Esophageal reconstruction with colon interposition for corrosive esophageal injury

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Esophageal reconstruction is required to restore digestive continuity after resection of the esophagus and in patients with strictures that are not eligible for or have failed dilation. Colon is the replacement organ of choice when stomach is unavailable.

Case Report: The authors describe a case of a 72-year-old patient who suffered from complete gastric necrosis after premeditated acid ingestion. Emergent total gastrectomy was performed without immediate reconstruction. The patient spent several months under exclusive jejunostomy feeding before readmission to surgical digestive tract reconstruction. An esophageal severe stricture precluded its use and forced a colic interposition. The procedure was successful as well as the postoperative period, and the patient showed overall good functional and nutritional results. Conclusion: A minimum delay of six months is advised for intestinal reconstruction after a caustic lesion. If a colon conduit is needed, the colon side and the mediastinal route to use should be chosen on a case-by-case basis. A careful colon evaluation, otolaryngology and psychiatry consultations make part of the pre-operative requirements. Although the use of colon interposition is technically demanding and has been associated with high morbidity, it stands as the preferred choice for esophageal replacement in patients without stomach or with gastric pathology. To choose an adequate intervention timing and an appropriate technique increase the chances for a successful reconstruction.

Keywords: Caustic ingestion, Esophageal reconstruction

INTRODUCTION

In developed countries, ingestion of corrosive agents is a relatively rare but potentially fatal event. Beyond its possible short-term mortality, the aggressive interventions to ensure patient survival will imply a long hospital care need, likely with subsequent interventions, and may compromise the patient’s functionality and autonomy in the future. Depending on the location and extension of injuries, patients may need several resections and esophageal diversion. The anatomical alterations, along with the discontinuity or dysfunctionality of gastrointestinal segments, will make it potentially difficult to restore an effective digestive tract.

Esophageal reconstruction is required to restore digestive continuity after resection of the esophagus, and in patients with strictures that are not eligible for...
or have failed dilation [1]. Colon is the replacement organ of choice in the event of a previous gastrectomy or gastric pathology, and has been advised when a longer length of graft is necessary in both benign and malignant esophageal diseases [2–5].

CASE REPORT

A previously active and autonomous 72-year-old man was admitted to our emergency room with impaired mental status and abdominal complaints. He was found fallen and unresponsive in his house, and there was verifiable evidence of vomiting. His past medical history included a hypertensive cardiopathy, dyslipidemia, and hyperuricemia, all properly medicated.

At primary survey there was no airway compromise, no respiratory distress, and no hemodynamic instability, but he had a Glasgow Coma Scale of 10 without pupillary alterations or focal neurological deficits. The patient had alcoholic breath and his abdomen was tense, with guarding in the upper quadrants.

Laboratory tests were performed yielding the following results: white blood cell count 21 × 10^3 cells/µL, hemoglobin 17 g/dL, positive benzodiazepine (lorazepam user), and positive blood alcohol (0.8 g/L). Arterial gasometry revealed a severe metabolic acidosis (pH 6.87, lactate 3.2 mmol/L).

There were no acute cerebral or thoracic alterations in the computed tomography (CT), but abdominal CT findings (free peritoneal air and fluid) suggested a gastric perforation (Figure 1).

The patient underwent exploratory laparotomy, where a complete transmural gastric necrosis and great curvature perforation were found (Figure 2). A total gastrectomy and feeding jejunostomy were performed. The esophageal and duodenal resection tops were stapled and abandoned, and a nasoesophageal tube was positioned.

The patient was admitted in the intensive care unit (ICU) with gradual improvement of multiple organ dysfunction, and he was extubated at the fifth postoperative day. When awake he confessed a suicide attempt with an acid agent (unknown). After psychiatric evaluation, medication for severe depression was started. Otolaryngology (ENT) evaluation did not find oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal lesions and vocal cords function was preserved. During hospital stay, evisceration due to deep surgical site infection was corrected (12th day after surgery) and a jejunostomy revision was necessary.

The patient was discharged 48 days after the initial procedure. He lived six months under exclusive jejunostomy feeding (large-gauge probe allowing culinary diet), with planned nasoesophageal tube substitutions and under close psychiatric surveillance.

Six months later, the patient was enrolled to surgical reconstruction of the digestive tract. Follow-up endoscopic studies revealed extensive esophageal sequelae with a stenosis localized at 30 cm from incisive arcade (Figure 3), making the esophagus non-viable to be used as a conduit. A colonoscopy and a mesenteric arteriography were performed and both revealed normal results. A reevaluation in ENT consultation also did not show any abnormalities and the surgical team planned a reconstruction with colonic interposition. The patient was then evaluated by psychiatry team one week before the procedure and was psychologically stable to engage in the proposed treatment.

During surgery, the access to the left hypochondrium was hardened by the presence of intense adhesions and fibrosis, dictating the use of right colon as the conduit. After right colon mobilization, temporary right and ileocolic arteries clamping was performed to ensure the adequate colon perfusion based on the middle colic artery and a patent marginal arcade (Figure 4). Those vessels were divided allowing right colon mobilization to the neck as a peristaltic graft, pedicled on the middle colic artery (Figure 5). Ileoceleal valve and the last ileal 5 cm were preserved and appendectomy was performed in a routine manner. A left cervical approach was performed to isolate the cervical esophagus (Figure 6).

The retrosternal route was chosen to place the conduit, avoiding the fibrosis in the posterior mediastinum (Figure 7). Three anastomoses were performed: cervical hand sewn end-to-end esophago-ileal, abdominal stapled (GIA 60 mm) end-to-side colo-jejunal (around 35 cm far from the duodenjejunal flexure), and stapled (GIA 60 mm) end-to-side ileocolic. An incidental cholecystectomy was also performed in the same operative time.

There was an overall favorable evolution in the postoperative period. The patient was under parenteral nutrition, starting water on the third day and liquid diet on...
the fifth day. There were complaints of discomfort during swallowing and diarrhea, which improved gradually after loperamide institution. The patient was discharged 14 days after surgery with favorable functional status, tolerating soft diet and with a stable mental condition.

The patient keeps attending surgery and psychiatry consultations, remaining able to realize his daily activities and progressively gaining weight. Both CT and endoscopy reevaluation were normal. In ENT consultation, a left vocal cord paralysis was found as the cause for a slight dysphonia.
DISCUSSION

After an acute gastroesophageal injury requiring resection, as described in our case, the digestive reconstruction occurs in a second operative time. Early reconstruction attempts are not advisable and a minimum delay of six months allows lesions to stabilize and the patient to recover, which results in less late morbidity [6].

Stomach is the organ of choice for esophageal replacement because of its accessibility, elasticity, and good blood supply, allowing an easier and safer reconstruction compared to other conduits. In patients with previous gastrectomy or gastric disease, colon is the preferred substitute [2, 4, 5]. However, in spite of the colon’s long length, reflux barrier action, and good quality of life outcomes, the procedure is longer and complex and requires more Anastomosis, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality rates [2, 5].

Both retrosternal and posterior mediastinum routes are acceptable for conduit placement, but this decision should be done on a case-by-case basis. A hostile posterior mediastinum is expected to occur after corrosive ingestion, when this is the case, the retrosternal coloplasty is the gold standard [6].

Authors are not unanimous about which side of the colon should be used in esophageal replacement. In our patient, the gastrectomy sequelae made it easier to use the right colon in isoperistaltic position, with ileocecal valve preservation. This option is advocated by some authors due to esophageal-ileal congruence for Anastomosis creation, the effects of ileocecal valve preservation in avoiding reflux and the positive functional effect of the graft’s isoperistaltic position [4, 6]. Nevertheless, the reported results between the use of different types of grafts from right or left colon have been similar [1], which means that the decision should be made according to the patient’s vascular anatomy, previous surgeries, and surgeon experience.

Preoperative psychiatric counseling, ENT evaluation, and colonoscopy are mandatory. Mesenteric angiography is indicated for patients over 50 years old, with previous colonic surgery, with abdominal aneurysm, or with known atherosclerosis. Bowel preparation is required [2, 6, 7].

Regarding the surgical procedure, some principles must be followed:

1. Verification of the presence of well-developed, long main vascular trunks, anastomosed with efficient arcades.
2. Assessment of a good perfusion of the graft (macroscopic appearance and pulse) before vessel division by temporary vessel occlusion with bulldog clamps [4, 7].
3. Extreme care with mesenteric vessels preservation, mainly at the graft mobilization to the neck, and use of the minimum vascular division possible for proper mobilization [4, 8].
4. Performance of a tension-free anastomosis.
5. Precise length and straight placement of the conduit to avoid future redundancy [7].
6. Special care on the retrosternal canal construction.
7. Widening of narrow points, namely the diaphragmatic hiatus and, if necessary, the thoracic inlet [6].

To follow these principles and to choose an adequate reconstruction timing are very important key points to prevent complications. Conduit necrosis and Anastomosis leak are the most dreaded acute complications of this procedure [8]. Also, common later complications like stenosis, redundancy, or even reflux may result in functional failure and a subsequent reintervention. Although mucocele and carcinoma may occur due to the additional risk of the retained esophagus, its resection is not recommended routinely after corrosive injury [6].

CONCLUSION

Colon interposition is the preferred choice for esophageal replacement in patients without stomach or with gastric pathology, even if its use is technically very demanding and has been associated with high morbidity. To choose an adequate intervention timing, an appropriate technique, and to follow several surgical principles increase the chances for a successful reconstruction. The preoperatively planning and optimization are essential points, along with a good supportive care and close follow-up after surgery.

REFERENCES


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Author Contributions
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A Catarina Quintela – Acquisition of data, Revising the work critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved
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Guarantor of Submission
The corresponding author is the guarantor of submission.

Source of Support
None.

Consent Statement
Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this article.

Conflict of Interest
Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability
All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

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