

Treatment of digestive angiectasia: time for prospective, randomized, therapeutic studies



Authors

Jean-Christophe Saurin, Philippe Jacob, Mathieu Pioche

Institution

Gastroenterology Unit, E. Herriot Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France

Bibliography

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Corresponding author

Jean-Christophe Saurin, Gastroenterology Unit, E. Herriot Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, 5 Place d'Arsonval, 69437 Lyon cedex 03, France

Fax: +33472110147

Jean-Christophe.saurin@chu-lyon.fr

Digestive angiodysplasia (or angiectasia, or arteriovenous malformations) is a frequent digestive finding. Three to 6% of colonoscopies are performed for reasons other than bleeding, 25% when systematic analysis of right hemicolectomy is performed [1,2]. On the other hand, colonic angiectasia almost never bleeds when discovered by chance, and is an uncommon cause of lower digestive bleeding [3].

Interestingly the natural history of bleeding from colonic angiectasia is that of a spontaneous bleeding cessation in more than half of patients during follow-up [4]. The same situation exists for small bowel angiodysplasia, so that the effectiveness of any therapeutic drug or endoscopic treatment is relatively difficult to demonstrate. For example, after a first very positive crossover study, estrogen proved to be clearly ineffective [5]. In contrast to drug therapy, the clinical efficacy of endoscopic therapy for angiodysplasia has never been evaluated in a randomized placebo-controlled study, but only through (prospective or retrospective) cohorts, thus leaving significant room for doubt about its efficacy, given the natural history of bleeding angiectasia. This is the case not only with colonic angiectasia, which had an 89% bleeding cessation rate 18 months after argon plasma coagulation (APC) in one large retrospective series, [6] but also with small bowel angiectasia after endoscopic (usually also APC) treatment. In retrospective series, rebleeding rates of 42% to 56% have been seen at 55 months and 2 years, respectively [7,8]. Therefore, the evidence base is far from demonstrating any clear benefit for endoscopic treatment of bleeding digestive angiectasia. Still, most gastroenterologists are convinced that endoscopic treatment is mandatory in patients with anemia or overt bleeding from digestive angiectasia.

Given the lack of prospective demonstration of any benefit of endoscopic treatment, are there physiological data to clarify

the efficacy of these treatment approaches? Nd-Yag Laser has long been the most-evaluated treatment for vascular digestive lesions but is now has been abandoned. Argon plasma coagulation (APC) replaced Nd-Yag in the early 2000s, and few physiological studies are available. One evaluation on pig colonic wall showed a risk of transmural coagulation when prolonged (3 sec) APC application was used [9]. No histological results with APC for digestive angiectasia have been published, but risk of complication is estimated at 0.5% to 2.8% [6]. Japanese teams have recently proposed use of polidocanol to treat digestive hemangiomas, with impressive results and no complications in specific series of patients [10,11]. Japanese physiological studies have shown that polidocanol injection has two successive effects: the first early, pressure-related, and resulting in thrombotic effects on small vessels, and the second late thrombus formation effect secondary to vessel inflammation. Histology showed that the effects of polidocanol were limited to the submucosal layer [12]. Polidocanol injection has been used for a long time in a large number of patients and proven to be safe. But a few old case reports, in a very specific situation (deep duodenal ulcer and treatment with large volume polidocanol) reported some risk of polidocanol that may be related to digestive perforation [13]. On the other hand, extended experience proved this treatment to be safe in several randomized trials for prevention of ulcer bleeding [14].

As stated by the authors of this paper, digestive angiodysplasia is anatomically composed of a dilated submucosal vein associated with a mucosal arteriovenous malformation. Thus, superficial treatment of the mucosal part of angiodysplasia may explain the lack of clear efficacy of usual endoscopic treatments like APC [15,16].

The new therapeutic protocol described by Tai et al clearly responds to the physiology of digestive angiodysplasia, by facil-

itating efficient treatment of the responsible submucosal vessels. This approach is very innovative, appears feasible from the six reported cases, and seems efficient as far as can be ascertained from a six-case series with short follow-up. Will this treatment prove more efficient than previous ones? Possibly, but prospective series are needed and, as discussed above, at least some with randomization to alternative treatments. Might this treatment be safer than previous ones like APC or polidocanol? That absolutely needs to be demonstrated in prospective randomized studies. Indeed, there is a large published experience with forceps-coagulation, mainly in treatment of diminutive polyps, and the rate of complication is well established at 0.5% (bleeding and perforation) [17]. For these reasons, this approach for diminutive polyps is usually contraindicated nowadays. Use of this hemostatic technique in a large series of patients with colonic (or extra-colonic) angiectasia will certainly show some significant risks.

Bleeding from digestive angiectasia is a frequent clinical problem, especially for teams dealing with capsule endoscopy and enteroscopy. The efficiency of different available endoscopic treatments for it, however, has been very poorly evaluated. It is really time to promote some large, prospective, randomized studies comparing these treatments with simple medical management to clarify the optimal risk:benefit approach for patients with angiodysplasia.

Competing interests

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