Malignant large bowel obstruction is still a relatively common mode of presentation for patients with colorectal cancer, occurring in up to 20% cases. It is associated with a high morbidity and mortality, attributable in part to the patient population being elderly, often with multiple comorbidities, but also, not insignificantly, sometimes due to inadequate or untimely, delayed surgical management. Therefore, achieving optimum strategies for treating such patients is deemed a priority by the ACPGBI to ensure improved clinical outcomes.


More recent guidelines have been published by:

1. NICE https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg131/ifp/chapter/acute-large-bowel-obstruction


The publications above were produced before The Crest Trial reported on stenting for malignant large bowel obstruction. The trial reported at ASCO in 2016, and in brief
demonstrated that, in patients fit enough to undergo surgery, stenting reduces stoma formation without a detrimental effect on one-year survival

http://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/125358/abstract

The latest ACPGBI Guidelines for the Management of Cancer of the Colon, Rectum and Anus (2017) – Surgical Management, include guidance for the management of malignant large bowel obstruction and the role of stenting