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Summary

RISK OF PERFORATION OF SELF-EXPANDABLE METAL STENTS WHO RECEIVED BEVACIZUMAB COMPARED TO STENT ALONE OR NON-BEVACIZUMAB CHEMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED COLORECTAL CANCER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Colorectal

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Meta-analysis of 12 studies with 1,599 patients found bevacizumab-based chemotherapy increases colonic perforation risk in advanced colorectal cancer patients with self-expandable metal stents compared to non-bevacizumab therapy.

KEY POINTS

- The risk ratio for colonic perforation with bevacizumab-based chemotherapy was 2.78 (95% CI: 1.21-6.38, p=0.02) compared to non-bevacizumab-based therapy in patients with SEMS.
- Among 1,559 SEMS patients analyzed, 320 received bevacizumab-based chemotherapy and 1,274 received chemotherapy without bevacizumab or best supportive care, with 106 total perforations reported.
- Subgroup analysis showed bevacizumab increased perforation risk versus chemotherapy without bevacizumab (OR 3.71, 95% CI: 1.43-93.5, p=0.007) but not versus SEMS alone (OR 3.75, 95% CI: 0.64-22.08, p=0.14).
- This systematic review addresses whether bevacizumab-based chemotherapy increases perforation risk in advanced obstructive colorectal cancer patients treated with SEMS, a previously unclear clinical question.

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