Colon cancer produces intestinal metastases quite frequently. Metastatic changes of colon cancer seldom cause obstructive jaundice. Case report: A 77-year-old woman was admitted with clinical icterus and recidive cholangitis. Four years prior to the admittance she had been treated for adenocarcinoma of the sigmoid colon, a year after, due to liver metastases, left hepatectomy was performed. After two years, choledochotomy was done due to extrahepatic biliary obstruction and a biliary stent was implanted. Five months afterwards, purulent holangitis developed, so the stent was removed and choledodunoanastomosis was done. Owing to reoccurrence of icterus as well as cholangitis, an endoscopic retrograde choangiopancreatography was done and metastatic adenocarcinoma of gallbladder tract was diagnosed. Regarding the disease spreading, we chose palliative treatment by implanting endoscopic biliary endoprosthesis. Conclusion: In patients with icterus or cholangitis suffering from metastatic disease of colorectal carcinoma, one should consider several causes for obstruction and apply palliative cure by implanting endoscopic biliary endoprosthesis. Acta Medica Medianae 2011;50(1):44-46.

Key words: obstructive jaundice, colon, cancer, endoscopic retrograde choangiopancreatography
of infusion and parenteral antibiotics improved the clinical condition of the patient, so she was released from hospital. She was re-admitted after a month due to a re-occurrence of cholangitis, and ERCP was re-done due to the “sump syndrome” and sphincterotomy was done followed by choledochal cleaning which basket-evacuated part of tissue for pathohistological analysis.

Figure 1. Re ERCP performed, stent exchanged No II (10 Fr,12&10cm)

Pathohistological finding showed metastatic colorectal adeno-carcinoma of choledochus, so it was decided to implant a biliary endoprosthesis through papilla (7Fr×9cm) followed by repeated cleaning both through papilla and by choledo-hoduodenanastomosis. Two months after this procedure, cholangitis re-occurred, so ERCP was repeated, the stent formerly placed evacuated and after cleaning two new stents were implanted of 10Fr 12 i 10cm, respectively (Figure 1). During hospitalization, due to infusion therapy, parenteral antibiotics as well as symptomatic and supportive therapy, the value of inflammatory markers normalized, so the patient was released from hospital and advised to have regular gastro-intestinal checkups. A year after her last ERCP, the patient died due to pneumonia in the right lung. The level of bilirubin was normal, which refers to gallbladder tract having patency, with the presence of the stents.

Discussion

In patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma who develop obstructive icterus, one should by all means have in mind the possibility of metastases in the gallbladder tract itself. In order to diagnose this disorder, it is necessary to fulfill rigid criteria, which means: careful analysis of the history of the disease, careful examination of morphological state of choledochus tumor and a thorough comparison of histological choledochus tumor finding with the histological finding of the primary tumor (10). The diagnosis with a high level of probability can be done when ERCP findings are simultaneously compared with histological finding of the primary tumor of the colon (9). Resection has been the most successful method in treating obstructive jaundice so far. However, biliary endoprosthesis, considering patients’ age, co-morbidity and disease spreading, represent a way of palliative treatment of icterus or cholangitis. One should strive to implant more than one biliary endoprosthesis whenever possible. Mean survival in untreated patients with extrahepatic biliary obstruction by metastatic colorectal carcinoma is 0.6 month whereas the survival after biliary decompression can be as long as 42 months (11, 12).

Our patients lived 14 months after pathohistological finding of metastatic adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder tract, which indicates that endoscopic palliative treatment with biliary endoprosthesis improve the quality of life and survival period.
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PALIJATIVNO ENDOSKOPSKO REŠAVANJE METASTATSKOG KOLOREKTLNOG KARCINOMA U ŽUČNIM VODOVIMA

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Karcinom debelog creva vrlo često stvara metastaze u jetri. Metastatske promene karinkoma debelog creva retko izazivaju opstruktivnu žuticu. Žena stara 77 godina, primljena je pod kliničkom slikom ikterusa i recidivantnog holangitisu. Četiri godine pre prijema operisana je zbog adenokarcinoma sigmoindnog kolona, nakon godinu zbog metastaza u jetri učinjena je i leva hepatektomija. Nakon dve godine zbog pojave ekstrakrateralnih biljarne opstrukcije uradljena je holohedrotomija i postavljen bilijarni stent. Za pet meseci dolazi do razvoja purulentnog holangitisu, te je stent uklonjen i uradljena holohedohoduodenanoanastomoza. Zbog ponovno nastalog ikterusa i holangitisu uradljena je holangiopankreatografija i dijagnostikovan metastatski adenokarcinom žučnog voda. Obzirom na proširenost bolesti odlučili smo se za palijativno lečenje implantacijom endoskopske biljarne endoproteze.

Kod pojave ikterusa ili holangitisu bolesnika sa metastatiskom bolesti kolorektnog karcinoma treba razmotriti više mogućnosti uzroka opstrukcije i primeniti moguće metode lečenja od kojih poseban značaj leži na endoskopskoj retrogradnoj holangiopankreatografiji. Acta Medica Mediana 2011;50(1):44-46.

Ključne reči: opstruktivna žutica, karcinom debelog creva, endoskopska retrogradna holangiopankreatografija
