

# Traitement endoscopique des sténoses duodénales

# JOURNEE DE COCHIN 2025

Samedi 17 mai 2025 Institut des Jeunes Aveugles - PARIS



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# TRAITEMENT DES STENOSES DUODENALES

### LA NOUVELLE REVOLUTION (ECHO)-ENDOSCOPIQUE?



La Liberté guidant le peuple, Eugène Delacroix, 1830



# PRE-REQUIS

# Traitement médical des occlusions digestives hautes





# MESURES GENERALES

### MISE A JEUN



### MISE A JEUN

### HYPERHYDRATATION IV

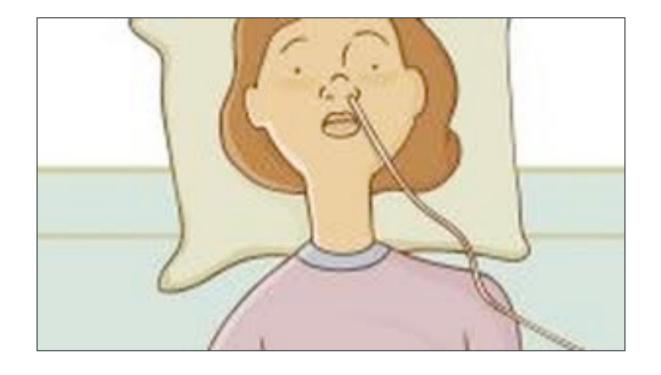




### MISE A JEUN

### HYPERHYDRATATION IV

### SONDE NASO-GASTRIQUE



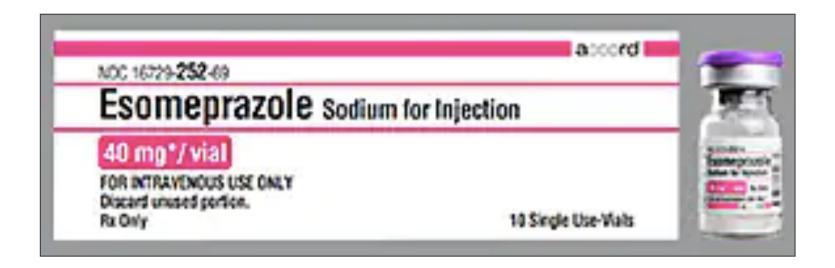


MISE A JEUN

HYPERHYDRATATION IV

SONDE NASO-GASTRIQUE

TRAITEMENT PAR IPP





### MISE A JEUN

### HYPERHYDRATATION IV

### SONDE NASO-GASTRIQUE

### TRAITEMENT PAR IPP

### TDM ABDOMINO-PELVIENNE +/- balisage digestif





MISE A JEUN

HYPERHYDRATATION IV

SONDE NASO-GASTRIQUE

TRAITEMENT PAR IPP

TDM ABDOMINO-PELVIENNE +/- balisage digestif

### **APPELS SPECIALISES**





MISE A JEUN

HYPERHYDRATATION IV

SONDE NASO-GASTRIQUE

TRAITEMENT PAR IPP

TDM ABDOMINO-PELVIENNE +/- balisage digestif

APPELS SPECIALISES

PRISE EN CHARGE SPECIFIQUE ==> ROLE du GASTRO / ONCO

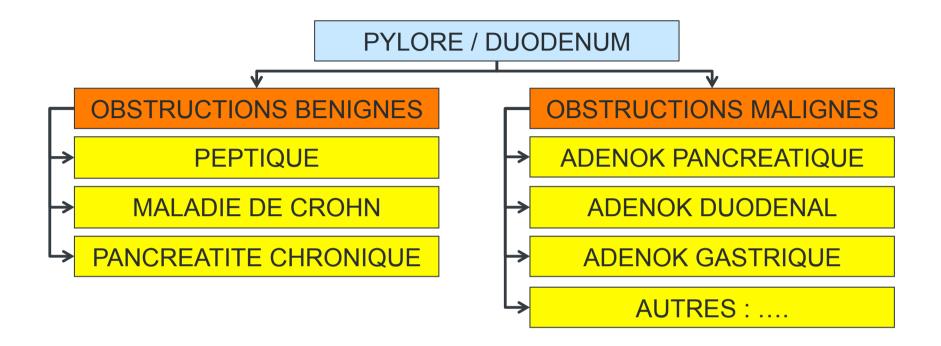
PRISE EN CHARGE SYMPTOMATIQUE => ROLE de l'ENDOSCOPISTE



# BILAN ETIOLOGIQUE

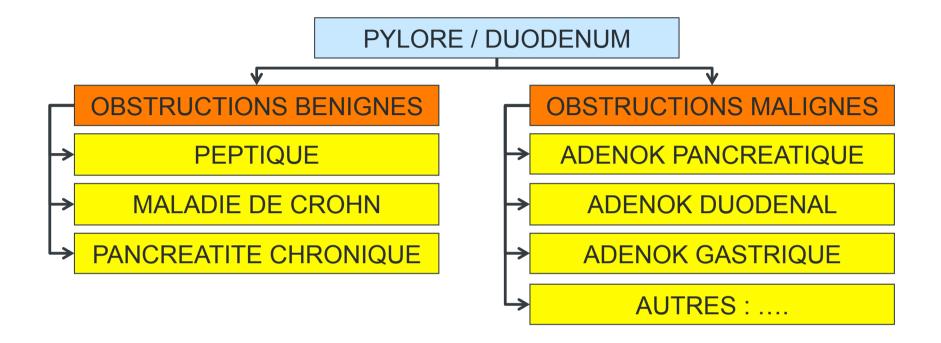


# ETIOLOGIES DES OCCLUSIONS HAUTES





# ETIOLOGIES DES OCCLUSIONS HAUTES

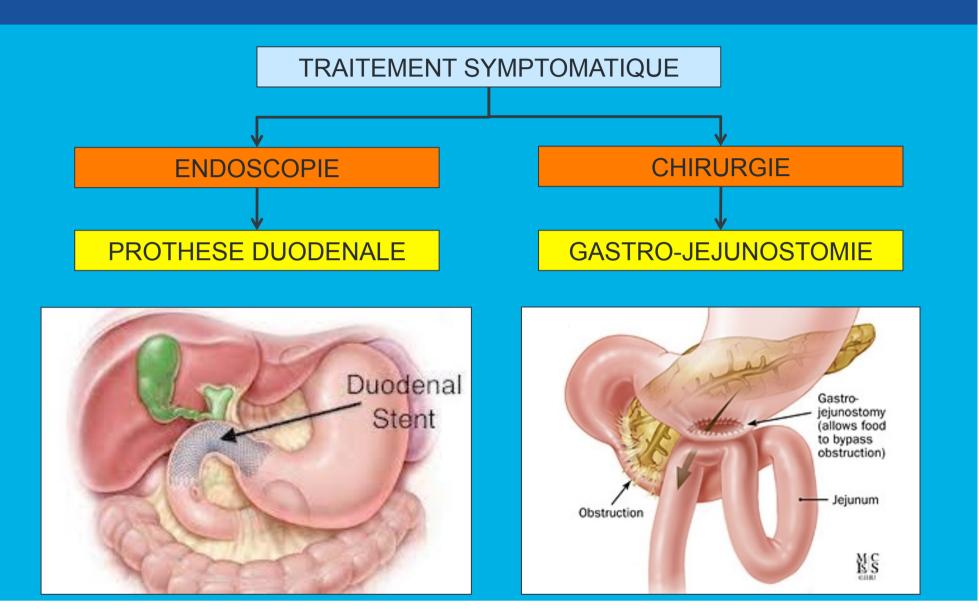


### BILAN ETIOLOGIQUE DES STENOSES PYLORO-DUODENALES

- Contexte clinico-biologique et anamnèse
- Imagerie : TDM abdomino-pelvienne avec injection PdC et balisage
- Echo-endoscopie avec ponction : je ponctionne l'infiltration même sans cible

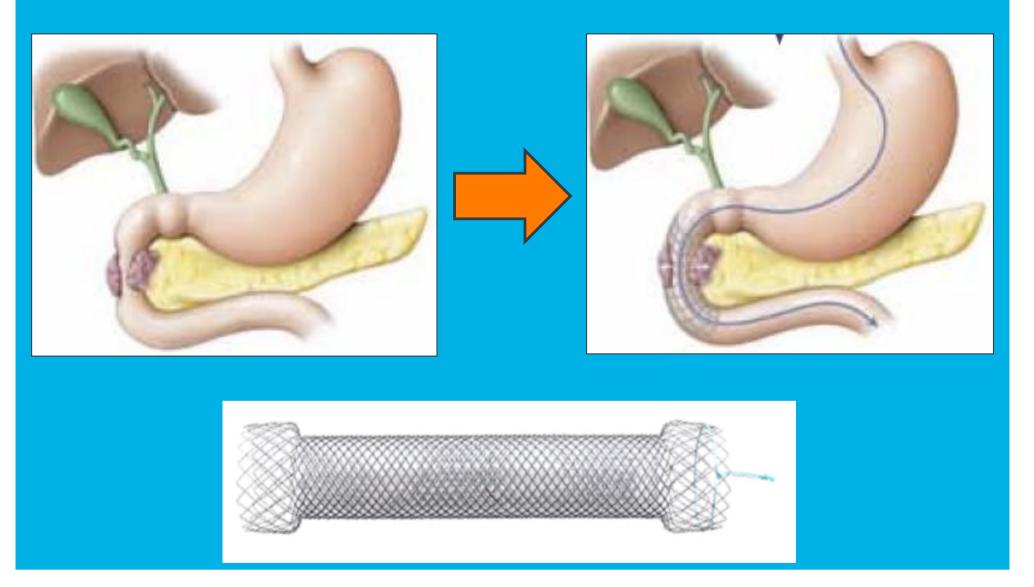


# OBSTRUCTION DUODENALE





# ENDOSCOPIE: PROTHESE DUODENALE





# ENDOSCOPIE pour PROTHESE DUODENALE

### Evaluation de la sténose :

- Siège proximal et longueur
- Absence de carcinose diffuse et/ou d'ascite

### Choix de l'endoscope pour la pose :



- Gastroscope thérapeutique ==> Choix de la manœuvrabilité
- Coloscope adulte ==> Sténose distale
- Duodénoscope ==> Choix de la stabilité (DII)

### ■ Choix du stent :

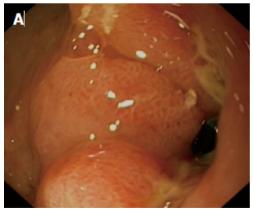
- Attention au « raccourcissement » des prothèses
- Métalliques non couvertes ou partiellement couvertes = DEFINITIVES
- Extrémité proximale si possible trans-pylorique

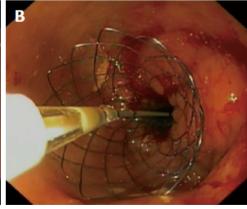


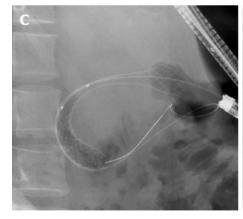
# EFFICACITE DE LA PROTHESE DUODENALE

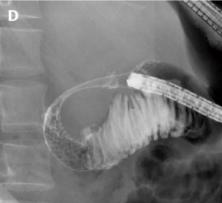
### SUCCES TECHNIQUE ET CLINIQUE

	Overall ( $n = 1281$ )	UCSEMS $(n = 970)$	PCSEMS $(n = 311)$	P value <sup>1</sup>
Technical success	1246 (97.3)	937 (96.6)	309 (99.4)	0.008
Reasons for technical failure				
Inability to pass guidewire	13 (1.0)	13 (1.3)	0	
Looping/buckling of delivery system	2 (0.2)	0	2 (0.6)	
Stent malposition	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0	
Stent migration during deployment	4 (0.3)	4 (0.4)	0	
Insufficient deployment	4 (0.3)	4 (0.4)	0	
Colonic stent inserted	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0	
No stenosis at endoscopy	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0	
Procedural perforation	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0	
Not specified	8 (0.6)	8 (0.8)	0	
Clinical success	1098 (85.7)	811 (83.6)	287 (92.3)	< 0.001











Van Halsema EE et al World J Gastroenterol 2015 November 21; 21(43): 12468-12481

# COMPLICATION de la PROTHESE DUODENALE

### **COMPLICATIONS**

	Overall ( $n = 1281$ )	UCSEMS $(n = 970)$	PCSEMS $(n = 311)$	P value <sup>1</sup>
Stent dysfunction	251 (19.6)	185 (19.1)	66 (21.2)	0.412
Re-obstruction by tumor growth	161 (12.6)	145 (14.9)	16 (5.1)	< 0.001
Stent migration	55 (4.3)	21 (2.2)	34 (10.9)	< 0.001
Stent compression by tumor pressure	9 (0.7)	3 (0.3)	6 (1.9)	0.008
Stent fracture	7 (0.5)	3 (0.3)	4 (1.3)	0.064
Insufficient expansion	11 (0.9)	8 (0.8)	3 (1.0)	0.734
Food occlusion	9 (0.7)	6 (0.6)	3 (1.0)	0.460
Other	2 (0.2)	2 (0.2)	0	-
Perforation	15 (1.2)	12 (1.2)	3 (1.0)	1.000
Bleeding	52 (4.1)	25 (2.6)	27 (8.7)	< 0.001
Major bleeding requiring intervention	10 (0.8)	9 (0.9)	1 (0.3)	0.466

OBSTRUCTION 12,6 %

MIGRATION 4,3 %

PERFORATION 1,2 %

SAIGNEMENT 4,1 %

Van Halsema EE et al World J Gastroenterol 2015 November 21; 21(43): 12468-12481

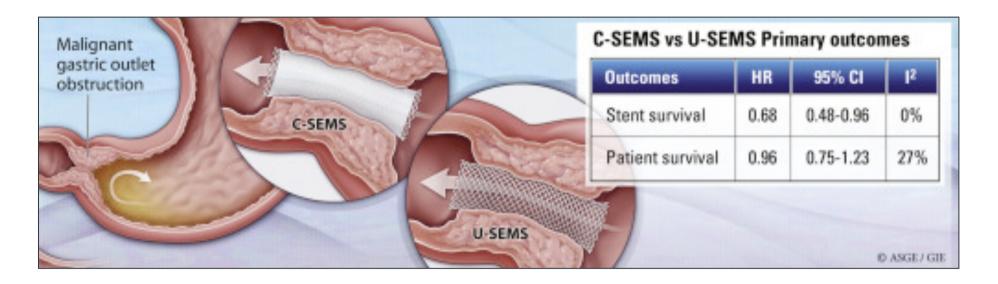


# QUEL TYPE DE PROTHESE DUODENALE ?

COMPLETEMENT COUVERTE

PARTIELLEMENT COUVERTE

NON COUVERTE

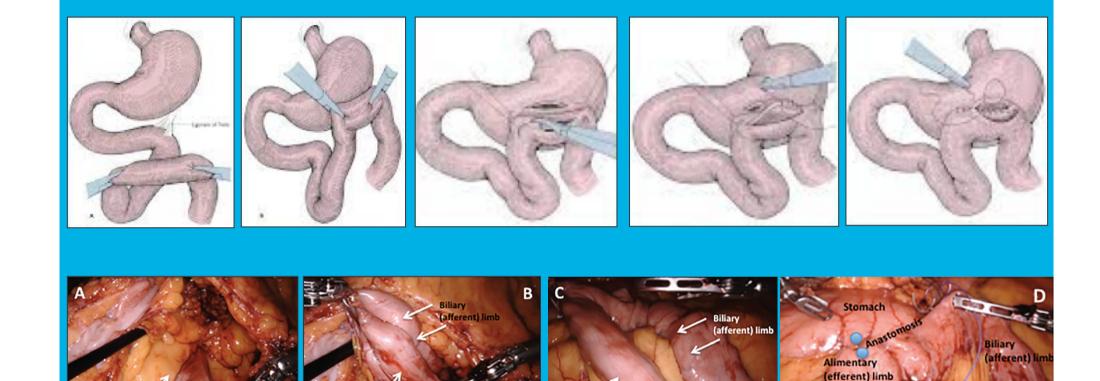


- Pose de prothèse duodénales non couvertes car moins de migration / occlusion
- MAIS prothèses DEFINITIVES donc indications malignes



Tringali A et al Gastrointest Endosc 2020 ;92(6):1153-63

# CHIRURGIE: GASTRO-JEJUNOSTOMIE

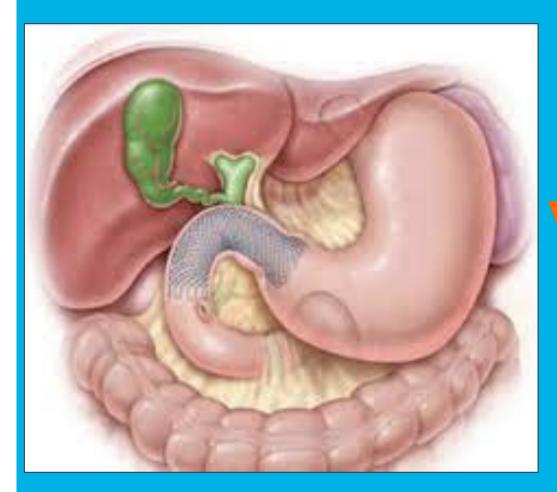


Collins, B.H., Pappas, T.N. (1996). Laparoscopic Gastrojejunostomy. In: Atlas of Laparoscopic Surgery. Current Medicine Group, London; Chamely EA et al. CRSLS 2022;9(1):e2021.00094

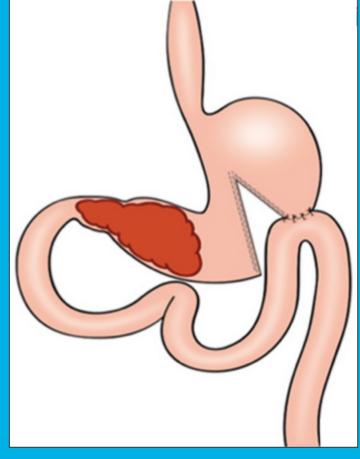
(efferent) lin

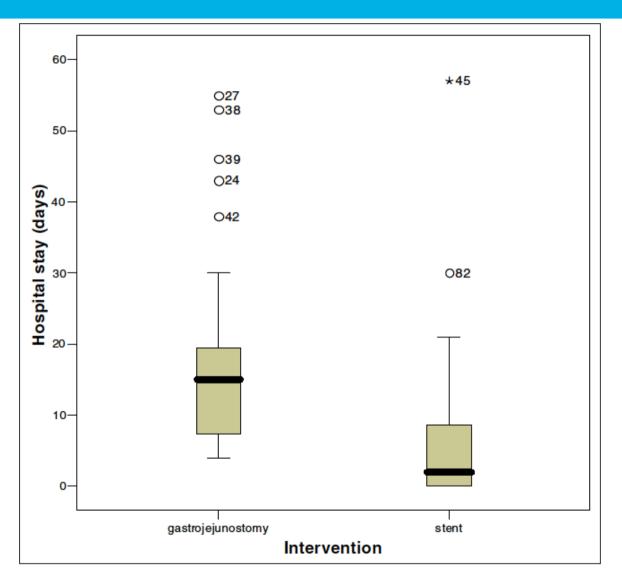
Alimentary (efferent) limb



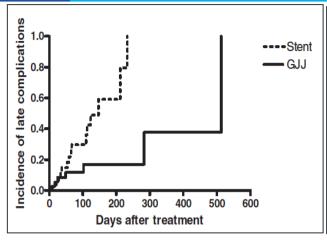


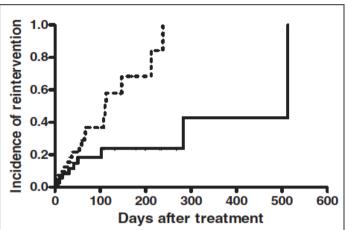
VS

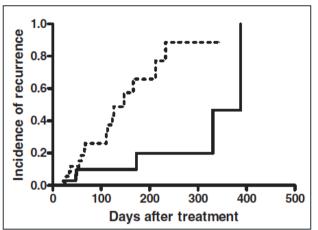












**Complications** 

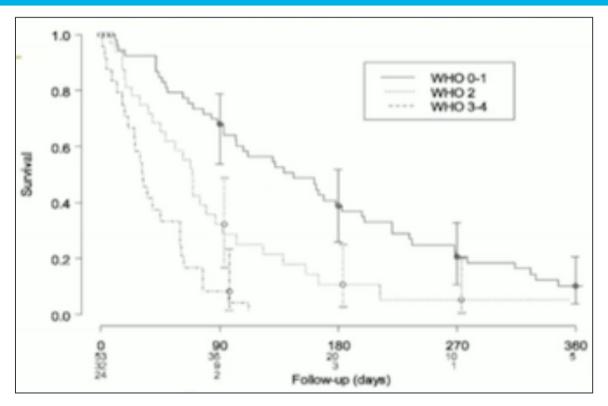
**Ré-interventions** 

**Ré-obstructions** 

EFFETS INDESIRABLES	CHIRURGIE (GJJ)	PROTHESE DUODENALE	P Valeur
PROBLEMES TECHNIQUES	2	5	0,6
EFFETS INDESIRABLES	0	6 pour 4 pts	0,02
RECIDIVE DES SYMPTOMES	1	8 pour 5 pts	0,02
REINTERVENTIONS	2 pour 2 pts	10 pour 7 pts	< 0,01

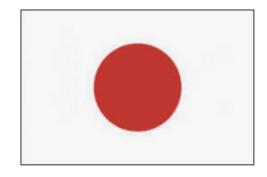


Jeurnink SM et al J Surg Oncol 2007;96(5):389-96

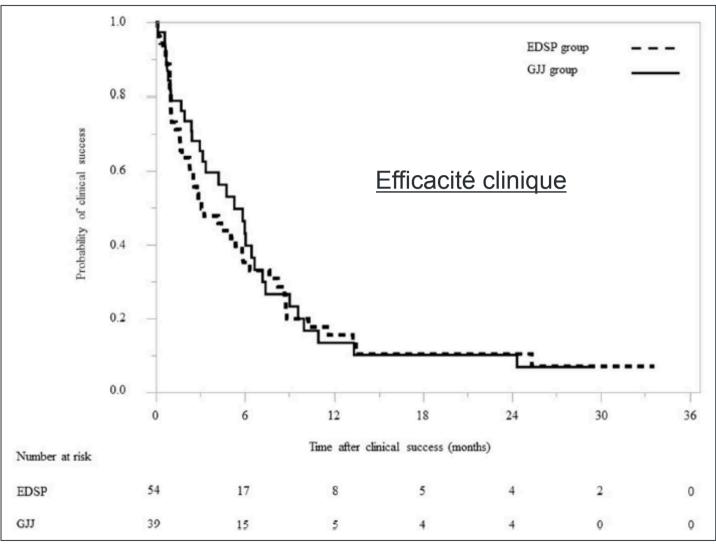


Score	Patients	Median survival (days, 95%)	Advised treatment
WHO 0-1	54	139 (78.0-200.0)	GE
WHO 2	32	69 (58.2-79.8)	GE / Stent
WHO 3-4	24	31 (20.2-41.8)	Stent





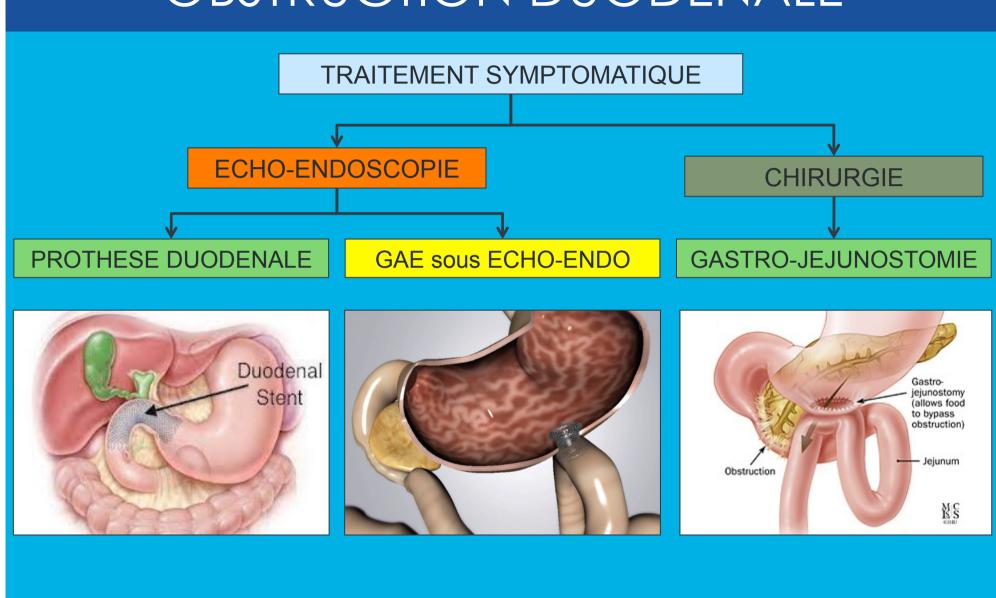
- ADK pancréas
- N = 100 :
  - 57 prothèses
  - 43 GJJ
- Etude rétrospective
- Patients sélectionnées
- Durée de séjours :
  - Endo: 3 jours
  - Chir: 5 jours
- Chimiothérapie :
  - Initiation = 63 %
  - 14 J (E) vs 32 (C)

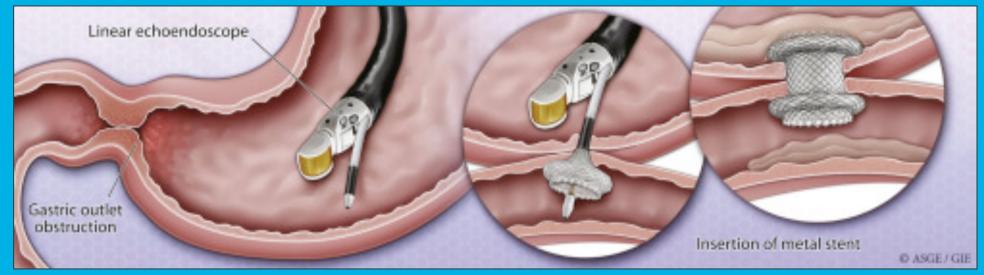


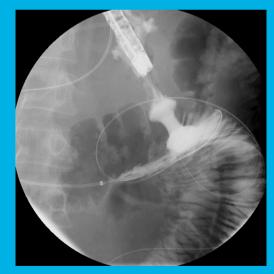




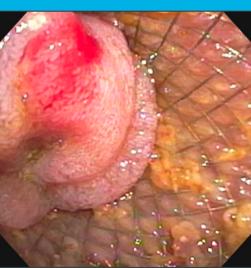
# OBSTRUCTION DUODENALE





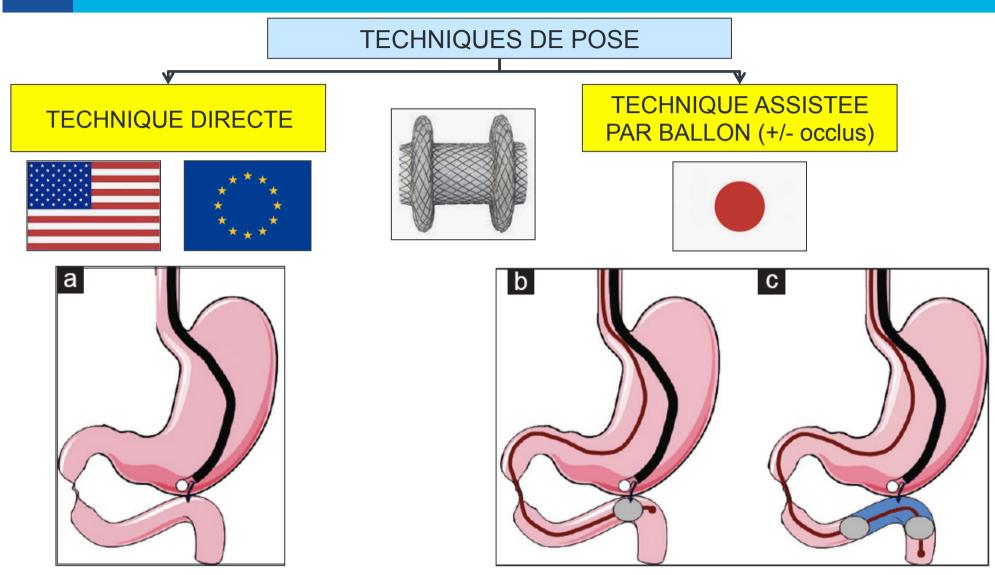






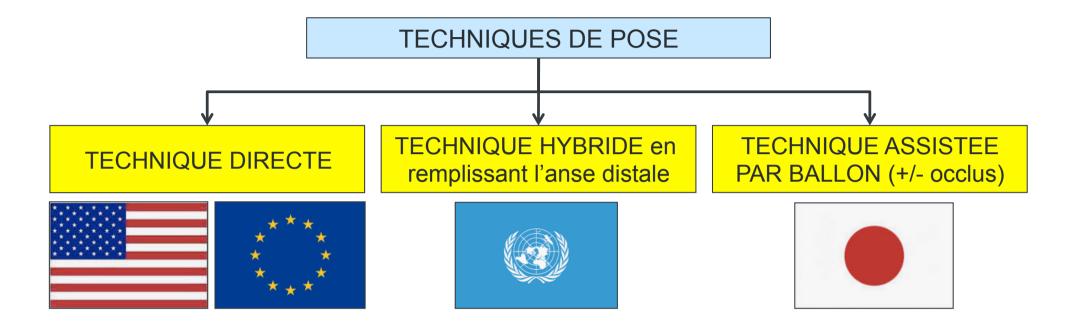
James TW et al Gastrointest Endosc 2020;91(3):537-542





Khashab M Gastrointest Endosc 2015;82(5):932-8; Itoi T J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci 2015;22(1):3-11

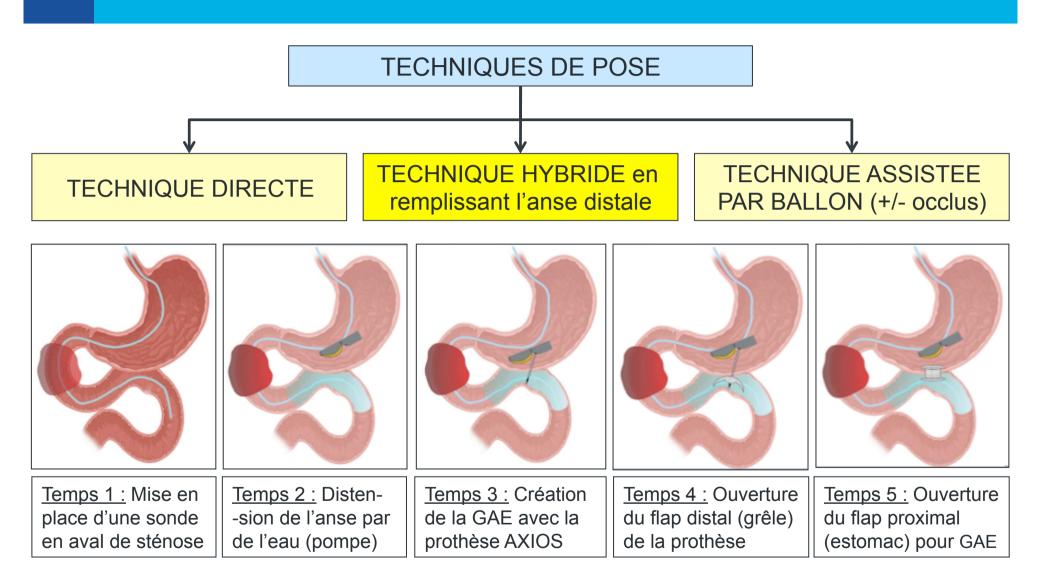




Khashab M Gastrointest Endosc 2015 ;82(5):932-8 ; Itoi T J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci 2015 ;22(1):3-11 ;

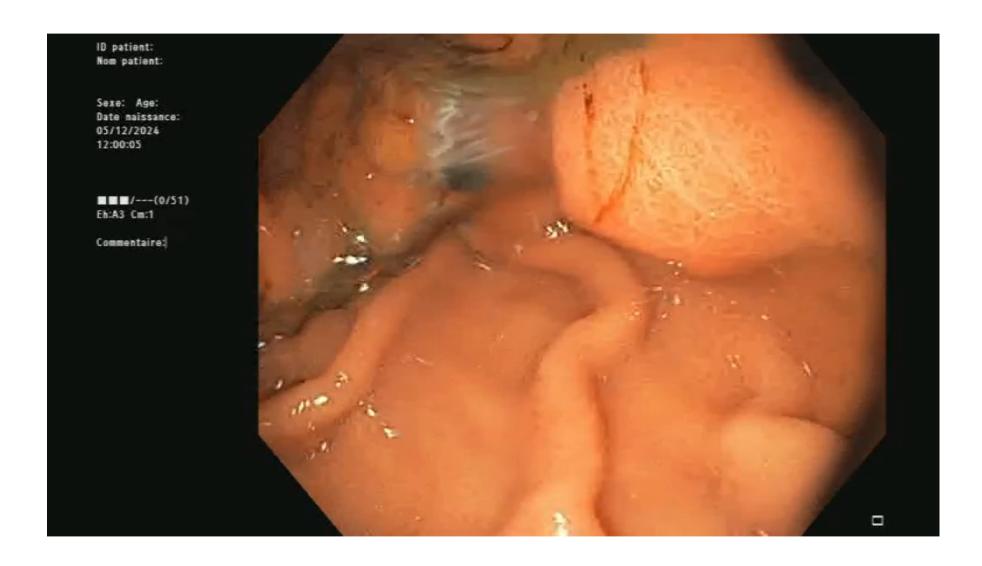
Consiglieri CF Endoscopy 2022;54(8):E447-E448





Khashab M Gastrointest Endosc 2015 ;82(5):932-8 ; Itoi T J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci 2015 ;22(1):3-11 ; Consiglieri CF Endoscopy 2022;54(8):E447-E448







# Résultats de la Gastro-entéro-anastomose

	Total (n=267)	P value
Clinical success		0.30
• n	232	
• % (95 %CI)	87 (82.8-90.9)	
Technical success		0.77
• n	255	
• % (95 %CI)	95.5 (93-97.9)	
Time from operation until oral intake, mean (SD), days	1.1 (0.5 %	0.004
Re-intervention for GOO recurrence		0.22
• n	17	
• % (95%CI)	6.4(3.4-9.3)	
Follow up duration; median (IQR)	72 (23–160)	0.48
BMI at last follow up, mean (SD), kg/m²	23 (4.9)	0.58
Diet tolerated at last follow-up <sup>1</sup>		
No oral intake		
• n	4	
• %,95%CI	1.6 (0-3)	
Liquid diet only		
• n	33	
• %,95%CI	12.8 (8.7–16.9)	
Soft solids		
• n	67	
■ %,95%CI	26 (20.6-31.3)	
Complete diet		- 0.04 <sup>2</sup>
• n	154	
• %,95%CI	59.6 (53.7-65.7)	

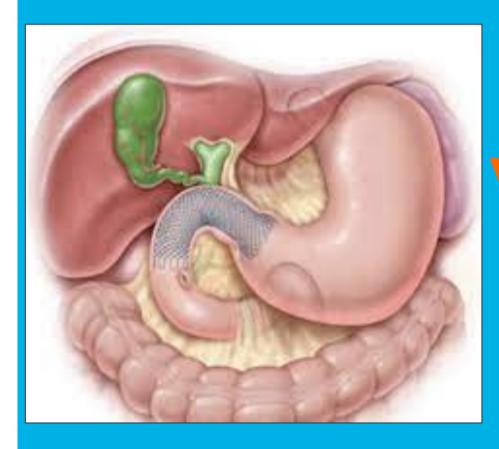


- Etude rétrospective internationale (12 USA et 7 Europe) de 267 patients
- SUCCES TECHNIQUE = 95,5 %
- SUCCES CLINIQUE = 87 %
- REINTERVENTIONS = 6,4 %
- SUIVI MEDIAN = 72 jours (23-160)
- COMPLICATIONS = 12.4 %
  - Mauvais déploiement AXIOS = 8,6 %
  - Pneumopathie d'inhalation = 1,1 %
  - Infections post-opératoires = 1,1 %
  - Perforations du grêle = 0,75 %

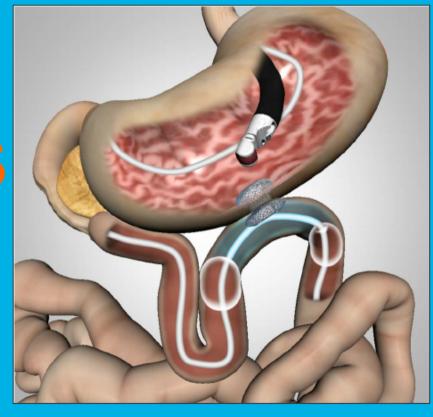
Bejjani M et al ; Endoscopy 2022 ; 54: 680–687

ténoses duodénales – Journée de COCHIN 2025 – Dr Arthur BELLE

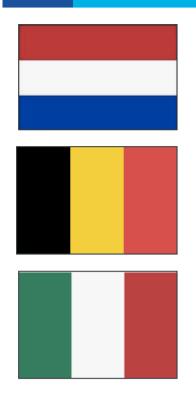
# Prothèse duodénale vs GAE sous EE

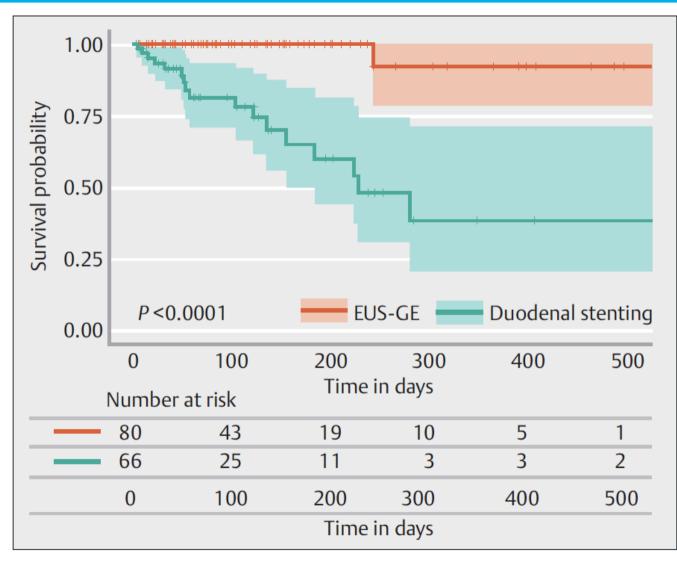


VS



# Prothèse duodénale vs GAE sous EE

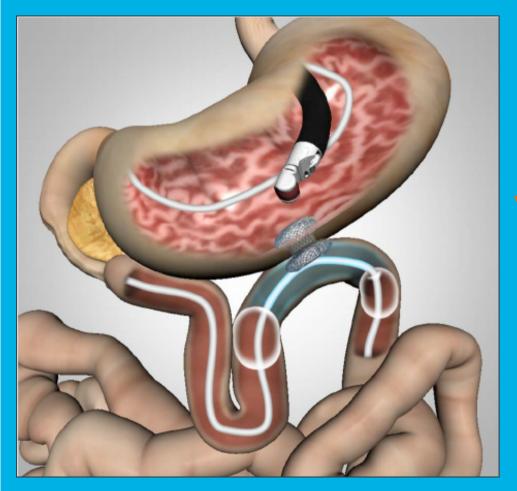




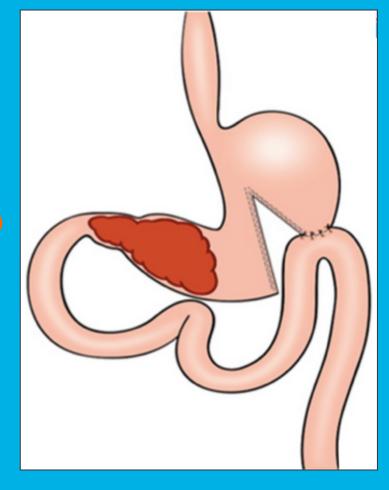


Van Wanrooij RLJ et al ; Endoscopy 2022 ; 54: 1023-31

# GAE sous EE vs CHIRURGIE







# GAE sous ECHO-ENDO. vs CHIRURGIE



Original article



International multicenter comparative trial of endoscopic ultrasonography-guided gastroenterostomy versus surgical gastrojejunostomy for the treatment of malignant gastric outlet obstruction

	EUS-GE (n=30)	Surgical GJ (n=63)	OR (95%CI), P value
Technical success, n (%)	26 (87)	63 (100)	0.009*
Clinical success, n (%)	26 (87)	57 (90)	0.8 (0.44 - 7.07), 0.18
Recurrent GOO, n (%)	1(3)	9 (14)	0.2 (0.02 – 1.45), 0.08
Adverse events, n (%)	5 (16)	16 (25)	0.3 (0.19 - 1.79), 0.3
Mean length of hospitalization (days), mean ± SD	11.6±6.6	12 ± 8.2	0.35*

EUS-GE, endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastroenterostomy; ES, endoscopic enteral stenting; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval
\* P value



Khashab MA et al Endosc Int Open 2017;5(4):E275-E281

# EPILOGUE: la GAE pour tous ?

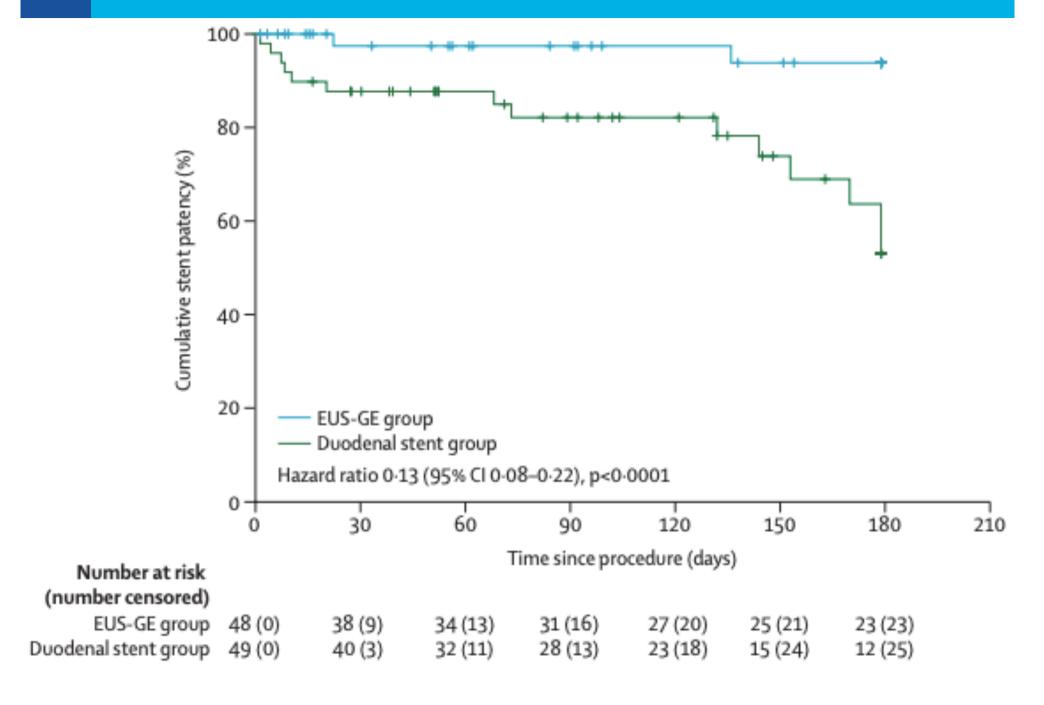


Endoscopic ultrasonography-guided gastroenterostomy versus uncovered duodenal metal stenting for unresectable malignant gastric outlet obstruction (DRA-GOO): a multicentre randomised controlled trial

Anthony Yven Bun Teoh, Sundeep Lakhtakia, Ilaria Tarantino, Manuel Perez-Miranda, Rastislav Kunda, Fauze Maluf-Filho, Vinay Dhir, Jahangeer Basha, Shannon Melissa Chan, Dario Ligresti, Mark Tsz Wah Ma, Carlos de la Serna-Higuera, Hon Chi Yip, Enders Kwok Wai Ng, Philip Wai Yan Chiu, Takao Itoi



# EPILOGUE: la GAE pour tous ?



# CONCLUSION: demain, la GAE pour tous?

### **POUR LA GAE**

- Technique sûre
- Technique mini-invasive
- Moins de ré-interventions

### **CONTRE LA GAE**

- Expertise nécessaire en EE
- Standardisation technique
- Effets à long terme ?





1. COURBE D'APPRENTISSAGE : rapide et longue, processus continu

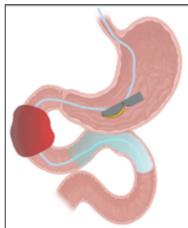


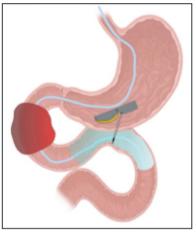
2. MAUVAISES INDICATIONS: ASCITE, MONTAGES CHIRURGICAUX...

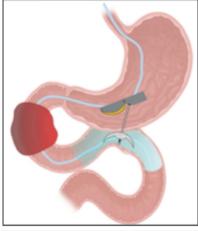


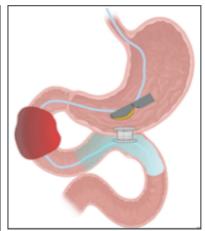
### 3. NE PAS SUIVRE VOTRE PROTOCOLE : étapes par étapes











### GASTRO-ENTERO-ANASTOMOSE¶

Hôpital COCHIN — PTA Endoscopie Digestive♯

Réf: Référence T Version: Version T Page · I · sur o T Limite de validité : T Date · de · limite · de validité :

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Groupe de travail : ¶	1		
Personnes chargées du suivi de ce d	document : Personne en charge ¶ ort à la version précédente : Mise à jour #		



### 4. RECONNAITRE LES MAUVAIS DEPLOIEMENTS pour les CORRIGER

