condition in sub Saharan Africa. Addressing the westernisation of the population (in lifestyle and diet) may not be as important as the provision of diagnostic facilities. The burden of colorectal neoplasia is likely to be much higher than currently reported, and more work on incidence and prevalence of these conditions could support further development of endoscopic services in Africa.

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PWE-053 META-ANALYSIS OF TUMOUR MICROSATELLITE-INSTABILITY, AS A PREDICTOR OF RESPONSE TO FLUOROURACIL-BASED ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY FOR COLON CANCER

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Introduction Controversy remain on the use of 5-FU-based regimens in treating microsatellite instability-related colo-rectal cancer, particularly in relation to the effect of patient's age and of combining 5-FU with other drugs. The aim of this study was to carry out a meta-analysis of current literature to investigate the relationship between tumour microsatellite status and response to 5-FU based adjuvant chemotherapy including patient stratification by staging.

Methods A systematic literature review of PubMed was conducted. Studies were included/excluded based on pre-specified criteria. CRC with low MSI (MSI-L) were clustered together with MSS CRC. Overall survival at 5 years was estimated from Keplern-Meier curves. Publication bias was investigated using funnel plots and Egger's test. Statistical analyses were conducted using the R program (version 3.2.4).

Results Out a total of 1807 studies identified in the Pubmed database until December 2018, 326 were reviews or were not written in English and were excluded. Of the 1481 remaining studies, 17 fulfilled the screening criteria. Eight were excluded because they did not include overall survival data at 5 years. Nine studies were therefore used for the meta-analysis. The quality of all studies was considered fair according to pre-defined criteria and Egger's test revealed no publication bias. There was however considerable variation between studies in terms of study design, tumour site, tumour staging, and molecular techniques used for the identification of MSI. According to the meta-analysis result 5-FU treated individuals who died at 5 years were 0.69 times more likely to have MSI than those who were alive, but this did not reach statistical significance. There were no sufficient studies to carry out subgroup analysis by stage.

Conclusions Meta-analysis based on data extracted from published literature is marred by the heterogeneity and/or paucity of clinical, pathological and molecular data in published studies. Similarly to two previous meta-analysis studies there was no significant difference in the overall survival of patients with MSI-H and MSS/MSI-L CRC treated with adjuvant 5-FU. More studies are necessary to clarify whether patients with MSI-H CRC, and in particular those at a relatively early stage, should be offered 5-FU based adjuvant chemotherapy.

PWE-054 ENDOSCOPIC INTERVENTIONS AVERT PERMANENT END OSTOMY IN HIGH-RISK FOR ADVERSE OUTCOME(HRAO) PATIENTS

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Introduction Anastomotic stenosis, fistulas or leaks distal to the loop ostomy either require a complex redo pelvic surgery or a potential conversion to end ostomy, both of which are associated with significant morbidity or mortality. Our aim was to assess minimally invasive endoscopic approaches as primary or rescue intervention in high-risk for adverse outcome (HRAO) patients who were otherwise destined to a permanent end ostomy.

Method All ostomy patients with endoscopic stent placement between May 2012 and July 2018 were included. Relevant demographic and clinical data were abstracted from the electronic medical record. Data was presented using descriptive methods.

Results A total of 12 (mean age 47.9y; 70% male) HRAO patients underwent minimally invasive endoscopic interventions: Eight patients had stenosis (66%), 2 patients had leak/fistula and 2 patients had stenosis as well as a fistula. The ostomy was performed for IBD in 6 (50%) patients, colorectal carcinoma in two, diverticulitis in two, rectal prolapse in one and recurrent sigmoid volvulus in one patient. Majority of the patients had ileostomy except one with colostomy and another with Altemeier procedure. 42% patients were on steroids, 58.3% were on immunosuppressants and 25% patients were smokers. 50% of the procedures were rescue interventions after reversal. Axios stents were used in 66% and Viabil in 34%. Stent diameter ranged from –5 mm and length from –0 mm. Two patients required a rendezvous antegrade-retrograde procedure. Adjunct therapies such as endoscopic suturing, transanal drainage, biocompatible plugs or biodegradable plugs were used in 33.3% of patients. On follow up, 10 patients (83%) had durable endoscopic response without the need for further interventions but two required surgery including one with permanent end ostomy. Both failures were in the patients who had strictures complicated by fistulas. One patient acutely presented with stent obstruction. In four patients stents spontaneously migrated without residual symptoms and in five, stents were removed after symptom resolution. One patient still has stent in place 8 months after endoscopic stent placement.

Conclusion Minimally invasive endoscopic management in high-risk for adverse outcome (HRAO) patients who were otherwise destined to a permanent end ostomy is a safe & effective management option. A consideration should be given to endoscopic intervention as it has potential to avert redo surgery or permanent end ostomy.

PWE-055 IRON SUPPLEMENTATION, MICROBIOME RELATED METHANOGENESIS AND CONSTIPATION – NOVEL MODEL TO EXPLAIN AN AGE-OLD PROBLEM

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