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Adhesion formation after surgery for locally advanced colonic cancer in the COLOPEC trial

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The COLOPEC trial collaborators are co-authors of this study and are listed under the heading Collaborators.

Introduction

Small bowel obstruction, infertility, and chronic abdominal pain are generally mentioned as the main clinical consequences of adhesion formation after abdominal surgery^{1,2}. Difficulties experienced during reoperation are less pronounced consequences, but seem to have a huge impact. A large retrospective cohort study³ revealed that adhesiolysis was significantly associated with risk of sepsis (odds ratio (OR) 5.12), intra-abdominal complications (OR 3.46), and wound infection (OR 2.45). There is very limited literature on intraoperative assessment of adhesions and modifiable risk factors, especially in patients with locally advanced colonic cancer^{4,5}. Laparoscopic surgery seems to reduce the burden of adhesions, but is considered a relative contraindication in T4 disease⁶. The aim of this study was to compare the presence and severity of adhesions after laparoscopic or open resection of locally advanced colonic cancer at 18-month re-exploration of the abdomen in the COLOPEC randomized trial, which was designed to assess adjuvant hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy⁷.

Methods

Detailed methods of this study are provided in *Appendix* S1. Outcomes of the present study were presence and severity (classified from 0 to 10 according to Dowson and colleagues⁶) of adhesions at 18 months. Severe adhesions were defined as those with a Dowson score exceeding 6. The Zühlke score classifies adhesions as: 1, filmy adhesions; 2, stronger adhesions requiring sharp dissection; 3, dense vascularized adhesions requiring sharp dissection; and 4, extreme dense vascularized adhesions with high risk of organ damage during dissection⁸.

Results

Figure 1 shows patient enrolment, allocation, and follow-up in the COLOPEC trial and how the inclusion of patients in the present analysis was derived. In short, 204 patients with resectable primary c/pT4 N0–2 M0 or perforated colonic tumours were randomized and evaluated by laparoscopy at 18 months. The primary tumour resection was laparoscopic in 75, open in 43, and converted in 10 patients (*Table* 1). Adhesions were present in 36 patients (48 per cent) in the laparoscopic group and 46 (89 per cent) in the open group (*Table* 2). Adhesions after open primary resection were more often extensive (42 versus 11 per cent), more often had a Zühlke score of 3 or higher (51 versus 14 per cent), and had a significantly higher mean Dowson adhesion severity score (5.3 versus 2.4). Serosal tears occurred during adhesiolysis in five patients after open primary resection, but not after initial laparoscopic resection.

Previous abdominal surgery, multivisceral resection, and perforation were included in a multivariable model as confounders for adhesion formation. Open surgery was associated with the presence (OR 6.33, 95 per cent c.i. 2.24 to 17.89) (Table S1) and severity (OR 4.37, 1.84 to 10.41) of adhesions (Table S2).

Discussion

Few studies have evaluated adhesions after open and laparoscopic abdominal surgery by re-exploration^{4–6,9}, and were limited by sample size, varying indication, or an insufficient time interval to re-exploration. The clinical relevance of the present findings relate to metachronous metastases requiring abdominal reexploration. The use of laparoscopy for locally advanced colorectal cancer surgery is accepted¹⁰ and with that will come fewer adhesional issues. The present trial did not randomize between Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/bjs/article/109/4/315/6523111 by University of Groningen user on 23 May 2022

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Fig. 1 CONSORT study flow diagram

HIPEC, hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy.

surgical approaches and there existed allocation bias as a result (a higher proportion of patients with perforation, pT4b tumours, and multivisceral resections in the open group). The approach may have been influenced by these factors, which may themselves have influenced adhesion risks. The study supports the view that the formation and severity of adhesions is reduced by laparoscopic surgery for locally advanced colonic cancer.

Collaborators

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	Available data	Laparoscopic primary resection ($n = 75$)	Open primary resection ($n = 53$)
Men	128 (100)	44 (59)	26 (49)
Age (years)*	128 (100)	61 (53–69)	60 (47-73)
ASA fitness grade			
I	128 (100)	31 (41)	16 (30)
II	· · ·	42 (56)	34 (64)
III		2 (3)	3 (6)
Previous abdominal surgery	127 (99.2)	26 (35)	16 (31)
Cholecystectomy		3 (4)	1 (2)
Appendicectomy		8 (11)	3 (6)
Hysterectomy		3 (4)	1 (2)
Colorectal resection		4 (5)	2 (4)
Small bowel resection		1 (1)	0
Gastric perforation		1 (1)	0 (0)
Other abdominal procedures		10 (13)	9 (17)
Primary tumour (resection) characteristics		10 (10)	5 (17)
Pathological T category			
nT2	128 (100)	0 (0)	2 (4)
pT2 nT3	120 (100)	6 (8)	10 (19)
p13 pT4a		64 (85)	24 (45)
pT4b		5 (7)	17 (32)
Perforation	128 (100)	10 (13)	16 (30)
Fmergency	128 (100)	8 (11)	12 (23)
Conversion	128 (100)	0 (0)	10 (19)
Multivisceral resection	128 (100)	16 (21)	31(59)
Procedure type	120 (100)	10 (21)	51(55)
(Extended) right hemicolectomy	128 (100)	27 (26)	21 (40)
(Extended) left hemicolectomy	128 (100)	27 (50) 11 (15)	7 (12)
Sigmoid resection		22 (20)	18 (2)
Subtotal colectomy		1 (1)	1 (2)
Anterior resection		(1) 14 (10)	1 (2) 6 (11)
Postoperative course		14 (19)	0(11)
Surgical complications	128 (100)	20 (27)	20 (38)
Apastomotia lookago	120 (100)	20 (27)	1 (2)
Abcoss		(1)	(2)
Wound infection		1 (1)	2 (6)
		1 (1) 5 (7)	2 (0) 4 (8)
Fascial debisconce		5 (7) 0 (0)	4 (0) 0 (0)
CD grade > II complications	120 (100)	15 (20)	17 (22)
Surgical reintervention	126 (100)	15 (20)	1 (2)
Laparotomy	120 (98.4)	+ (J) 2 (2)	1 (2)
Laparoscopy		2 (3)	1(2)
With creation of ilegatomy		2 (5)	0 (0)
With creation of coloctomy			0 (0)
Adjugant HIDEC without CPS	128 (100)	U (U) 28 (E1)	
Aujuvalit MIPEC Williout CRS	120 (100)	(1C) OC	20 (47) 11 (44)
Converted laparoscopic adjuvant HIPEC	(100)	22 (07) 1 (2)	11 (44) 2 (8)
Converted taparoscopic adjuvant HIPEC		1 (3) 4 (11)	∠ (ŏ) 12 (42)
Open adjuvant HIPEC		4 (11)	12 (48)

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of all patients who underwent re-exploration at 18 months in the COLOPEC trial, stratified by surgical approach for primary tumour resection

Values in parentheses are percentages unless indicated otherwise; *values are median (i.q.r.). CD, Clavien–Dindo; HIPEC, hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy; CRS, cytoreductive surgery.

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	Available data	Laparoscopic primary resection (n=75)	Open primary resection (n = 53)	P¶
Any adhesions	127 (99.2)	36 (48)	46 (89)	< 0.001
Subjective assessment of extent of adhesions	81 (98.8)			0.001
Limited		29 (81)	18 (40)	
Moderate		3 (8)	8 (18)	
Extensive		4 (11)	19 (42)	
Difficulties with abdominal entry	127 (99.2)	3 (4)	8 (15)	0.025
Highest Zühlke score†	116 (90.6)			< 0.001
Õ		39 (53)	7 (16)	
1		9 (12)	3 (7)	
2		15 (21)	11 (26)	
3		6 (8)	16 (37)	
4		4 (5)	6 (14)	
Anatomical site	74 (90.2)			
1: access wound		30 (86)	37 (95)	0.245
2: site of pathology		15 (43)	7 (18)	0.019
3: other distant sites‡		15 (43)	18 (46)	0.776
Total no. of anatomical sites	119 (92.9)			< 0.001
1		18 (24)	23 (51)	
2		9 (12)	9 (20)	
3		8 (11)	7 (15)	
Small bowel involvement	74 (90.2)	11 (15)	24 (53)	< 0.001
Dowson adhesion severity score (range 0–10)*§	116 (90.6)	2.4 (3.0)	5.3(3.0)	< 0.001#
Adhesiolysis	82 (100)	18 (50)	24 (52)	0.845
Duration (min)*	32 (39.0)	14.43 (24.69)	19.89 (23.64)	0.530#
Estimated area (cm ²)*	61 (74.4)	31.46 (56.51)	102 (146.39)	0.023#
Highest difficulty score (range 0–5)*	46 (56.1)	0.94 (1.11)	1.79 (1.79)	0.056#
Complications				
Serosal tear	125 (97.7)	0(0)	5 (10)	0.010
Inadvertent enterotomy	128 (100)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0.414
Re-exploration at 18 months	128 (100)		• •	
Laparoscopic		75 (100)	53 (100)	_
Converted laparoscopic		2 (3)	6 (11)	0.046

Table 2 Adhesions during re-explorations at 18 months in the COLOPEC trial, stratified by surgical approach for primary tumour resection

Values in parentheses are percentages unless indicated otherwise; *values are mean(s.d.). +Zühlke score: 1, filmy adhesions; 2, stronger adhesions requiring sharp dissection; 3, dense vascularized adhesions with high risk of organ damage during dissection. \pm Including abdominal wall outside access wound, perihepatic left subphrenic region, pelvis, omentum, mesentery. $Adapted from Dowson et al.^{6}$: worst severity score (0–3 points) + overall extent of adhesions in peritoneal cavity (0–3 points) + number of sites (0–3 points) + involvement of small bowel (0–1 point). $\[mathbf{n}\]^2$ test, except #Student's t-test.

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E.S.Z. and D.D.W. contributed equally to this work. This study was endorsed by the Dutch Colorectal Cancer Group and the Dutch Peritoneal Oncology Group.

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Disclosure. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at BJS online.

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