

Palliative Care In Oncology

Surgical Intervention



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Definition

Surgical interventions that helps the patient and family achieve their goals for care and improved quality of life

Surgery for palliation

Goals of palliative surgery

- Relieve symptoms for patients beyond cure when non-surgical measures are not feasible, not effective, or not expedient
- Palliation means patient should be better at the completion of the procedure

"It is axiomatic that one cannot palliatively improve an asymptomatic patient using a scalpel."

R. G. Martin, 1982

Palliative improvement of function and quality of life

- Adequate control of pain
- Relief gastrointestinal and biliary obstruction
- Stop hemorrhage
- Supplement poor nutrition
- Airway obstruction
- Renal failure
- Rectal or urinary incontinence

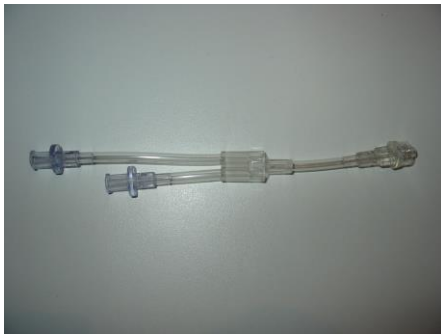
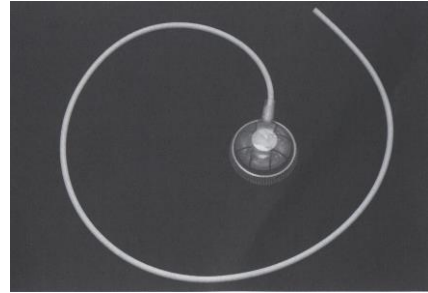
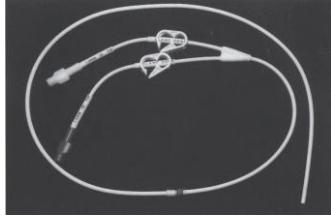
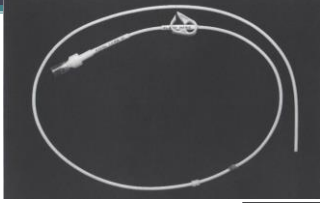
Role of surgical intervention in palliative care

- Supportive intervention
- Palliative intervention

Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Supportive intervention as part of multidisciplinary management plan

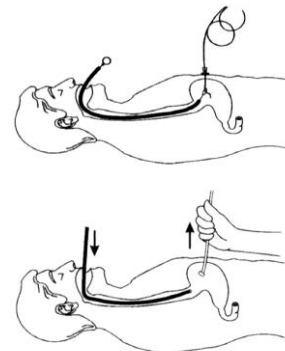
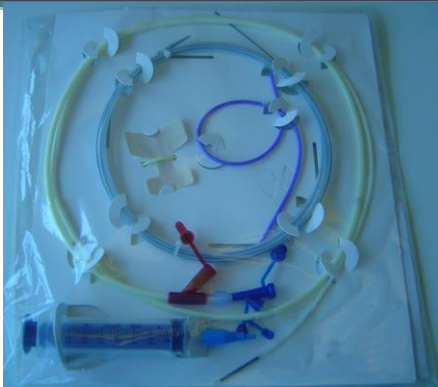
- Tissue sampling
- **Vascular access**
 - Venous :
 - Arterial : Hepatic artery, extremity
- Enteral feeding

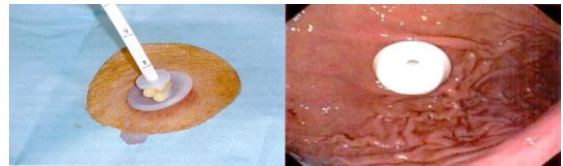
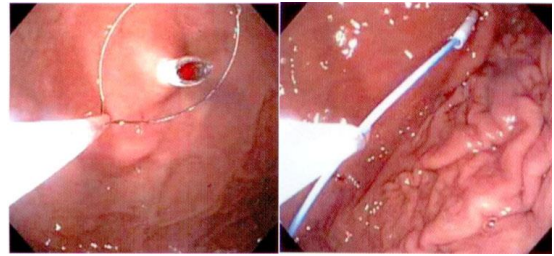
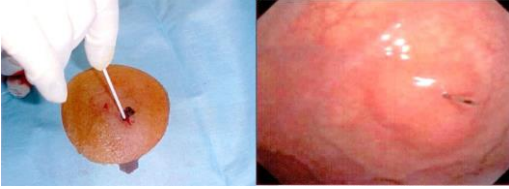


Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Supportive intervention as part of multidisciplinary management plan

- Tissue sampling
- Vascular access
- **Enteral feeding**





Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Palliative intervention as treatment

Drainage of effusions

- Ascites
- Pleural effusion
- Pericardial



Drainage of ascites

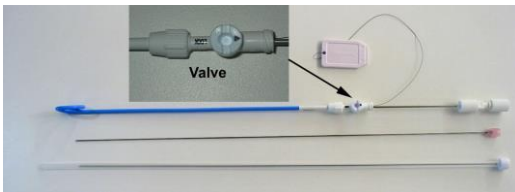
- Peritoneal dialysis catheter
- Peritoneovenous shunt
- Metallic stent or thrombolysis (IVC obstruction)

Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Palliative intervention as treatment

Drainage of effusions

- Ascites
- **Pleural effusion**
- Pericardial



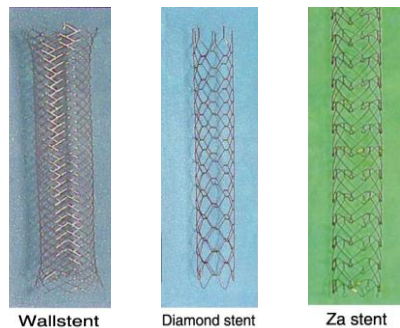
Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Obstruction

- **Respiratory** : trachea, bronchus
- **Gastrointestinal** : esophagus, stomach, small bowel, colon, biliary
- **Urologic** : ureter, bladder

Obstruction of trachea and bronchial lumen

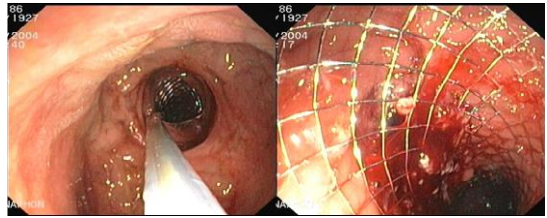
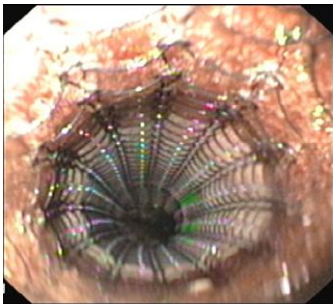
- Thermal or laser ablation
- Photodynamic therapy
- Intra luminal irradiation
- **Metallic stent**



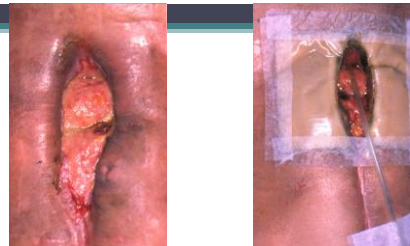
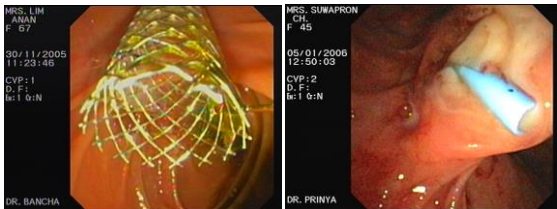
Wallstent

Diamond stent

Za stent



ERCP with stent



Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Palliative intervention as treatment

Control of pain

- Pancreatic : celiac plexus block
- Thoracoscopic splanchnicectomy

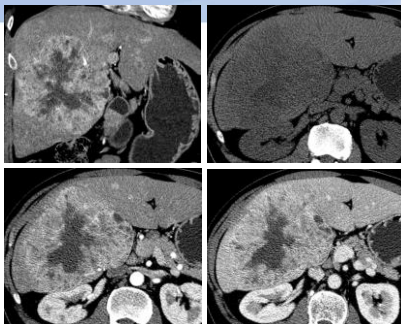
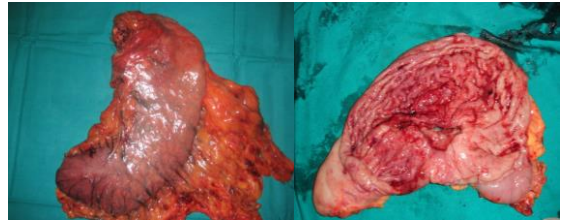
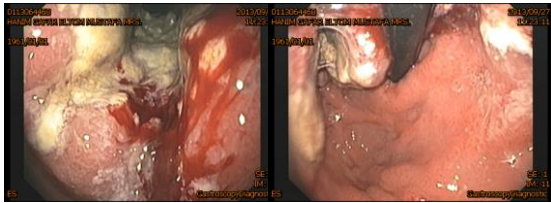
Role of surgical intervention in palliative care (Cont.)

Palliative intervention as treatment

Palliative tumor resection

- Bleeding
- Fistula
- "Toilet" resection

Total Gastrectomy



Liver metastasis from gastric carcinoid
CT demonstrates a large hypervascular mass with central necrosis in segment 5, representing a neuroendocrine tumor metastasis





Thank you

