Hybrid Covered and Uncovered Self Expandable Metal Stent for Malignant Gastroduodenal Obstruction

Background: Self expandable metal stent (SEMS) has emerged as an effective palliative treatment of malignant gastroduodenal obstruction resulting from gastric or periampullary malignancy. However, most SEMS have been associated with significant tumor ingrowth or relatively frequent migration.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of a hybrid SEMS (Comvi).

Design: Prospective multicenter study.

Setting: Four referral hospitals.

Patients: Fifty consecutive patients with malignant gastroduodenal obstruction.

Intervention: Placement of a hybrid SEMS (Comvi stent composed of an outer uncovered stent and an inner covered stent)

Main Outcome Measurements: Palliation efficacy and complications.

Results: 50 gastroduodenal obstructions (31 mean and 19 women, 67 years old) were caused by stomach (31), pancreas (11), bile duct (6), and gallbladder cancer (2), respectively. Technical success was achieved in all patients. Clinical success was achieved in 44 patients (88%). Complications occurred in 14 (28%) patients (5 migration, 4 tumor overgrowth, and 5 stent compression). Stent patency was 93 days.

Limitations: Lack of a control group.

Conclusion: Placement of the hybrid SEMS in patients with malignant gastroduodenal obstruction is safe and provides comparable clinical outcome to existing stents. Although it improves tendency for migration of the covered stent, the hybrid SEMS does not completely solve migration. It also has new problem such as stent collapse.

색인단어: Enteral stent