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# **ABORDAJE TERAPÉUTICO DE LA OBSTRUCCIÓN INTESTINAL MALIGNA: REVISIÓN BIBLIOGRÁFICA.**

**Trabajo de Final de Grado**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### *Background*

Malignant intestinal obstruction is a common complication that occurs mainly in patients with advanced gynecological and/or gastrointestinal cancer. Its most frequent symptoms are pain, nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension and difficulty in oral intake. Depending on its location and extension, there are different classifications. Its diagnosis is clinical, using complementary tests if necessary. Its cause is multifactorial, and a multidisciplinary therapeutic approach is important.

### *Hypothesis*

There are no useful clinical guidelines for the treatment of malignant intestinal obstruction

### *Goals*

Determine, based on scientific evidence, which are the best treatment guidelines for patients with OIM

### *Material and methods*

An extensive and more general literature search was first carried out in PubMed, Cochrane Library and Cinahl. Subsequently, the inclusion criteria were established and later a summary table was prepared with those articles that were included in the inclusion criteria. Finally, the writing of this revision began.

### *Results*

OIM therapeutic options include a wide range of both non-surgical (drugs, nutrition) and surgical interventions. Symptomatic drug treatment is the top of the line treatment in patients with advanced tumor stage and OIM. The results are often variable and the optimal therapeutic decision is often not clear. In addition, some cases of spontaneous resolution have been described after the use of dexamethasone. Nutrition and hydration should always be valued.

### *Discussion*

The often outdated existing bibliography and the differences in results between sources have made it difficult to prepare this bibliographic review and complicate daily clinical practice. This document has basically consulted the latest treatment recommendations from the Multinacional Association for Supportive Care in Cancer, as it is a reliable source with up-to-date results. More systematic reviews, articles and protocols are urgently required to treat OIM in a more specific way.