Intra-operative Pancreatoscopy in Patients with Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN)

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1. To demonstrate the added value of intraoperative pancreatoscopy in patients undergoing partial pancreatic resection for the treatment of Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN) as it pertains to detection of discontinuous (skip) lesions in...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON54888

Source ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Condition

- Other condition
- Miscellaneous and site unspecified neoplasms benign
- Gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures

Synonym Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN)

Health condition

Intraductaal papillair mucineus neoplasma (IPMN)

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Boston Scientific Cooperation International Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Boston Scientific Corporation

Intervention

Keyword: Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN), Intra-operative pancreatoscopy

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Rate of detection of discontinuous (skip) lesion(s) along the Main Pancreatic

Duct (MPD) of patients with IPMN using intraoperative pancreatoscopy based on

visual impression of IPMN and/or pancreatoscopy guided biopsies.

Secondary outcome

1. Technical success: Ability to (a) advance the pancreatoscope along the

entire MPD length or until clinically needed, (b) to visualize the potential

lesion(s) or (c) to obtain a tissue sample with SpyBite* where applicable

2. Serious adverse events related to the intra-operative pancreatoscopy

procedure and/or device

3. Recurrence of IPMN within 5 years post-surgery evaluated with regular MRI or alternative radiological method (CT/EUS/other)

4. Comparison of visual and biopsy diagnosis based on exploration with SpyGlass* of the resected specimen

5. Inter-observer correspondence of visual impression of IPMN, based on

intra-operative impression and on review of recorded intraoperative

pancreatoscopy images/videos

Study description

Background summary

The recurrence rate of resected malignant IPMN has been reported to be 15-40% compared to only 8% of resected non-malignant IPMN. Among patients with resected malignant IPMN, those who have tumor recurrence have a significantly poorer survival rate compared to those who do not have recurrence. Multiple studies have shown that the degree of dysplasia present at the resection margin is a significant and independent factor contributing to recurrence after resection of malignant IPMN.

However, the lack of evidence-based recommendations for surgical decision making - specifically, how much additional pancreatic tissue to resect in case of dysplasie at the resection margin - is one of the major clinical challenges pancreatic surgeons face. Moreover, even when a clear resection margin is obtained, lesions along the duct within the remnant that are not continuous with the primary IPMN lesion may be missed. Studies show that approximately 20% of patients of resected IPMN cysts are discovered to have these lesions, referred to as skip (discontinuous) lesions. Identifying such lesions intra-operatively may alter the surgical plan and lead to extension of resection or sparing of suspicious tissue.

Study objective

1. To demonstrate the added value of intraoperative pancreatoscopy in patients undergoing partial pancreatic resection for the treatment of Intraductal Papillary Mucinous Neoplasm (IPMN) as it pertains to detection of discontinuous (skip) lesions in the remnant pancreas

2. To generate a hypothesis for a subsequent randomized control trial

Study design

Prospective, Multi-center, Non-Randomized, Consecutive series Observational study

Study burden and risks

Patients participating in the study will undergo intraoperative pancreatoscopy, in addition to standard pancreatic resection for IPMN. The follow-up after the operation will be according to local standards, and no additional reviews, admission, outpatient clinic visits are required. Therefore, patients participating in this study will have a minor burden associated with participation.

There are no reported complications associated with IOP in the literature and the use of IOP reduces many of the risk factors associated with conventional per oral pancreatoscopy (ie during surgery can drain contrast medium, in surgery can control any bleeding if necessary). Therefore, the risk of participating in this study is very low (almost negligible).

Contacts

Public

Boston Scientific Cooperation International

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

Patient scheduled for surgery for suspected MD-IPMN or Mixed IPMN within 4-6 weeks of enrollment Diameter of pancreatic main duct >5mm on pre-operative MRI or CT Written informed consent from patient to participate in the study, including compliance with study procedures

Exclusion criteria

Contraindication for pancreatoscopy Age: less than 18 years Pregnant women

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive		
Masking:	Open (masking not used)	
Control:	Uncontrolled	
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic	

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	26-06-2020
Enrollment:	20
Туре:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Generic name:	SpyGlass Digitial System II;SpyGlass Discover and SpyBite Max
Registration:	Yes - CE intended use

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	05-03-2020
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC
Approved WMO Date:	21-12-2020
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC
Approved WMO Date:	09-04-2021
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register CCMO ID NL70652.018.19