

progression in a range of solid tumours. This study investigates the role of CAFs in EAC invasion and resistance to chemotherapy.

Methods Functional biological analyses comparing primary fibroblasts from tumour stroma (CAF) and normal oesophagus (NOF) were carried out using organotypic culture, transwell invasion assays, collagen-1 gel contraction assays, siRNA gene silencing and colony forming assays. T-Tests (>95% CI) were carried out for all statistical analyses.

Results Primary oesophageal CAFs displayed an activated phenotype as demonstrated by α -SMA expression and increased collagen-1 gel contraction in comparison to NOFs ($p < 0.01$). CAF conditioned medium supported tumour colony formation in the presence of cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil compared to NOF conditioned medium ($p < 0.05$). Ex vivo analysis revealed a twofold ($p < 0.05$) increase in EAC cell invasion in response to primary (CAF) conditioned medium in transwell invasion assays that was replicated in 3D organotypic models containing co-cultures of fibroblasts and EAC tumour cells. Down-regulation of the CAF secreted molecule Periostin (PN) resulted in a 70% reduction in tumour cell invasion in transwell assays ($p < 0.05$), and a total loss of invasion in organotypic culture. Furthermore, collagen-1 gel contraction was abrogated by PN down-regulation. NOFs exposed to TGF- β from 72 h demonstrate features of myofibroblastic activation including, PN expression and the ability to support increased EAC tumour cell invasion ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion This study has demonstrated that oesophageal derived primary CAF protect EAC cells from chemotherapy and promote tumour cell invasion. Increased α -SMA expression and collagen-1 gel contraction indicates CAF have a myofibroblast like phenotype. PN siRNA reduced gel contraction supports a hypothesis of autocrine regulation of the myofibroblast phenotype. Therefore targeting pathways that determine fibroblast activation may offer a novel therapy for preventing oesophageal cancer invasion and metastasis.

Competing interests None declared.

OC-122 ENHANCED RECOVERY AFTER UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL SURGERY (ERAUGIS) IMPROVES OUTCOMES IN UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL (UGI) CANCER

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Introduction The enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) principles of optimising nutrition, minimising the surgical stress response and early mobilisation have been reported to improve outcomes in colorectal surgery, but data in UGI surgery is thin. The aim of this study was to determine the influence on outcomes of an ERAS programme in UGI cancer surgery.

Methods Two hundred and eight consecutive patients, 89 managed in the ERAUGIS programme and 119 historical controls (CON) were studied in this prospective observational cohort study, and the primary outcome measures were hospital length of stay (LoS) and 30-day morbidity (classified according to the Clavien-Dindo (CD) criteria).

Results No significant differences in age ($p = 0.938$), gender ($p = 0.518$), tumour site ($p = 0.461$), radiological stage ($p = 0.219$) or histopathological stage ($p = 0.116$) were identified between the two cohorts. ERAUGIS was associated with significant reductions in: overall LoS (median 12 vs 15 days, $p = 0.001$), critical care LoS (median 1 vs 2 days, $p < 0.0001$) and critical care related cancellations (2.2% vs 8.4%, $p = 0.004$). No significant differences in readmission rate (ERAUGIS vs CON = 11% vs 5%, $p = 0.134$) or CD morbidity class ($p = 0.089$) were observed. Multivariable analysis revealed that

ERAUGIS ($p < 0.0001$) and anatomical site of surgery (thoracic vs abdominal, $p < 0.0001$) were independently and significantly associated with hospital LoS.

Conclusion ERAUGIS was associated with a fourfold reduction in CC cancellation rates, halved CC LoS and reduced total LoS by 20% without increasing serious operative morbidity. These findings show that ERAS principles outlined in colorectal surgery can be modified and applied safely to patients diagnosed with UGI cancer with significant patient safety, quality and economic benefits.

Abstract OC-122 Table 1 Multivariable analysis of factors affecting hospital length of stay

| Variable | HR | 95% CI | p Value |
|-----------------|-------|----------------|---------|
| ERAUGIS | 0.382 | 0.226 to 0.645 | <0.0001 |
| Site of surgery | 2.459 | 1.515 to 3.992 | <0.0001 |

Competing interests None declared.

OC-123 OBESITY DRIVES RADIORESISTANCE AND ENHANCES GENOMIC INSTABILITY IN OESOPHAGEAL ADENOCARCINOMA

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Introduction Obesity is strongly associated with oesophageal adenocarcinoma (OAC). However, its role in regulating radiosensitivity and genomic instability is unknown. We developed an isogenic model of radioresistance in OAC called OE33R. We assessed levels of anaphase bridges, a functional genomic instability event, in OE33R compared to an age and passage matched control (OE33P). Spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC) control genes involved in regulating genomic instability were analysed in both cell lines following exposure to adipose conditioned media (ACM). Radiosensitivity following ACM treatment was investigated in OE33R and OE33P cell lines. The aim of this study was to characterise the isogenic radioresistant OAC cell model in terms of genomic instability, SAC gene expression and survival in response to adipose conditioned media (ACM) cultured from obese and nonobese OAC patients.

Methods OE33R and OE33P cell lines were cultured with ACM from obese and nonobese patients. We assessed anaphase bridges in both lines and quantified the number of bridges present over the total cell number. Expression of five SAC genes (MAD2L2, BUB1B, CDC20, CENPE, and ESPL1) was assessed using qPCR. Survival was determined in both cell lines following ACM treatment using a clonogenic assay.

Results OE33P and OE33R showed a significant increase in anaphase bridges in response to ACM ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.001$ respectively). This increase in anaphase bridge formation was three times greater in the resistant line ($p < 0.05$). Levels of anaphase bridge formation correlated with obesity status (BMI and VFA, $p < 0.05$). OE33R cells treated with ACM showed significantly increased expression of the SAC genes MAD2L2 and BUB1B compared to controls ($p < 0.01$). Expression of MAD2L2 and BUB1B correlated with obesity status ($p < 0.05$). OE33P cells treated with ACM showed increased radioresistance ($p < 0.05$). In contrast, in the resistant OE33R cell line, ACM treatment reversed this radioresistance ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion Obesity drives genomic instability and alterations in SAC gene expression in radioresistant OAC and alters radiosensitivity in OAC.

Competing interests None declared.