

Efficacy of argon plasma coagulation compared with topical formalin application for chronic radiation proctopathy

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BACKGROUND: Chronic radiation proctopathy (CRP) is a troublesome complication of radiotherapy to the pelvis for which current treatment modalities are suboptimal. Currently, the application of formalin to the rectal mucosa (AFR) and thermal ablation with argon plasma coagulation (APC) are the most promising options.

OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy and safety of AFR with APC for CRP.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Records of 22 patients (male to female ratio, 19:3; mean age, 74 years) who received either APC or AFR for chronic hematochezia caused by CRP, and who were evaluated and treated between May 1998 and April 2002, were reviewed. Complete evaluations were made three months after completion of each therapeutic modality. Patients were considered to be responders if there was a 10% increase in hemoglobin from baseline or complete normalization of hemoglobin (male patients, higher than 130 g/L; female patients, higher than 115 g/L) without the requirement for blood transfusion.

RESULTS: The mean hemoglobin level before therapy was 107 g/L. Patients received an average of 1.78 sessions for APC and 1.81 sessions for AFR. Eleven patients (50%) were treated with APC alone, eight patients (36%) with AFR alone and three (14%) with both modalities (two with AFR followed by APC, and one with APC followed by AFR). Eleven of 14 patients (79%) in the APC group were responders, compared with three of 11 patients (27%) in the AFR group ($P=0.017$). In the APC group, seven of 11 responders required only a single session, while in the AFR group, only one patient responded after a single session. Adverse events (nausea, vomiting, flushing, abdominal cramps, rectal pain and fever) occurred in two patients after APC and in nine patients after AFR ($P=0.001$). In the APC group, the mean hemoglobin level increase was 20 g/L at three months follow-up, compared with 14 g/L in the AFR group.

CONCLUSION: This retrospective study suggests that APC is more effective and safe than topical AFR to control hematochezia caused by CRP. Further studies are needed to confirm this observation.

Key Words: Argon plasma coagulation; Radiation proctopathy; Topical formalin

Chronic radiation proctopathy (CRP) results from submucosal damage that occurs with radiation therapy for pelvic malignancies – prostate cancer in men and cervical cancer in women. Patients undergoing this treatment often have acute side effects, such as hematochezia, tenesmus,

L'efficacité de la coagulation du plasma par l'argon par rapport à l'application de formaldéhyde topique en cas de proctopathie par radiation chronique

HISTORIQUE : La proctopathie par radiation chronique (PRC) est une complication complexe de la radiothérapie du bassin, pour lesquelles les modalités de traitement actuelles sont sous-optimales. En ce moment, l'application de formaldéhyde sur la muqueuse rectale (FMR) et l'ablation thermique par coagulation du plasma par l'argon (CPA) sont les solutions les plus prometteuses.

OBJECTIF : Comparer l'efficacité et l'innocuité de la FMR par rapport à la CPA pour la PRC.

PATIENTS ET MÉTHODOLOGIE : Les auteurs ont examiné le dossier de 22 patients (ratio hommes-femmes de 19:3, âge moyen de 74 ans) qui avaient subi une CPA ou l'application de FMR pour traiter une hématochésie causée par une PRC et qui avaient été évalués et traités entre mai 1998 et avril 2002. Ils ont procédé aux évaluations complètes trois mois après avoir terminé chaque modalité thérapeutique. Les patients étaient considérés comme réagissant au traitement si leur taux d'hémoglobine avait augmenté de 10 % par rapport au début ou si ce taux s'était entièrement normalisé (patients de sexe masculin, plus de 130 g/L, et de sexe féminin, plus de 115 g/L) sans transfusion sanguine.

RÉSULTATS : Le taux d'hémoglobine moyen avant le traitement était de 107 g/L. Les patients ont reçu en moyenne 1,78 séance de CPA et 1,81 séance de FMR. Onze patients (50 %) ont été traités seulement par CPA, huit (36 %), seulement par FMR, et trois (14 %), par les deux interventions (deux par FMR suivie d'une CPA et un par CPA suivie de l'application de FMR). Onze des 14 patients (79 %) du groupe traité par CPA ont réagi, par rapport à trois des 11 patients (27 %) du groupe traité par FMR ($P=0,017$). Dans le groupe traité par CPA, sept des 11 personnes qui avaient réagi au traitement n'ont eu besoin que d'une séance, tandis que dans celui traité par FMR, un seul patient a réagi après une seule séance. Deux patients ont souffert d'effets secondaires (nausées, vomissements, bouffées vasomotrices, crampes abdominales, douleur rectale et fièvre) après la CPA et neuf, après l'application de FMR ($P=0,001$). Dans le groupe traité par CPA, l'augmentation moyenne du taux d'hémoglobine était de 20 g/L au suivi de trois mois, par rapport à 14 g/L dans le groupe traité par application de FMR.

CONCLUSION : Cette étude rétrospective indique que la CPA est plus efficace et plus sécuritaire que la FMR topique pour contrôler l'hématochésie causée par un PRC. D'autres études s'imposent pour confirmer cette observation.

cramping, constipation or diarrhea (1,2). Medical management with corticosteroids (3), sulfasalazine (4), sucralfate enemas (5), dilute formalin (6) and sulfasalazine (3) is generally ineffective. Surgical intervention, conversely, has a high incidence of morbidity. Promising advances have been made in

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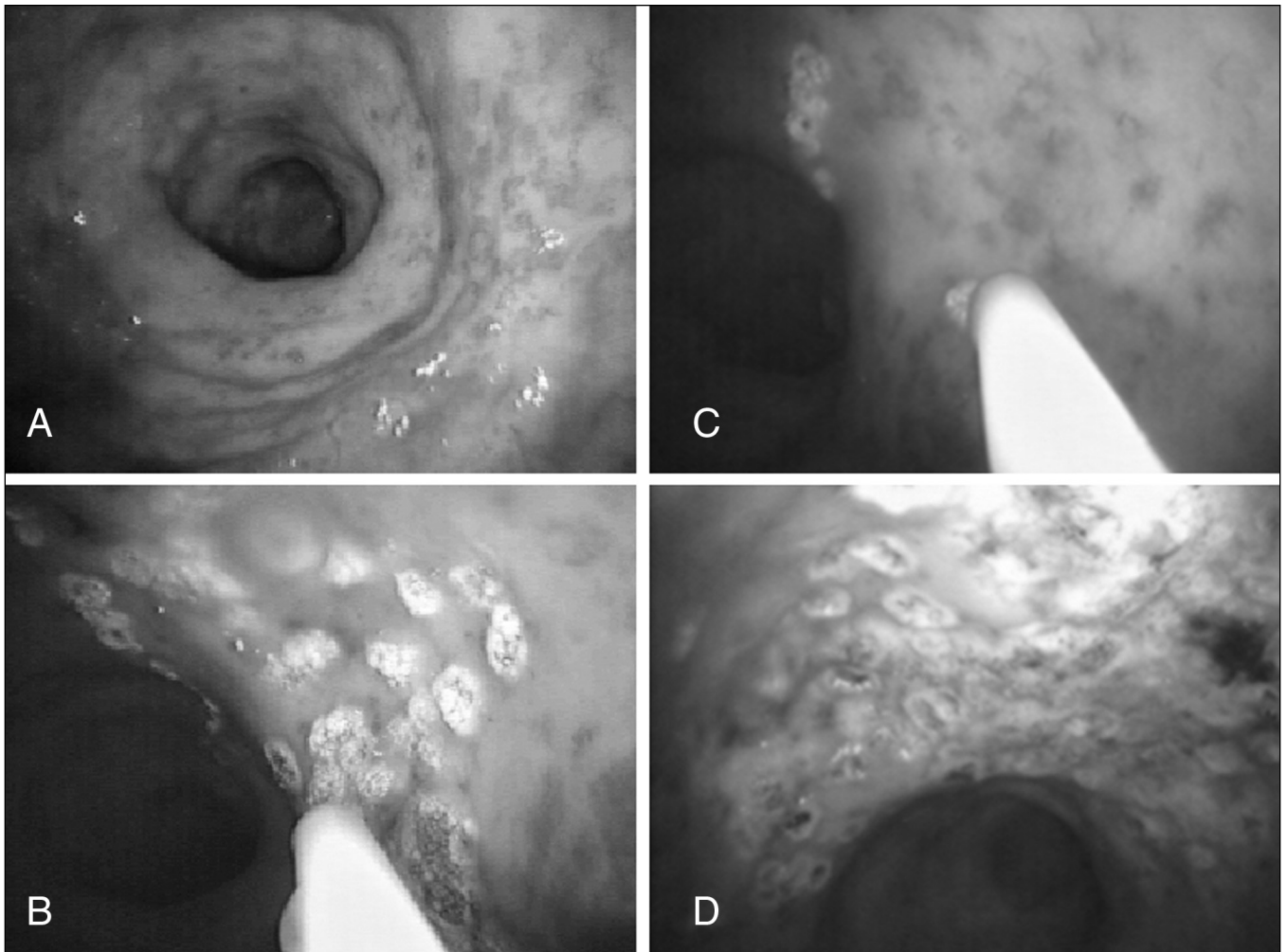


Figure 1) Colonoscopy photographs of the rectum, showing the rectal wall of a patient with chronic radiation proctopathy before argon plasma coagulation (APC) treatment (A), at the beginning of APC treatment (B), during APC treatment (C) and at the end of APC treatment (D)

endoscopic therapy, including treatment with formalin, neodymium/yttrium aluminum garnet, potassium titanyl phosphate lasers and argon plasma coagulation (APC) (7). Among the various endoscopic treatments, APC has emerged as the front runner, due to its affordability, ease of use, effectiveness and low risk of complications (8).

The objectives of the present study were to assess the efficacy and safety of APC and the application of formalin to the rectal mucosa (AFR) in the treatment of CRP, and to compare bleeding-related outcomes in patients undergoing at least one of these modalities.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients with chronic hematochezia caused by CRP who were evaluated between May 1998 and April 2002 were identified. Standard informed consent was obtained from all patients before colonoscopy. Colonoscopy was performed by four different experienced endoscopists. Colonoscopy to the cecum was performed in every patient to determine the proximal extent of the disease and to exclude other possible etiologies of bleeding. Conscious sedation was achieved in all patients using midazolam and meperidine.

One group of patients was treated with the ERBE Argon Plasma Coagulator ICC 200 (ERBE USA, USA). The APC

probe was end-firing (Olympus America, USA). The argon gas flow rate that was used ranged from 1.2 L/min to 2 L/min, with the electrical power setting ranging from 45 W to 50 W, and probe size ranging from 2.7 mm to 3.2 mm diameter. An effort was made to treat individual telangiectasias and, whenever possible, to avoid 'painting' the rectal wall, thereby minimizing ulceration (Figure 1). Whenever possible, lesions were treated in a single session. In all cases, telangiectatic lesions were treated first on forward view until no further lesions were visible, and then the instrument was retroflexed and treatment continued. All patients were treated on an outpatient basis. Patients in whom it appeared endoscopically that all telangiectatic lesions had been treated in one session were asked to return only if bleeding persisted. Follow-up was by completed review of medical records.

The other group was treated with 4% dilute formalin. First, protective cream was applied to the anal area and the buttocks. Then, diluted formalin was applied through the scope to cover the entire area involved with telangiectasia, whenever possible. The patient was then asked to turn every 5 min to make sure that formalin contacted the whole surface of the rectum.

Patients were considered to be responders if there was a 10% increase in hemoglobin level from baseline or complete normalization of hemoglobin (men, higher than 130 g/L; women,

TABLE 1
Main characteristics of 22 patients who received treatment with argon plasma coagulation (APC) or application of formalin to the rectal mucosa (AFR)

Characteristic	Treatment type*	
	APC (n=14)	AFR (n=11)
Mean age, years	74.7	71.7
Men:women, n	11:3	10:1
Cancer type, prostate:uterine, n	11:3	10:1
Mean number of sessions	1.78	1.81
Mean hemoglobin level (pretreatment), g/L	105.50	106.50

*Three patients received both APC and AFR treatment

higher than 115 g/L) without the requirement for blood transfusion. Adverse events were defined as the development of one of the following within seven days of the procedure: nausea and/or vomiting, flushing, and rectal pain and/or fever.

Statistical analysis

The paired Student's *t* test was used to compare different continuous variables before and after treatment. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the efficacy and safety of APC with AFR for radiation-induced proctopathy. $P \leq 0.05$ was considered a significant value.

RESULTS

Twenty-two patients (19 men) were identified. The mean \pm SD age was 73.9 ± 6.9 years. The mean hemoglobin value before endoscopic therapy was 107 g/L (range 71 g/L to 133 g/L). The mean number of sessions received by patients was 1.78 for the APC group and 1.81 for the AFR group (Table 1). The mean duration of the APC sessions was 31 min (range 10 min to 75 min).

Eleven patients (50%) received APC, while eight patients (36%) received AFR, and three patients (14%) received both APC and AFR (two with AFR followed by APC, and one with APC followed by AFR). Eleven patients (78.5%) in the APC group responded, compared with only three patients (27.2%) in the AFR group ($P=0.017$). Moreover, seven of the nine patients (63.6%) who responded in the APC group required only a single session, compared with only one patient (33.3%) in the AFR group.

Adverse effects were more often statistically significant in patients who received AFR (nine of 11 patients, 81.8%) than in those who received APC (two of 14, 33.3%; $P=0.001$). There were no statistically significant differences in pre- or post-treatment hemoglobin levels in both groups (Tables 1 and 2).

DISCUSSION

Historically, CRP has been treated pharmacologically with topical and oral agents. However, this approach is unsatisfactory. Surgery, with its high rate of morbidity in patients with prior radiation, is not a desirable option. Endoscopic therapy has proven successful in stopping bleeding from CRP, in addition to providing symptomatic relief by reducing the frequency of hematochezia and transfusion requirements. Initially, endoscopists had used the heater and bipolar probes (9,10), then the neodymium/yttrium aluminum garnet (11,12) and potassium titanyl phosphate lasers (13,14), which were each effective. Formalin administration through a rigid scope also proved

TABLE 2
Comparison of the outcomes of argon plasma coagulation (APC) and the application of formalin to the rectal mucosa (AFR) for the treatment of chronic radiation proctopathy (n=22)

Outcome	Treatment type*		P
	APC (n=14)	AFR (n=11)	
Response, %	78.5	27.2	0.017
Single session responders, %	63.6	33.3	NS
Adverse effects, %	33.3	81.8	0.001
Mean post-treatment hemoglobin level, g/L	125.5	120.1	NS

*Three patients received both APC and AFR treatment. NS Not significant

effective (15,16). The use of APC by endoscopy began in 1994 and has become an attractive treatment option, because it is a noncontact approach that is efficient, effective, relatively safe and well tolerated (15).

Formalin use for CRP was first reported by Rubinstein et al (16) in 1986. The treatment led to cessation of the bleeding and resolution of the symptoms for the 14-month follow-up period. A few other studies have been conducted since then. Most used 4% dilute formalin applied through a rigid proctoscope or bivalve retractor under local, spinal or general anesthesia. Application is completed either by instillation or direct application of gauze, soaked in solution. The formalin seems to work by sclerosing the telangiectatic mucosal vessels. Reported side effects include anal stenosis, fissures, fecal incontinence and ulceration of mucosa (17-20).

The use of APC has gained popularity since its initial use with a flexible endoscope in 1994. APC is an innovative, no-touch electrocoagulation technique used in the treatment of hemorrhagic digestive malformations. It consists of a high-frequency monopolar electrosurgical generator, a source of argon gas, a gas flow meter, flexible delivery catheters, a foot switch for energy and gas delivery, and a grounding pad (15,21). There have been several case series involving the use of APC for radiation proctopathy (22-24). These studies have demonstrated the superior efficacy and safety of APC in the treatment of CRP.

The present study described the experience of using APC in the treatment of CRP. In contrast with other studies, we compared the outcomes of two proven modalities that are frequently used in the treatment of CRP, hence demonstrating the favourable modality for the management of CRP patients. Our results show that APC is more effective and safer than AFR in the treatment of CRP. APC also improves the hemoglobin level in these patients more effectively than AFR. The mean number of sessions required in patients who had APC was 1.78, which is nearly the same as AFR (1.81), but the rate of single-session APC responders (63.6%) was almost double that of the AFR group (33.3%). Our results are in agreement with those of Fantin et al (23) and Saurin et al (25). Whether this reflects a specific effort during APC to treat all telangiectatic lesions in a single session is uncertain.

Because our study was retrospective in nature, it lacked the proper randomization and follow-up. The severity of proctitis was not assessed in patients before endoscopic treatment; hence, the severity of proctitis could have been different in each group, and that would have affected their response to each modality. In addition, the modality used in each patient

was subjected to the treating endoscopist's decision. Moreover, the lag time between radiation and endoscopic therapy was not known for some patients. These inherent drawbacks of the retrospective chart review analysis might have considerably affected our results and conclusion. Therefore, a randomized, controlled trial is needed to compare the two endoscopic modalities in the treatment of CRP.

Patients who received APC as a treatment had less short-term and long-term complications (33.3%) than those who received AFR (81.8%); similar results have been reported by Fantin et al (23) and Villavicencio et al (22), who found that APC application for the treatment of CRP resulted in less

short-term and long-term complications than other modalities. Short-term and long-term complications are likely to be a result of more extensive treatment during a single session. Hence, it would be reasonable to apply treatment over multiple sessions to reduce the frequency and severity of complications.

CONCLUSIONS

APC is significantly more effective and safer than topical AFR to control hematochezia caused by radiation proctopathy. Further studies are needed to determine optimal power settings and method of delivery, and whether the surface area treated per session should be limited.

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