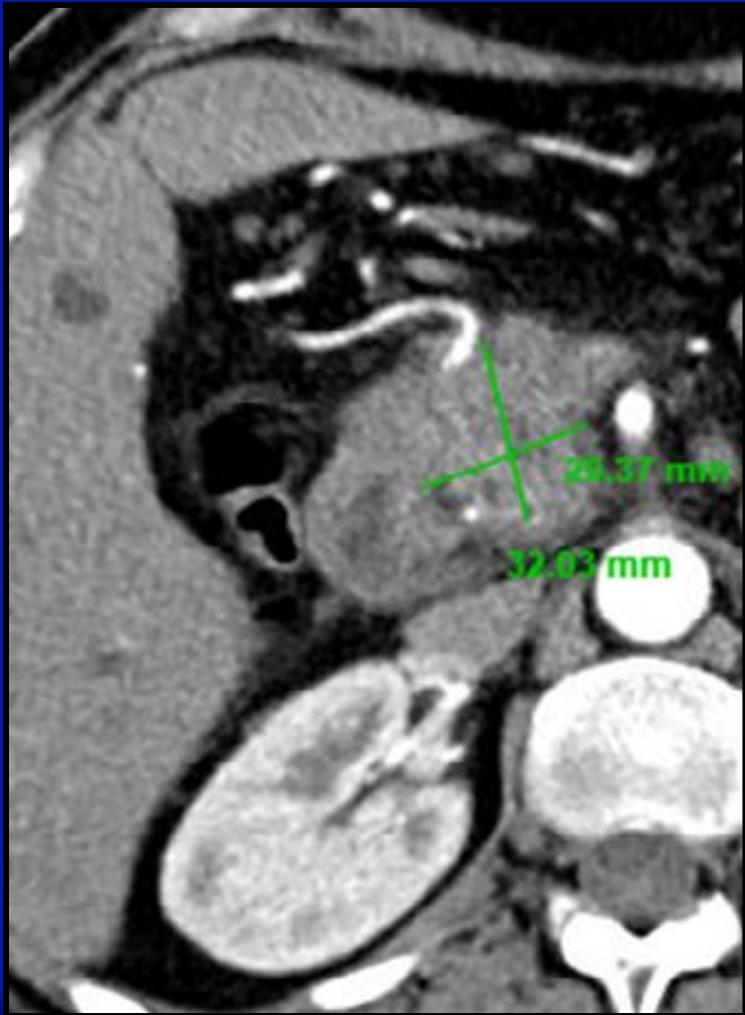
Caso Clínico

PROTOCOLO DE NEOADYUVANCIA

Cisplatino/Gemcitabine. (4 Ciclos)

3 meses

Re-evaluación



**32.03 mm x 29.37
mm**

PRE Neoadyuvancia

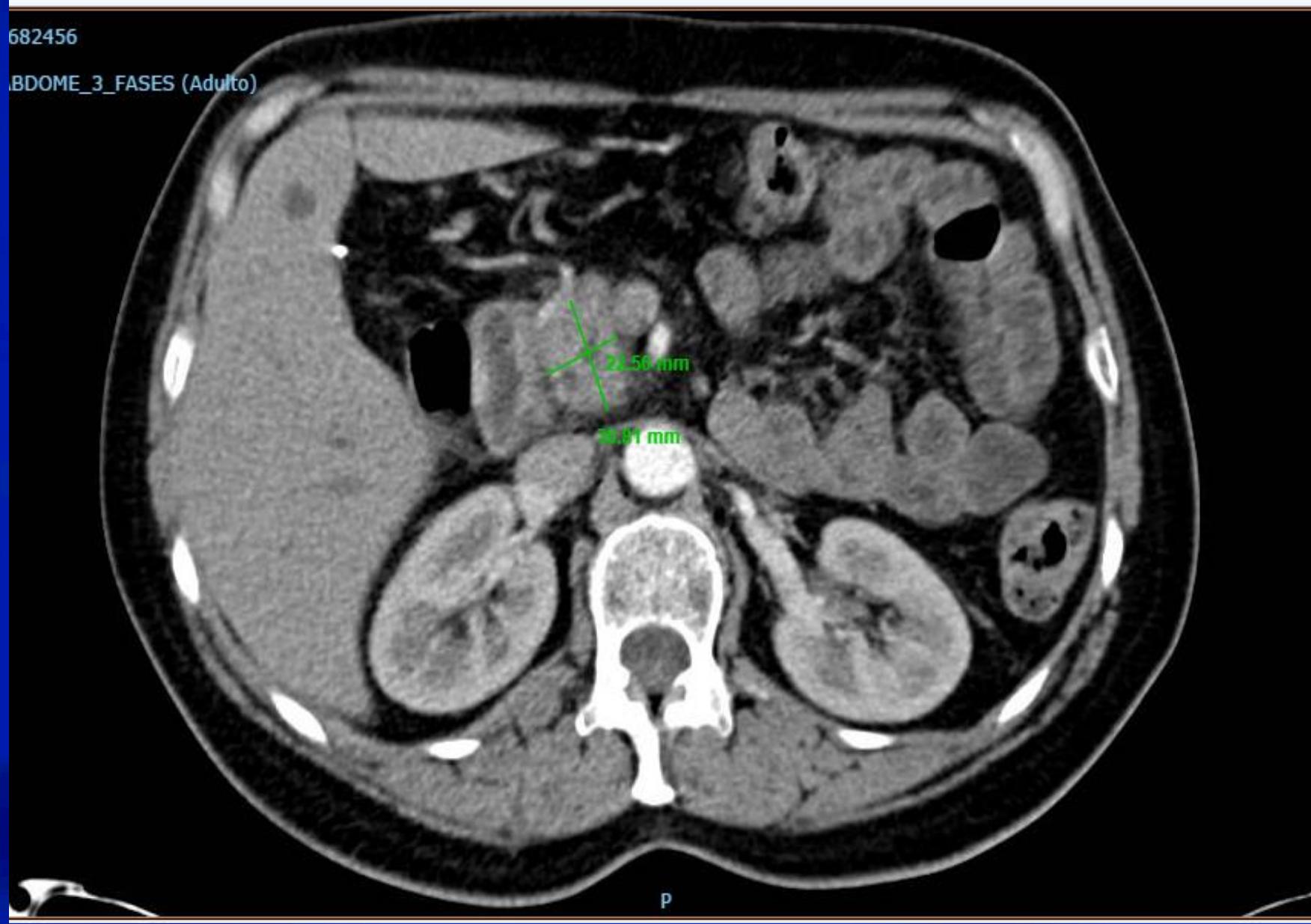


**30.81 mm x 22.56
mm**

POST Neoadyuvancia

682456

BDOME_3_FASES (Adulto)

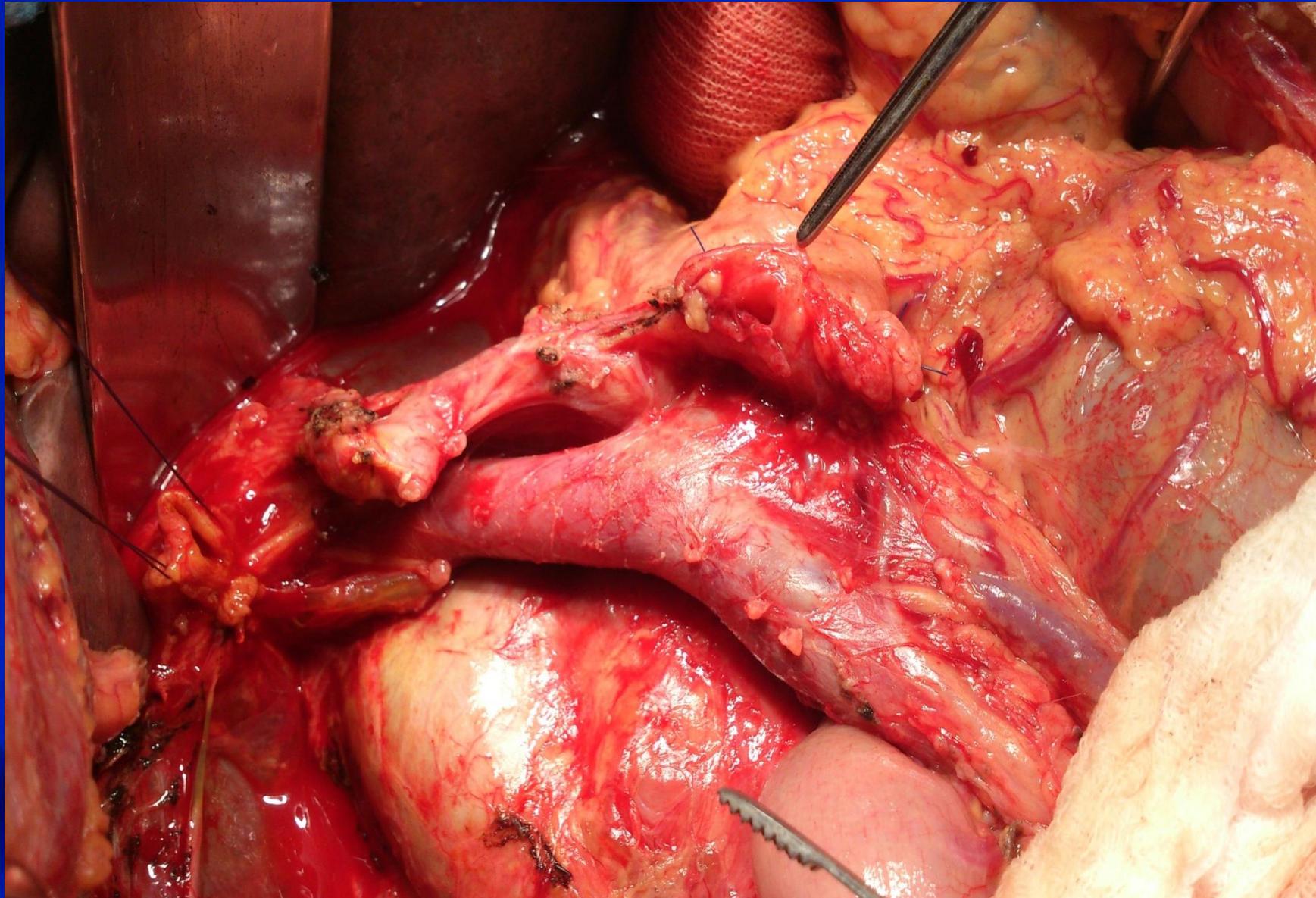


ES (Adulto)



Conducta ??

1. Duodenopancreatectomía cefálica
2. Continuar con quimioterapia
debido a la buena respuesta



DPC: pancreateo-gastroanastomosis

Caso Clínico

Anatomía patológica de la pieza quirúrgica

- Pieza de DPC con adenocarcinoma moderadamente diferenciado, infiltrante de páncreas.
- Invasión de pared duodenal.
- Infiltración Perineural.
- MTS en el ganglio proveniente de AH.
- Ganglio retroportal con micrometástasis.
- Márgenes quirúrgicos libres de lesión.

Buena evolución alta al 9no día posop.

Conducta ??

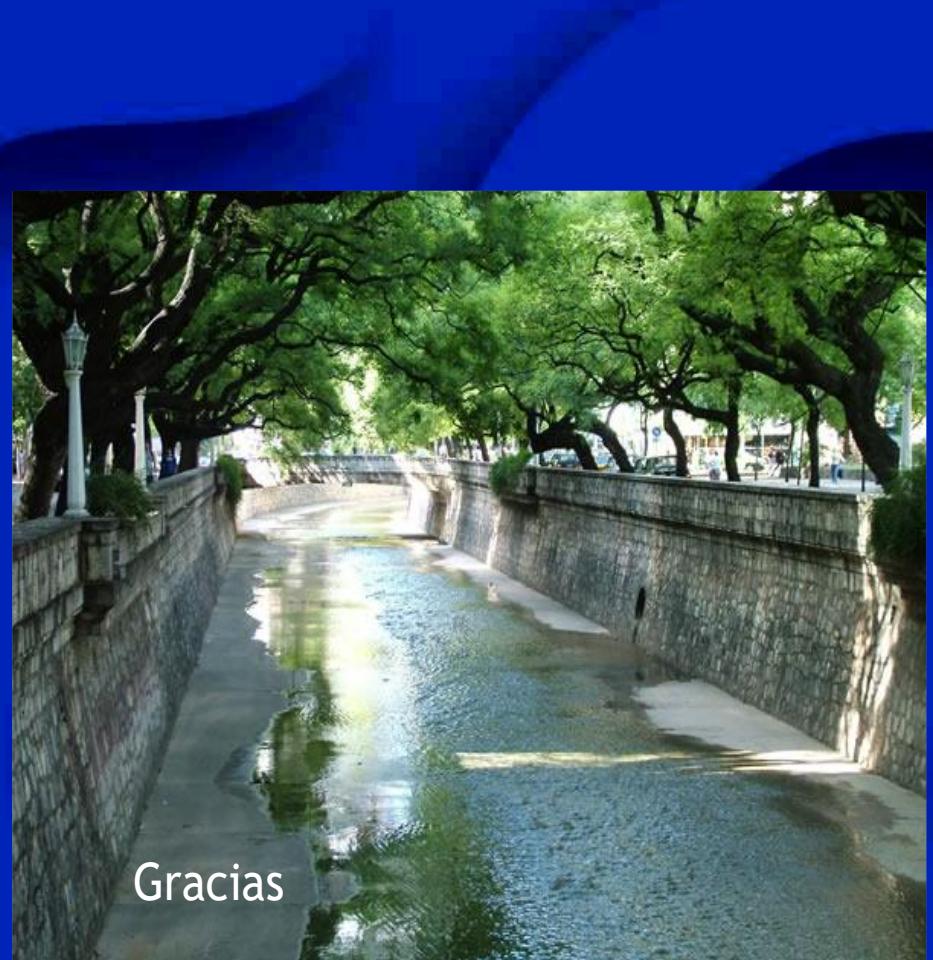
1. Adyuvancia SI
O
2. Adyuvancia NO

Han realizado neoadyuvancia en ca cefálico del páncreas

1. SI
2. NO



Sanatorio Allende de Córdoba



Córdoba

Sobrevida
Tumores de Klatskin
Resecados
20% - 40% a 5 años

Author	Number of resections	Survival (%)		
		1 year	3 years	5 years
Silva <i>et al.</i> ⁶³	45			
R0* resections		83	58	41
R1† resections		71	24	24
Jarnagin <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁴	106			
Papillary	25	100	80	45
Nodular-sclerosing	81	85	45	30
Otto <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁵	43	90	46	
Kondo <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁶	40			40
Rea <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁷	46	80	39	26
Ebata <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁸				
With PVR‡	52			9.9
Without PVR	108			36.8
Neuhaus <i>et al.</i> ²⁸	133			
R0*	80	70	42	36
Capsusotti <i>et al.</i> ⁶⁹	36		40.8	27.2
Munoz <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁰				
With PVR‡	10	60	22	22
Without PVR	18	70	47	38
Nagino and Nimura ⁷¹	58		23	8
Bathe <i>et al.</i> ⁷²	19		47	
Figueras <i>et al.</i> ⁷³	20	44	21	21
Havlik <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁴	29			20
Tabata <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁵	75	56.4	30.5	22.5
Nimura <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁶				
Biliary resection only	8	64	31	16
Biliary resection + hepatectomy	100	75	43	26
Gazzaniga <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁷	46	68	30	17.5
Tsao <i>et al.</i> ⁷⁸				
Nagoya cohort	122			25
Lahey cohort	25			43

Liver Transplantation for Non-Hepatocellular Carcinoma Malignancy: Indications, Limitations, and Analysis of the Current Literature

Eric J. Grossman and J. Michael Millis

Section of Transplantation, Department of Surgery, University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, IL

Patient Selection

Current Standards		Future Possibilities
Unresectable tumor	Excluded if: Regional lymph node metastases	Resectable tumor
Concomitant PSC	Peritoneal metastases	Risk-stratify by age >45 years, or CA 19-9 > 100
Stage I or II tumor (<3 cm)	Locally extensive disease	



Neoadjuvant Therapy

- 1) External beam radiotherapy
- 2) Chemosensitization with 5-FU & oral capecitabine
- 3) Intraluminal brachytherapy



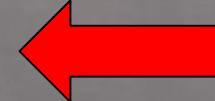
Surgical Therapy

Current Standards	Future Possibilities
Orthotopic Liver Transplant, cadaveric donor	1) Hepatectomy-whipple en Bloc, followed by OLT 2) Orthotopic Liver Transplant, living donor



Projected Outcomes

Survival		Recurrence	
1 year:	55-100%	1 year:	0%
3 year:	45-82%	3 year:	5%
5 year:	45-82%	5 year:	12%



Radiofrequency ablation for unresectable locally advanced pancreatic cancer: a systematic review

HPB 2014, 16, 119–123

Samira Fegrachi¹, Marc G. Besselink^{1,2}, Hjalmar C. van Santvoort¹, Richard van Hillegersberg¹ & Izaak Quintus Molenaar¹

Department of Surgery, ¹University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht and ²Academic Medical Centre Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Authors	Year	Patients, <i>n</i>	Extent of disease, <i>n</i>		Bypass surgery, <i>n</i>	Overall complications	RFA-related morbidity	RFA-related mortality	Median survival, months
			Locally advanced	Metastatic					
Girelli <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰	2011	100	100	–	53	26%	15%	3%	20
Singh <i>et al.</i> ¹²	2011	10	10	–	0	10%	10%	0%	9–36
Spiliotis <i>et al.</i> ¹³	2007	12	8	4	12	25%	16%	0%	33
Wu <i>et al.</i> ¹⁴	2006	16	11	5	2	43%	37%	19%	–
Matsui <i>et al.</i> ¹⁵	2000	20	9	11	–	10%	10%	5%	3

Radiofrequency ablation of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma: The past, the present and the future

World J Gastrointest Oncol 2015 February 15; 7(2): 6-11

RFA appears to be an attractive option for nonmetastatic locally advanced PDAC.

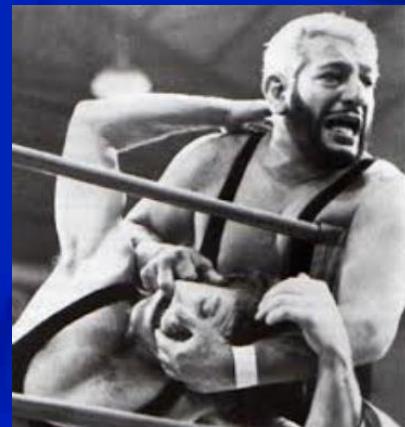
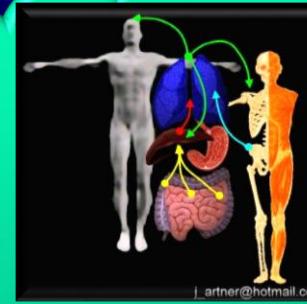
RFA is feasible but has a significant morbidity

Actitud de Oncólogos Clínicos y Cirujanos en el Cáncer y su secundarismo

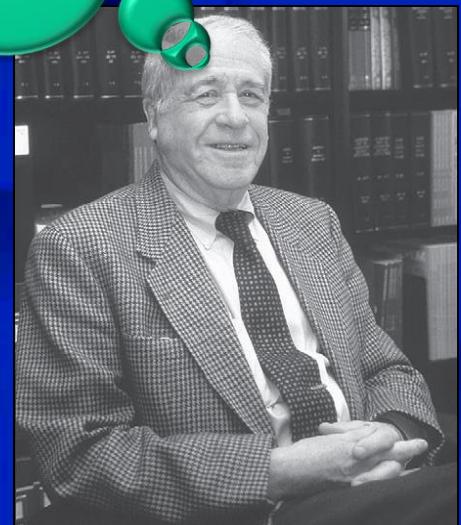
ANTES



William S. Halsted 1852-1922
Tratamiento loco-regional



Bernard Fisher 1918
Tratamiento sistémico

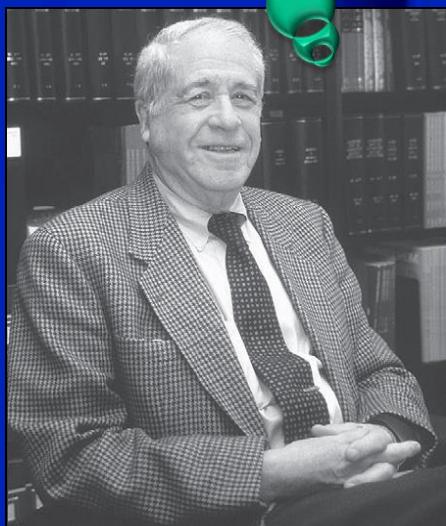
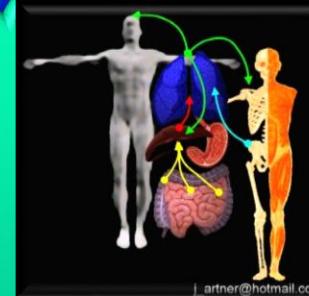


Modificado de: A. Carvalho. Surgical Oncology and Oncological Surgery.
Henri Bismuth Conference, Journée des Anciens, Lisboa, Mayo 2007.
Oscar Andreani Congreso de Residentes de Cirugía de Córdoba 2012.

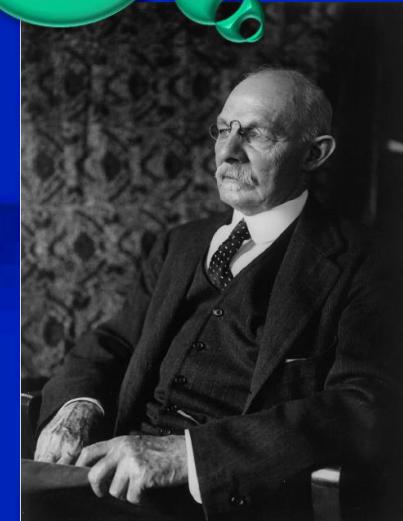
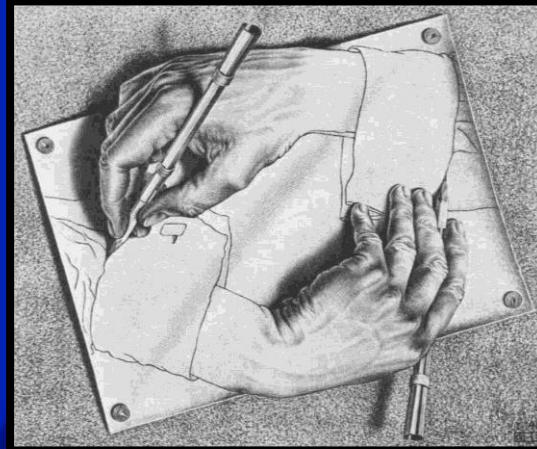
Actitud de Oncólogos Clínicos y Cirujanos en el Cáncer y su secundarismo



HOY



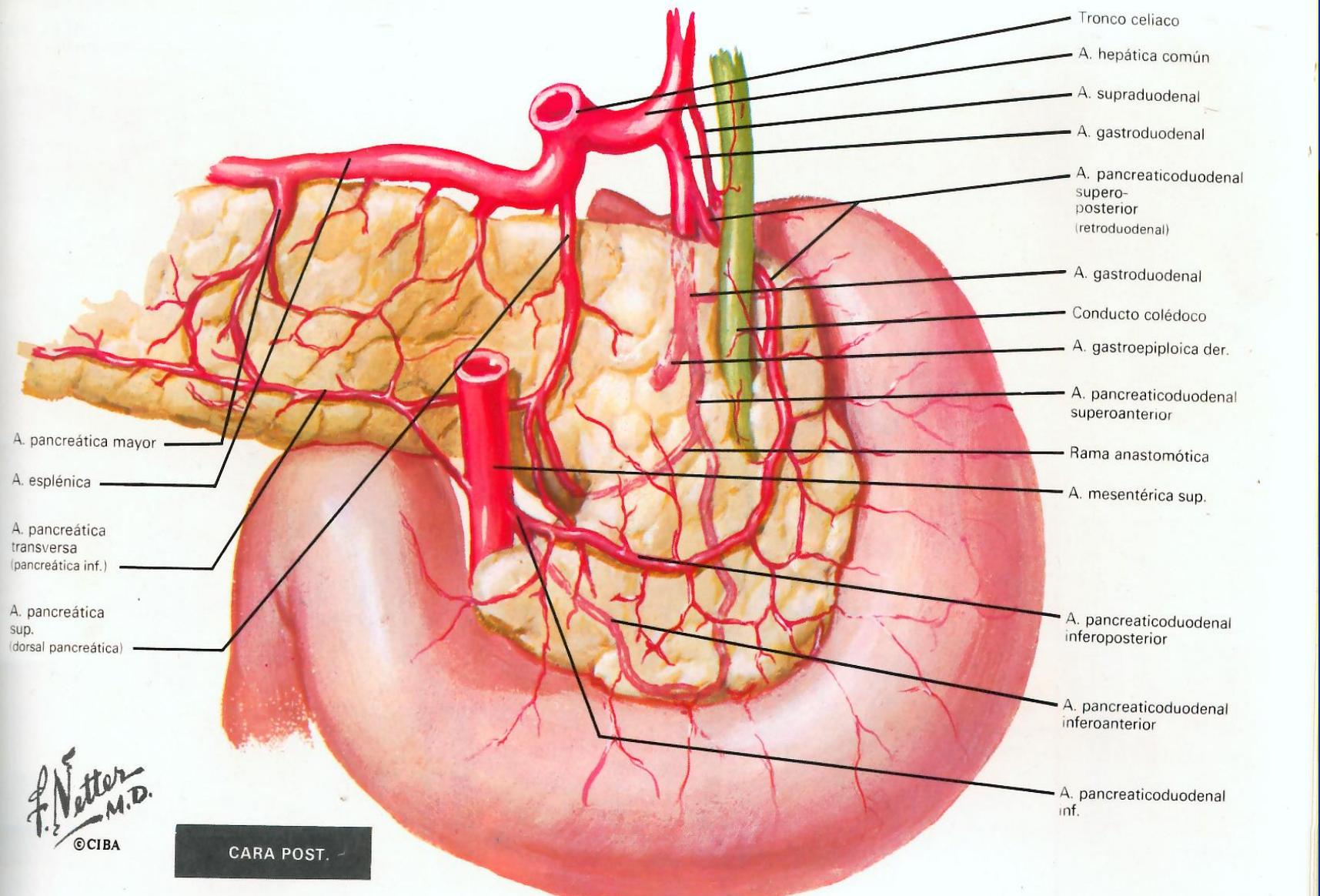
Bernard Fisher 1918



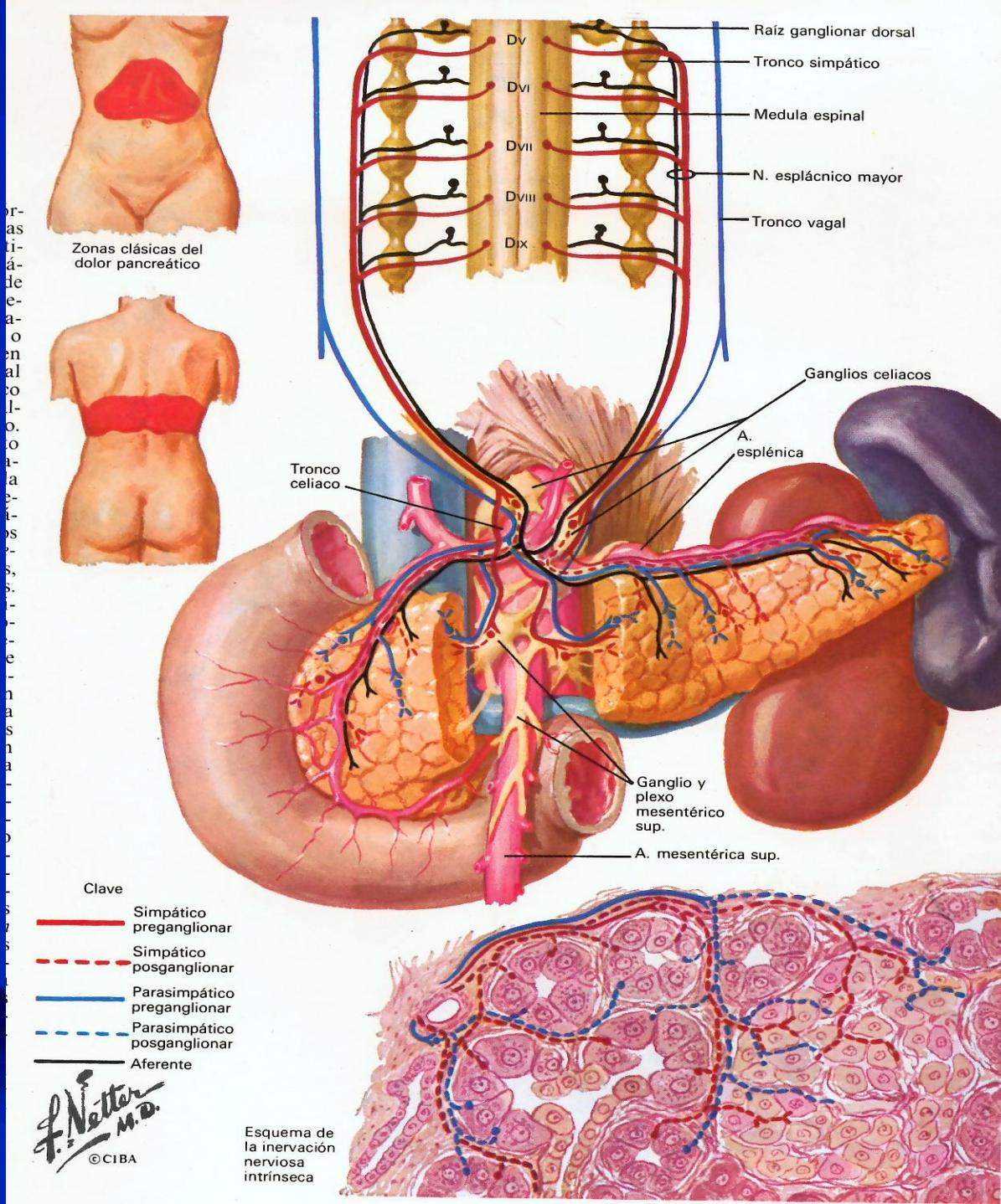
Tratamiento Multimodal

William S. Halsted 1852-1922

Modificado de: A. Carvalho. Surgical Oncology and Oncological Surgery.
Henri Bismuth Conference, Journée des Anciens, Lisboa, Mayo 2007.
Oscar Andreani Congreso de Residentes de Cirugía de Córdoba 2012.



Irrigación arterial



Inervación

CANCER DE PANCREAS

Habitualmente es de diagnóstico tardío

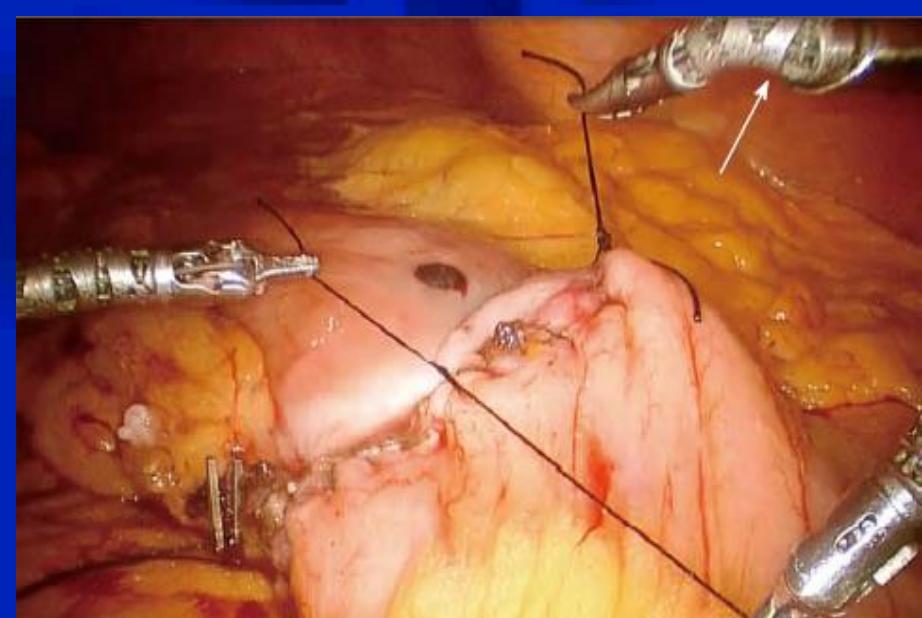
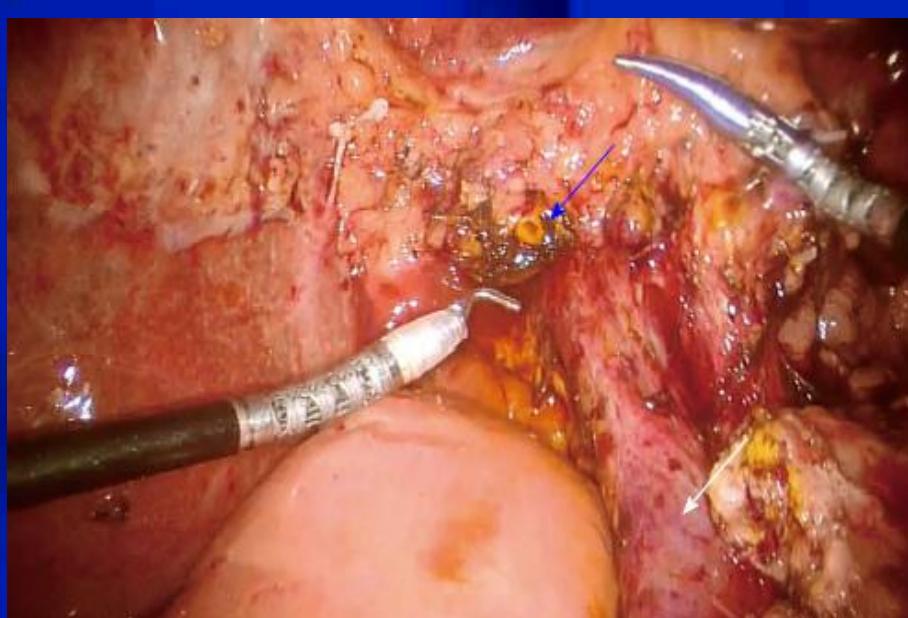
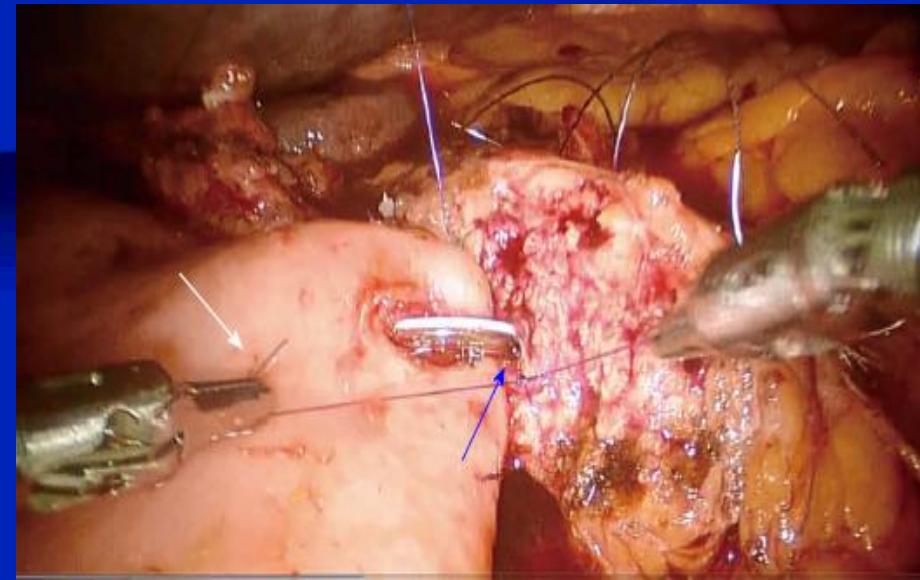
Diseminación hemática-linfática-contigüidad-vainas perineurales

Cáncer agresivo

Sobrevida media en NO resecados es de 16 m

Más frecuente es el carcinoma ductal

RESECCION ROBOTICA



The State of the Art of Robotic Pancreatectomy

BioMed Research International

Volume 2014, Article ID 920492, 5 pages

Marco Del Chiaro and Ralf Segersvärd

Division of Surgery, Department of Clinical Science, Intervention and Technology (CLINTEC), Karolinska Institutet, Center for Digestive Diseases, Karolinska University Hospital, Huddinge, K53, 14186 Stockholm, Sweden

Author	Year	Number of patients	Morbidity (%)	Mortality (%)
Zureikat et al. [12]	2013	132	63	3.8
Giulianotti et al. [13]	2010	60	NR	3.3
Zeh et al. [14]	2012	50	56	NR
Buchs et al. [15]	2011	44	36	4.5
Boggi et al. [16]	2013	34	56	2.9
Chalikonda et al. [17]	2012	30	30	3.3
Lai et al. [18]	2012	20	50	0
Chan et al. [19]	2011	8	NR	0
Zhou et al. [20]	2011	8	75	0
Kendrick and Cusati [21]	2010	8	NR	NR
de Vasconcellos Macedo et al. [22]	2011	5	60	0
Narula et al. [23]	2010	5	0	0

DPC

Author	Year	Number of patients	Morbidity (%)	Mortality (%)
Zureikat et al. [12]	2013	83	72	0
Giulianotti et al. [13]	2010	46	NR	NR
Suman et al. [24]	2013	40	40	0
Daouadi et al. [25]	2013	30	66	0
Hwang et al. [26]	2013	22	9.1	0
Kang et al. [27]	2011	20	10	0
Waters et al. [28]	2010	17	18	0

DISTAL

CANCER DE PANCREAS

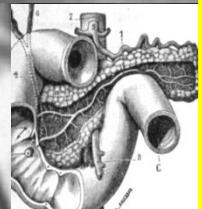
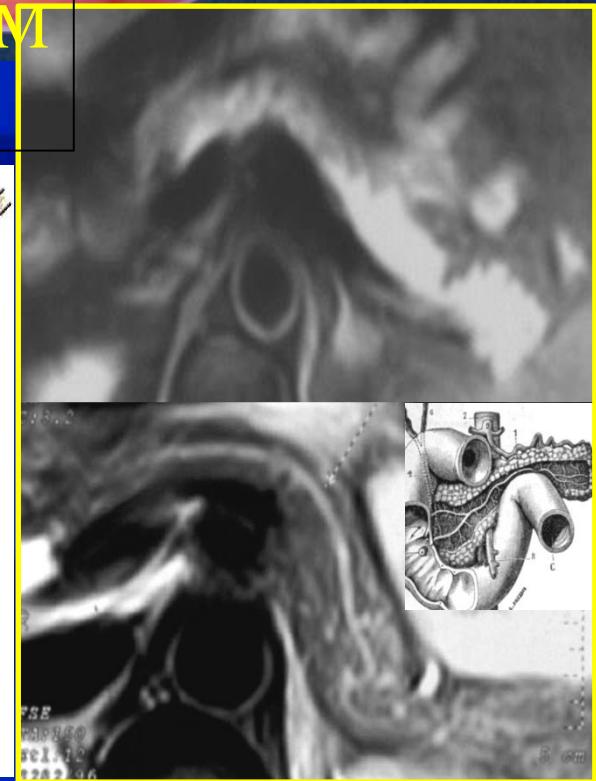
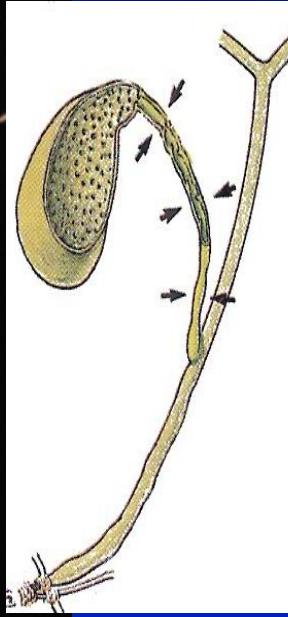
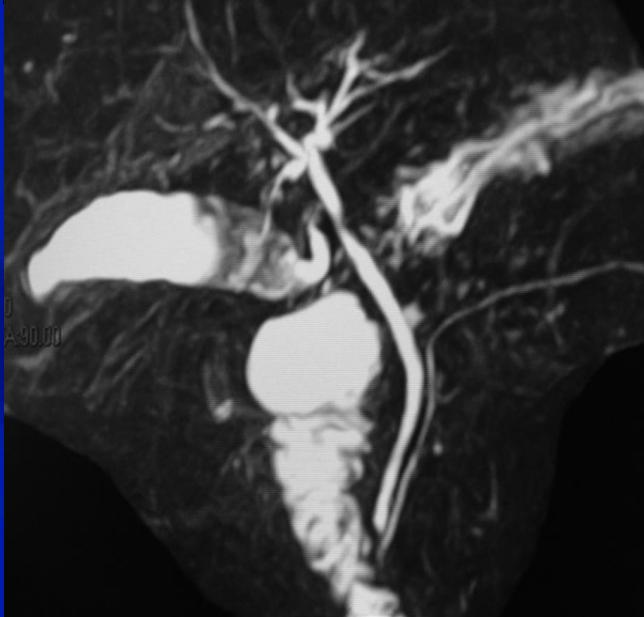
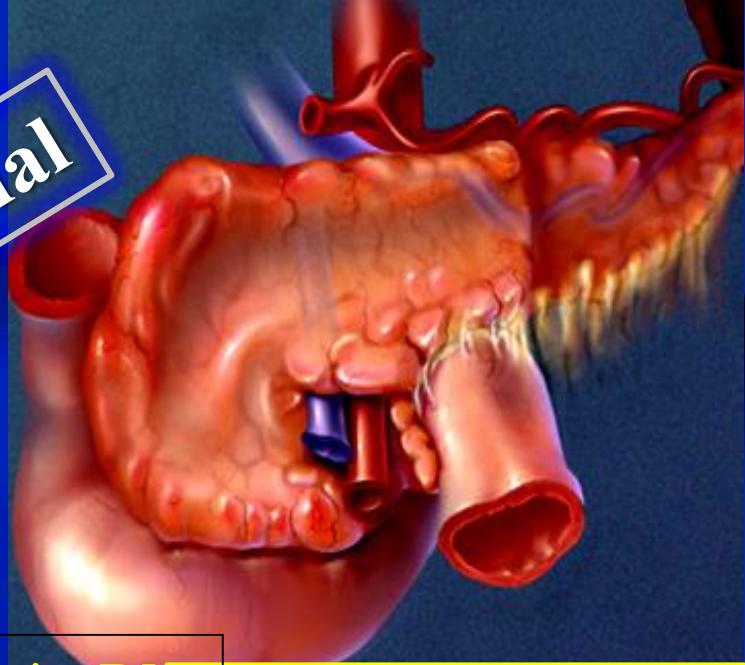
Tratamiento

- Multimodal:
- Cirugía resectiva
- Quimioterapia
- Radioterapia
- Objetivo: lograr un estadio R0



Páncreas normal

RM y Colangio-RM
Sec. Fat-Sat





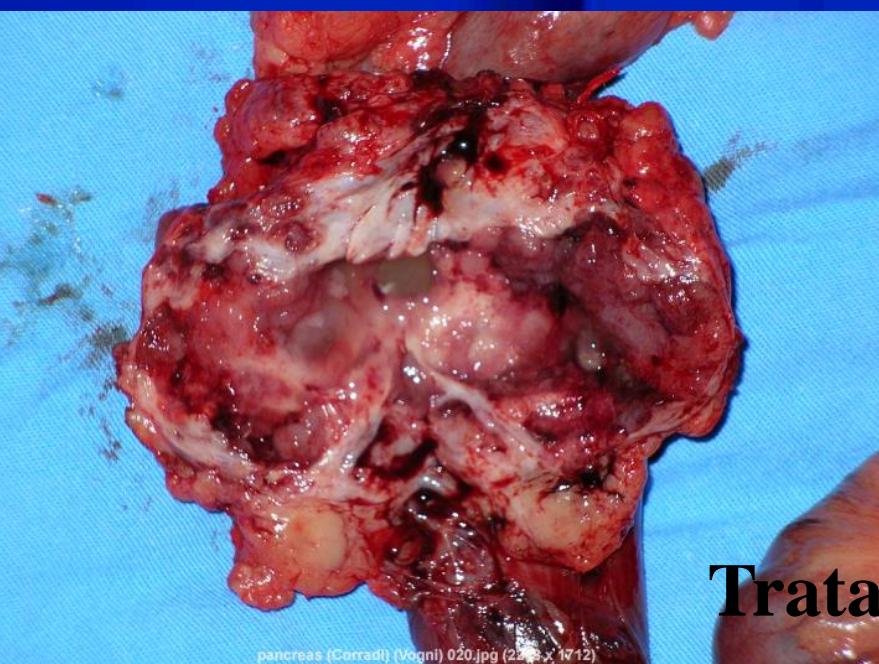
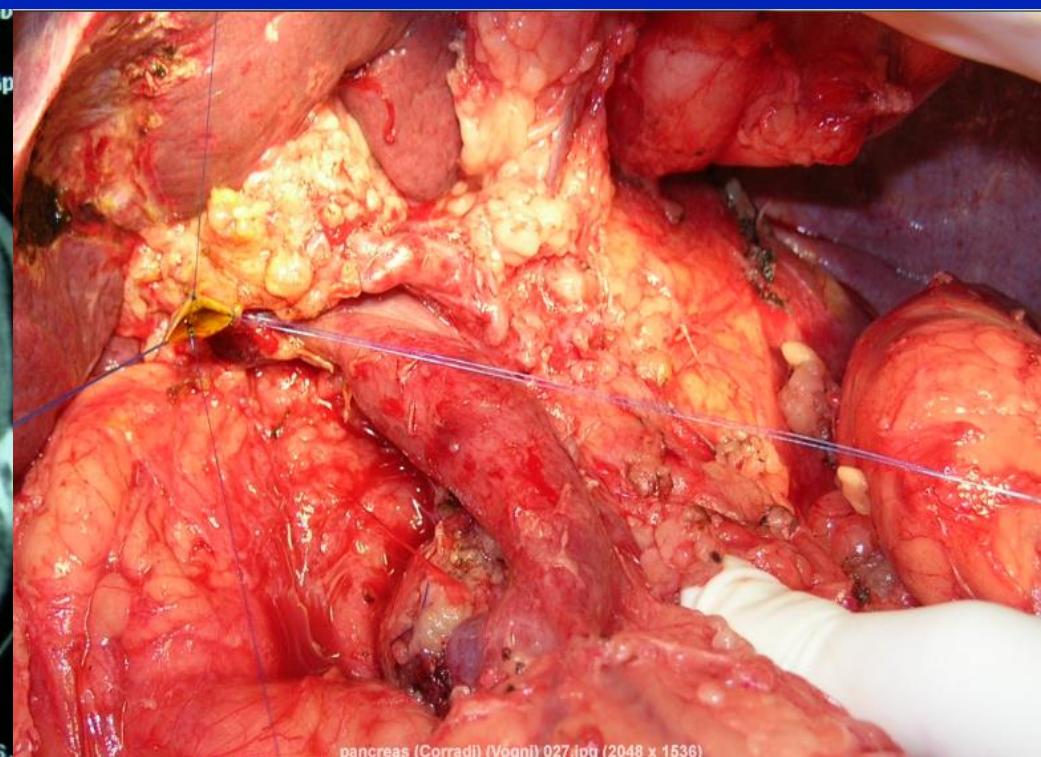
Sanatorio Allende de Córdoba



Gracias

Se: 3
I228.00
Im: 13

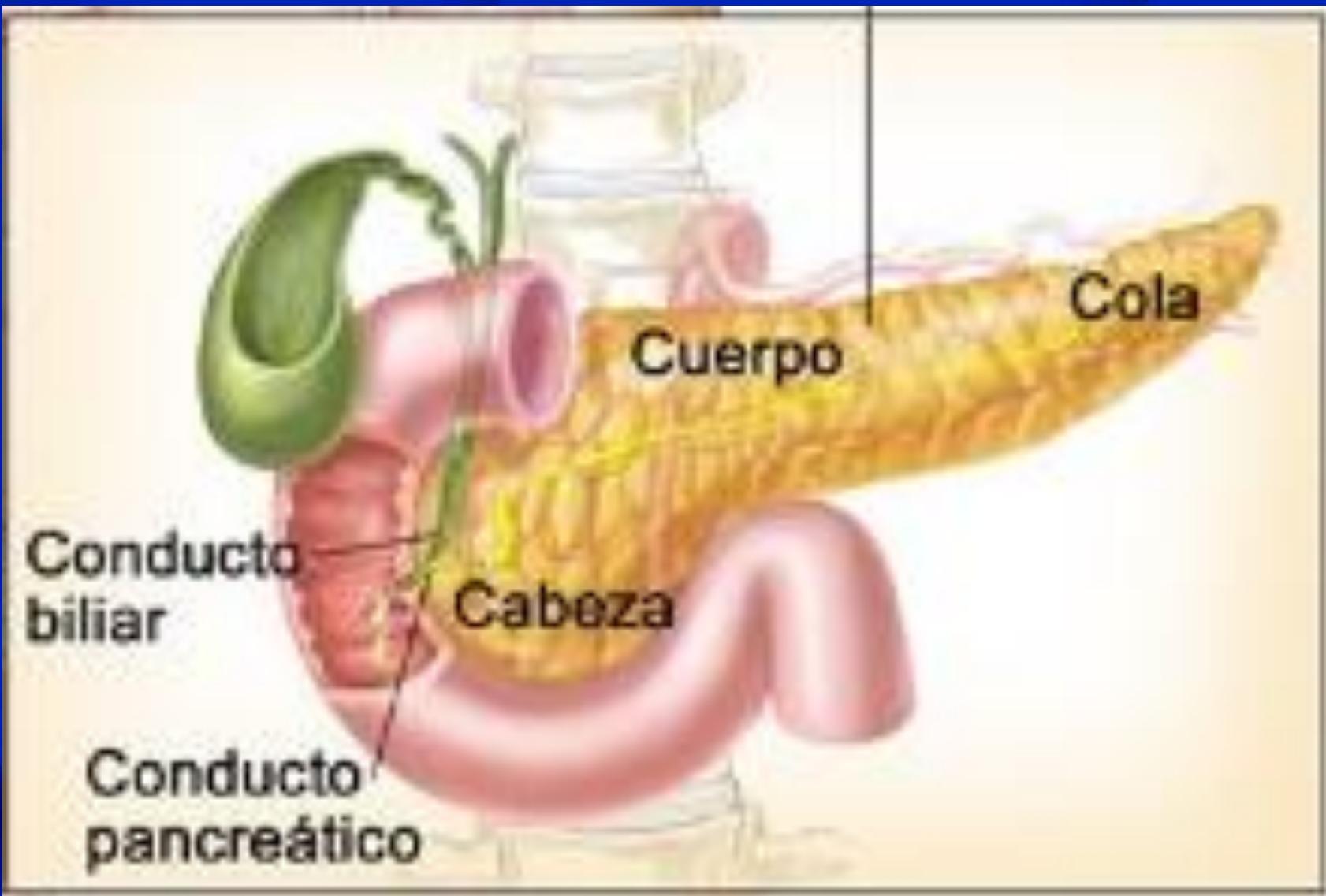
DFOV 50.2cm
STD



Tratamiento Lesiones Premalignas



MVI_2899.AVI



81º CONGRESO ARGENTINO DE CIRUGÍA

54º CONGRESO ARGENTINO DE CIRUGÍA TORÁCICA

35º CONGRESO ARGENTINO DE COLOPROCTOLOGÍA

37º JORNADAS ARGENTINAS DE ANGIOLOGÍA Y CIRUGÍA CARDIOVASCULAR

11º JORNADAS NACIONALES DE MÉDICOS RESIDENTES DE CIRUGÍA GENERAL

JORNADAS DE INSTRUMENTACIÓN QUIRÚRGICA



1810 - 2010

1 al 4 de noviembre de 2010
Buenos Aires Sheraton Hotel & Convention Center

CURSOS

ECOGRAFÍA ABDOMINAL AVANZADA PARA CIRUJANOS (pre-congreso, teórico-práctico)
CIRUGÍA MININVASIVA Y LAPAROSCÓPICA AVANZADA
CIRUGÍA HEPATOBILIOPANCREÁTICA

PAREDES ABDOMINALES
CABEZA Y CUELLO
TRAUMA
CIRUGÍA TORÁCICA

DEBATES Y DILEMAS EN COLOPROCTOLOGÍA
CIRUGÍA VASCULAR
INSTRUMENTACIÓN QUIRÚRGICA

INVITADOS EXTRANJEROS

Alemania

Christoph E. Broelsch
Klaus J. Conze
Ralph Lorenz
Christian Peiper

Austria

Albert Tuchmann

Bélgica

Jean Closets
Jean F. Gilot
Philippe Hauters

Brasil

Iván Ceccenello

España

Ricardo Cantero Cid
Andrés Corvantes
Rupérez
Miguel de Gregorio Ariza
Joan Figueras Felipe
Ramón Ramírez Porta
Gervasio Salgado

Estados Unidos

Peter Angelos
Juan Antonio González
Horacio D'Agostino
Ziv J. Haskal
Santiago Horgan
Peter W. Marcello

Colombia

Eduardo Valdavieso

Italia

Lorenzo Capussotti
Iván Vojvodic Hernández

Reino Unido

Aman S. Coonar

Antonio E. Martín Ucar

Serbia

Aleksandar Simic

Suiza

Jan F. Kukleta

Francia

Rene Adam
Jean Pierre Arnould
Jean-Pierre Dardailh
Jean Guyerheim
Georges Manton
Patrick Pessaux
Carlos O. Teysedou

Uruguay

Guillermo M. Carrquiry
Daniel González
Eduardo Olivera
Rodrigo Pernas
Gustavo Rodríguez
Luis Russo Martínez
Pablo Valsangiacomo

Venezuela

Nassim Tatá Saldivia

INFORMES E INSCRIPCIÓN:

Asociación Argentina de Cirugía | Marcelo T. de Alvear 2415 - 1122 - Capital Federal - Argentina
Tel: 4822-6489/2905/4825-3649 | Fax: 005411-48226458 | E-mail: congreso@aac.org.ar

Sitio web: www.aac.org.ar

ALTERNATIVAS TERAPEUTICAS

PACIENTE INICIALMENTE IRRESECALE O RESECALE "LIMITE"

QUIMIOTERAPIA
DE CONVERSION

EMBOLIZACION
PORTAL
PREOPERATORIA

CRYOCIRUGIA
RADIOFRECUENCIA
ASOCIADAS

A QUIEN ?

HEPATECTOMIAS
EN 2 TIEMPOS
ALPPS

NO RESECALES

RESECALES

00:08728
00:024:01 +C
DX: -111.0mm
+00.0°
1.0. 0mm
08. 0mm
x= +8.52cm
y= +8.06cm
STND

BONVILLANI ALICIA M
A 2006/07/12 09:49:23

9MC

R

L

P

INST. MED. RIO I.U.

120 KV
180 MA
3.0 sec
42-CAL

MM244 WL+87

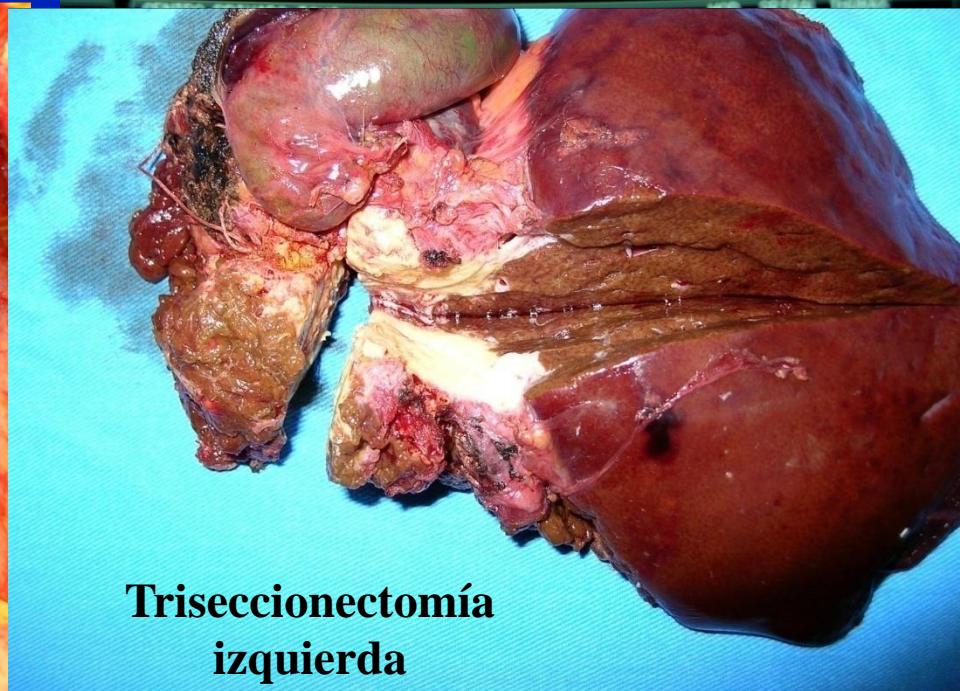
00:08728
BONVILLANI ALICIA

STUDY: 00000000
CONT: C V
22-MAY-07
25:08:33.84

ORCH: 0007
TILT: 0.0
FIELD: 0.0
MGRD: 0.0
INDEX: 0.0
AVL: 0.0
ME: 0.0
PITCH: 0.0

MI: 269
LI: 91
SIZE: 300

POSTERIOR



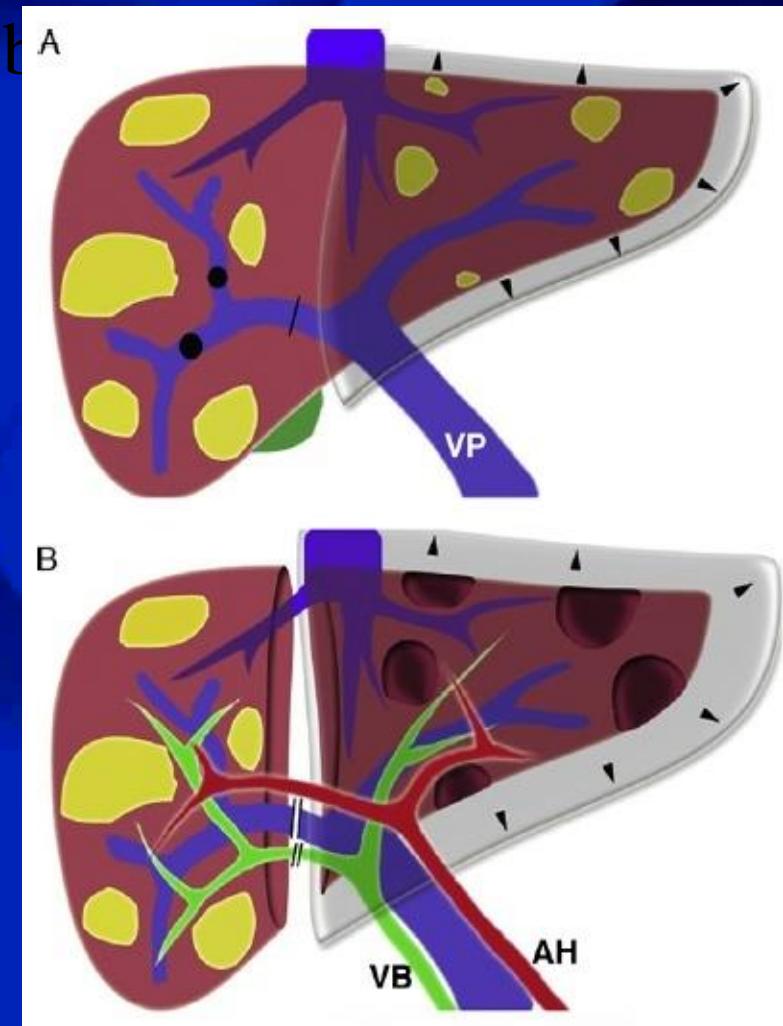
Hepatectomia en 2 tiempos

Partición hepática in-situ

ALPPS

Ligadura portal del lado a resecar

Drenaje b

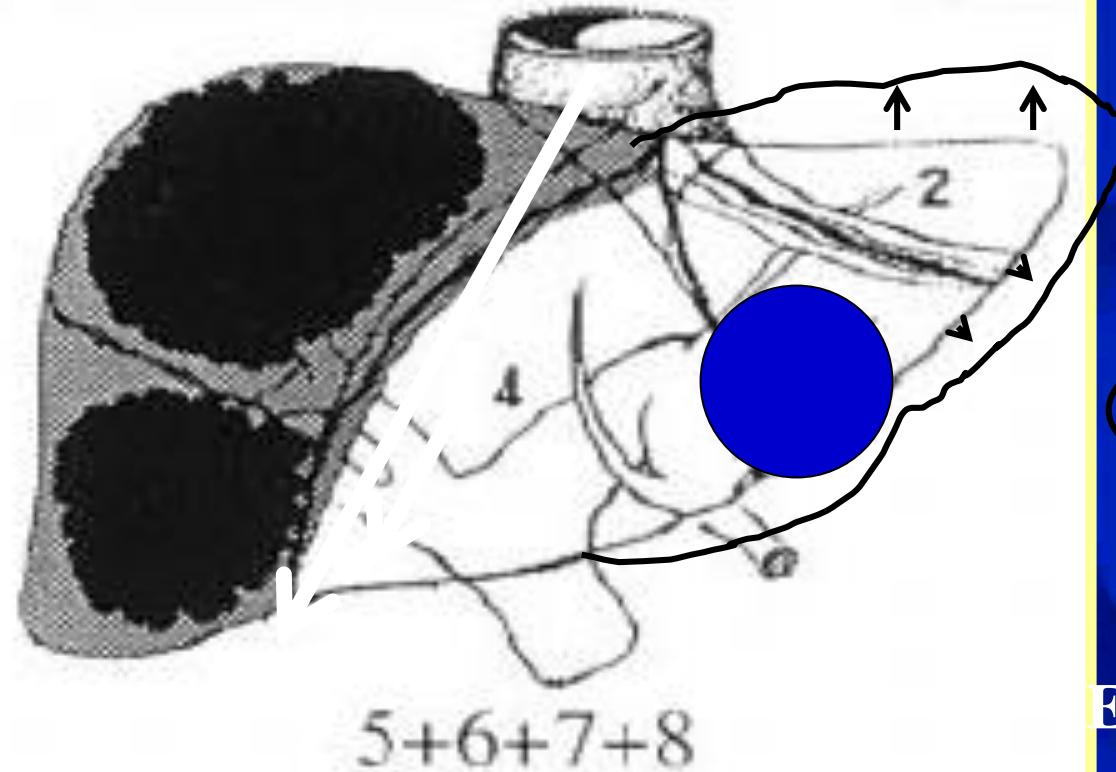


De Santibanes y Clavien
Annals of surgery Vol 255
N. 3 2012

Cirugía en 2 tiempos

**1º Metástasectomía + embolización
de vena porta derecha**

2º Hepatectomía derecha diferida



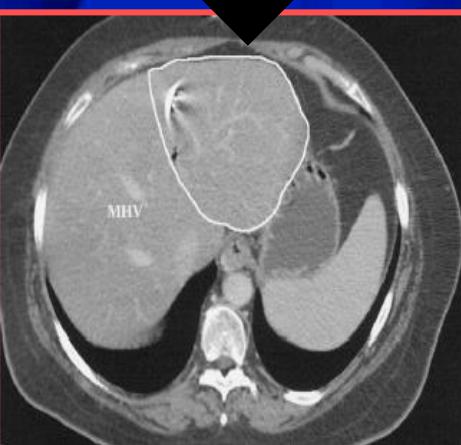
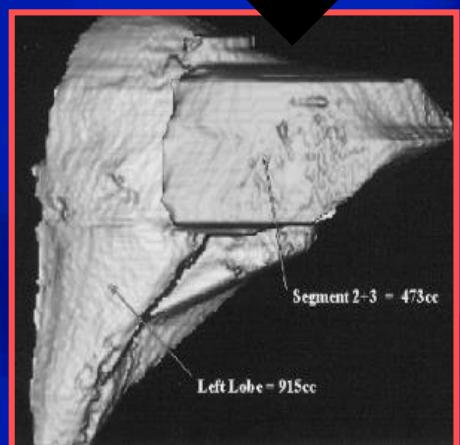
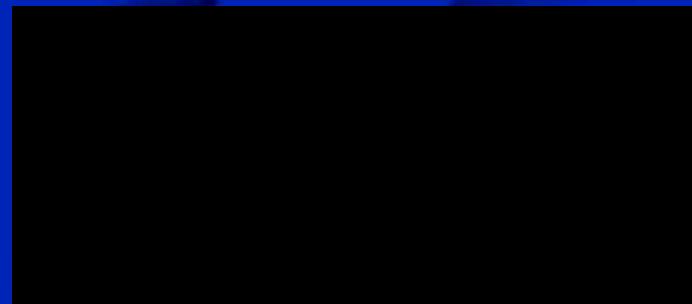
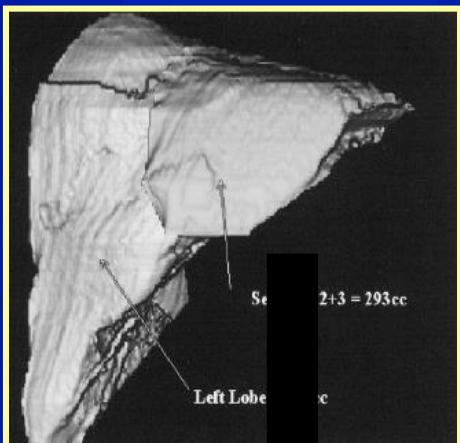
Cirugía de
remodelación

Velocidad de crecimiento
15 veces mayor

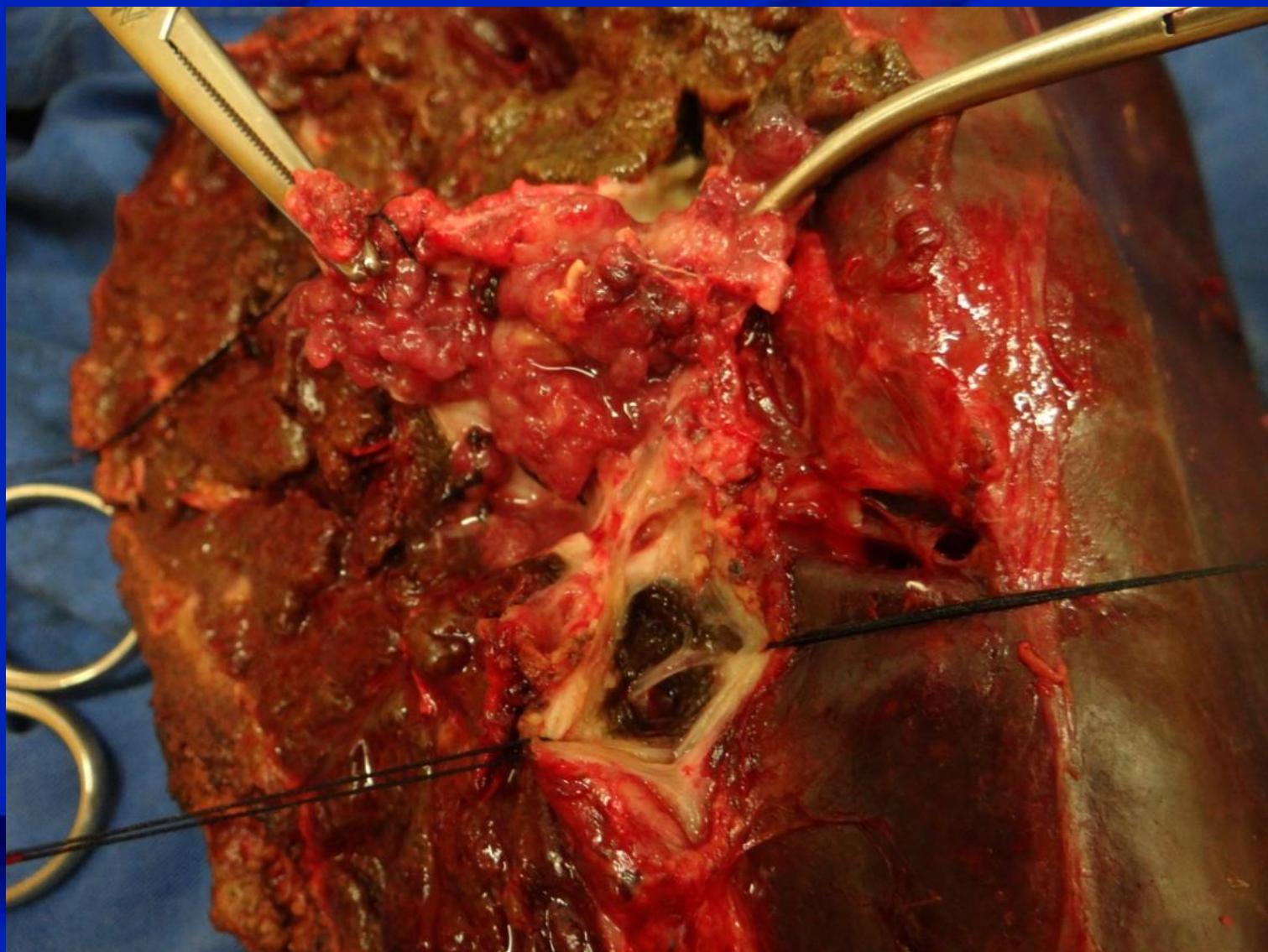
Elias D. Br.J Surg. 1999

EMBOLIZACION PORTAL

- Hipertrofia el lóbulo remanente: 20% a 35% entre 20 y 45 días
- ↓ la insuficiencia hepática post. resección



Azoulay y col. Ann Surg. 2000; 242: 100-106
Hemming y col. Ann Surg. 2003; 238: 100-106



Colangiocarcinoma

Diagnósticos diferenciales

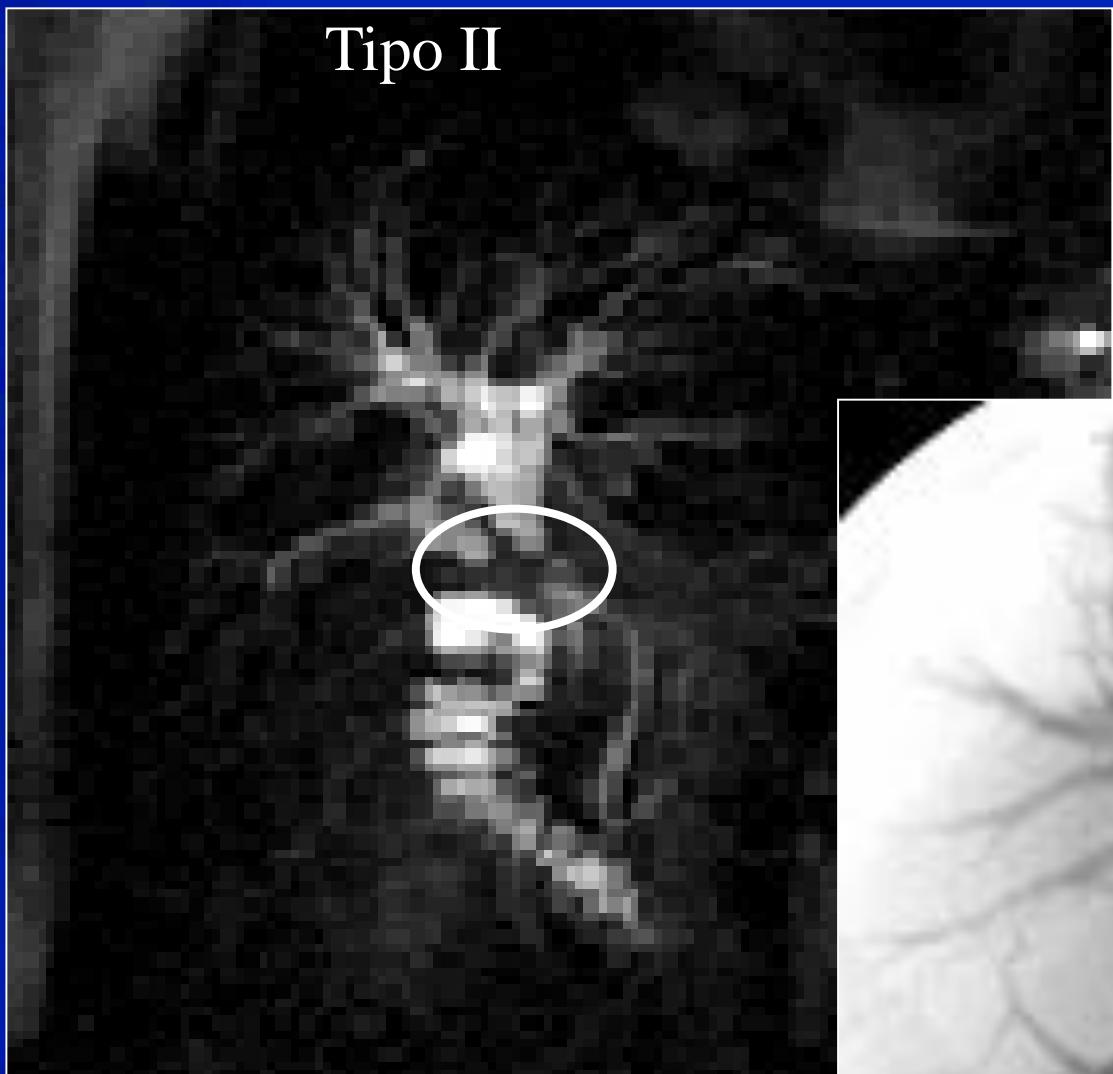
- Coledoco-litiasis
- Síndrome de Mirizzi
- Tumor de cabeza de páncreas
- Tumores de ampolla de Vater
- Carcinoma de vesícula
- Estenosis benignas (post-operatorias)
- Colangitis esclerosante 1°

PET

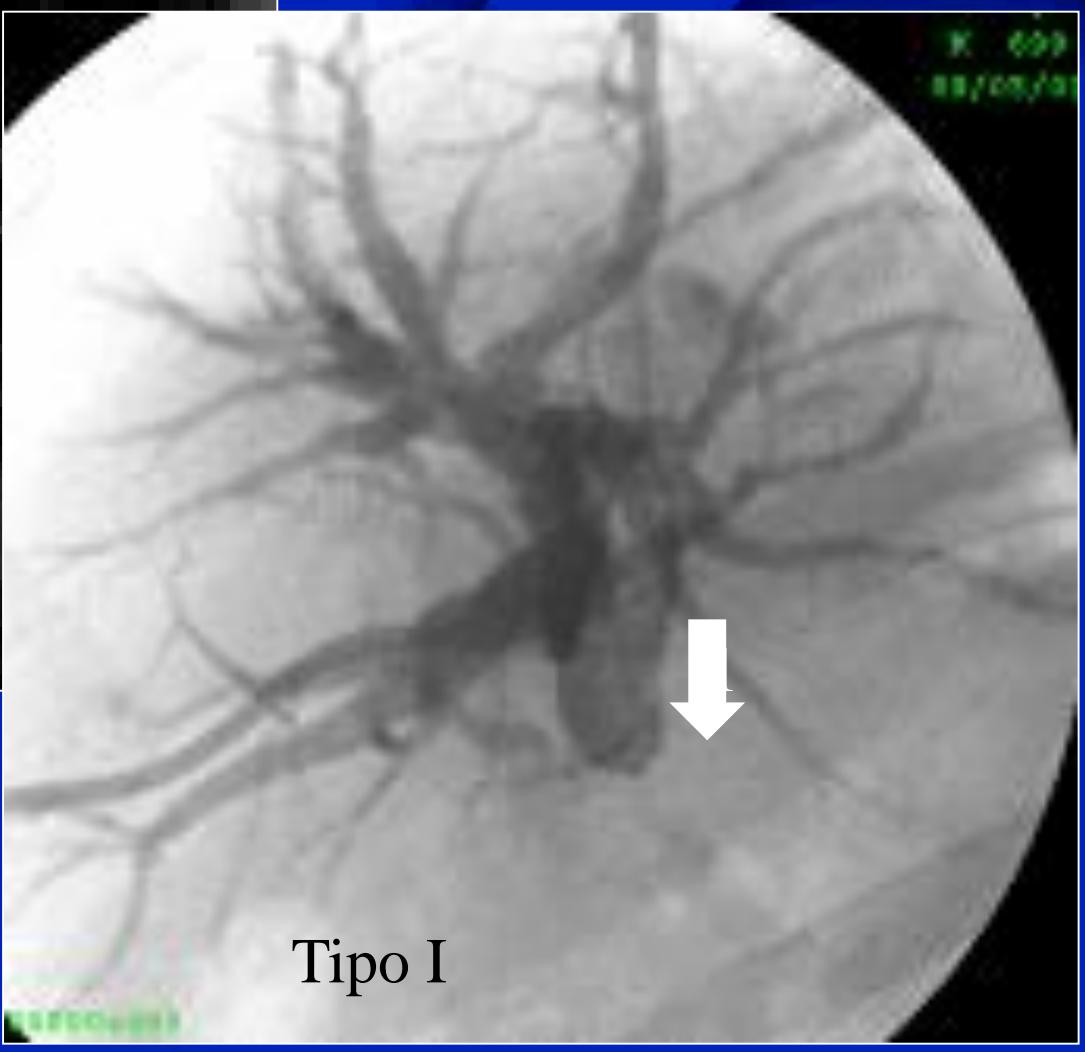
	TAC	PET/TAC
Tumor 1°	78% sens 80% esp	93% sens 80% esp
Mts a distancia	25% sens 100% esp	100% sens 100% esp
Mts ganglios	24% sens 86% esp	12% sens 96% esp

Kluge R. : Hepatology 2001
Petrowsky H. : J. Hepatology 2006
Pryiz M. : Hepatology 2006

Typo II

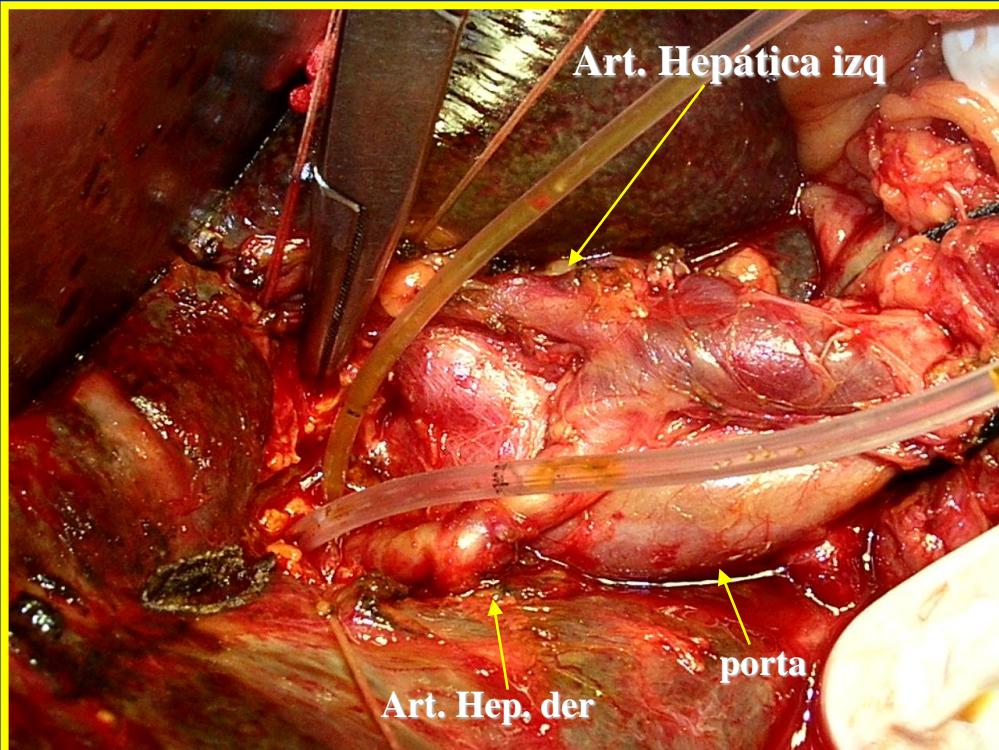
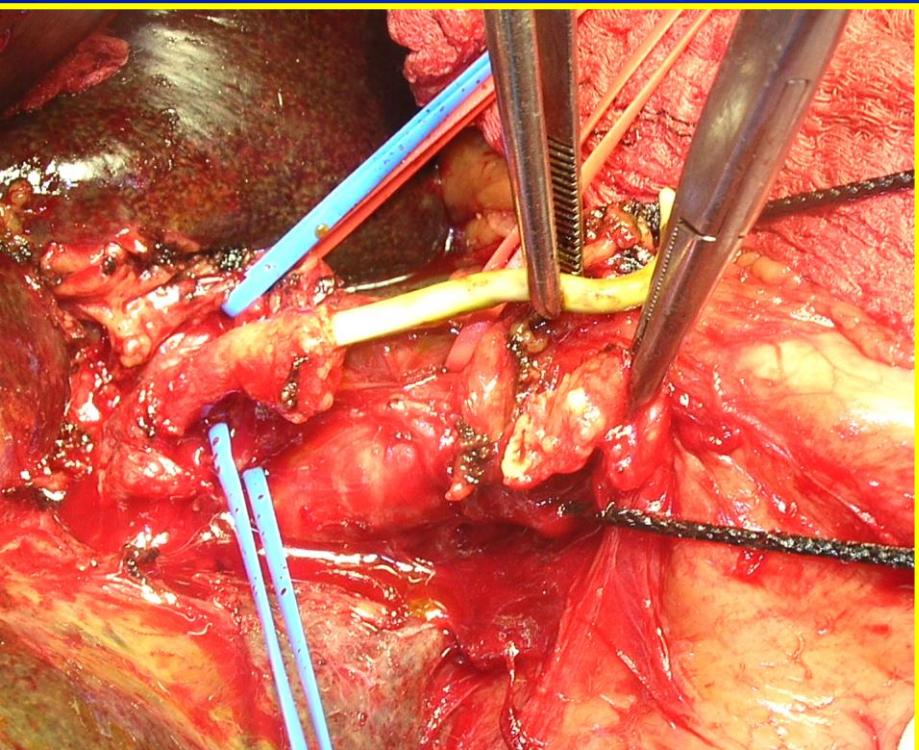


Typo I



Tipo III a









DRIGUEZ RAMON REYES
111M,M,16093666
an:302-22
12
s:147
1236964

LOSSY . Radu - 0.24

Sanatorio Allende
HAB 348

07/01/2008 12:25:28

Study Desc: ABDOMEN C/C

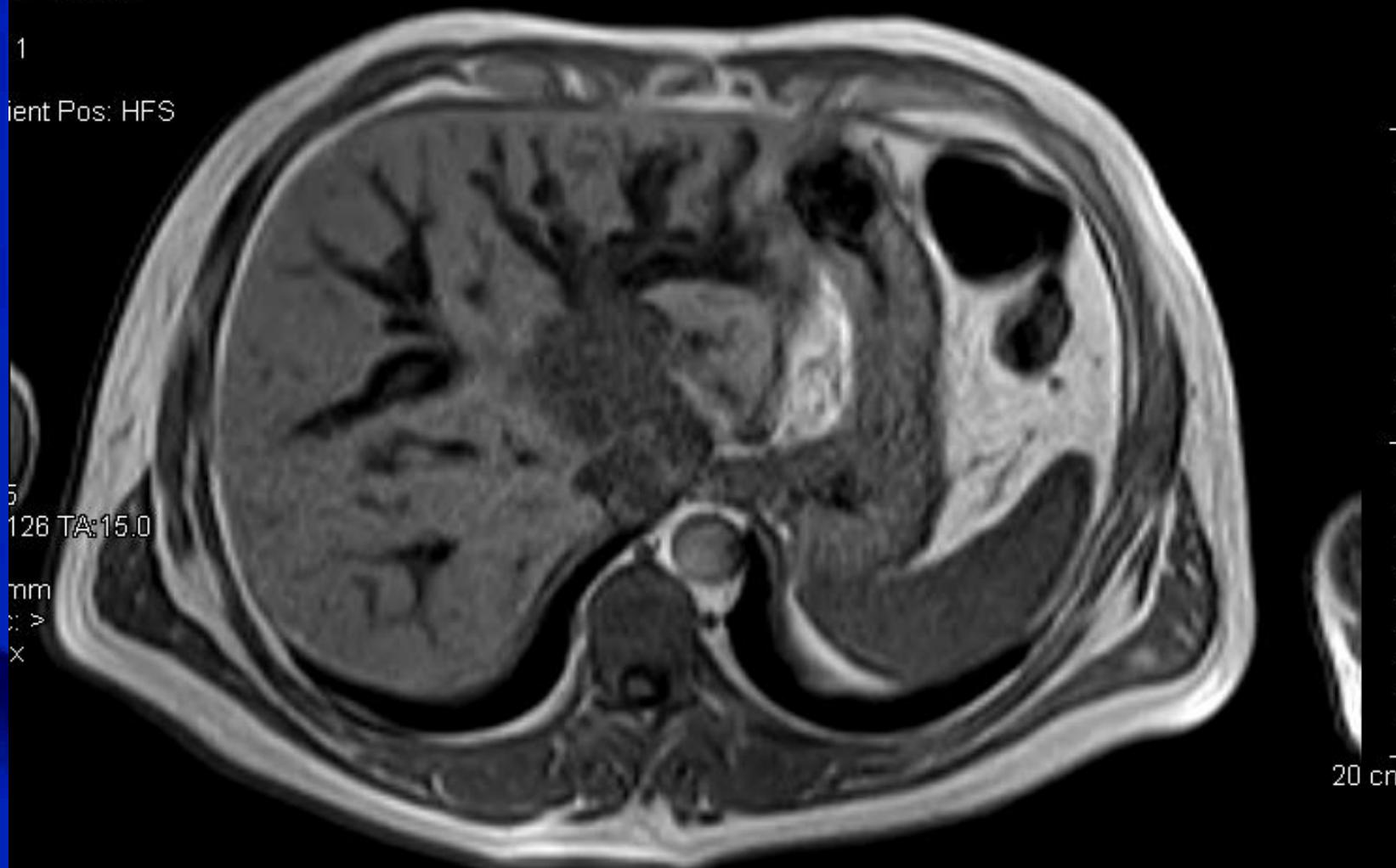
1

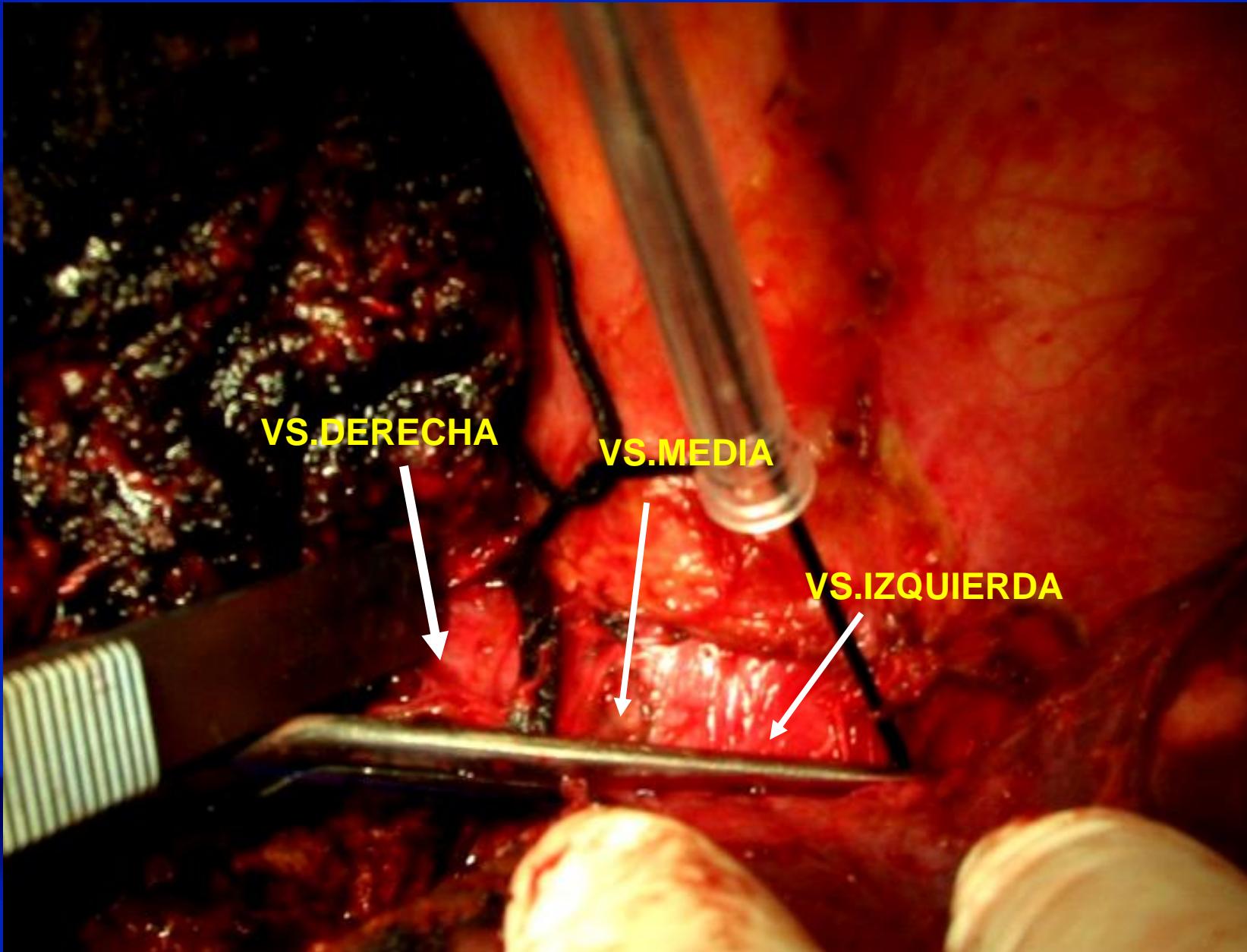
Patient Pos: HFS

5
126 TA:15.0

mm
z >
x

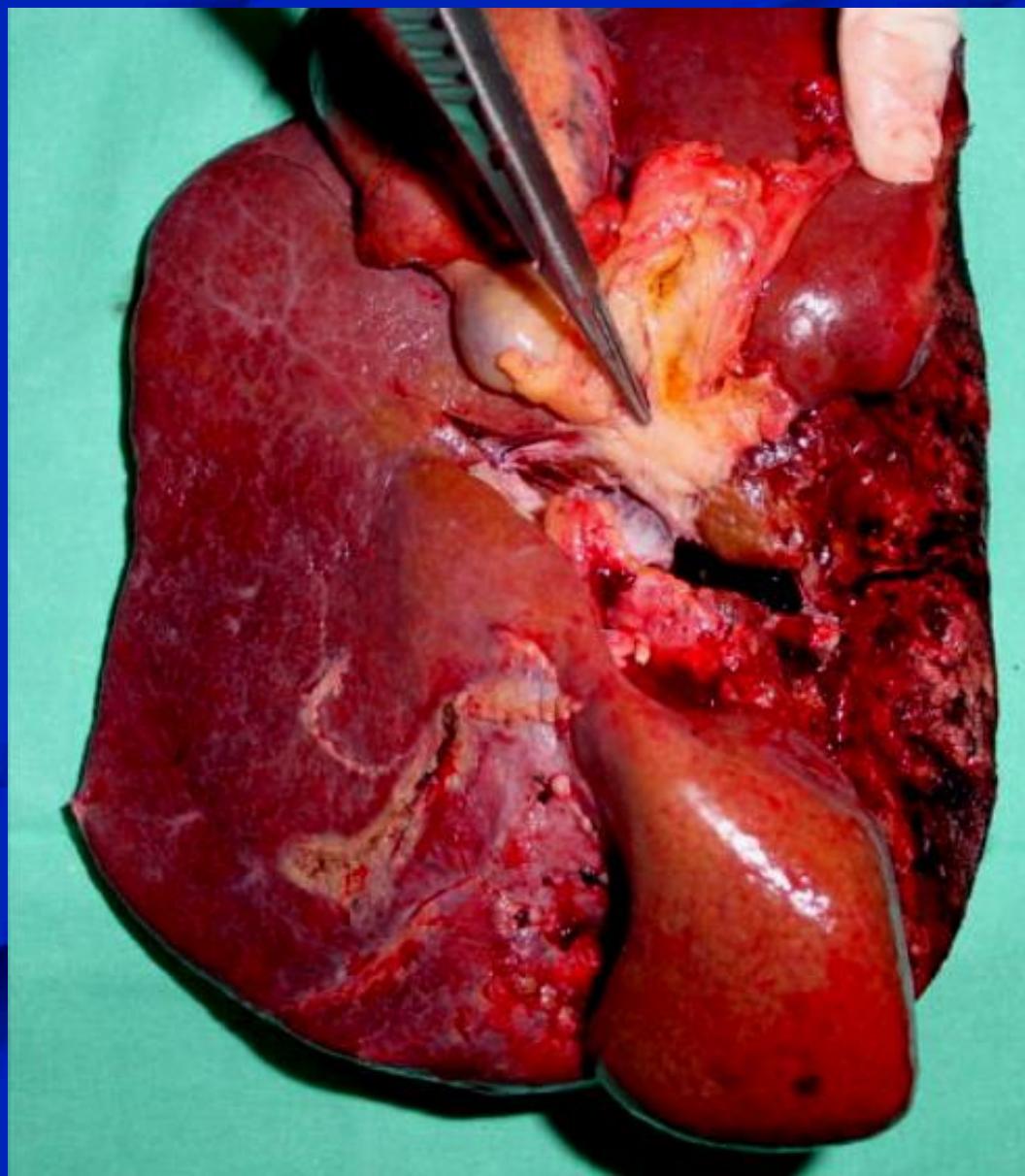
20 cm



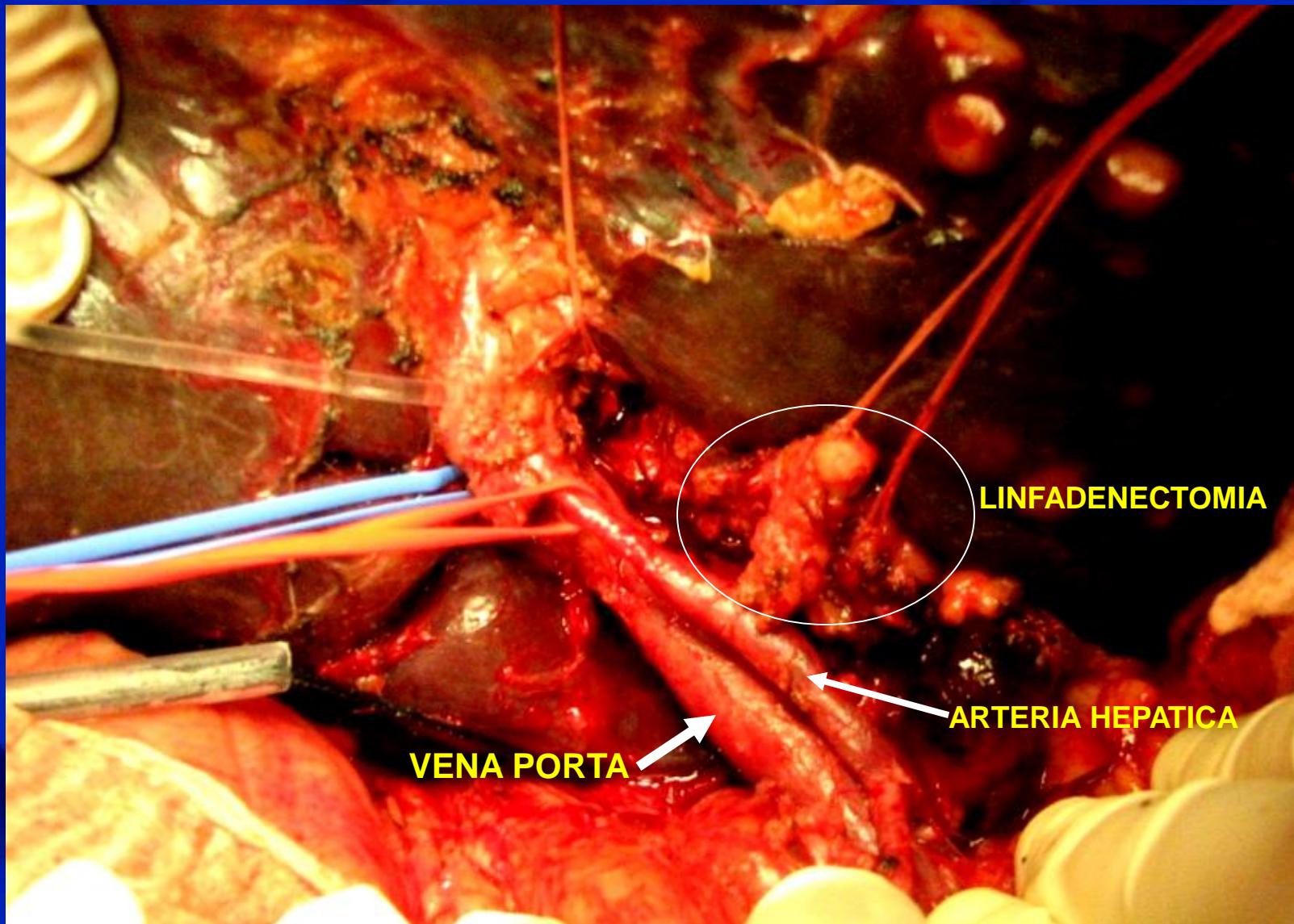




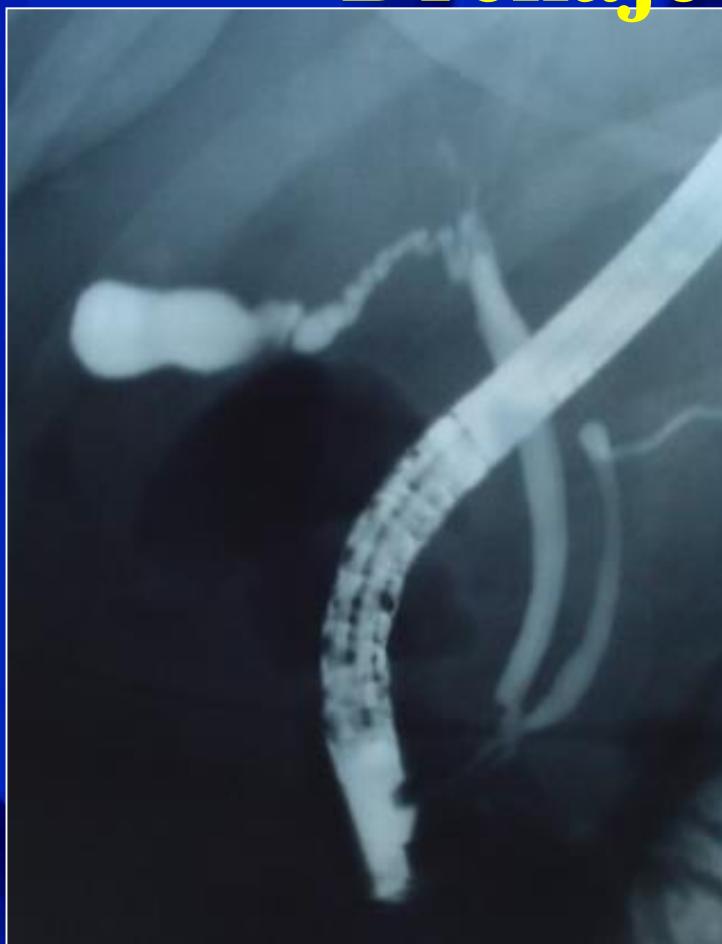
TRISECTORECTOMIA DERECHA+CAUDADO+ LINFADENECTOMIA



TRISECCIONECTOMIA IZQUIERDA LINFADENECTOMIA PEDICULO HEPATICO



Drenaje percutáneo Drenaje endoscópico

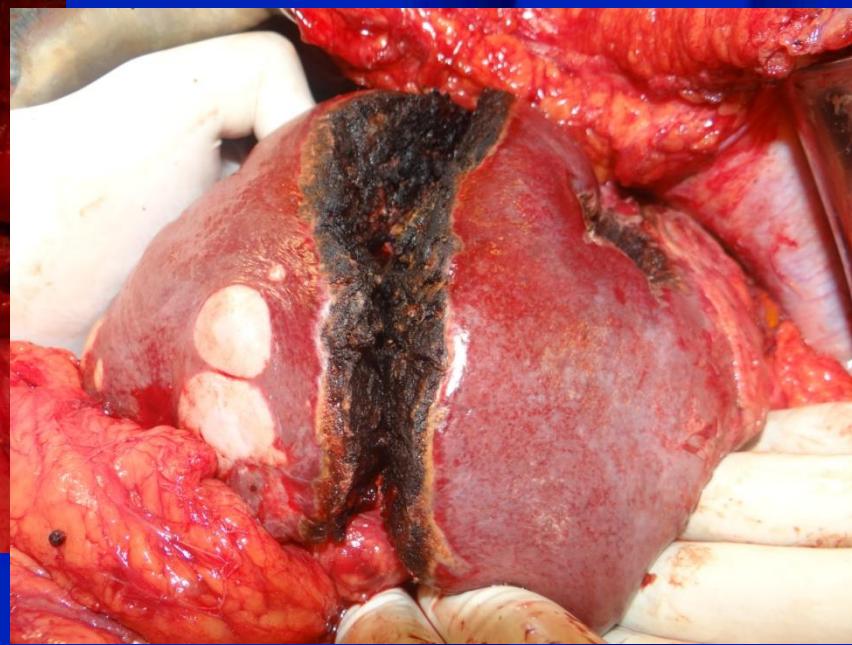


Colangiocarcinoma Hepatectomía ampliada

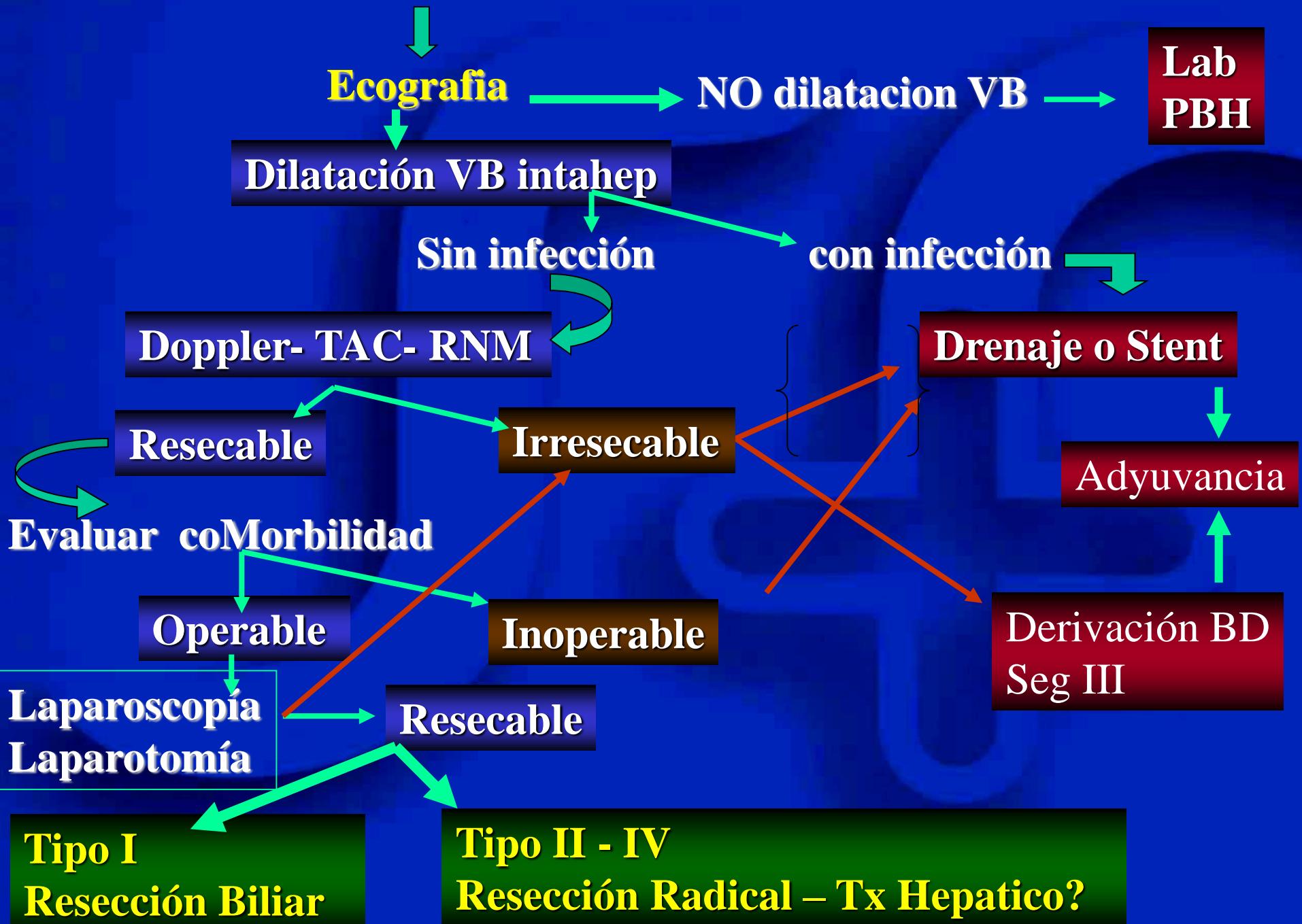
¿Embolización portal?



drenaje biliar + embolización portal



Tumor de Klatskin ?

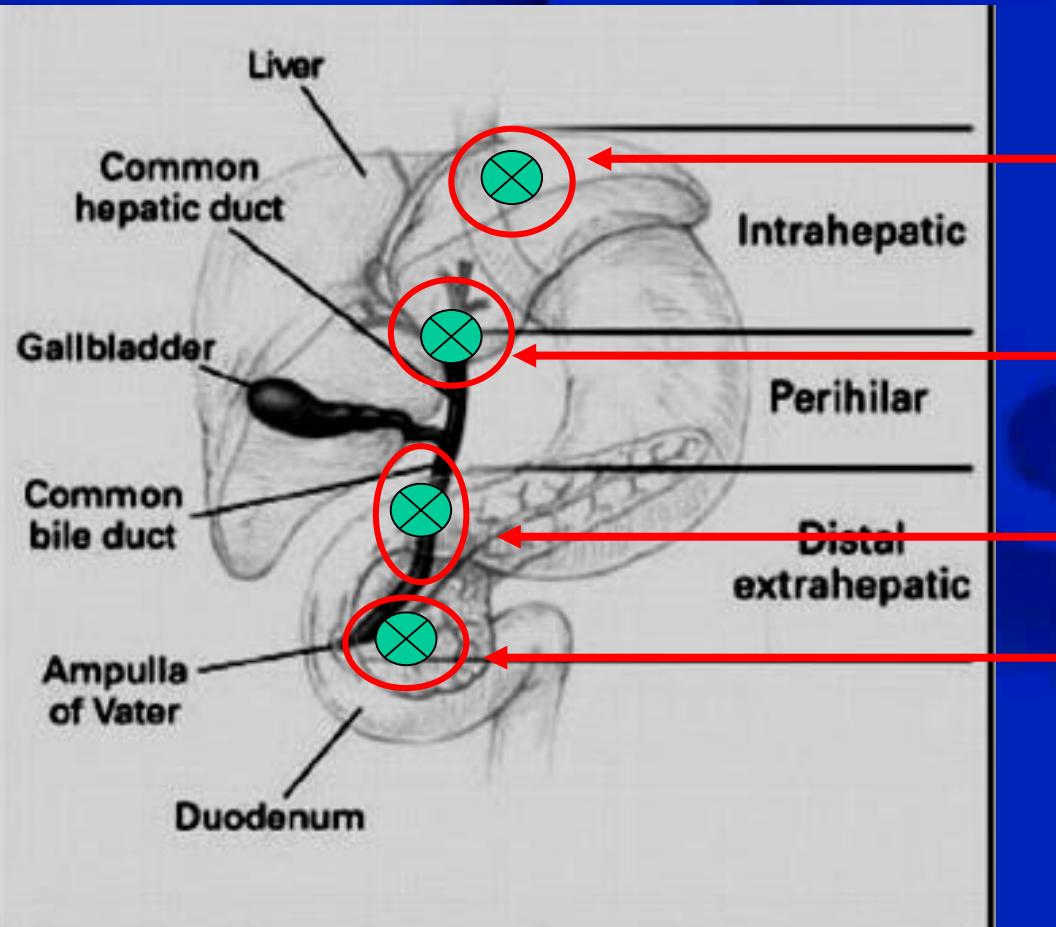




Colangiocarcinomas

2% de los tumores malignos

Se originan en el epitelio de los c.biliares



Intrahepáticos
5 a 20 %

Tumor de Klatskin
60 a 70 %

Distales 20 a 25 %

**Tumor cefálico de
páncreas**
60 a 70 %

Pancreatic cancer: Advances in treatment

Somala Mohammed, George Van Buren II, William E Fisher

World J Gastroenterol 2014 July 28; 20(28): 9354-9360

2013: 45.000 nuevos casos en USA

10^a causa Cáncer Diagnosticado

4ta causa de Muerte

Cuando el Tumor es Encontrado:

15% Estadío I-II Resecable

25% Estadío III avanzado - Cirugía ?

55% Estadío IV

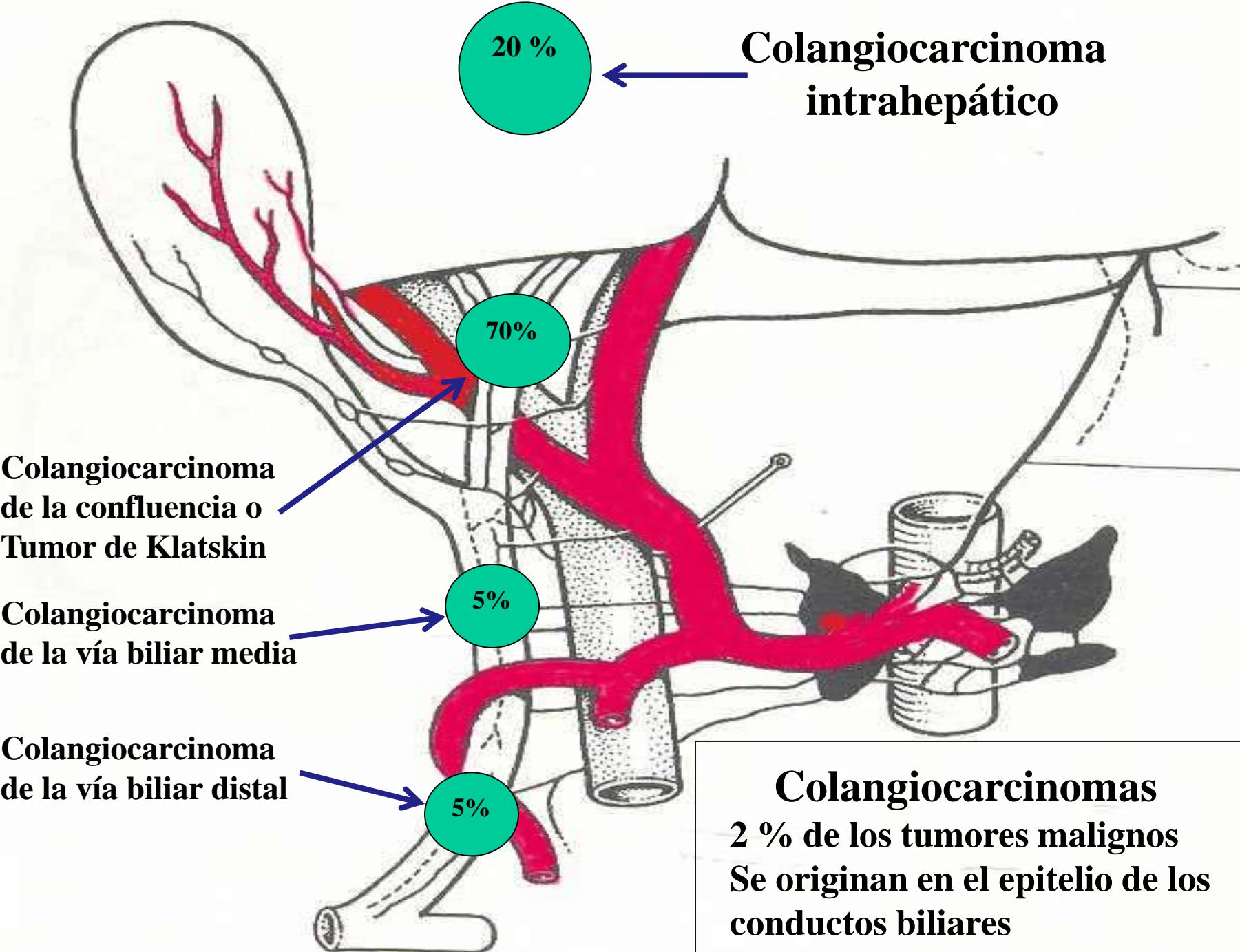
AVANCES

Nuevos Regímenes de Quimioterapia
Mejoras Técnicas
Mejoría de las Imágenes
Tratamiento de Lesiones Premalignas
Cirugía Mininvasiva
Métodos Ablativos
Cirugía Radioguiada
+ conocimiento de Cambios Moleculares

LAPAROSCOPIA

1911 BENHEIM : 1^a laparoscopía diagnóstica en cáncer de páncreas

1978 CUSHIERI: 1^a Laparoscopía para estadificar y valorar
reseabilidad en cáncer de páncreas

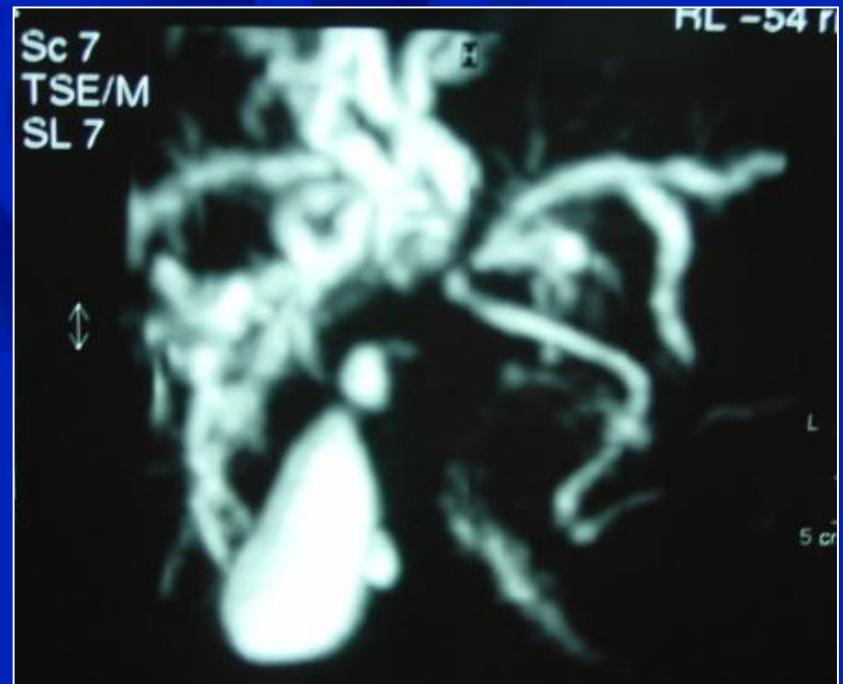




ECO DOPPLER: Flujos vasculares, dilatación de la vía biliar, tumor.

TC D: Tumor, compromiso vascular, atrofia lobar, adenopatías, mts.

RMN: Idem +colangiorresonancia y angiorresonancia.

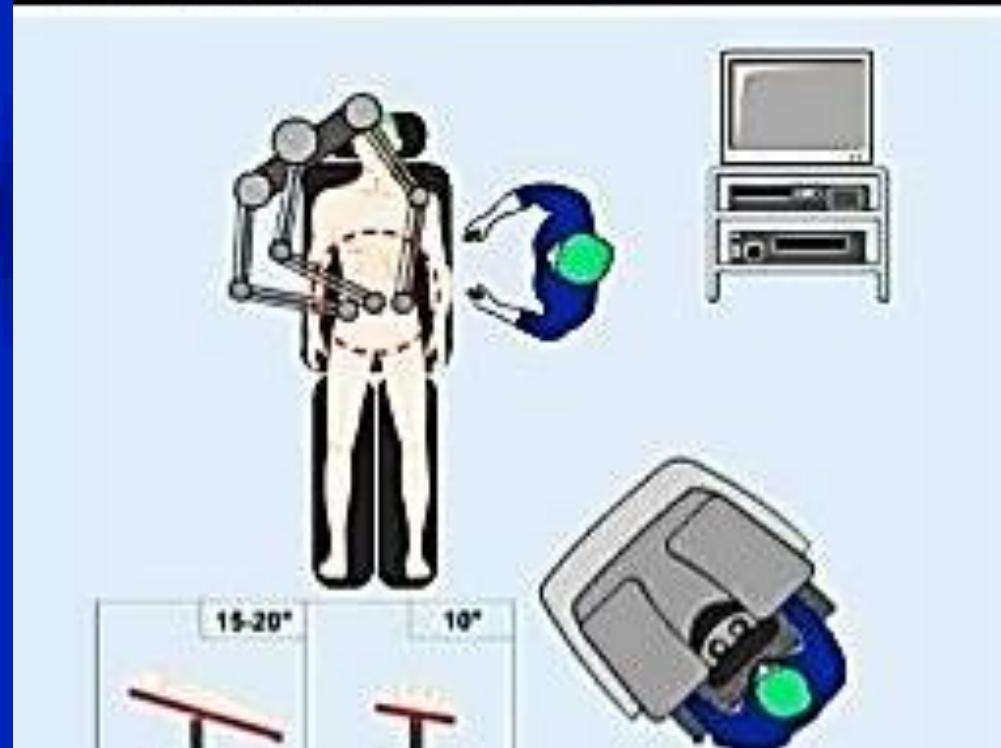


Resección Robótica

2 CIRUJANOS
EXPERIMENTADOS

CONSOLA PACIENTE
3 Brazos Articulados
1 Cámara
7 Puertos

CONSOLA CIRUJANO
Visión Tridimensional
No Temblor



RESECCION LAPAROSCOPICA

1996 GAGNER

1997 STARSBERG – DREBIN - SOPER

1998 CUSHIERI

Combined vascular resection and reconstruction during hepatobiliary and pancreatic cancer surgery

M. Miyazaki

Department of General Surgery, Chiba University, 1-8-1, Inohana, Chuoh-ku, Chiba, 260-0856 Japan (e-mail: masaru@faculty.chiba-u.jp)

Based on the *BJS* lecture at the 21st Annual Meeting of the European Surgical Association, Athens, Greece, April 2014

Published online 21 August 2014 in Wiley Online Library (www.bjs.co.uk). DOI: 10.1002/bjs.9618

Portal vein resection as part of pancreatectomy is now widely regarded as a safe and feasible procedure with acceptable morbidity and mortality rates.

Ann Surg. 2015 Mar;261(3):537-46. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000000791.

Total pancreatectomy for primary pancreatic neoplasms: renaissance of an unpopular operation.

Hartwig W¹, Gluth A, Hinz U, Bergmann F, Spronk PE, Hackert T, Werner J, Büchler MW.

METHODS: A total of 434 consecutive total pancreatectomies for primary pancreatic or periampullary tumors were performed between October 2001 and September 2012 at the authors' institution and were prospectively documented and analyzed. Long-term outcome was assessed using Kaplan-

RESULTS: Extended total pancreatectomies were performed in 54% of cases, with arterial and portal vein resections in 15% and 32%, respectively.

Overall 30-day and in-hospital mortality rates were 3.7% and 7.8%, respectively. High blood loss, long operative time, and arterial resections were independently associated with increased perioperative mortality ($P \leq 0.018$). In malignant disease, median and 5-year survival were good for standard total pancreatectomies (28.6 months and 24.3%, respectively) and were significantly impaired after vascular resections ($P < 0.001$). Poor tumor

Colangiocarcinoma

Tratamiento paliativo

→ Drenaje biliar transhepático:

- externo
- externo - interno
- endoprótesis



→ Drenaje biliar endoscópico:

- Endoprótesis plásticas - metálicas



→ By-Pass quirúrgico

→ Ayuvancia Quimio-Radioterapia

- Terapia Fotodinámica

6

kon_W

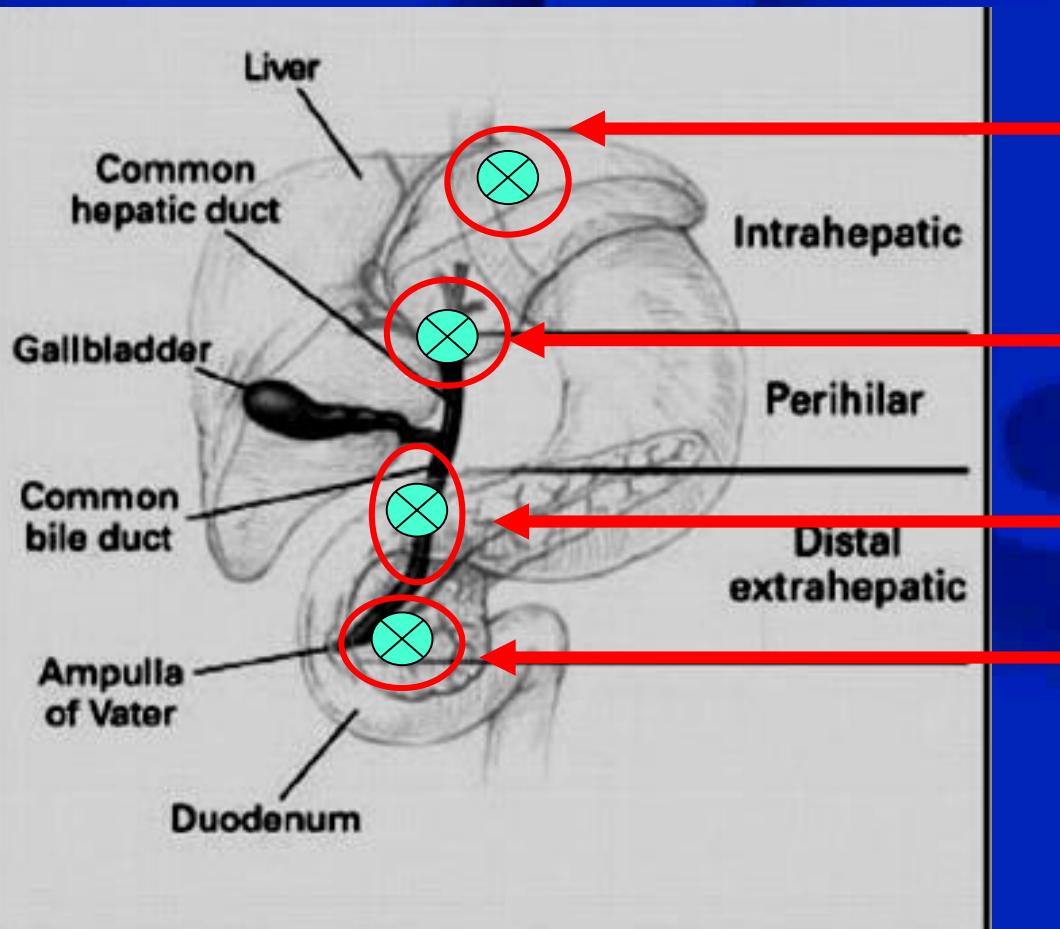


P

Cáncer de la vía biliar

Cáncer de páncreas

INCIDENCIA



Intrahepáticos
5 a 20 %

Tumor de Klatskin
60 a 70 %

Distales 20 a 25 %

Tumor cefálico de
páncreas
60 a 70 %

