

題名:2001藥物實體外觀辨識手冊

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摘要:AIM: The aim of our retrospective study was to determine the effectiveness and safety of self-expandable metal stents in patients presenting with large bowel obstruction secondary to colorectal cancer (regardless of the tumour site), in a district general hospital setting. METHODS: All patients who had endoscopic colonic stents insertion for obstructive colorectal cancer between 2001 and 2005 at our centre were identified retrospectively from patients~ discharge database and the unit database. The patients were divided into the ~palliation group~ where the stents were inserted to relief symptoms only and the ~bridge group~ where patients with resectable cancer underwent colonic stenting as a bridge to improve patient~s general condition before definite surgery. RESULTS: Thirty-eight patients were included in the final analysis. Thirty-three tumours were in the distal colon and five were in more proximal lesions. Stent insertion was successful in 35 patients (92%). Overall clinical success was 71%. All five proximal colonic tumours (13%) had successful stent insertion. Mortality related to procedure was 2%, and the average survival in all patients was 141 days from time of stent insertion. CONCLUSION: Colonic stent is a safe and effective method for relief of immediate symptoms of malignant distal and proximal large bowel obstruction.