

## **Percutaneous endoscopic diverting stoma (PEDS) vs vacuum therapy in entero-atmospheric fistula patients**

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Patients with entero-atmospheric fistula (EAF) are characterized with high nutritional losses from fistula, long hospital stay and high mortality.

The aim of the study was to evaluate effects of percutaneous endoscopic derivation stoma (PEDS) vs vacuum therapy with regard to nutritional improvement and time to hospital discharge.

**Material and methods.** Twenty patients with EAF were included into the study and divided into two groups: A- PEDS and B – vacuum. All patients were fed totally parenterally. The following parameters were evaluated: time to patient mobilization, vigour improvement in one week time (self estimation scale -3 to +3), number of stoma bag/dressing replacement per day, weight gain in 4 weeks, time to discharge from hospital. PEDS is a percutaneously introduced catheter to the small bowel, placed proximally to fistula with endoscopic assistance and accompanied with fistula closure by continuous suture.

**Results:**

|   | A       | B       |
|---|---------|---------|
| Avr. age  | 61,5    | 58,0    |
| Avr. area of EAF (cm <sup>2</sup> )                   | 381     | 320     |
| Time to total patient mobilization (days)             | 3       | 22      |
| Vigour improvement in one week time (self estimation) | +2      | -1      |
| Number of stoma bag/dressing replacement per day      | 1       | 2,2     |
| Weight gain in 4 weeks                                | 2,1     | -0,5    |
| Albumine (at admission/after 4 weeks) mg%             | 1,7/2,4 | 1,9/2,1 |
| Time to discharge                                     | 41      | 118     |
| Time to reconstructive surgery (months)               | 10,5    | 15,1    |

The following complications were observed: PEDS – one bleeding from suture site of the fistula, one suture leak, both successfully treated with another suture placement. Vacuum therapy- bleeding from area covered by sponge (two pts), air leak requiring replacement of dressing (3 pts several times, 6 pts at least 3 times).

### **Conclusion:**

PEDS facilitates mobilization of patients, stoma care and weight gain, shortens time to discharge from hospital and definitive reconstructive surgery.

**Kategoria:** K3. Chirurgia patologicznej otyłości / Techniki i metody terapii endoskopowej w chorobach przełyku / Pathological obesity surgery / Techniques and methods of endoscopic therapy in diseases of the esophagus