

PROTOCOL

PROTon pump inhibitors and stent OCclusion rate
Of Lumen apposing metal stents

Background:

A common complication of acute pancreatitis is the formation of necrosis in 5-10% of all patients, which leads to an increased overall mortality of 28% for infected necroses. Currently, lumen apposing metal stents (LAMS) are widely used to address necrotic masses. LAMS-occlusion is postulated to be a considerable complication. However, the prevalence, clinical impact and management of LAMS-occlusion-related complications remains uncertain. Moreover, the German guidelines for management of acute pancreatitis do not specify whether a concomitant proton pump inhibitor (PPI)-therapy should be discontinued or not. A recent study suggested a lower rate of LAMS-occlusions, but a higher number of required endoscopic necrosectomies upon concomitant PPI-therapy. Thus, current data are conflicting.

Methods:

We aim to perform an expert survey and a multicentric retrospective cohort study to elucidate the clinical importance and management of LAMS-occlusion-related complications and the effect of PPI-intake on occlusion.

- 1) Expert survey sent to European Centers with special expertise in Pancreatology
- 2) Retrospective cohort study distributed among German Centers with special expertise in Pancreatology

Timeline for data entry (retrospective cohort study):

Start data entry phase: 08.05.2023

Expert survey:

Primary aim:

... to assess:

- the clinical relevance and management of LAMS-occlusion and LAMS-occlusion-related complications

Secondary aims:

... to assess:

- whether SOPs regarding follow-up examinations and concomitant PPI-intake after LAMS-application exist
- a definition of LAMS-occlusion based on the opinion of European experts in pancreatology (in addition to the current ASGE definition)

Participating centers (retrospective cohort study):



● Participating
* + St. Pölten, Österreich (as of 01.05.23)

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