



**Second AIIMS Surgical Week**  
Inaugural Conference of Society of Endoscopic  
and Laparoscopic Surgeons of India (SELSI)  
International Minimal Access Surgery Conference,  
CME cum Live Workshop

**ENDOSURG 2008**

Thursday, 27th March to Sunday, 30th March 2008  
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.



**Evolution of TEM  
towards worldwide standart  
in local rectal surgery**



Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen

Gerhard F. Buess  
University of Tuebingen





# History of TEM

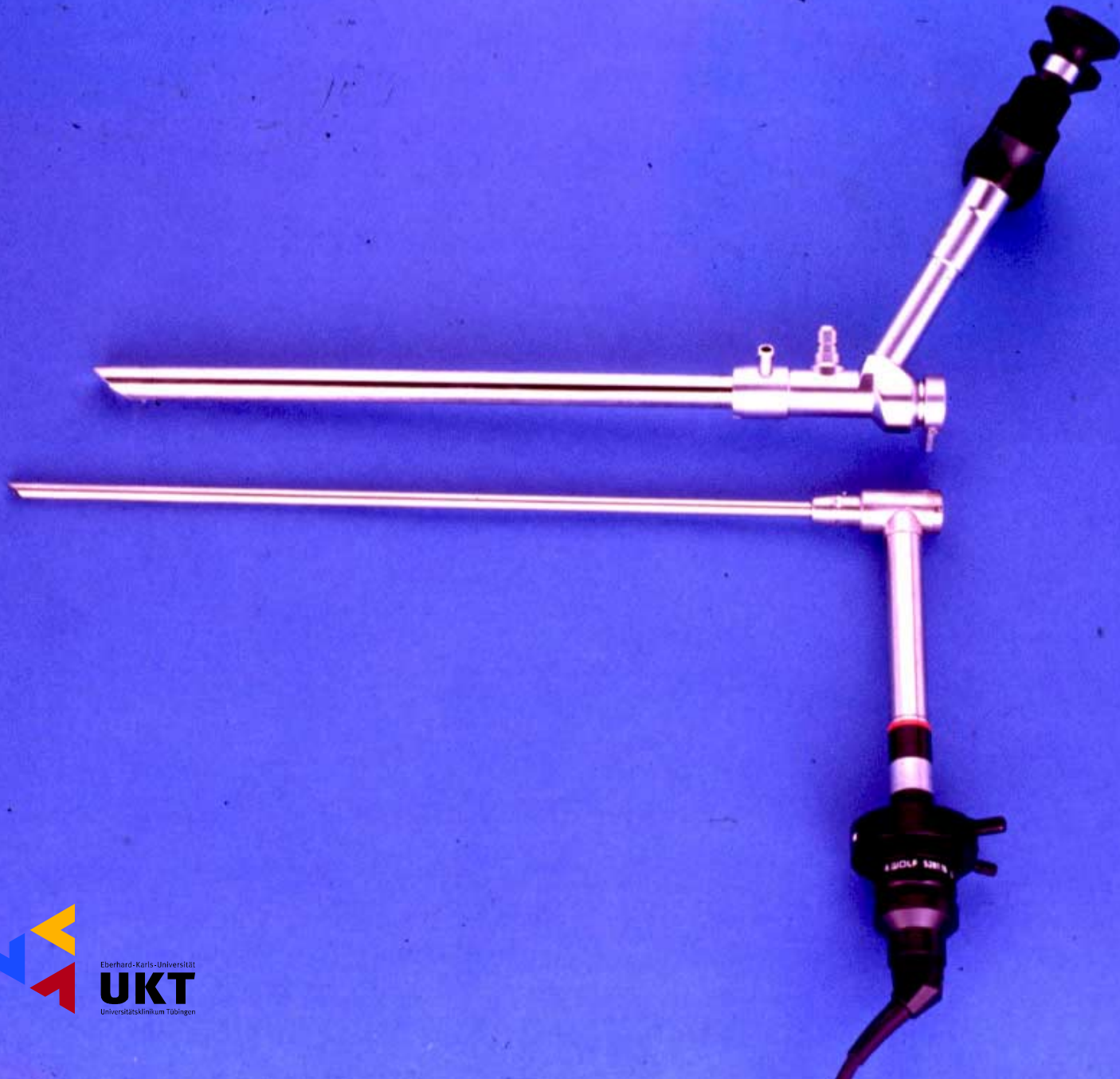
- 1980: start of technological Development at the University of Cologne
- 1981-1983: stepwise technological development and experimental development and evaluation of the procedure
- 1983-85: clinical trial in Cologne
- 1985-1989: clinical trial in Mainz
- 1989-1997: clinical trial in Tuebingen start cancer surgery
- 1998-2005: trial in Munich and Muellheim

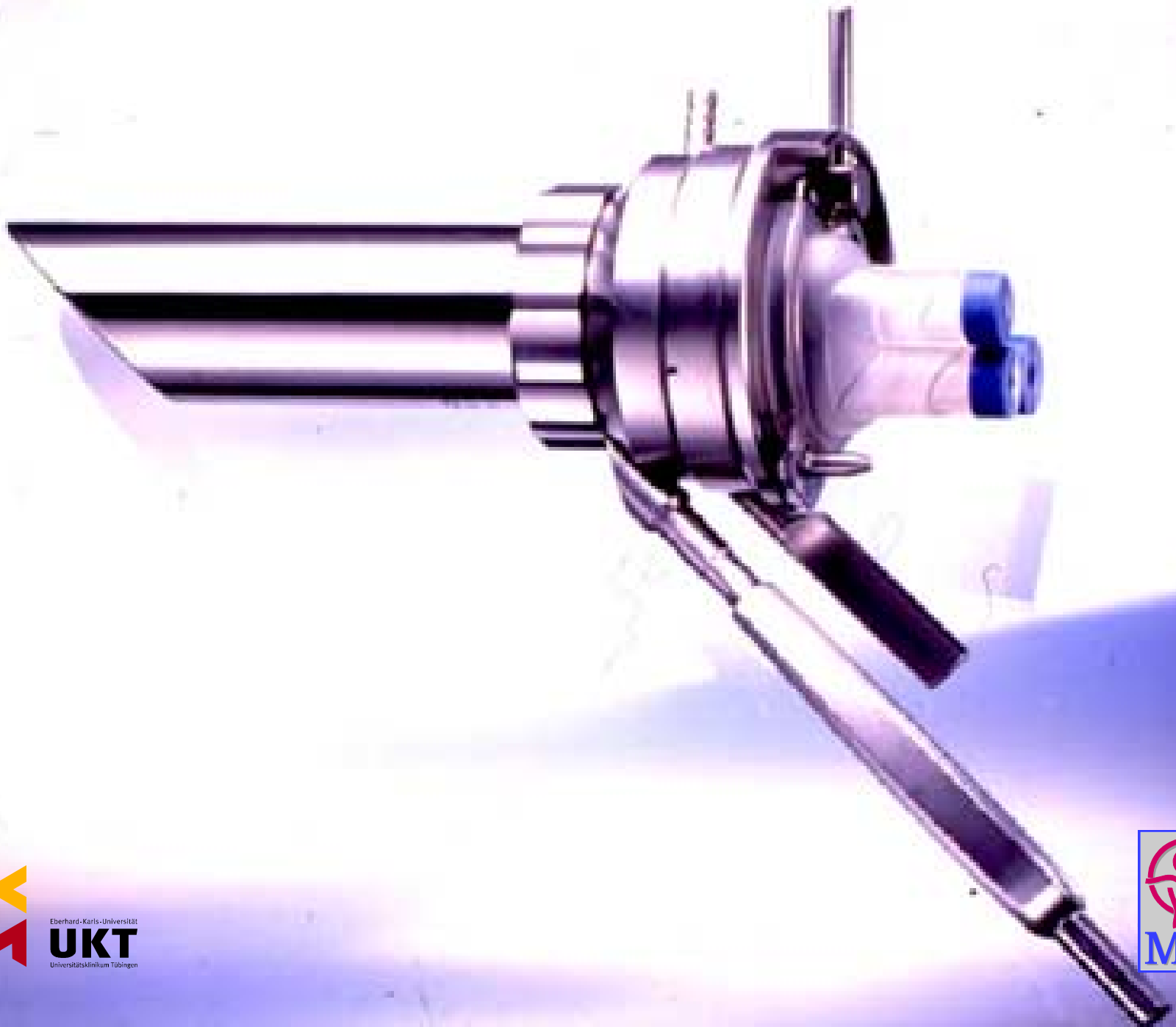




Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen

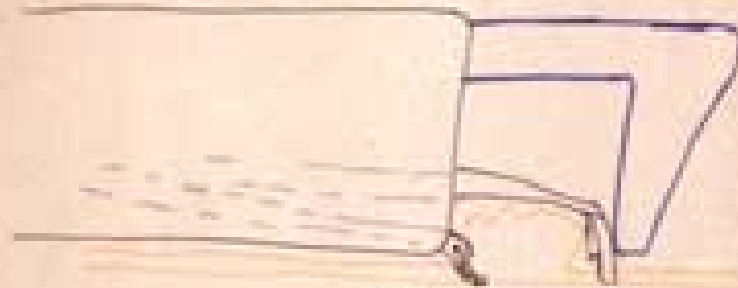
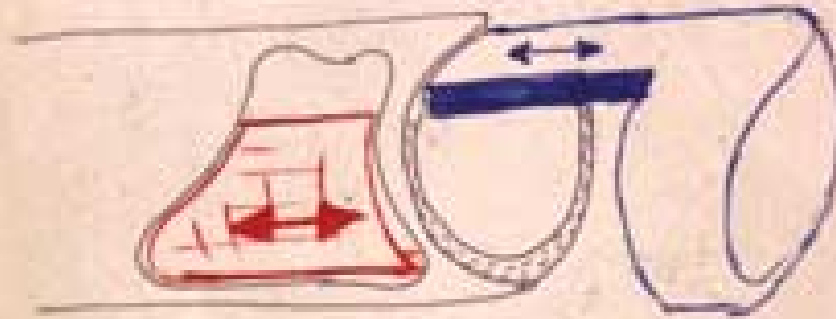




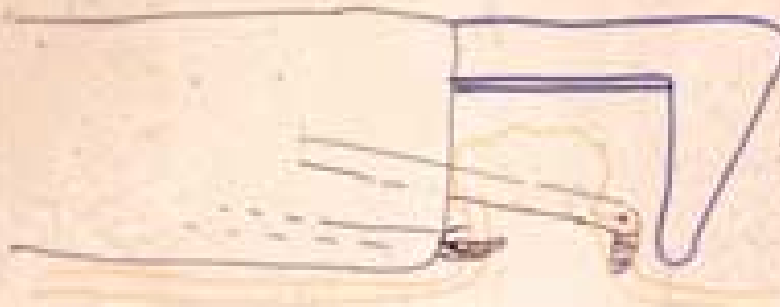


Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen





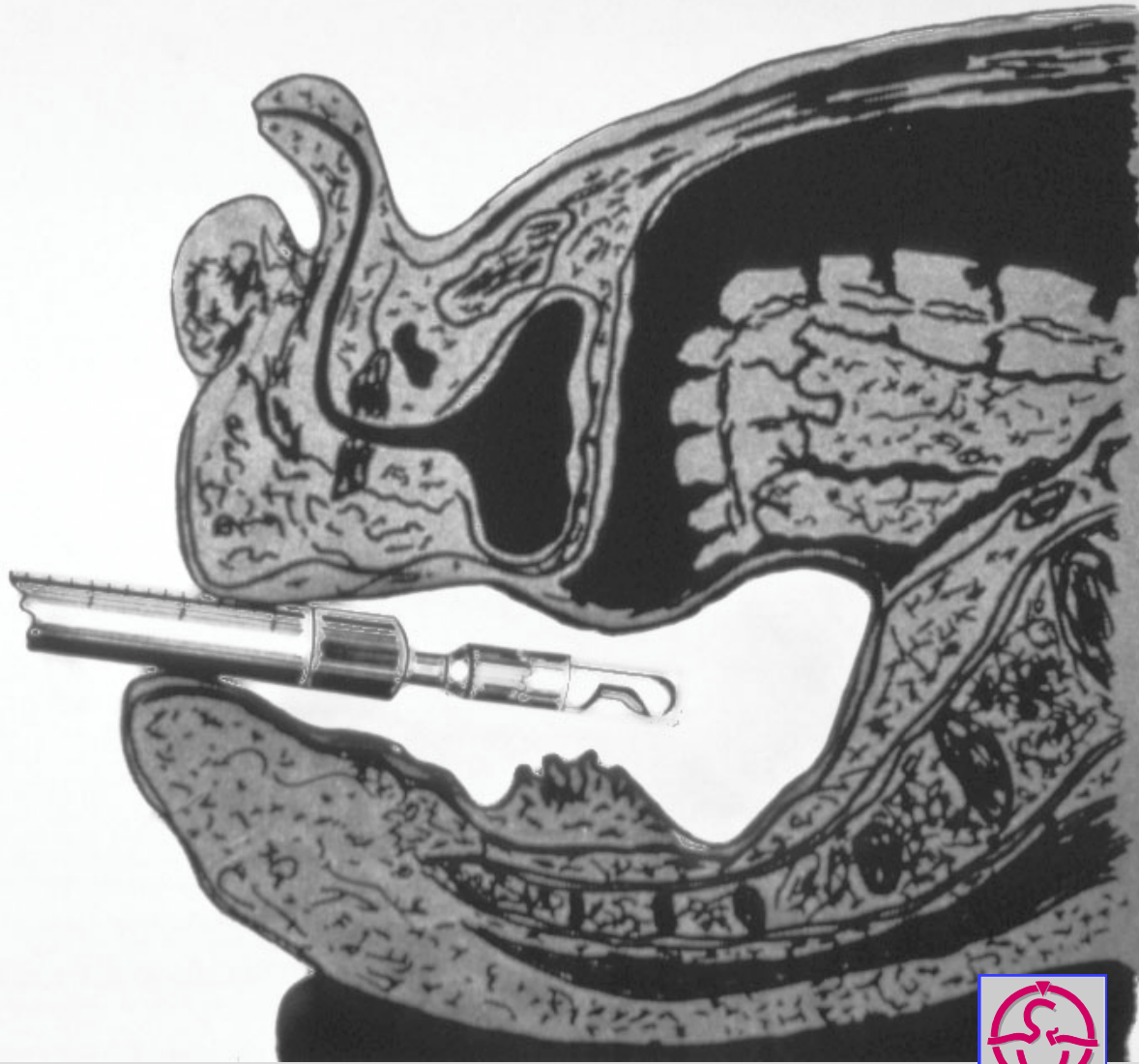
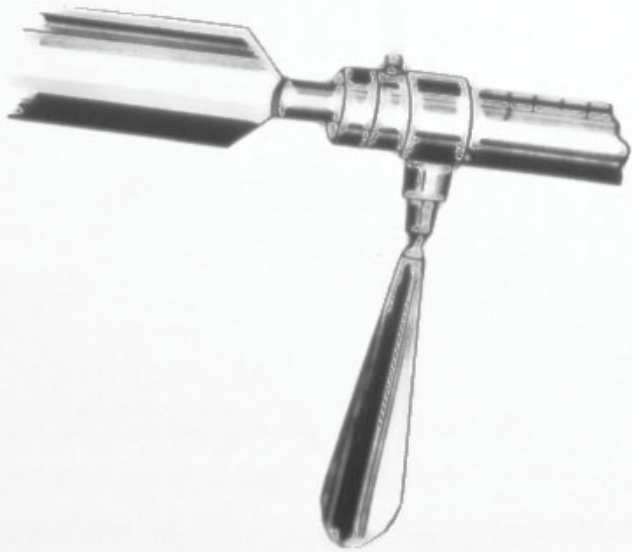
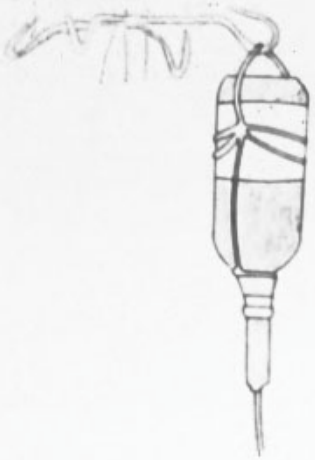
Half over the crown  
is removed by file



The pulpa is  
removed into the  
intention

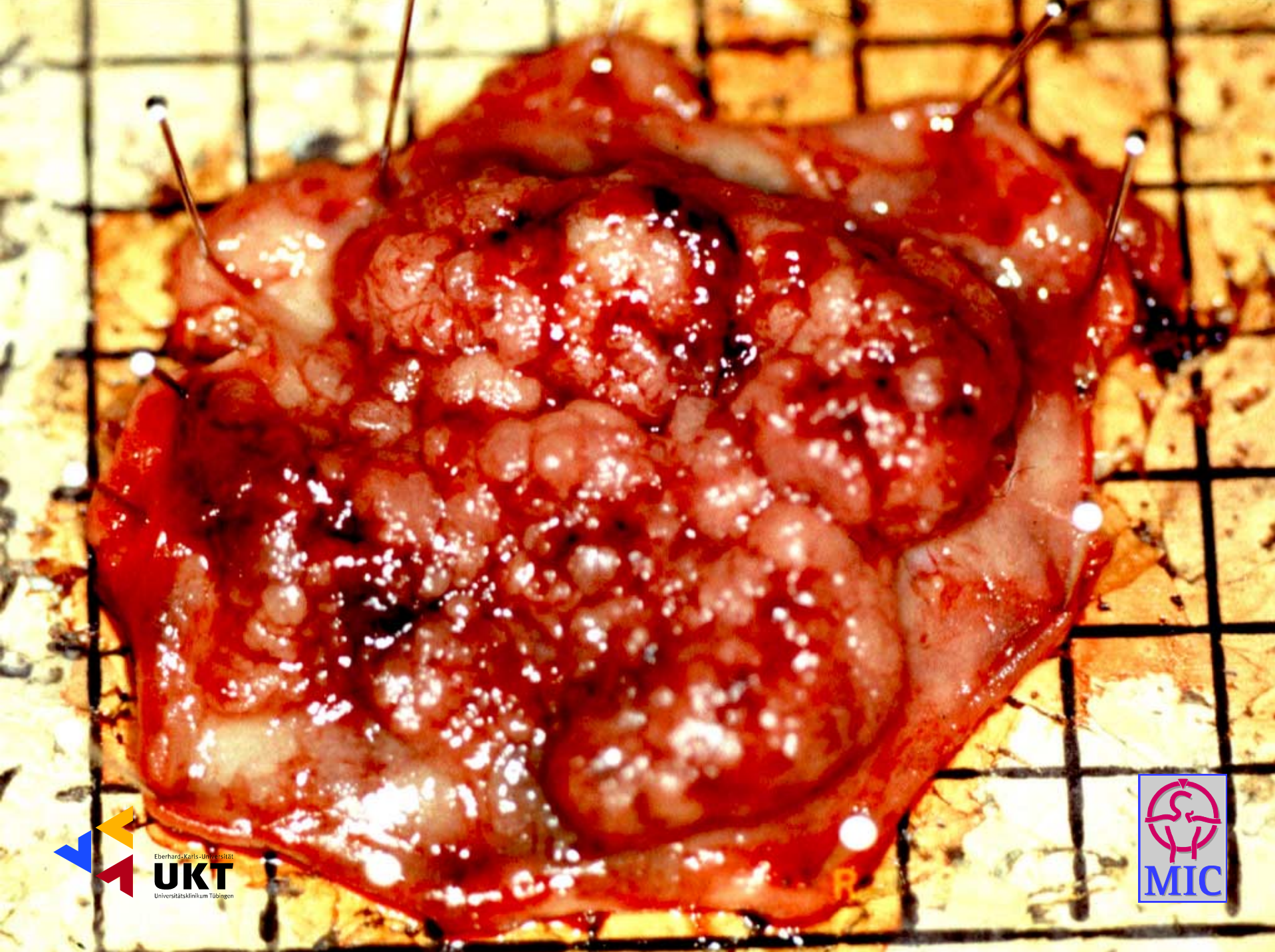






Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen





Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen



# Intraperitoneal TEM



# Adenomas recurrence rate after TEM

Rudinski A: Review of the relevant references 2000-2004

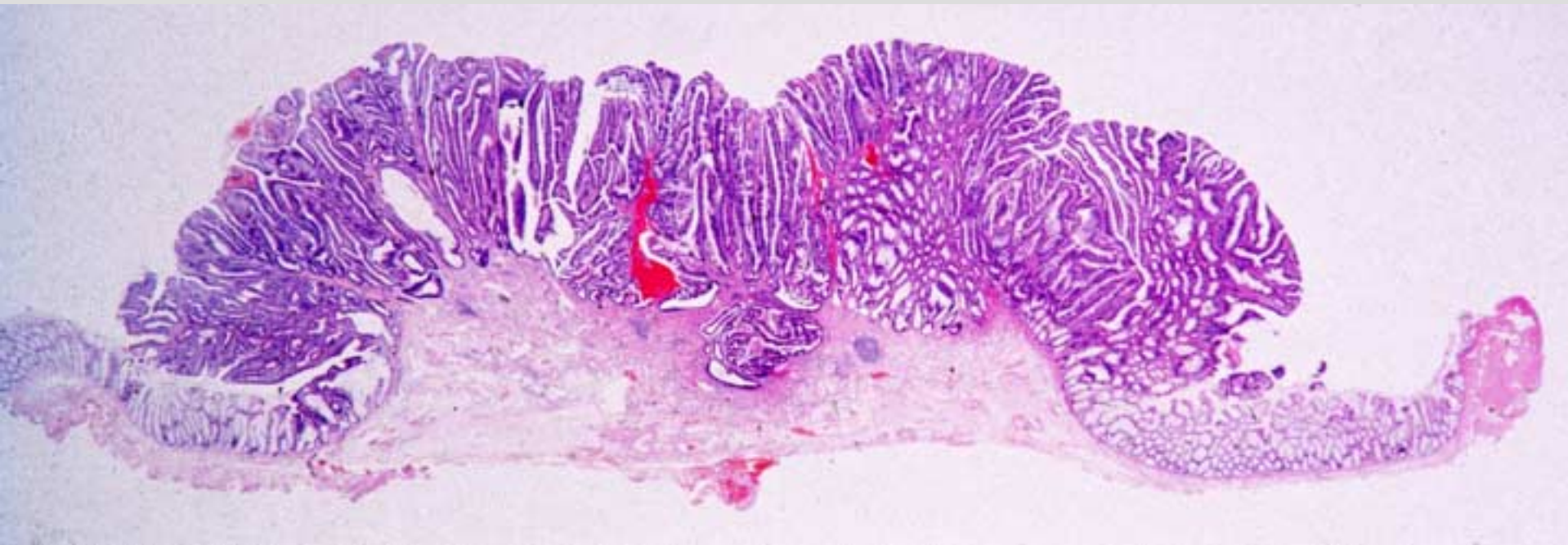
References	n	Recurrences
<b>Lev-Chelouche D</b> et al: <i>Dis Col Rect</i> 43:662, 2000	<b>46</b>	<b>8,6 %</b>
<b>Farmer KC</b> et al: <i>ANZ J Surg</i> 72: 854, 2002	<b>36</b>	<b>5,6 %</b>
<b>Lloyd GM</b> et al: <i>Colorect Dis</i> 4; 467, 2002	<b>68</b>	<b>5,9 %</b>
<b>Saclarides TJ</b> <i>Clinics Colon Rect Surg</i> 15;2: 157, 2002	<b>64</b>	<b>10 %</b>
<b>Nakagoe T</b> et al: <i>Br J Surg</i> 89; 769, 2002	<b>18</b>	<b>0 %</b>
<b>Neary P</b> et al: <i>Ann Surg Oncol</i> 10(9):1106, 2003	<b>21</b>	<b>4,7 %</b>

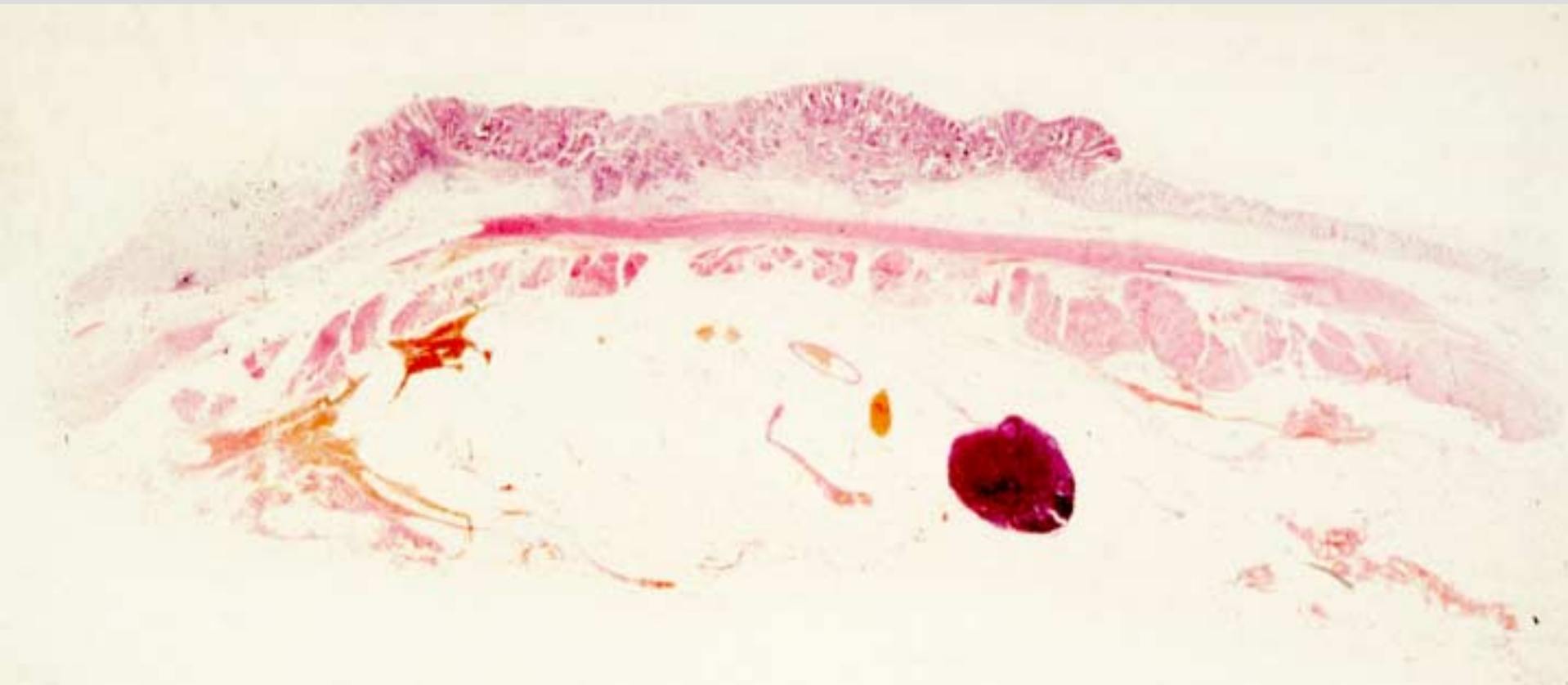
# TEM and conventional local Excision

## Arguments in favour of TEM

- Most precise local procedure. Due to
  - Magnification and stereoscopic view
  - gas dilatation
  - better instrumentation
  - good teaching and documentation
- Recurrence rates

	TEM	Conventional
Adenomas	3-5 %	20-50 %
T1 low risk Ca	5-10 %	20-30 %



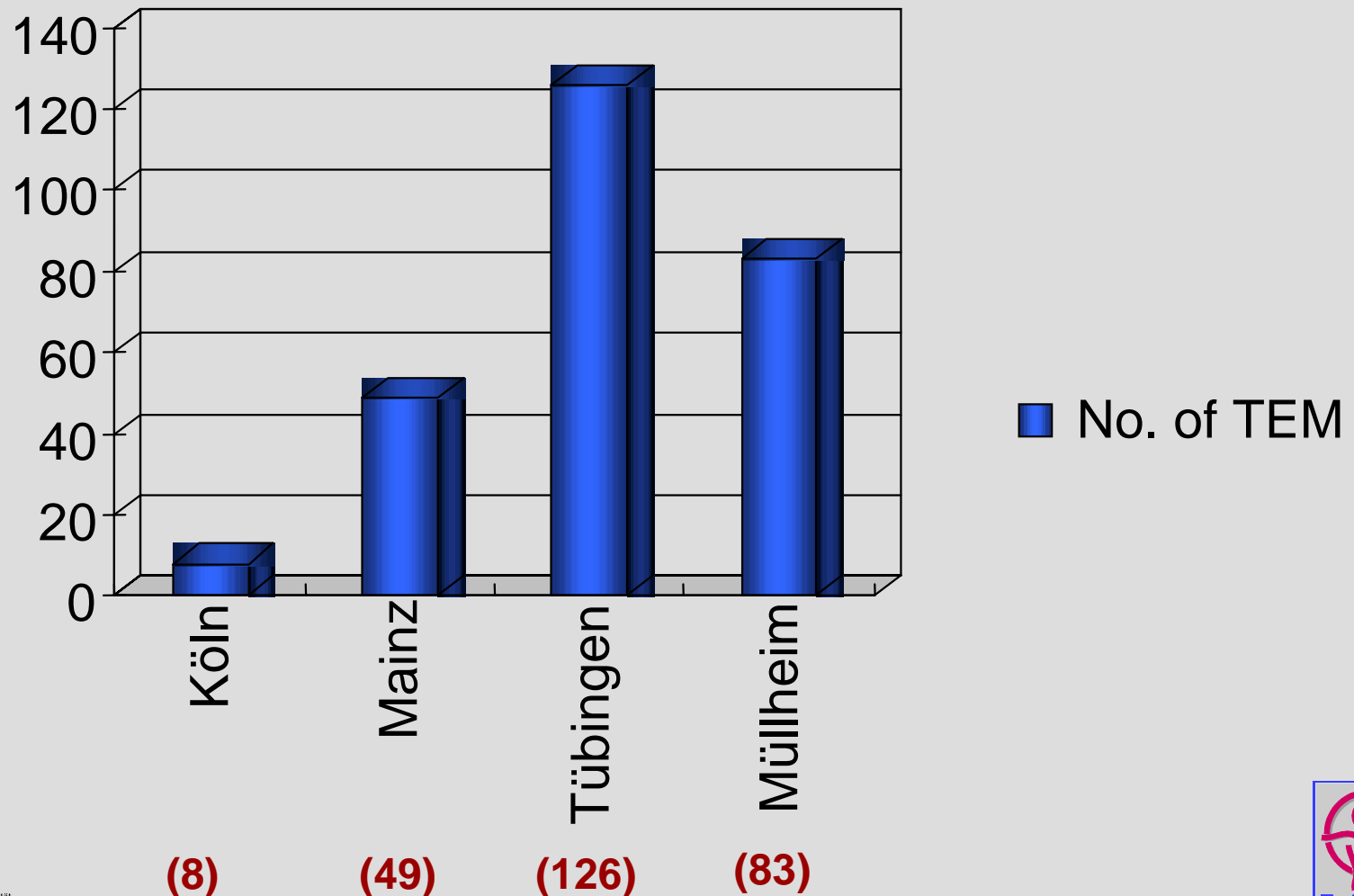




# Recurrences of patients following local treatment by TEM (1985- 2001) University Mainz

Tumor stage	No.of Patients	Rec.	Rate
T1 low-risk	80	6	7.5%
17 immediate reoperations, no Tumor left all recurrences curatively reoperated 1 tumor-related death			
T1 high-risk	28	8	24%
16 immediate reoperations 6 reoperations in recurrence curativ no tumor-related death			

# The number of patients with local treatment by TEM for rectal cancer



## Recurrences of patients of local treatment by TEM (3/1989 – 4/1996) University Tuebingen

Tumor stage	No. of patient	Rec.	Rate
T1 low-risk	85	5	5.9%
T1 high-risk	6	3	50%
T2 low-risk	23	1	4.3%
T2 high-risk	2	0	0%
T3 low-risk	7	3	42.9%
T3 high-risk	2	1	50%

# Surgical Cure for Early Rectal Carcinomas (T1)

## Transanal Endoscopic Microsurgery *vs.* Anterior Resection

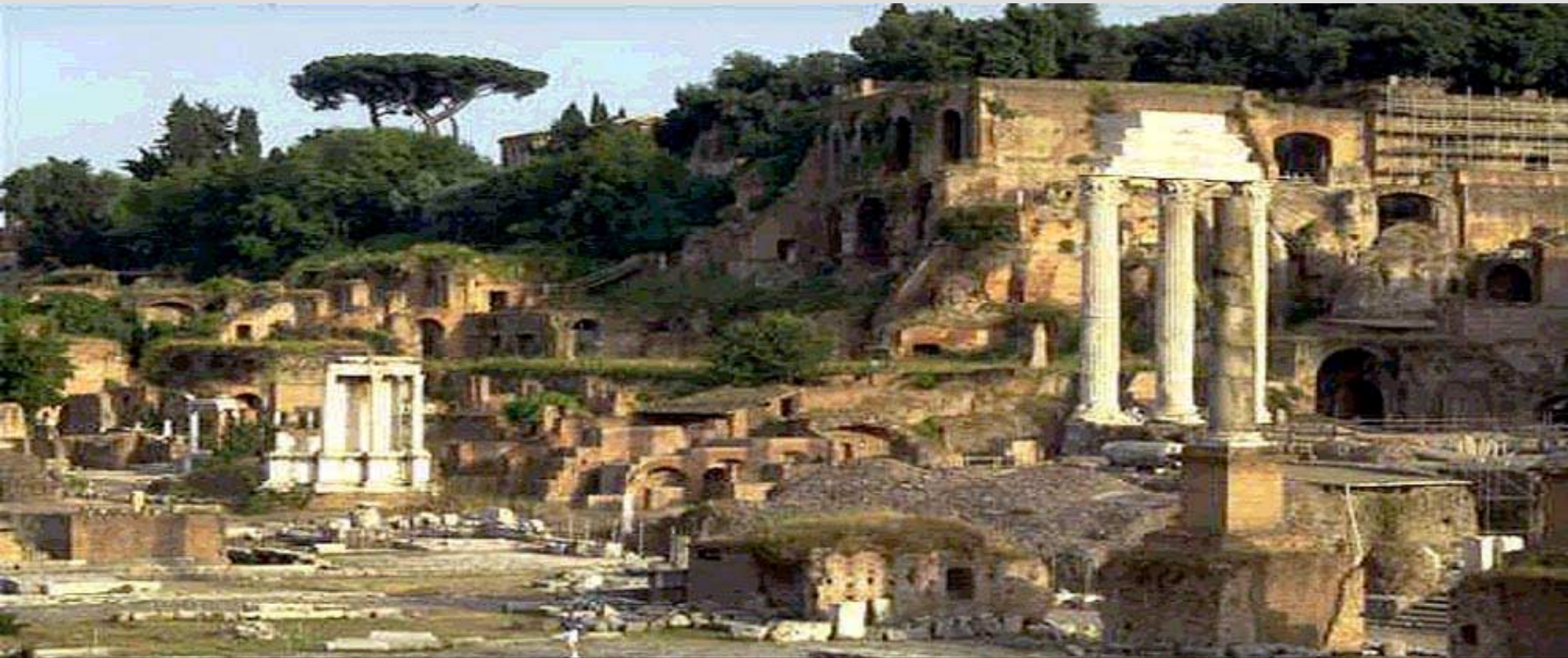
Günther Winde, M.D.,\* Hubert Nottberg, M.D.,\* Ralph Keller, M.D.,†  
Kurt W. Schmid, M.D.,‡ Hermann Bünte, M.D.\*

*From the \*Department of General Surgery, the †Department of Medicine (B), the ‡Gerhard-Domagk-Institut of Pathology of the Westfälische Wilhelms-University of Münster, Münster, Germany*



# TEM vs Laparoscopic Resection of T2-N0 Low Rectal Cancer Following Neoadjuvant Treatment

a prospective randomized trial with three years minimum follow-up



**UNIVERSITY of ROME “LA SAPIENZA” - ITALY**

**Division of 2 CLINICA CHIRURGICA**

***Head: Emanuele Lezoche, MD, FACS***

*emanuele.lezoche@uniroma1.it*



# TEM vs laparoscopic resection

## Conclusions 1

*According to the study design in our experience TEM versus LR with preoperative chemoradiotherapy has achieved no significant difference in terms of:*

- probability of local recurrence or distant metastases (5%)
- disease-free survival rate (85% in arm A and 80% and B)
- post operative complications



# TEM vs laparoscopic resection

## Conclusions 2

*According to the study design in our experience TEM versus LR with preoperative chemoradiotherapy has achieved significant better results in terms of:*

- n. of temporary & definitive stoma (p 0.016)
- conversion rate (p 0.05)
- operative time (p 0.001)
- blood loss (p 0.001) and necessity of transfusions
- use of analgesic (p 0.001)
- hospital stay (p 0.001)

# Stipa 2006, more than 5 year follow up in Ca

Recurrences in 69 pat. 6=8,7%

Tis	25pat	8 %
T1	23	8,6%
T2	21	9,5% pre or post RCT

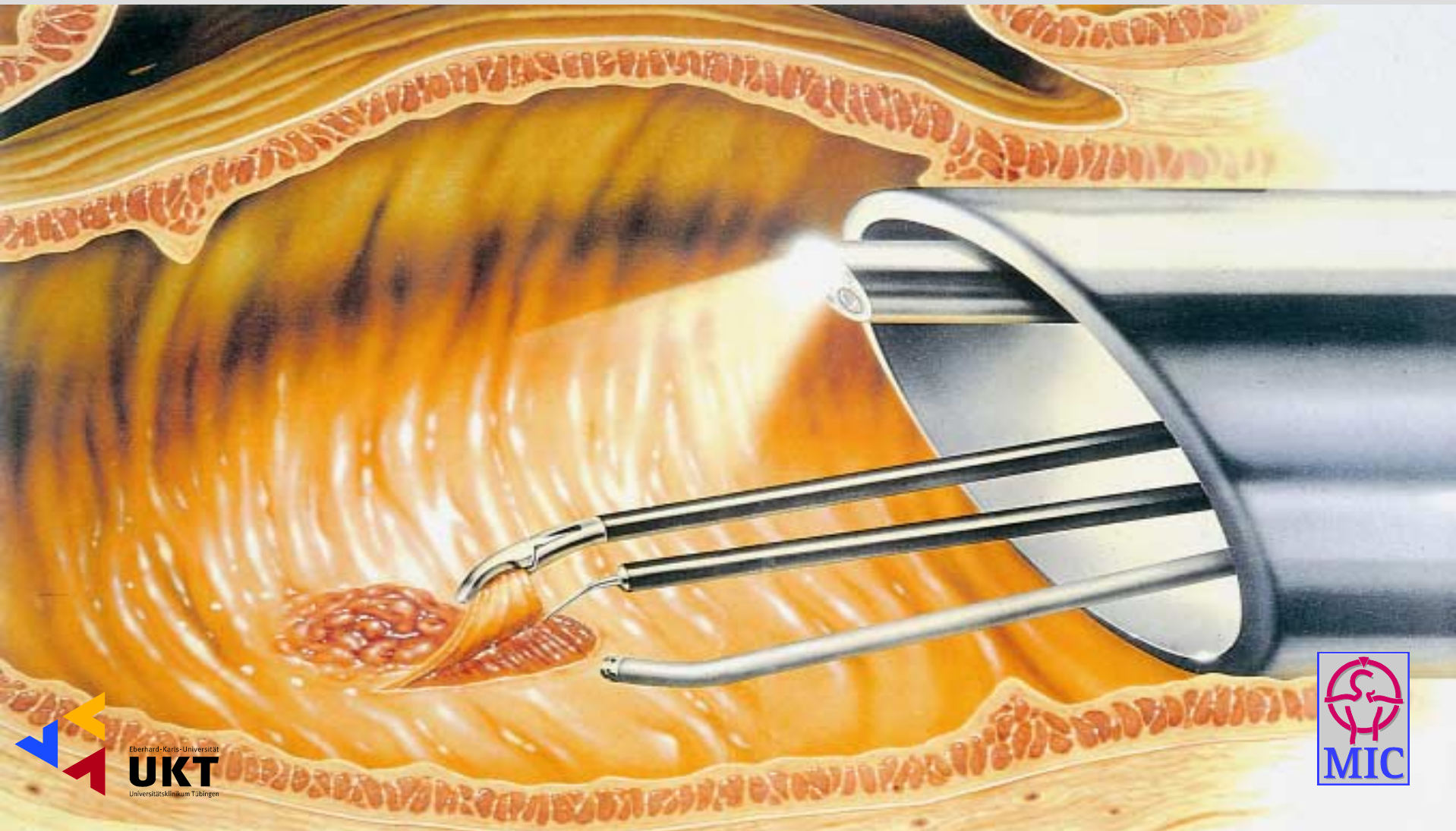
2 died unrelated to cancer

3 alive, disease free

1 alive, disease



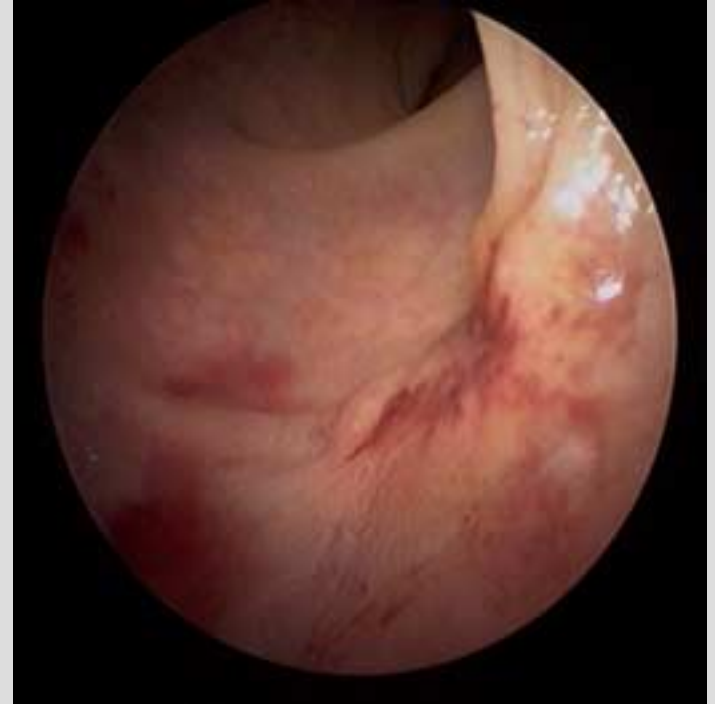
# TEM Patients n=273 (1998- March 2006)





Before radiochemotherapy

Diagnosed as uT2  
by endorectal ultrasonography



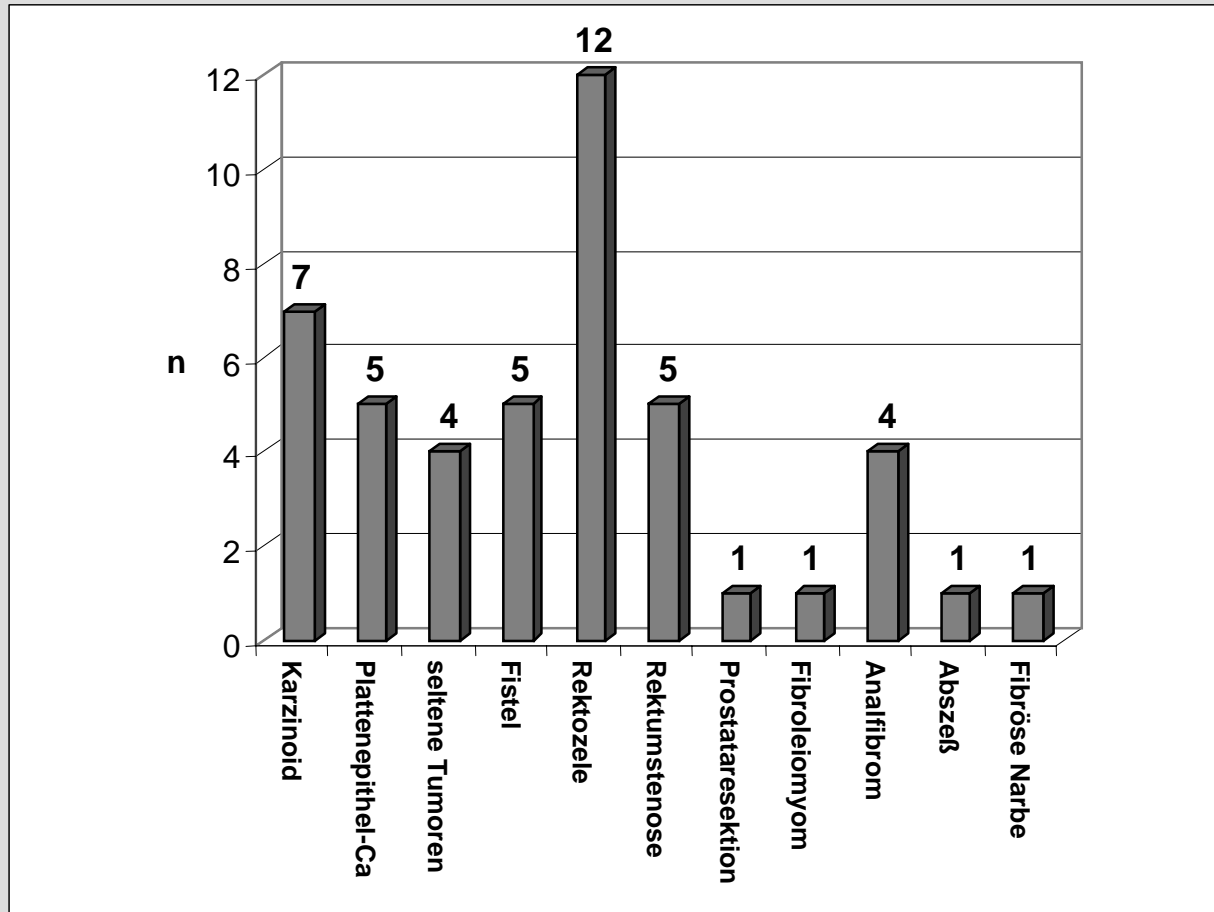
After radiochemotherapy

Diagnosed as pT0  
histopathologically

# TEM after preoperative chemoradiotherapy



# Patients with other diagnoses



# Postoperative complications

## **Adenoma-Patients (n=101):**

- 1 Stenosis (1%)
- 1 Suture dehiscence (1%)

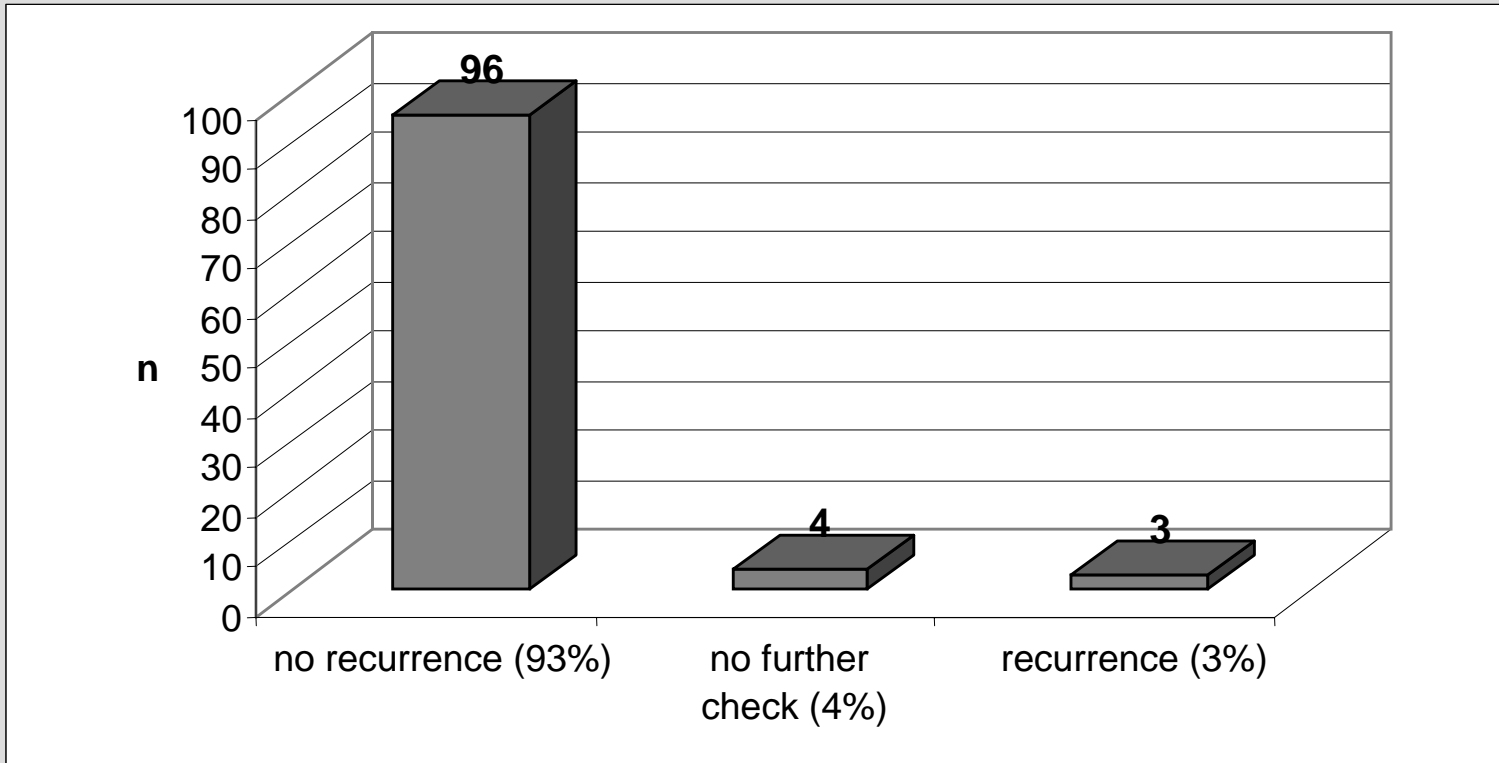
## **Carinoma-Patients (n=130):**

- 12 Suture dehiscences (8%)
- 4 bleedings postop. (3%)
- 2 Dysuria (2%)
- 2 partial incontinence (2%)
- 2 others (2%)

## **other diagnoses (n=46):**

- 1 postop. bleeding (2%)

# Follow-up



“Adenoma” group

# T1 low risk n=44

- Full thickness excision, no RCT
- 5 local recurrences
  - 2 RCT and radical operation
  - 2 RCT and TEM
  - 1 TEM
- no further tumor
- 1 distant metastases

## Results in T2 low risk tumors

Preoperative radiochemotherapy:  
overall 2 recurrences in 14 patients

Patients with downstaging following radiochemotherapy:  
1 recurrence in 10 patients *palliative ReOp*

postoperative radiochemotherapy  
1 recurrence in 9 patients *curative ReOp*

No radiochemotherapy  
1 recurrence in 11 patients *curative ReOp*



# Why do we have today a rate of reoperations?

- Lacking of diagnostic preciseness concerning definition of infiltration depth
- also in experienced hands following biopsy and ultrasonic evaluation a huge presumed adenoma can be a T2 cancer
- a significant number of preoperative evaluation as low risk can be high risk in the complete pathological evaluation
- high risk criteria depend on method (immunhistology)

# What can we do better in the future?

More preciseness of preoperative diagnosis

- ultrasonic controlled trucut biopsy  
first results in small case load is promising
- national centers for pathological  
evaluation, to exclude individual  
differences in evaluation

## Results in high risk tumors T2

- Recurrence rate close to 50 %
- no clear influence by radiotherapy
- high proportion of therapy failures



Eberhard-Karls-Universität  
**UKT**  
Universitätsklinikum Tübingen

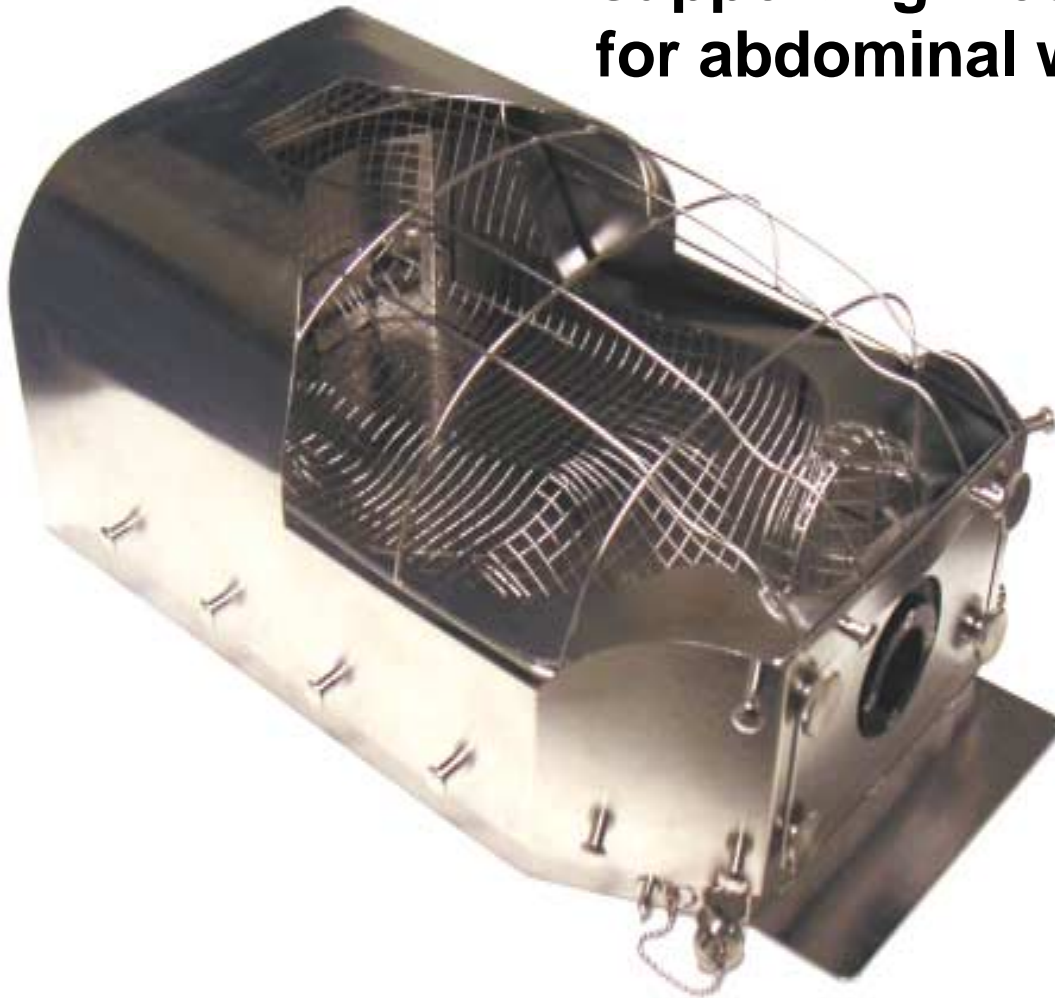


# History of training activities of the Buess working groups

- 1985 First training course for endoscopic surgery in Cologne
- 1990 First training center in Europe linked to a university hospital (Tuebingen)
- 1995 Stepwise lintegration of advanced courses
- 2000: Stepwise globalisation with focus on developmental countries

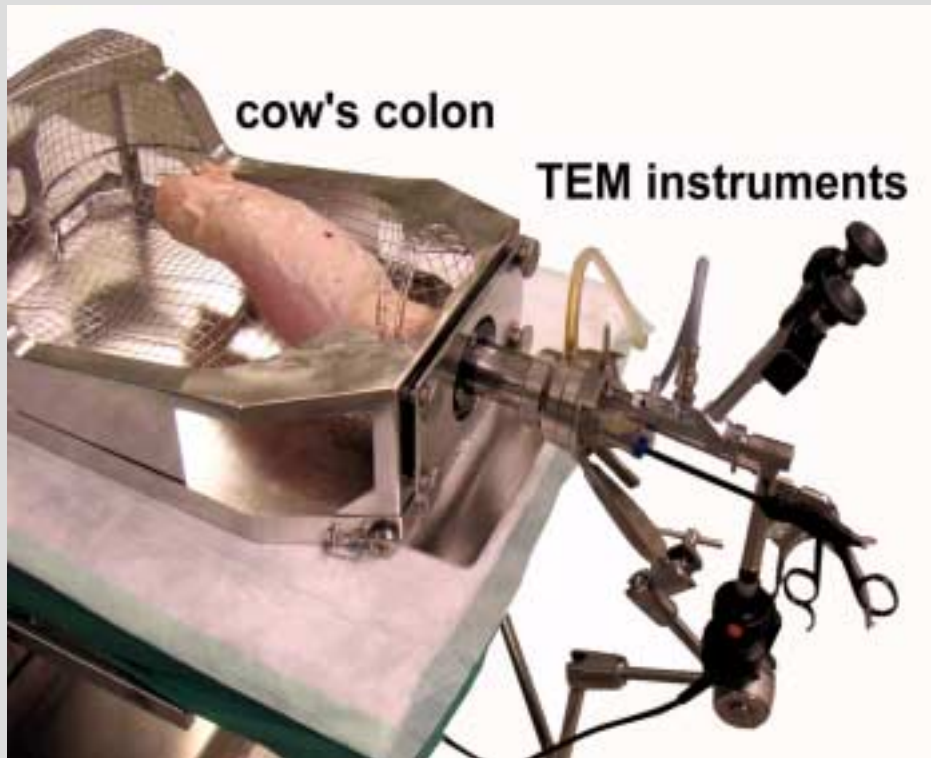
# The Tuebingen MIC-Trainer

**supporting mesh  
for abdominal wall**



# Training Applications

transanal endoscopic microsurgery (TEM)

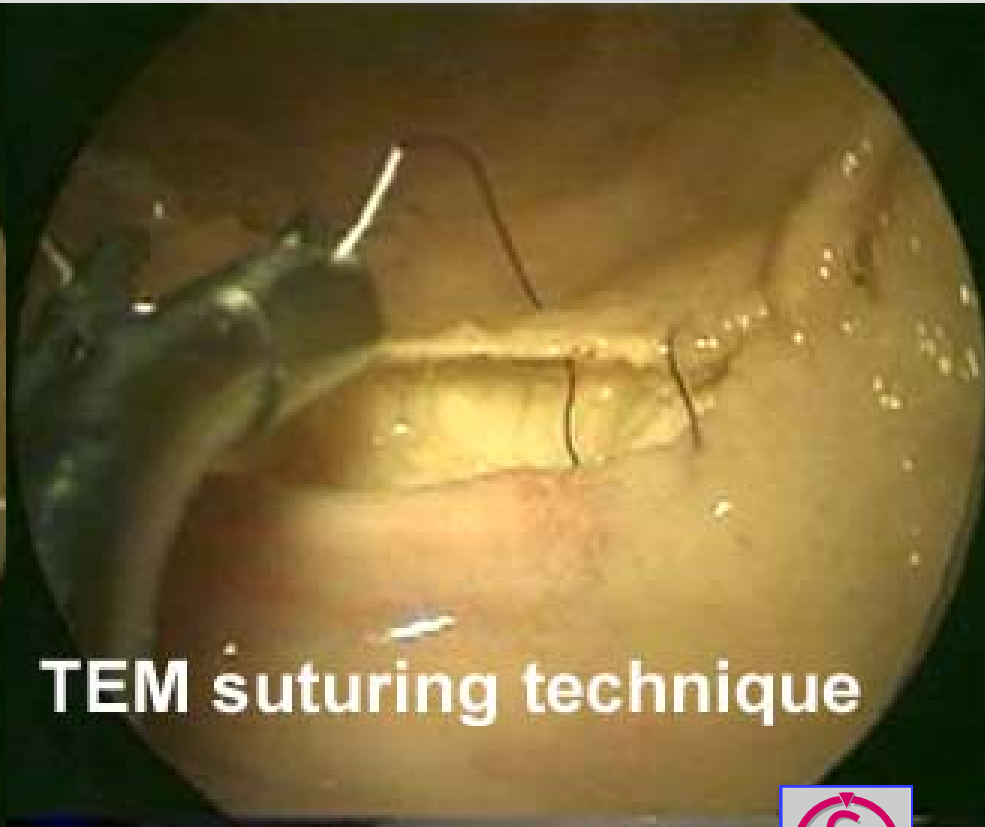


# Training Applications

transanal endoscopic microsurgery (TEM)



TEM resection technique



TEM suturing technique



# Training courses TEM in the world

