

# Biopsies. When? Why?



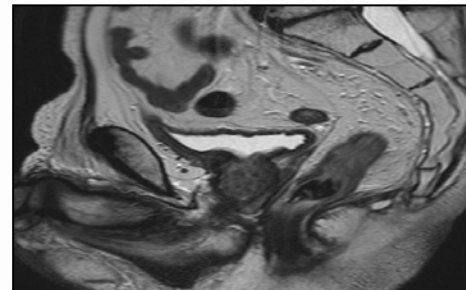
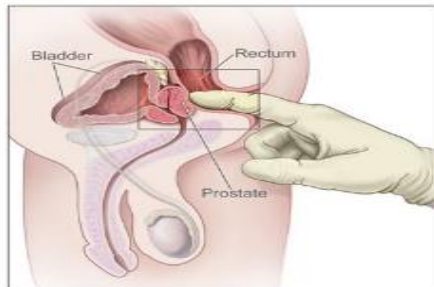
**GL Beets**

**Department of Surgery  
Netherlands Cancer Institute  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands**

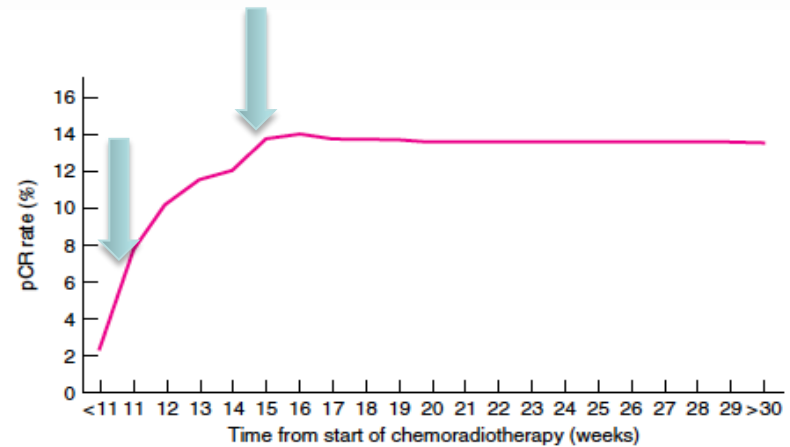
- No disclosures

# Biopsy?

Are you sure the tumour  
is completely gone?



- Improving the accuracy of selection



Sloothaak et al. BJS 2013

# Role of biopsies in patients with residual rectal cancer following neoadjuvant chemoradiation after downsizing: can they rule out persisting cancer?

R. O. Perez<sup>\*†</sup>, A. Habr-Gama<sup>†</sup>, G. V. Pereira<sup>‡</sup>, P. B. Lynn<sup>†</sup>, P. A. Alves<sup>\*†</sup>, I. Proscurshim<sup>\*†</sup>, V. Rawet<sup>§</sup> and J. Gama-Rodrigues<sup>†</sup>

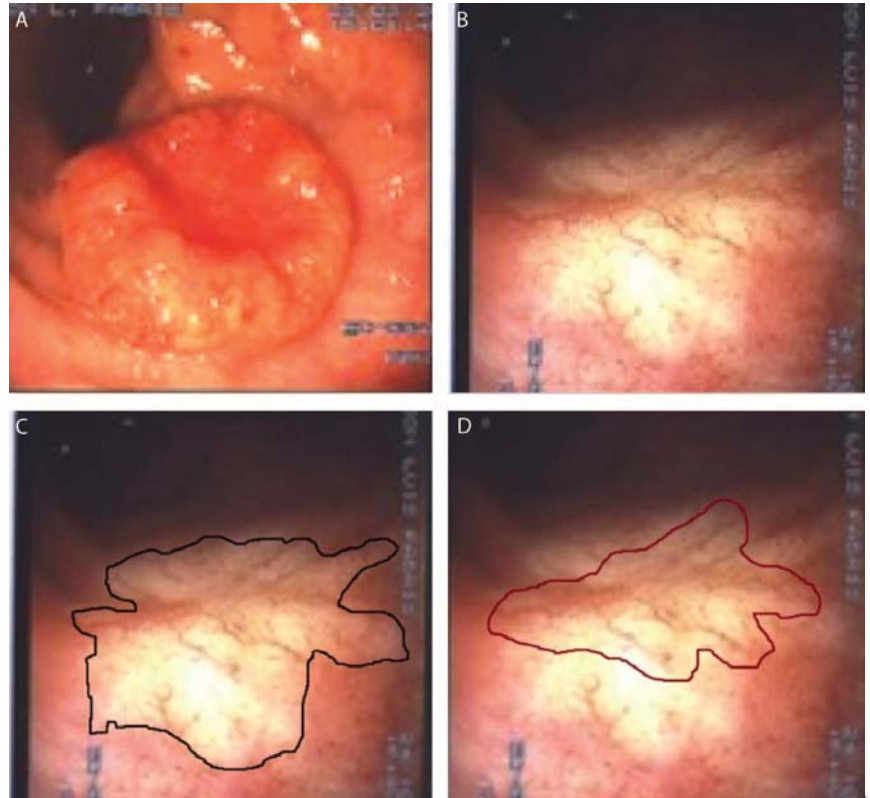
- 172 pts distal rectal cancer ChRT
  - 60 cCR: no biopsies
  - 112 incomplete responses
    - 73 obvious residual tumor: no biopsies
    - 39 significant downsizing: biopsies
      - 25 positive biopsy: all adenocarcinoma
      - **14 negative biopsy: 11 residual cancer**

# Biopsy results

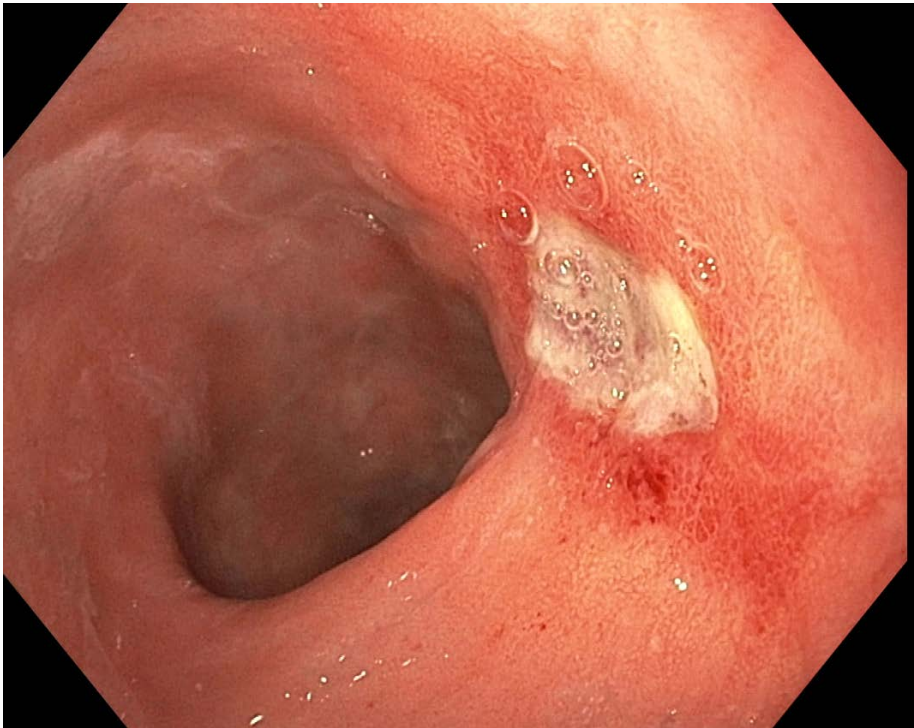
- “Nonspecific inflammatory changes”
- “Adenocarcinoma”
  - False negatives
  - Occasionally false positive!
- “Low or high grade dysplasia”

# Complete clinical response

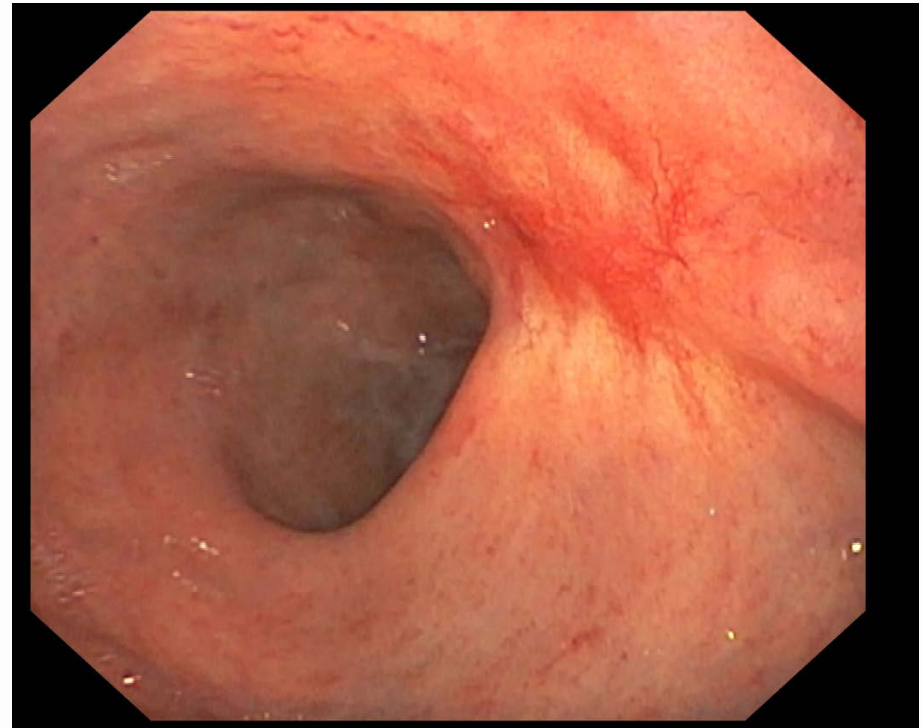
- White flat scar
  - +/- telangiectasis
- No nodule
- No ulceration
- No mass
- Subtle induration OK



Habr Gama 2010 DCR

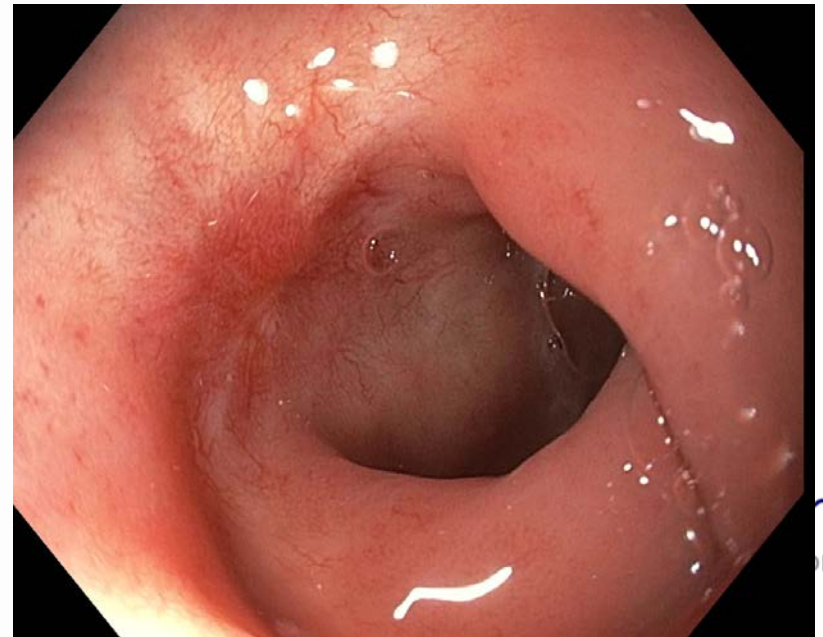


8 weeks: flat ulcer – no Bx

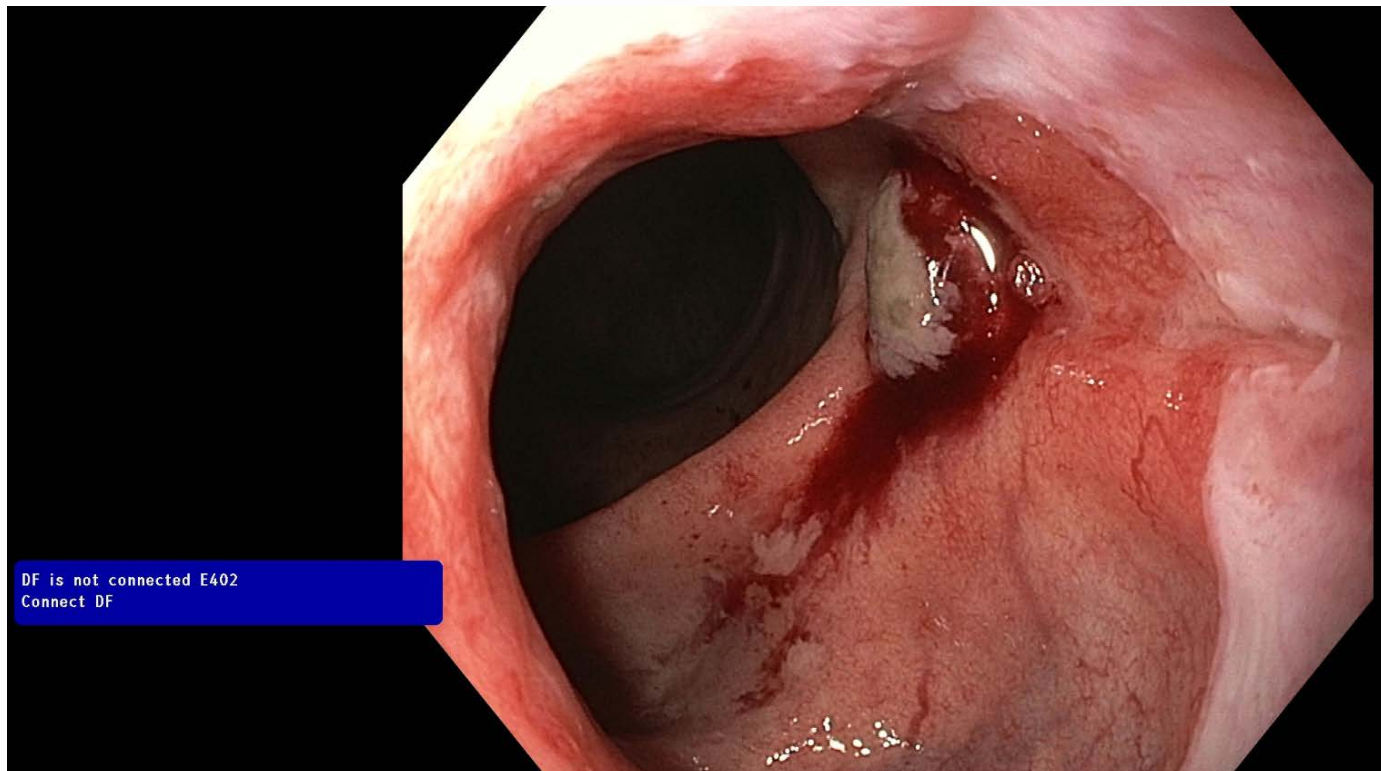


16 weeks: flat ulcer – no Bx

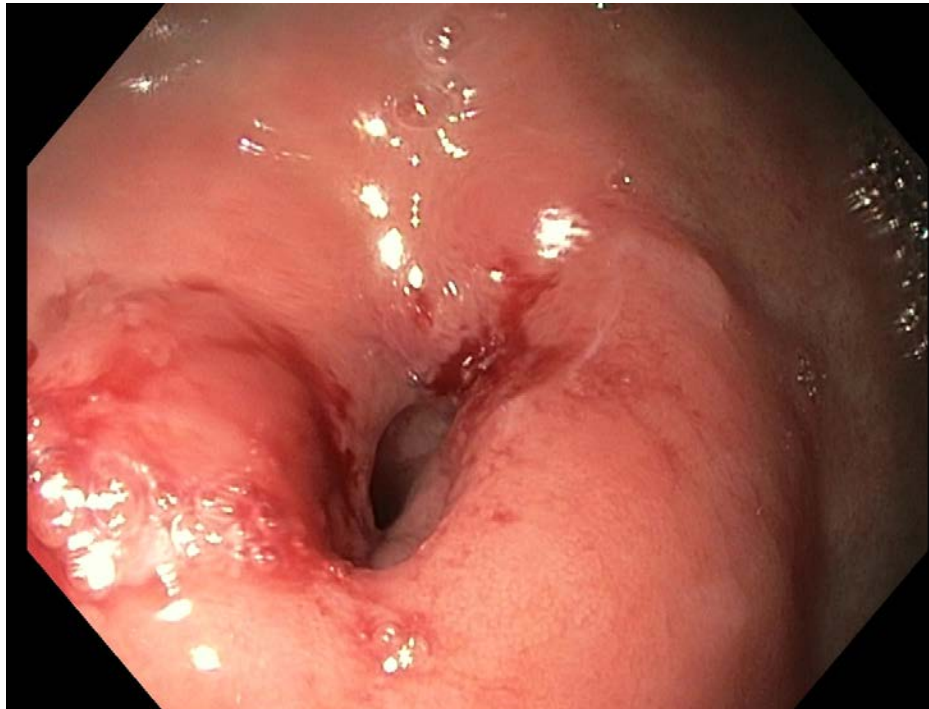
- 1st assessment at 12 weeks: ulcer
  - MRI: equivocal
  - Biopsy: aspecific changes
- 2<sup>nd</sup> assessment at 20 weeks
  - MRI: only very small diffusion signal



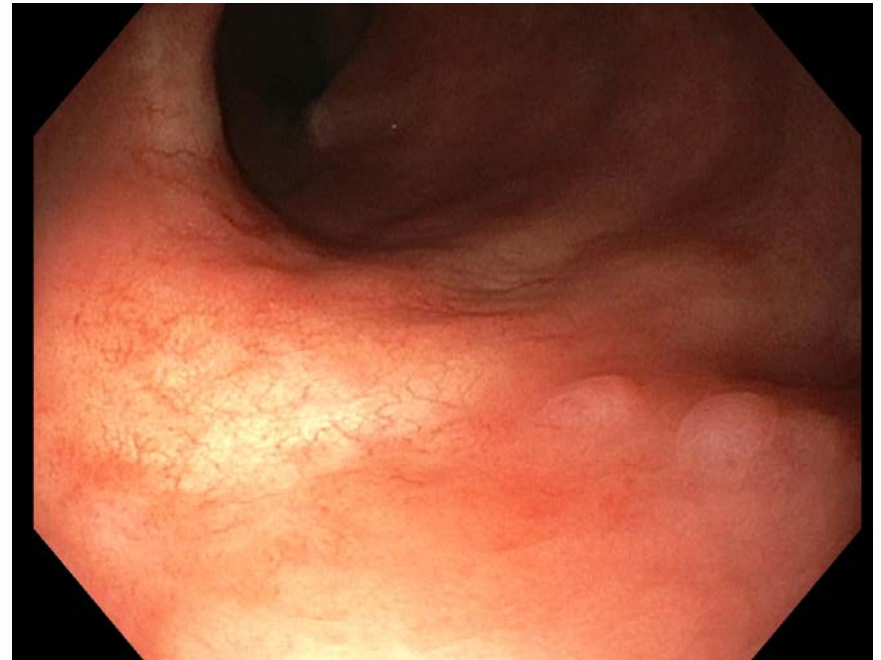
- 1<sup>st</sup> assessment 2 mths outside: ulcer Bx-
- 2<sup>nd</sup> assessment 4 mths NKI
  - Bx adenocarcinoma

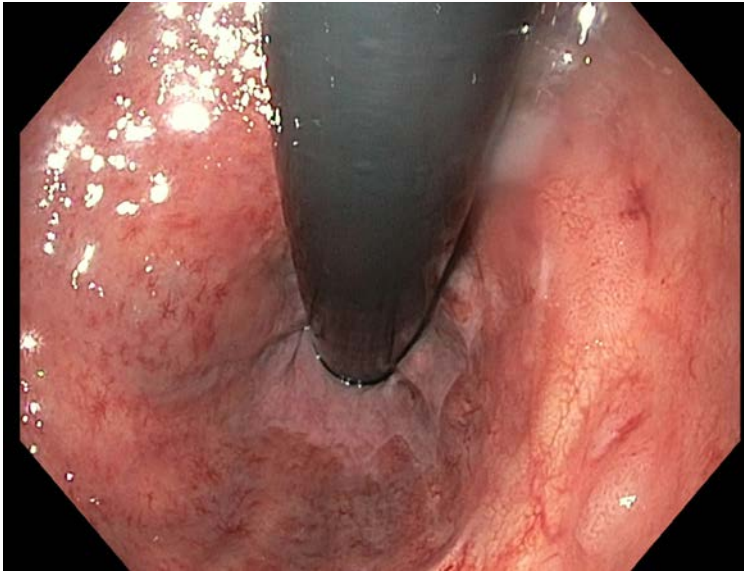


- Rectal cancer with synchr liver mets
- M1 schedule and Liver first
- Assessment elsewhere: cCR?
- Biopsy: at least high grade dysplasia

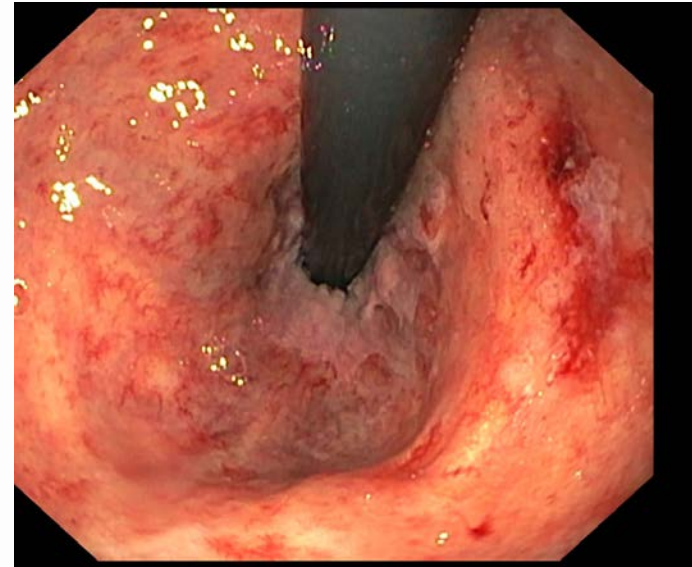


# Biopsy?

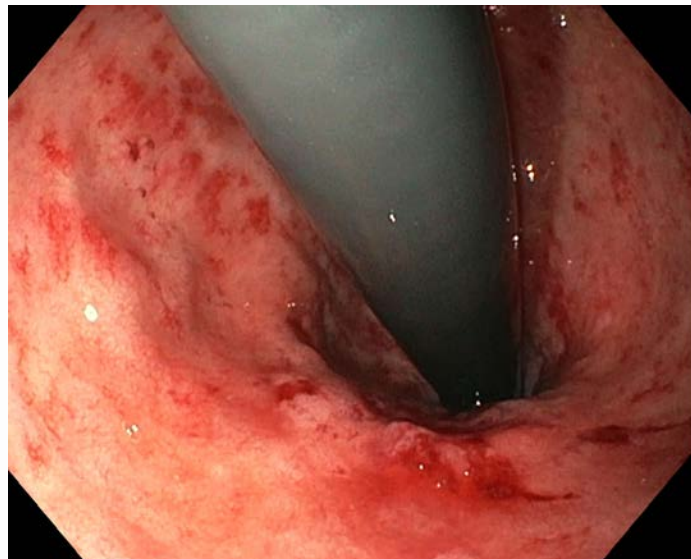




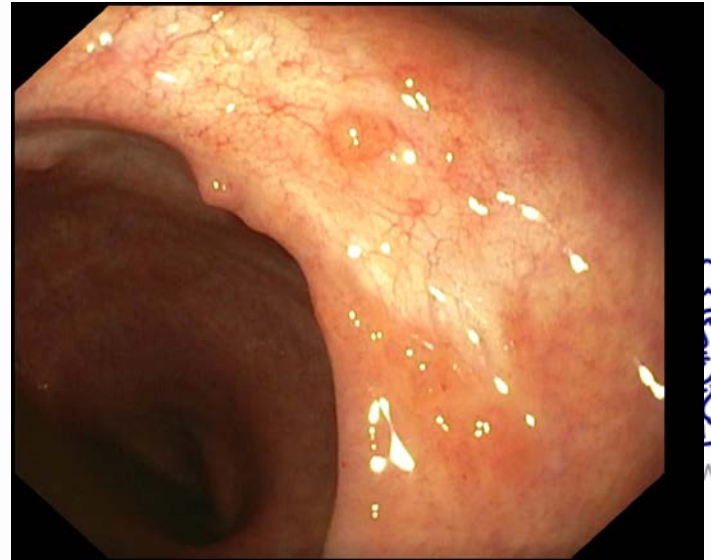
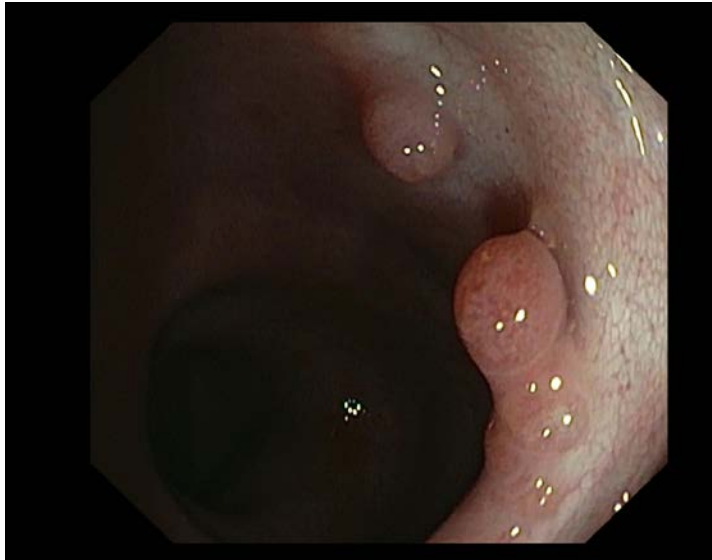
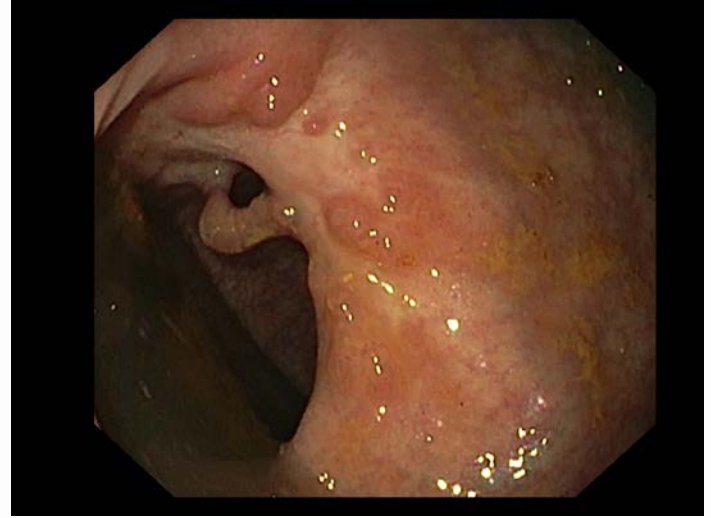
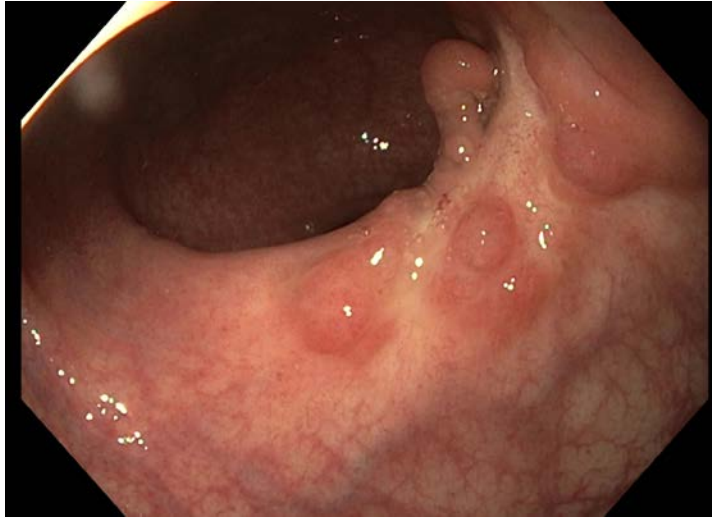
5 months: Bx adenoma HGD



8 months: proctitis



11 months: Bx adenoca. TEM T1sm3



# Rationale LE after ChRT

- ~~Diagnostic~~
  - Confirm pCR
  - Informed decision W&W
- Therapeutic
  - Excise local residual disease / regrowth
  - Avoid LAR or APR
  - Adenomatous regrowth



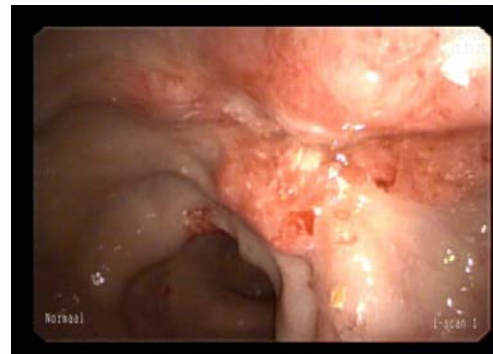
# Cost of local excision

- Higher incidence complications
  - Wound dehiscence 70% vs 23%
  - Readmission 43% vs 7%
  - Pain, bleeding
  - CARTS 8% reoperation
  - ACOSOG 4-8% gr  $\frac{3}{4}$
- Anorectal function?
  - Conflicting results

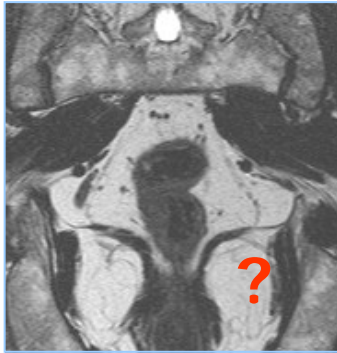
**Perez et al. DCR 2011**



# Endoscopic follow up



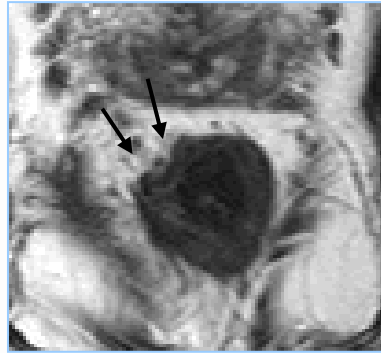
# MRI follow up



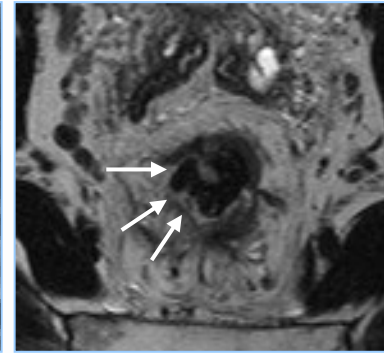
No morphology



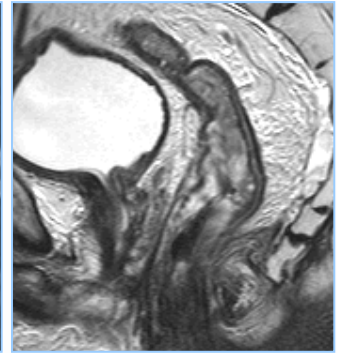
Closed-fibrosis



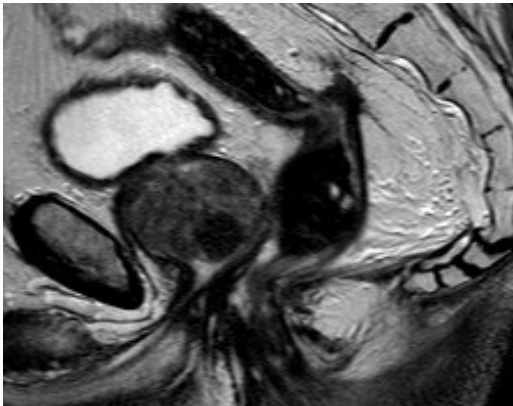
Closed-muscle



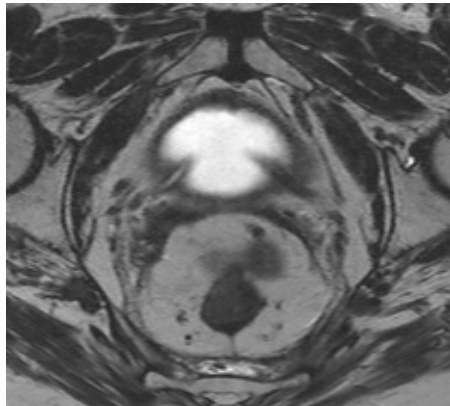
Open



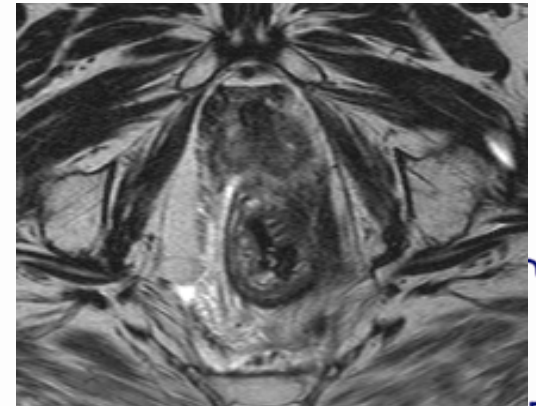
Edema



Massive-no MRF



Spicular to MRF

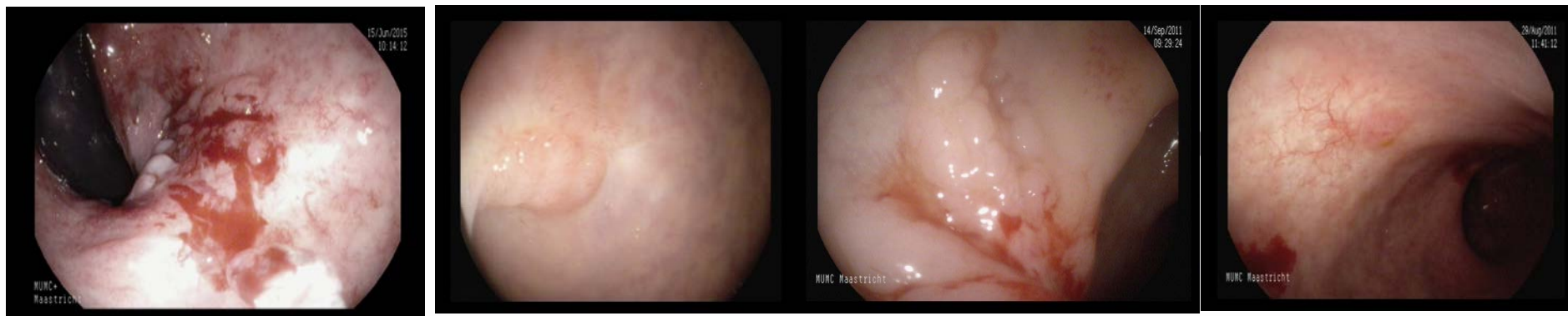


Massive to MRF

# Adenomatous regrowth

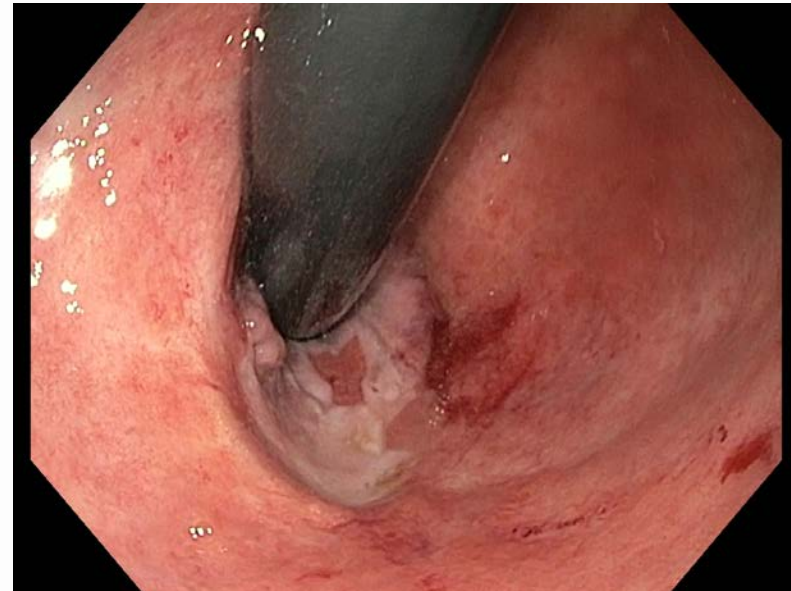
- At (re)assessment
  - Soft lesion
  - Polypoid and endoscopy
  - Biopsy: adenomatous +/- HG dysplasia
- Diagnostic – therapeutic dilemma
- Premalignant lesion

Rupinski et al. EJSO 2015



# Adenomatous regrowth

- Follow up cCR 18 months
- biopsy: villous adenom LGD
- TEM: completely removed villous adenoma



# Conclusion

- Biopsy not to prove a (near)cCR
  - At 8 weeks rarely helpful
- Biopsy is to prove regrowth
  - False negatives – false positives
- Local excision is therapeutic tool