

기관고유연구사업 최종보고서

(과제번호 : 0910090-3)

항암화학치료를 받는 절제불가능한 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제의 종양 출혈 억제 효과 I

Effect of proton pump inhibitor on prevention of tumor bleeding in patients under palliative chemotherapy for unresectable gastric cancer:a randomized, double blind, and placebo controlled multicenter trial I

과제책임자 : 최 일 주

국 립 암 셴 터

1. 이 보고서는 국립암센터 기관고유연구사업 최종보고서입니다.
2. 이 보고서 내용을 인용할 때에는 반드시 국립암센터 연구사업 결과임을 밝혀야 합니다.

# 제 출 문

국립암센터 원장 귀하

이 보고서를 기관고유연구사업 “ 항암화학치료를 받는 절제불가능한 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제의 종양 출혈 억제 효과 I ” 과제의 최종보고서로 제출합니다.

2012. 1. 31

국립암센터

과제책임자 : 최 일 주

연구원 : 조 수 정

” : 박 숙 련

” : 박 영 이

” : 김 찬 규

” : 이 중 열

” : 이 지 영

” : 남 병 호

” : 임 현 지

# 목 차

< 요약 문 >	1
(한글)항암화학치료를 받는 절제불가능한 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제의 종양 출혈 억제 효과 I	
(영문)Effect of proton pump inhibitor on prevention of tumor bleeding in patients under palliative chemotherapy for unresectable gastric cancer:a randomized, double blind, and placebo controlled multicenter trial I	
1. 연구사업의 최종목표	5
2. 연구사업의 내용 및 결과	5
3. 연구결과 고찰 및 결론	10
4. 연구성과 및 목표달성도	12
5. 연구결과의 활용계획	14
6. 참고문헌	16
7. 첨부서류	18

**< 요약 문 >**

연구분야(코드)	첨단 암 진료기술 및 의료기 기 개발(I-2)	과제번호	0910090-3	
과제명	항암화학치료를 받는 절제불가능한 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제의 중앙 출혈 억제 효과 I			
연구기간/연구비 (천원)	합계	년 월 일 ~ 년 월 일	150,000	
	1차년도	2009년 1월 1일~2009년 12월 31일	50,000	
	2차년도	2010년 1월 1일~2010년 12월 31일	50,000	
	3차년도	2011년 1월 1일~2011년 12월 31일	50,000	
과제책임자	성 명	최 일 주	소 속	위암연구과
	전화번호	031-920-2282	전 자 우 편	cij1224@ncc.re.kr
색인단어	국문	위암, 절제 불가능한 위암, 프로톤 펌프 억제제, 중앙 출혈		
	영문	Gastric Cancer, Unresectable gastric cancer, proton pump inhibitor, tumor bleeding, cancer bleeding		
<p><b>◆ 연구목표</b></p> <p>&lt;최종목표&gt;</p> <p>- 절제 불가능한 진행성 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제에 의한 중앙 출혈 감소 효과 증명</p> <p>&lt;당해연도목표&gt;</p> <p>1) 절제 불가능한 위암 환자로서 항암 화학치료 예정인 환자 모집</p> <p>2) 프로톤 펌프 억제제 투여군과 위약군으로 임의 배정</p> <p>3) 추적 관찰을 통해 출혈 여부 파악</p>				
<p><b>◆ 연구내용 및 방법</b></p> <p>1) 연구대상</p> <p>- 선정기준</p> <p>① Histologically proven primary gastric adenocarcinoma</p> <p>② Aged 18 year old</p> <p>③ Plan for palliative chemotherapy without prior chemotherapy or under chemotherapy for less than 2 months</p> <p>④ Cancer staging: metastatic (TxNxM1) or locally advanced unresectable gastric cancer (T4NxMx with unresectable), or T2-3NxMx with inoperable condition</p> <p>⑤ Performance status (PS) of 0 to 2 on Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) scale</p> <p>⑥ Adequate organ functions defined as indicated below:</p> <p>(a) WBC &gt; 3000/mm<sup>3</sup>, (b) Hb 9.0 g/dL regardless of any transfusion history, (c) Platelet ≥100,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, (d) AST/ALT ≤ 2.5 x UNL (≤ 5 x UNL if liver metastases are present) (e) Total bilirubin ≤1.5x UNL (f) Cr ≤1.5 x UNL</p> <p>⑦ Written informed consent</p>				

2) 연구방법

- ① Multicenter, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, prospective randomized design
- ② Treatment Plan: After randomization, patients will receive either following medication.
  - Treatment arm: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) of lansoprazole 30 mg qd
  - Placebo arm: Placebo for PPI (Same shape and number as PPI)
- ③ 3주마다 연구 간호사 chart review: CBC 등의 lab 결과, 처방된 약제 (aspirin, NSAIDs, steroid, warfarin, low-molecular weight heparin, feroba), transfusion 여부 및 pRBC 개수, erythropoietin 주사 횟수, 내시경 및 CT 결과 기록
- ④ 출혈이 의심되는 경우 (흑색변, 토혈, Hb level감소- 1주에 2 g/dL 또는 3주에 3 g/dL)에 시행.시술자는 배정군을 모른 상태에서 눈가림 상태로 내시경을 시행내시경검사 시행
- ⑥ 중간분석은 Bleeding event가 40 case 되었을 때 실시하고, 조기 종료 (early stopping)에 대한 유의성은 fixed level (p<0.001)을 적용

**◆ 연구성과**

-정량적 성과

구분	달성치/목표치 <sup>1)</sup>	달성도(%)
SCI 논문 편수	2010년 1/1	2010년 100%
	2011년 2/1	2011년 200%
IF 합	2010년 5.647/3.5	2010년 161%
	2011년 9.532/4.0	2011년 238%
기타 성과 1. 대상자 등재	2009년 11명 enroll	2010년 66%
	2010년 33/50	2011년 58%
	2011년 23/40	
기타 성과 2.	-Enroll : 67명 -Study end point : 5명 -Follow up : 19명 -Withdrawal of consent : 5명 -Death : 3명 -Operation : 2명 -Physician Decision for drop out : 10명 -Lost to follow-up : 23명 -Screen failure : 90명	

-정성적 성과

- 절제 불가능한 진행성 위암 환자에서 출혈의 고위험군 선별
- 위암 출혈로 인한 암치료의 지연 방지 및 환자의 출혈로 인한 이환율 감소
- 위암 출혈 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제 투여의 근거 마련

<b>◆ 참여연구원</b> (최종연도 참여인원)	성	최일주	조수정	박승련	박영이	김찬규
	명	이종열	이지영	남병호	임현지	

## Project Summary

<b>Title of Project</b>	Effect of proton pump inhibitor on prevention of tumor bleeding in patients under palliative chemotherapy for unresectable gastric cancer: a randomized, double blind, and placebo controlled multicenter trial I
<b>Key Words</b>	Gastric Cancer, Unresectable gastric cancer, proton pump inhibitor, tumor bleeding, cancer bleeding
<b>Project Leader</b>	Il Ju Choi
<b>Associated Company</b>	None
<p><b>Objective:</b> To prove preventive effect of proton pump inhibitor in gastric cancer bleeding</p> <p><b>Methods:</b></p> <p>1) Patients</p> <p>Inclusion criteria</p> <p>① Histologically proven primary gastric adenocarcinoma</p> <p>② Aged 18 year old</p> <p>③ Plan for palliative chemotherapy without prior chemotherapy or under chemotherapy for less than 2 months</p> <p>④ Cancer staging: metastatic (TxNxM1) or locally advanced unresectable gastric cancer (T4NxMx with unresectable), or T2-3NxMx with inoperable condition</p> <p>⑤ Performance status (PS) of 0 to 2 on Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) scale</p> <p>⑥ Adequate organ functions defined as indicated below:</p> <p>(a) WBC <math>&gt; 3000/\text{mm}^3</math>, (b) Hb 9.0 g/dL regardless of any transfusion history, (c) Platelet <math>\geq 100,000/\text{mm}^3</math>, (d) AST/ALT <math>\leq 2.5 \times \text{UNL}</math> (<math>\leq 5 \times \text{UNL}</math> if liver metastases are present) (e) Total bilirubin <math>\leq 1.5 \times \text{UNL}</math> (f) Cr <math>\leq 1.5 \times \text{UNL}</math></p> <p>⑦ Written informed consent</p> <p>2) Methods</p> <p>① Double-blinded, placebo-controlled, prospective randomized design</p> <p>② Treatment Plan: After randomization, patients will receive either following medication.</p> <p>- Treatment arm: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) of lansoprazole 30 mg qd</p> <p>- Placebo arm: Placebo for PPI (Same shape and number as PPI)</p> <p>③ Primary endpoint: time-to-bleeding event</p> <p>Definition of bleeding event (need to be confirmed by attending medical personnel)</p> <p>(a) Hematemesis</p> <p>(b) Melena</p> <p>(c) Sudden decrease in hemoglobin level</p>	

### Statistical Methods

#### Sample size calculation

- ①. Risk of bleeding 30 %
- ②. Relative risk reduction by PPI 50% (Chan, et al., Lancet, 2007; Chan, et al., NEJM, 2005)
  - Test significance level (alpha error): 5%
  - Statistical power: 90%
  - 2 Sided Test
  - Calculated sample size: 167 per group

Sample calculation formula: based on log-rank test(Freedman LS, Statistics in Medicine 1982, Collett D, Chapman & Hall)

  - Total bleeding event required: 68s
  - Drop out rate: 15%
- ③. Expected sample size: total 394 patients
- ④. Subgroup analysis: according to tumor type and response to chemotherapy
- ⑤. Censor
  - Death
  - Discontinuation of study medication due to follow up loss, transfer for supportive care, or poor oral intake of any reason (intestinal obstruction, or poor general condition, etc)

#### Main study outcome

National Cancer Center single center study

A. 2009. 3. - 2009. 10. --> IRB approval, e-velos system

B. patinet enroll (2009.11. - 2011. 12. )

-Enroll : 67 patients for 26 months

-Study end point : 5 patients

-Follow up : 19 patients

-Withdrawal of consent : 5 patients

-Death : 3 patients

-Operation : 2 patients

-Physician Decision for drop out : 10 patients

-Lost to follow-up : 23 patients

## 1. 연구의 최종목표

- 절제 불가능한 진행성 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제에 의한 중앙 출혈 감소 효과 증명

## 2. 연구의 내용 및 결과

### 1) 연구의 내용 및 방법

#### (1) 연구 목적

고식적 항암화학요법을 받는 절제 불가능한 진행성 위암 환자에서 프로톤 펌프 억제제를 투여하여 위암 출혈에 대한 예방효과를 증명

##### A. Primary endpoint

- time-to-bleeding event

##### B. Secondary endpoint

- Transfusion requirement: packed RBC unit (even primary endpoint criteria are not met, evaluation for prevention of chronic blood loss from tumor can be evaluated by this parameter)
- Number of endoscopy (EGD) to evaluate tumor bleeding
- Number of endoscopic treatment for cancer bleeding

#### (2) 연구 대상 선정

- 선정기준

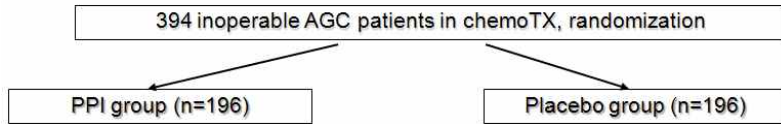
- ① Histologically proven primary gastric adenocarcinoma
- ② Age  $\geq 18$  years
- ③ Plan for palliative chemotherapy without prior chemotherapy or under chemotherapy for less than 2 months
- ④ Cancer staging: metastatic (TxNxM1) or locally advanced unresectable gastric cancer (T4NxMx with unresectable), or T2-3NxMx with inoperable condition
- ⑤ Performance status (PS) of 0 to 2 on Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) scale
- ⑥ Adequate organ functions defined as indicated below:
  - (a) WBC  $> 3000/mm^3$ , (b) Hb  $9.0 g/dL$  regardless of any transfusion history, (c) Platelet  $\geq 100,000/mm^3$ , (d) AST/ALT  $\leq 2.5 \times UNL$  ( $\leq 5 \times UNL$  if liver metastases are present)
  - (e) Total bilirubin  $\leq 1.5 \times UNL$  (f) Cr  $\leq 1.5 \times UNL$
- ⑦ Written informed consent

- 제외기준

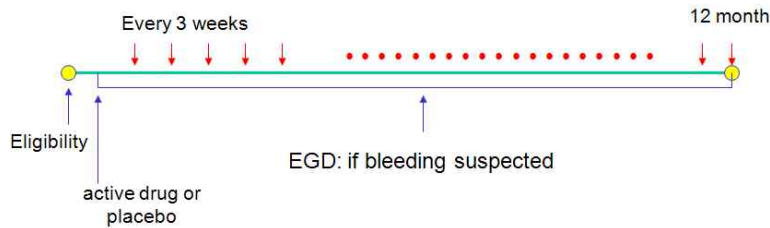
- ① Other malignancy within the past 3 years except adequately treated non-melanomatous skin cancer or carcinoma in situ of the cervix
- ② Patients with significant or uncontrolled gastrointestinal bleeding in the past two weeks without evidence of resolution documented by endoscopy or colonoscopy
- ③ Previous subtotal gastrectomy or total gastrectomy
- ④ Patient with a plan for neo-adjuvant chemotherapy
- ⑤ Lack of physical integrity of the upper gastrointestinal tract or malabsorption syndrome, or inability to take oral medication
- ⑥ Allergy history to proton pump inhibitor
- ⑦ Serious concurrent infection or nonmalignant illness that is uncontrolled or whose control may be jeopardized by complications of study therapy
- ⑧ Inadequate cardiovascular function:
  - (a) New York Heart Association class III or IV heart disease, (b) Unstable angina or myocardial infarction within the past 6 months, (c) History of significant ventricular arrhythmia requiring medication with antiarrhythmics or significant conduction system abnormality
- ⑨ Requirement for therapeutic anticoagulant therapy, aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents
- ⑩ Requirement for therapeutic corticosteroid; the use of dexamethasone as anti-emetics or a premedication of chemotherapy-associated hypersensitivity is not an exclusion criteria
- ⑪ Need for PPI maintenance treatment for uncontrolled reflux esophagitis or active peptic ulcer
- ⑫ Psychiatric disorder that would preclude compliance
- ⑬ Pregnant or breast-feeding women
- ⑭ Untreated folate or vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
- ⑮ Bone marrow metastasis, or evidence of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (MAHA)

(3) 연구방법

**A. Design: Prospective placebo-controlled randomized**



**B. Treatment and follow up schedule**



(evaluation for prevention of chronic bleeding)

(b) Number of endoscopy to evaluate tumor bleeding

(c) Number of endoscopic treatment for cancer bleeding

⑤ Follow-up:

(a) 첫 방문 시: 대상자 선정 이전 토혈, 혈변력, 음주 및 흡연력, 가족력, H. pylori 감염, 내시경 결과 (종양의 위치, 조직학적 분류), CT stage를 기록한다.

(b) Chemotherapy는 schedule 에 따라 1-3주 간격으로 하며, 혈액종양내과 외래에서 처방하는 CBC 를 사용한다. (3주 간격의 CBC가 없는 경우에 추가 검사 한다)

(c) 3주마다 연구 간호사 interview를 시행하며 혈종 외래 follow-up 주기에 맞추어 시행한다. 외래 follow-up 못한 경우에는 3주마다 전화 interview

- hematemesis, melena 여부

- 약 복용 순응도 check (Pill count; 적어도 70% 이상 복용)

- 약물 이상반응 기록

(d) 3주마다 연구 간호사chart review: CBC 등의 lab 결과, 처방된 약제 (aspirin, NSAIDs, steroid, warfarin, low-molecular weight heparin, feroba), transfusion 여부 및 pRBC 개수, erythropoietin 주사 횟수, 내시경 및 CT 결과 기록

(e) 환자가 상복부 불편감, 복통, 소화 불량을 호소할 시에는 제산제, 점막 보호제, 운동촉진제 및 진경제 등 (almagel, phosgel,newlanta, stillen, mucosta, domperidon, ganaton, buscopan) 을 처방하며, PPI (omeprazole, lansoprazole, esomeprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole, etc), misoprostol, sucralfate, H2-blocker (famotidine, ranitidine, cimetidine, nizatidine, etc)는 처방하지 않음.

⑥ 내시경 검사

(a) 이 연구에서 별도로 지정하는 정기 내시경 검사는 없으며, 출혈이 의심되는 경우(흑색변, 토혈, hemoglobin level감소- 1주에 2 g/dL 또는 3주에 3 g/dL)에 시행한다..

(b) 출혈이 의심되어 내시경을 하는 경우에 출혈 상태에 대한 정확한 기술을 하고, 내시경적 지혈 여부를 판단하여 시행한다. 시술자는 배정군을 모르는 상태에서 눈가림 상태로 내시경을 시행한다.

- Cancer ulcer bleeding description은 Forrest classification을 이용하여 한다. active bleeding (spurting, oozing), non-bleeding visible vessel, clot with underlying vessel, flat pigmented spot, clean base (Lau, et al., NEJM 2007)

- 이중에서 active bleeding (spurting, oozing), non-bleeding visible vessel, clot with underlying vessel는 출혈의 증거로 인정하며, Flat pigmented spot, clean base는 출혈의 증거로 취급하지 않는다.

① Multicenter, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, prospective randomized design

② Treatment Plan: After randomization, patients will receive either following medication.

- Treatment arm: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) of lansoprazole 30 mg qd

- Placebo arm: Placebo for PPI (Same shape and number as PPI)

③ Primary endpoint: time-to- bleeding event

Definition of bleeding event (need to be confirmed by attending medical personnel)

(a) Hematemesis (토혈)

(b) Melena (흑색변)

(c) Sudden decrease in hemoglobin level

- 1주에 2.0 g/dL 이상 감소 with EGD finding of cancer bleeding (cancer bleeding Forrest criteria Ia, b, IIa, b)

- 3주에 3.0 g/dL 이상 감소하고 with EGD finding of cancer bleeding (cancer bleeding Forrest criteria Ia, b, IIa, b)

④ Secondary end point

(a) Transfusion requirement; packed RBC unit

⑦ 수혈

- (a) Hemoglobin < 8 g/dL
- (b) Hemoglobin level: 8-10 g/dL with dyspnea, dizziness, or angina symptom
- (c) According to primary protocol for chemotherapy

(4) Study Treatment

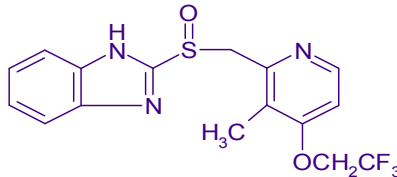
- <PPI> 군: lansoprazole 30 mg (1/day) during chemotherapy,
- <Placebo> 군: lansoprazole 모의정 (1/day) during chemotherapy,

enroll 된 환자를 대상으로 무작위로 두 그룹으로 나누어 프로톤 펌프 억제제 투여군과 위약군으로 배정한다. 프로톤 펌프 억제제는 상용량을 하루 한 번씩 복용하며 bleeding event 에 도달할 때까지 복용한다. 위약군은 같은 모양과 제형으로 만들어진 위약 (International Good Manufacturing Practice Guidelines for Pharmaceuticals) 을 복용하게 된다.

란스톤 캡슐 30mg 정보

성분: lansoprazole

(±)-2-[[[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridyl]methyl]sulfinyl]benzimidazole



란스톤 위약 정보

- § 성분: 옥수수 전분, 유당 혼합물
- § 제품명 : 란스톤 캡슐 30mg 위약
- § 성 상 : 이 약은 백색의 과립을 백색의 캡셀에 충전한 경질 캡셀제
- § 원료약품 및 분량 : 이 약 1정 중 옥수수 전분, 유당 혼합물 370mg

2) 연구결과

(1) Main study enrollment

국립암센터 단일 기관으로 연구 진행

A. 2009. 3. - 2009. 10. --> IRB 심사 및 위약 구입, e-velos system 구축

B. 대상 환자 enroll (2009.11. - 2011. 12. )

-Enroll : 67명 for 26 months

-Study end point : 5명

-Follow up : 19명

-Withdrawal of consent : 5명

-Death : 3명

-Operation : 2명

-Physician Decision for drop out : 10명

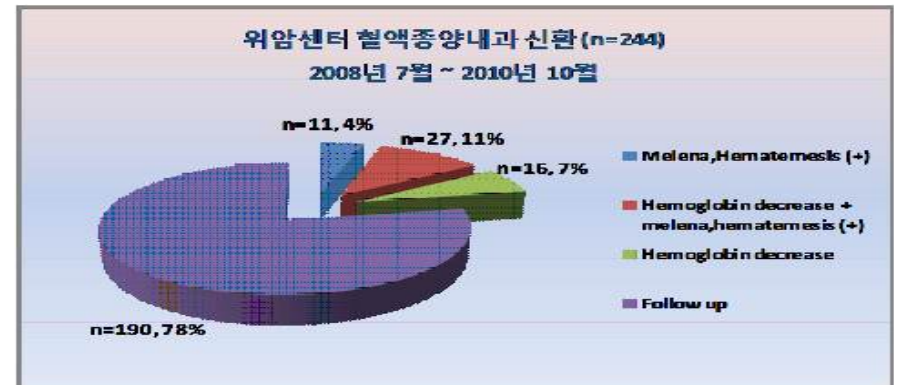
-Lost to follow-up : 23명

(2) 혈액종양내과신환 위암 출혈에 관한 baseline data 구축

진행성위암의 출혈 빈도 및 내시경 치료에 관한 data가 보고된 바 없음.

--> 국립암센터 위암센터 혈종의 신환을 대상으로 prospective 추적

--> 논문 준비 중



3. 연구결과 고찰 및 결론

급성 상부 위장관 출혈 증상의 원인으로서는 위암이 차지하는 비율은 5%로 보고되었다 (Cotton et al., Br Med J 1973; Peterson et al., NEJM 1981). 위암 환자에서 출혈이 나타나는 비율에 대해서는 잘 알려져 있지 않은데, Moreno-Otero 등은 위암 환자 427명 중 36명 (8.4%)에서 토혈이 주증상으로 발현하였다고 보고한 바 있다 (J Surg Oncol 1987). 대량의 출혈이 있을 때 발생하는 토혈

증상과는 달리, 소량의 출혈이 지속되는 경우에는 임상적으로 발견이 쉽지 않아, 실제로 위암 환자에서의 종양 출혈은 과소평가 되었을 가능성이 높다. 또한 위암 환자에서의 출혈은 대부분의 경우 병기가 IIIA 이상으로 진행되었을 때 나타나는데, 이 경우에 1년 생존기간도 짧다고 보고되었다 (Savides et al., Endoscopy 1996; Allum, et al., Br J Surg 1990).

위암에서의 종양 출혈은 소화성 궤양과 달리 내시경 증재 시술 효과가 제한적이며 (Loftus, et al., Mayo Clin Proc, 1994), 재출혈의 위험이 매우 높다. 위암에서 출혈 환자의 대부분은 이전 6개월 이내에도 출혈한 적이 있으며(Allum, et al., Br J Surg 1990), 일단 출혈이 되면 재출혈률은 30일 이내에 33%이나 되어 매우 높다고 알려졌다(Savides et al., Endoscopy 1996). 대량 출혈이 지속될 확률이 55.6%나 되며(Moreno-Otero, et al., J Surg Oncol 1987), 일단 내시경적으로 지혈 치료가 성공하였다 하여도 이중 80%에서 재출혈이 발생한다고 보고되었다(Loftus, et al., Mayo Clin Proc 1994). 즉, 위암에서는 출혈 증상은 대부분 진행된 환자에서 나타나서, 예후가 나쁘고, 내시경적인 지혈술이 어려우며, 재출혈률이 매우 높다고 할 수 있다.

프로톤 펌프 억제제 (proton pump inhibitor, PPI) 는 위점막의 벽세포 (parietal cell) 에 있는 proton pump 인  $H^+,K^+$ -ATPase 저해를 통해 위산 분비를 감소시키는 약이다. PPI를 사용하여 위내 pH를 6.0이상으로 높이는 경우에 출혈 부위에서 혈전 형성이 촉진되고, 생성된 혈전이 안정화된다. 이러한 이유로 위십이지장 출혈의 고위험군 환자에서 출혈을 예방하는 목적으로 사용할 수 있으며, 궁극적으로는 위 십이지장 궤양 치유를 촉진함으로써 출혈을 감소시킨다.

상용화된 PPI 는 대부분 안전하고, 부작용이 거의 없으며, PPI 에 의해 두통이나 설사와 같은 증상 발생도 위약군과 거의 차이가 없다(Colin-Jones, Lancet, 1994). 이론적으로 PPI 가 위내 pH를 증가시켜 다른 약의 흡수에 영향을 줄 수 있으나, 임상적으로 다른 약들의 pharmacokinetics 에 영향을 주는 경우는 ketoconazole, digoxin 이외에는 거의 없다고 알려져 있다. PPI 는 간의 cytochrome P-450 (CYP) 효소에 의하여 대사되므로, CYP enzyme에 의하여 대사되는 warfarin, diazepam, phenytoin의 제거를 지연시킬 가능성이 있으나, omeprazole 이외에 lansoprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole 등은 CYP system의 다른 효소체계 (isoenzyme)를 사용하므로 다른 약물에 영향이 거의 없으며, omeprazole의 경우에도 매우 드물다고 알려져 있다 (Gugler, et al., Gastroenterology 1985). PPI 는 대부분의 항암제와 약물 상호작용이 없는 것으로 알려져 있고, 현재 위암에 사용되고 있는 항암제와도 상호작용이 없다고 알려져 있다.

PPI 투여에 의한 상부위장관 출혈 예방 효과는 여러 연구에서 보고 된 바가 있다. 출혈성 소화성 궤양 환자에서 내시경 치료 전에 omeprazole을 정주하는 경우에 출혈 병변의 호전이 촉진되고, 내시경 치료의 필요성이 감소되는 것으로 보고되었다 (Lau et al., NEJM 2007). 뿐만 아니라, 소화성궤양 출혈에 대한 내시경 치료 후에 omeprazole을 정주하는 경우에는 재출혈이 감소되었다 (Lau et al., NEJM 2000). 출혈위험이 높은 환자에서는 COX2 inhibitor 단독군에 비하여 PPI

(esomeprazole)을 같이 투여하는 군에서 출혈의 위험이 현저히 감소하는 것이 보고되었다(Chan et al., Lancet 2007). 한편, low-dose aspirin을 계속 복용하여야 해서 출혈 위험이 높은 환자에서는 lansoprazole 투여하여 궤양 합병증의 발생을 줄일 수 있다고 보고된 바 있어서 (Lai et al., NEJM 2002), PPI는 여러 양성 질환의 출혈 예방 및 치료에 유용함이 입증되었다.

위암에서는 악성궤양이라도 일부 치유가 된다고 알려져 있다(Sakita, et al., Gastroenterology 1971). 항암 치료를 하는 위 림프종 환자에서 예방적으로 PPI를 같이 사용했을 때, 출혈 부작용이 적고, 안전하며, 순응도가 좋다는 보고가 있었으나, (Wohrer, et al., Scan J Gastroenterol 2005) 위암의 대부분을 차지하는 위선암 환자에 대하여 예방적 PPI 사용이 출혈을 줄이는가에 관하여는 아직 보고가 없다.

실제로 출혈이 의심되는 경우에 위암 환자에게도 임상에서 PPI를 상용하고 있으나, 이의 사용에 대하여 체계적인 연구는 전 세계적으로 아직 시행된 적이 없어 본 연구의 최종 결과가 도출이 되는 경우에 임상적 유용성이 높은 연구로 생각된다. 본 연구에서 대상 환자수의 등재가 늦어지는 문제점이 확인되었다. 이러한 원인은 우리나라에서 시행하고 있는 국가암검진 사업의 일환으로 위암의 경우에 2년마다 정기적인 내시경 검사를 받는 것이 진행성위암의 발견율을 낮추는 데 이유가 있을 것으로 생각된다. 즉, 2년 마다 내시경 검사를 받는 경우에 조기위암으로 발견되는 경우가 95%이상이라는 연구자들의 보고로도 확인할 수 있었다. 현재 등재율을 높이는 방법의 일환으로 향후 다기관연구로 전환하여 후속 연구를 진행할 예정으로 있다.

#### 4. 연구성과 및 목표달성도

##### (1) 연구성과

가. 국내 및 국제 전문학술지 논문 게재 및 신청

논문명	저자 (저자구분 <sup>1)</sup> )	저널명(I.F.)	Year: Vol(No);Page	구분 <sup>2</sup>	지원과제 번호 <sup>3</sup>
Aspirin use and the risk of bleeding after endoscopic submucosal dissection in patients with gastric neoplasm	Cho SJ, <u>Choi JJ</u> Kim CG, Lee JY, Nam BH, Kwak MH, Kim HJ, Ryu KW, Lee JH, Kim YW.	Endoscopy (IF: 6.096)	2012;44(2): 114-21.	국외 SCI	0910090
Covered vs. uncovered self-expandable metallic stents for palliation of malignant pyloric obstruction in GC	Kim CG, <u>Choi JJ</u> , Lee JY, Cho SJ, Park SR, Lee JH, Ryu KW, Kim YW, Park YI.	Gastrointest Endoscopy (IF:5.647)	2010; 72(1):25-32	국외 SCI	0910090



patients: a randomized, prospective study.					
Self-expandable metallic stent placement for malignant obstruction in patients with locally recurrent gastric cancer.	Kim J, Choi JJ, Kim CG, Lee JY, Cho SJ, Park SR, Lee JH, Ryu KW, Kim YW, Park YI.	Surg Endosc (IF 3.436)	2011; 25(5):1505-13	국외 SCI	0910090
Effect of the response to chemotherapy on the outcome of self-expandable metallic pyloric stents in gastric cancer patients with malignant gastric outlet obstruction	Kim CG, SR Park, Choi JJ, Lee JY, Cho SJ, Lee J, Park YI, Kim YW	Endoscopy (IF: 6.096)	in 2nd review	국외 SCI	0910090

나. 국내 및 국제 학술대회 논문 발표

논문명	저자	학술대회명	지역	지원과제번호
위 점막하 박리술 환자에서 아스피린은 항상 중단해야 하는가?	조수정 최일주	2010 대한소화기내시경학회 추계학술대회	2010. 11. 서울	0910090
Early Resumption of Clopidogrel in Uninterrupted Aspirin Users Increases Bleeding Risk after Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection for Gastric Neoplasms	조수정 최일주	9th International Gastric Cancer Congress	2011. 4. 서울	0910090
The role of the chemotherapy response in the patients received chemotherapy after pyloric stent insertion	김찬규 최일주	9th International Gastric Cancer Congress	2011. 4. 서울	0910090

(2) 목표달성도

가. 연구목표의 달성도

최종목표	연차별목표		달성내용	달성도(%)	
	연차	최종		연차	최종
절제 불가능한 진행성 위암 환자에	1차년도 (2009)	대상자 등재	11명 등재		

서 프로톤 펌프 억제제에 의한 종양 출혈 감소 효과 증명	2차년도 (2010)	대상자 등재	33/50	66
	3차년도 (2011)	대상자 등재	23/40	58
대상자 선정 및 추적관찰	-Enroll : 67명 -Screen failure : 90명 -Study end point : 5명 -Follow up : 19명 -Withdrawal of consent : 5명 -Death : 3명 -Operation : 2명 -Physician Decision for drop out : 10명 -Lost to follow-up : 23명			

나. 평가의 착안점에 따른 목표달성도에 대한 자체평가

평가의 착안점	자 체 평 가
대상자 Screening 및 등재	60%

## 5. 연구결과의 활용계획

(1) 연구종료 2년 후 예상 연구성과

현재 본 연구는 예정 환자 등재를 완료하기 위하여 후속신규 기관고유 사업으로 연구를 진행할 예정으로 있으며 다기관연구로 변경하여 등재를 신속히 할 예정으로 있음.

따라서 향후 3년간 추가로 등재하는 경우에 예상 목표인 394명의 등재가 완료될 것으로 추정하고 있음.

이후 1년의 추적관찰기간과 추가 1년의 자료 분석기간이 있으면 PPI에 의한 출혈 예방 효과에 관한 논문을 NEJM 또는 Lancet등의 유수 저널에 제출할 것으로 추정됨.

구분	건수	비고
학술지 논문 게재	3	Endoscopy (IF: 6.096), Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (IF:5.647)
산업재산권 등록		
기타		

## (2) 연구성과의 활용계획

추가 후속연구 필요성

위암은 세계적으로 두 번째 많은 암 사망률을 갖고 있으며, 발생률로는 4번째로 아직 세계적으로 문제가 되고 있는 암종임.

위암은 우리나라에서는 검진 사업이 활발하여 진행성 위암의 비율이 점점 줄고 있으나, 일본을 제외한 다른 나라에서는 위암 환자에서 검진을 시행하고 있지 않음. 따라서 대부분의 나라에서 위암은 진행되어 수술이 불가능한 상태에서 발견되고, 5년 생존율이 낮음.

최근 항암제의 발전, 특히 표적 치료제의 발전 등으로 위암에서 항암치료를 하는 경우가 많으며, 출혈이 있는 경우에 항암치료를 계속하기 어려우며, 환자의 생존율에 중요한 영향을 미칠 것으로 추정됨. 이러한 이유에서 본 연구 결과는 수술 불가능한 위암에서 출혈에 따른 이환율을 줄일 수 있고, 환자의 삶의 질 및 생존율 향상에 기여할 것으로 생각됨.

선행연구에서 우리나라에서는 위암 검진 사업이 확대되어 진행성 위암으로 발견되는 경우가 점점 줄어들고 있음. 따라서 선행연구에서 진행성 위암의 절대 숫자가 줄어서 대상 환자의 선정이 저조하였으나, 2012년부터 다기관 연구로 전환하여 진행하는 경우에 3년 이내에 충분히 결과를 얻을 수 있음.

## 6. 참고문헌

Allum WH, Brearley S, Wheatley KE, Dykes PW, Keighley MR. Br J Surg. 1990 Jan;77(1):19-20.

Chan FK, Wong VW, Suen BY, Wu JC, Ching JY, Hung LC, Hui AJ, Leung VK, Lee VW, Lai LH, Wong GL, Chow DK, To KF, Leung WK, Chiu PW, Lee YT, Lau JY, Chan HL, Ng EK, Sung JJ. Lancet. 2007 May 12;369(9573):1621-6.

Chan FK, Chung SC, Suen BY, Lee YT, Leung WK, Leung VK, Wu JC, Lau JY, Hui Y, Lai MS, Chan HL, Sung JJ. N Engl J Med. 2001 Mar 29;344(13):967-73.

Chan FK, Hung LC, Suen BY, Wu JC, Lee KC, Leung VK, Hui AJ, To KF, Leung WK, Wong VW, Chung SC, Sung JJ. N Engl J Med. 2002 Dec 26;347(26):2104-10.

Collett, D. Modelling Survival Data in Medical Research Chapman & Hall (1994) Section 9.2.

Colin-Jones D. Lancet. 1994 May 28;343(8909):1369.

Cotton PB. Br Med J. 1973 Apr 21;2(5859):161-5.

Freedman, L.S. "Tables of the number of patients required in clinical trials using the logrank test" *Statistics in Medicine* 1(1982)pp.121-129

Freston JW, Rose PA, Heller CA, Haber M, Jennings D. Drug Saf. 1999 Feb;20(2):195-205. Review.

Gugler R, Jensen JC. Gastroenterology. 1985 Dec;89(6):1235-41.

Lai KC, Lam SK, Chu KM, Wong BC, Hui WM, Hu WH, Lau GK, Wong WM, Yuen MF, Chan AO, Lai CL, Wong J. N Engl J Med. 2002 Jun 27;346(26):2033-8.

Lau JY, Sung JJ, Lee KK, Yung MY, Wong SK, Wu JC, Chan FK, Ng EK, You JH, Lee CW, Chan AC, Chung SC. N Engl J Med. 2000 Aug 3;343(5):310-6.

Lau JY, Leung WK, Wu JC, Chan FK, Wong VW, Chiu PW, Lee VW, Lee KK, Cheung FK, Siu P, Ng EK, Sung JJ. N Engl J Med. 2007 Apr 19;356(16):1631-40.

Loftus EV, Alexander GL, Ahlquist DA, Balm RK. Mayo Clin Proc. 1994 Aug;69(8):736-40. Matheson AJ, Jarvis B. Drugs. 2001;61(12):1801-33. Review.

Moreno-Otero R, Rodriguez S, Carbó J, Mearin F, Pajares JM. J Surg Oncol. 1987

Oct;36(2):130-3.

Peterson WL, Barnett CC, Smith HJ, Allen MH, Corbett DB. N Engl J Med. 1981 Apr 16;304(16):925-9.

Sakita T, Oguro Y, Takasu S, Fukutomi H, Miwa T. Gastroenterology. 1971 May;60(5):835-9

Savides TJ, Jensen DM, Cohen J, Randall GM, Kovacs TO, Pelayo E, Cheng S, Jensen ME, Hsieh HY. Endoscopy. 1996 Feb;28(2):244-8.

Wöhrer S, Bartsch R, Hejna M, Drach J, Raderer M. Scand J Gastroenterol. 2005 Oct;40(10):1222-5

## 7. 첨부서류

ORIGINAL ARTICLE: Clinical Endoscopy

### Covered versus uncovered self-expandable metallic stents for palliation of malignant pyloric obstruction in gastric cancer patients: a randomized, prospective study <sup>(CME)</sup>

Chan Gyoo Kim, MD, PhD, Il Ju Choi, MD, PhD, Jong Yeul Lee, MD, Soo-Jeong Cho, MD, PhD, Sook Ryun Park MD, PhD, Jun Ho Lee, MD, PhD, Keun Won Ryu, MD, PhD, Young-Woo Kim, MD, PhD, Young Iee Park MD, PhD

Goyang, Republic of Korea

**Background:** Self-expandable metallic stents (SEMSs) provide effective palliation of malignant pyloric obstruction in patients with inoperable gastric cancer.

**Objective:** To compare the effectiveness and side effects of covered and uncovered SEMSs for the palliation of malignant pyloric obstruction.

**Design:** Prospective, randomized, single-center study.

**Setting:** Tertiary-care cancer center hospital.

**Patients:** This study involved 80 patients with pyloric obstruction related to inoperable gastric cancer.

**Intervention:** Covered or uncovered SEMS placement.

**Main Outcome Measurements:** Technical and clinical success rates as well as the patency rate at 8 weeks after placement.

**Results:** Both groups had a technical success rate of 100% with no immediate complications. Both groups also had comparable clinical success rates (covered SEMS, 95% [38 of 40] and uncovered SEMS, 90% [36 of 40],  $P = .68$ ) and 8-week patency rates (covered SEMS, 61.3% [19 of 31] and uncovered SEMS, 61.1% [22 of 36],  $P > .99$ ). Stent migration within 8 weeks was more common in the covered SEMS group (25.8% [8 of 31]) than in the uncovered SEMS group (2.8% [1 of 36],  $P = .009$ ), whereas re-stenosis because of tumor ingrowth was more common in the uncovered SEMS group (25.0% [9 of 36] vs 0% [0 of 31] in the covered SEMS group,  $P = .005$ ). Overall patient survival and stent patency did not differ between groups ( $P = .27$  and  $0.61$  by log-rank test, respectively).

**Limitations:** The study population was limited to gastric cancer patients, and stent designs were changed in the midst of the study period.

**Conclusion:** Both the covered and uncovered SEMSs are effective and have comparable 8-week patency in patients with malignant pyloric obstruction, despite different patterns of late stent failure. (Gastrointest Endosc 2010;72:25-32.)

Malignant pyloric obstruction can result from gastric adenocarcinoma, leading to intractable vomiting, nausea, and poor oral food intake. Although self-expandable me-

tallic stent (SEMS) insertion has excellent technical and clinical success rates for relieving gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) symptoms, the uncovered SEMS is susceptible to

**Abbreviations:** GOO, gastric outlet obstruction; GOOSS, GOO scoring system; SEMS, self-expandable metallic stent.

**DISCLOSURE:** All authors disclosed no financial relationships relevant to this publication. Dr Il Ju Choi was supported by grant 0910090 from the National Cancer Center, Korea.

See CME section, p. 177.

Copyright © 2010 by the American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy  
0016-5107/336.00  
doi:10.1016/j.gie.2010.01.039

Received July 16, 2009; Accepted January 11, 2010.

www.giejournal.org

Current affiliations: Center for Gastric Cancer, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea.

Reprint requests: Il Ju Choi, MD, PhD, Center for Gastric Cancer, National Cancer Center, 111 Jungbaksan-ro, Ilsandong-gu, Goyang, Gyeonggi 410-769, Korea.

If you would like to chat with an author of this article, you may contact Dr Choi at cji1224@hanmail.net.

Volume 72, No. 1 : 2010 GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY 25

## Self-expandable metallic stent placement for malignant obstruction in patients with locally recurrent gastric cancer

Jaihwon Kim · Il Ju Choi · Chan Gyo Kim ·  
Jong Yeul Lee · Soo-Jeong Cho · Sook Ryun Park ·  
Jun Ho Lee · Keum Won Ryu · Young-Woo Kim ·  
Young-Iee Park

Received: 27 January 2010 / Accepted: 27 September 2010 / Published online: 26 October 2010  
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2010

### Abstract

**Background** Self-expandable metallic stents (SEMSs) provide effective palliation for inoperable malignant gastric outlet obstruction (GOO). The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of SEMSs in patients with recurrent gastric cancer after radical gastrectomy.

**Methods** We retrospectively analyzed data from patients with gastric cancer who underwent endoscopic SEMS placement. The patients had obstructive symptoms due to recurrent gastric cancer after curative-intent subtotal or total gastrectomies. Technical and clinical success rates of stent placement were evaluated and clinical outcomes were compared according to operation types.

**Results** A total of 15 patients underwent total gastrectomies with esophagojejunostomies and Roux-en-Y reconstructions, 8 underwent subtotal gastrectomies with Billroth I reconstructions, and 12 underwent subtotal gastrectomies with Billroth II reconstructions. Four patients in the Billroth II group received stents in afferent and efferent loops, so a total of 39 stents were placed. Technical success was achieved with 92% (36/39) of stents, and clinical success occurred with 90% (35/39) of stents, with no significant differences among surgery groups or between stent types (covered vs. uncovered). The GOO score (preprocedure:  $0.45 \pm 0.62$ ) increased by 1 week ( $2.06 \pm 0.51$ ,

$p < 0.001$ ) and was maintained up to 1 month ( $1.71 \pm 1.15$ ,  $p < 0.001$  compared with initial score). Complications occurred with 17 of 39 stents (44%) and included 2 perforations, 3 migrations, and 12 restenoses. Median stent patency duration was 10.7 weeks and median survival was 21.3 weeks; these did not significantly differ by surgery group ( $p = 0.25$  and  $0.93$ , respectively) or stent type (covered vs. uncovered,  $p = 0.51$  and  $0.96$ , respectively). **Conclusion** Endoscopic SEMS placement for obstruction due to recurrent cancer after total or subtotal gastrectomy is feasible and provides effective short-term palliation, independent of the type of surgical procedure or stent (covered vs. uncovered) used.

**Keywords** Stent · Gastric outlet obstruction · Gastric cancer · Recurrence · Gastrectomy

Many patients who undergo radical gastrectomy for advanced gastric cancer eventually experience relapses [1, 2]. When obstructive symptoms due to local recurrences develop, not only is the patient's life threatened if proper nutrition cannot be supplied, but also the quality of life rapidly decreases for the short expected lifetime. Because surgical treatment to relieve obstruction symptoms in patients with recurrent gastric cancer is usually difficult or impossible due to concurrent extra-anastomotic metastases [1] or surgery-related mortality and morbidity [3], a less invasive method is necessary.

The self-expandable metallic stent (SEMS) has recently become a primary treatment modality for malignant gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) in inoperable patients because of its noninvasive placement and ease of application [4, 5]. However, only a few reports on the placement of SEMSs in recurrent cases after curative surgery have been published

I. J. Choi (✉) · C. G. Kim · J. Y. Lee · S. J. Cho ·  
S. R. Park · J. H. Lee · K. W. Ryu · Y.-W. Kim · Y.-I. Park  
Center for Gastric Cancer, Research Institute and Hospital,  
National Cancer Center, 111 Jungbalsan-ro, Ilsandong-gu,  
Goyang, Gyeonggi 410-769, Korea  
e-mail: cij1224@hammail.net

J. Kim  
Department of Internal Medicine and Liver Research Institute,  
Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

## Risk of high-grade dysplasia or carcinoma in gastric biopsy-proven low-grade dysplasia: an analysis using the Vienna classification

S.-J. Cho<sup>1</sup>, I. J. Choi<sup>1</sup>, C. G. Kim<sup>1</sup>, J. Y. Lee<sup>1</sup>, M.-C. Kook<sup>1</sup>, S. Park<sup>2</sup>, K. W. Ryu<sup>1</sup>, J. H. Lee<sup>1</sup>, Y.-W. Kim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for Gastric Cancer, National Cancer Center, Korea  
<sup>2</sup> Cancer Biostatistics Branch, National Cancer Center, Korea

submitted 15 March 2010  
accepted after revision  
27 November 2010

**IRIS logo apply**  
DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00300-010-1256-2>  
Published online  
21 March 2011  
Endoscopy 2011; 43:  
465–471 © Georg Thieme  
Verlag KG, Stuttgart · New York  
ISSN 0013-726X

**Corresponding author**  
I. J. Choi, MD, PhD  
Center for Gastric Cancer  
National Cancer Center  
111 Jungbalsan-ro  
Ilsandong-gu  
Goyang  
Gyeonggi 410-769  
Republic of Korea  
Fax: +82-31-9201127  
c1224@hammail.net

**Background and aims:** Therapeutic guidelines have not yet been established for low-grade gastric adenomas/dysplasias (LGD), which have a low risk of progression to high-grade adenomas/dysplasias (HGD) or to invasive carcinomas. This study aimed to evaluate risk factors for HGD/carcinoma that indicate a need for resection in biopsy-proven LGD lesions.

**Patients and methods:** In total, 236 LGD lesions from 208 consecutive patients treated with endoscopic resection (ER) were retrospectively studied between 2004 and 2008. The Vienna classification was used for histological diagnosis. A generalized estimating equation (GEE) logistic regression model was used for multivariate analysis.

**Results:** Among the 236 LGD lesions, the final pathology diagnosed 9 (3.8%) as invasive carcinoma (category 5), 71 (30.1%) as HGD (category 4), 148 (62.7%) as LGD (category 3), and 8 (3.4%) as negative/indefinite for dysplasia (category 1/2).

Lesions  $\geq 1$  cm were classified as HGD/carcinoma in 39.4% of patients (65/165). Multivariate analysis indicated that size of  $\geq 1$  cm (OR 1.93 [95% CI, 1.08–3.52]), depressed morphology (OR 3.81 [95% CI, 1.22–11.9]), and erythema (OR 2.49 [95% CI, 1.31–4.72]) were significantly associated with HGD/carcinoma. The OR increased to 47.6 (95% CI, 4.27–530.65) when the risk factors were all positive. The sensitivity and negative predictive value for  $\geq 1$  risk factors were 93.8% and 90.9%, respectively. As the number of risk factors of a lesion increased, the specificity and positive predictive value also increased.

**Conclusions:** Endoscopic resection can be recommended if a low-grade dysplastic lesion has at least one of the following risk factors: depressed morphology, surface erythema, or a size of 1 cm or greater. For lesions that have none of the three risk factors, follow-up endoscopy is recommended.

### Introduction

Gastric adenoma/dysplasia is a premalignant condition, and the risk of carcinoma generally increases with the histological grade of the dysplasia [1, 2]. There are two histological grades: low grade and high grade [3, 4]. There have been discrepancies between Western and Japanese pathologists regarding the diagnosis of adenomas/dysplasias and carcinomas in gastric lesions [5]. The Vienna classification has been proposed to resolve these differences [6]. Previous reports strongly suggested that high-grade adenoma/dysplasia (HGD, category 4 in the Vienna classification) is highly predictive of invasive carcinoma (category 5), which either coexists or appears soon after a biopsy. Thus, complete endoscopic or surgical resection is strongly recommended for patients with HGD [7–13]. However, data on the clinical prognosis of patients with low-grade ade-

nomas/dysplasias (LGD, category 3) are inconsistent [9–11], and therapeutic guidelines have not yet been established.

Recent observational studies indicate that the risk of progression from LGD to gastric cancer is relatively low (about 3%–9%) [14, 15]. Nonetheless, LGD can progress to invasive carcinoma [10] or to even advanced gastric cancer (AGC) at follow-up [14]. This may sometimes be because a forceps biopsy obtains an inadequate specimen, resulting in the implementation of an inappropriate therapeutic strategy [16].

Endoscopic resection allows en bloc resection of gastric adenomas/dysplasias and early gastric carcinomas (EGC) [17], and thereby enables accurate histological diagnosis. However, carrying out resections in all patients with LGD may lead to significant increases in the cost of care and in the risk of complications. The aim of this study was to evaluate risk factors associated with invasive

# Aspirin use and bleeding risk after endoscopic submucosal dissection in patients with gastric neoplasms

## Authors

S.-J. Cho<sup>1</sup>, I.-J. Choi<sup>1</sup>, C. G. Kim<sup>1</sup>, J. Y. Lee<sup>2</sup>, B.-H. Nam<sup>2</sup>, M. H. Kwak<sup>2</sup>, H. J. Kim<sup>2</sup>, K. W. Ryu<sup>2</sup>, J. H. Lee<sup>3</sup>, Y.-W. Kim<sup>1</sup>

## Institutions

<sup>1</sup> Center for Gastric Cancer, National Cancer Center, Korea  
<sup>2</sup> Center for Clinical Trials, National Cancer Center, Korea  
<sup>3</sup> Cardiology, Center for Clinical Specialty, National Cancer Center, Korea

## Submitted:

09, December 2010

## Accepted after revision:

29, July 2011

## Bibliography

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0031-1291459>  
*Endoscopy* 2012; 44: 1–8  
 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG  
 Stuttgart · New York  
 ISSN 0013-722X

## Corresponding author

I. J. Choi, MD PhD  
 Center for Gastric Cancer,  
 National Cancer Center  
 323 Iban-ro, Ilsandong-gu  
 Goyang, Gyeonggi, 410-769  
 Republic of Korea  
 Fax: +82-31-9201127  
 cji1224@hanmail.net

**Background and study aim:** The risk of bleeding after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) in patients with early gastric neoplasms who do not discontinue aspirin for the procedure has not been established. We aimed to investigate whether post-ESD gastric bleeding is increased in patients who take aspirin.

**Patients and methods:** Patients who underwent ESD for early gastric neoplasms at the National Cancer Center Hospital, Korea, between November 2008 and January 2011 were enrolled. The risk of post-ESD bleeding was evaluated using Poisson regression analysis.

**Results:** We categorized 514 patients into three groups according to aspirin intake at the time of the procedure: patients who never used aspirin (n=439), patients who interrupted aspirin use for 7 days or more (n=56), and patients who continuously used aspirin (n=19). Post-ESD bleeding

occurred in 4.1% (21/514) overall, and was more frequent in continuous aspirin users (4/19 [21.1%]) than in those who never used aspirin (15/439 [3.4%]) ( $P=0.006$ ) and those with interrupted aspirin use (2/56 [3.6%]) ( $P=0.033$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that use of aspirin by itself was associated with post-ESD bleeding (relative risk [RR] 4.49; 95% confidence interval [95%CI] 1.09–18.38). The resumption of clopidogrel combined with aspirin use (RR 26.71, 95%CI 7.09–100.53), and increased iatrogenic ulcer size (RR 1.52, 95%CI 1.14–2.02), were significantly associated with post-ESD bleeding.

**Conclusions:** Continuous aspirin use increases the risk of bleeding after gastric ESD. Aspirin use should be stopped in patients with a low risk for thromboembolic disease to minimize bleeding complications.

## Introduction

The use of antiplatelet medications, including aspirin, for various cardiovascular diseases has increased over the past decade [1]. While aspirin is a very effective antiplatelet therapy for thromboembolic diseases [2,3], it increases the incidence of gastrointestinal bleeding [4]. Therefore, patients who are taking aspirin appear to have an increased risk of both hemorrhage after endoscopic procedures and thromboembolic events after medication cessation [5].

The American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASGE) and the British Society for Gastroenterology issued guidelines in 2009 and 2008, respectively, for the management of anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapy for endoscopic procedures [6,7]. These guidelines state that "aspirin may be continued for all endoscopic procedures, such as polypectomy or biliary sphincterotomy [6,7]." The risk of bleeding after polypectomy in the stomach (7.2%) [8] is higher than that after

polypectomy in the colon (0.7%–3.3%) [9–11]. In general, the risk of bleeding after conventional endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) at 22% [12] is much higher than the risk of bleeding after a simple polypectomy (0.7%–10.3%) [8,11,13]. Although endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) has advantages compared with conventional EMR, particularly with respect to en bloc resection, curative resection, and local recurrence, ESD is associated with a higher incidence of bleeding complications (odds ratio 2.20, 95%CI 1.58–3.07) [14]. Thus, patients taking aspirin at the time of gastric ESD are more likely to bleed than those who undergo colonic polypectomy or EMR. The published guidelines do not include statements about the risk of bleeding after gastric EMR or ESD [6,7].

Given these observations, we investigated whether post-ESD gastric bleeding is more likely to occur in patients taking aspirin at the time of the procedure and attempted to determine the risk factors for post-ESD bleeding.

■ Proof copy for correction only. All forms of publication, duplication or distribution prohibited under copyright law. ■