

New Operative Method for Transsphincteric Fistula

Young-Soo Nam, MD. and Heung-Woo Lee, MD.

Purpose: The complications after surgery for transsphincteric anal fistula are anal incontinence due to cutting of the external anal sphincter muscle and recurrent anal fistula. Several methods have been developed to alleviate this condition, but they still have many complications. We performed surgery for transsphincteric anal fistula by a new method with excellent results and therefore report this new method as another treatment modality for transsphincteric anal fistula.

Methods: We performed surgery for transsphincteric anal fistula on 12 patients at Hanyang University Kuri Hospital between March 1999 and December 2001.

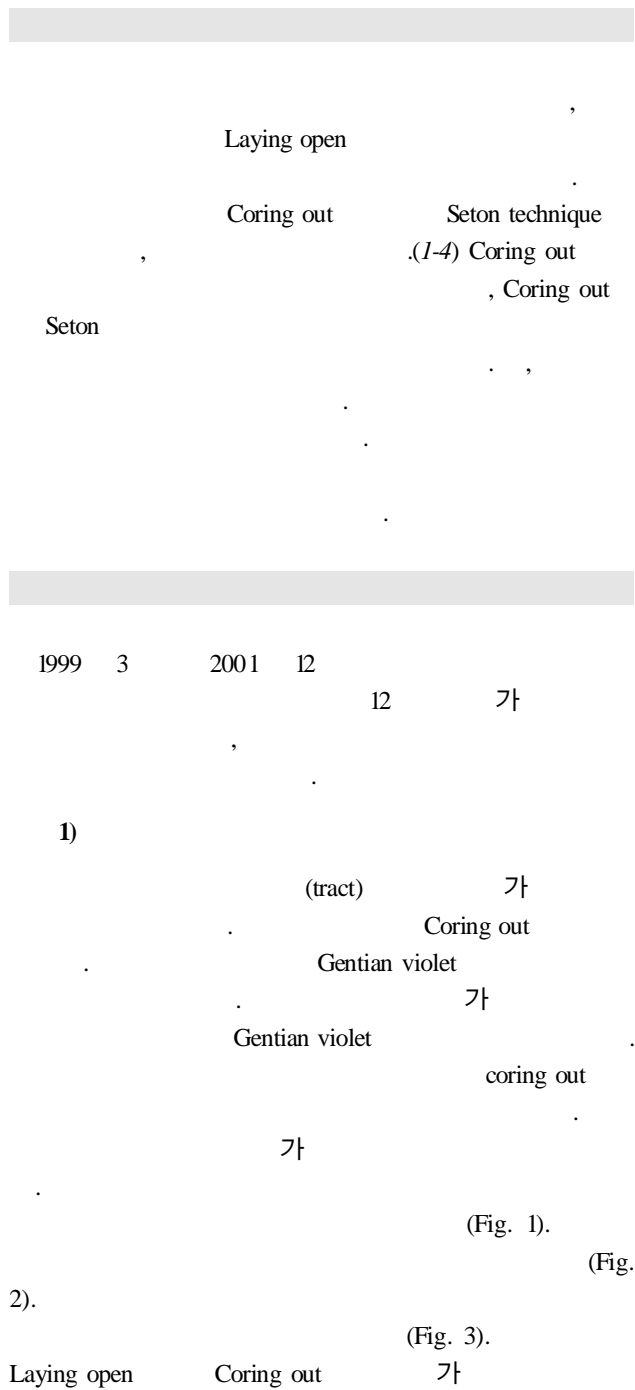
Results: There were no recurrences in any of the 12 patients, all of whom kept continence after surgery. Our operative method involve coring out and fistulectomy, laying open, closure of the defected external sphincter muscle and partial closure of the skin of the external opening.

Conclusion: Our simple and modified method for transsphincteric anal fistula showed excellent results, especially in terms of the rate of recurrence and fecal incontinence. We therefore recommended this easy and simple method for surgery for transsphincteric anal fistula. (*J Korean Surg Soc* 2002;63:135-137)

Key Words: Transsphincteric anal fistula, New method

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul, Korea

: 249-1
 ☎ 471-701,
 Tel: 031-560-2292, Fax: 031-566-4409
 E-mail: ysnam@hotmail.com
 : 2002 4 4 , : 2002 6 20



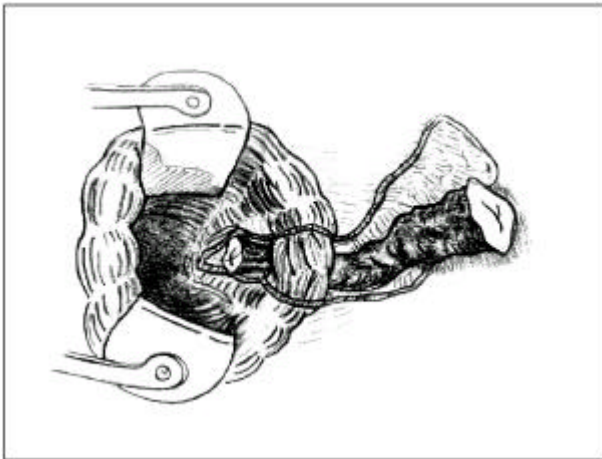


Fig. 1. Coring out of fistula tract and incision of skin over the tract.

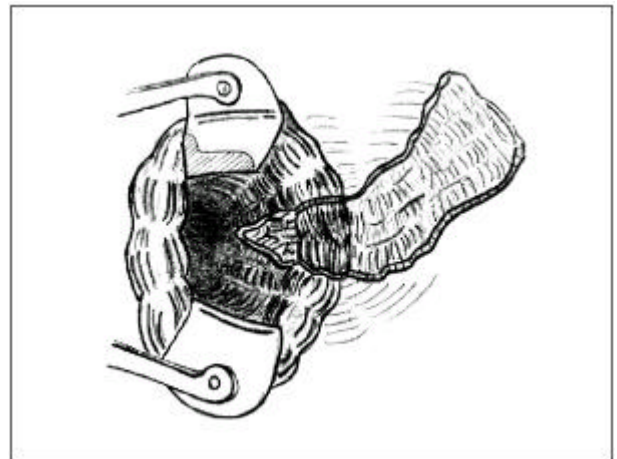


Fig. 3. Removal of the tract and incision of mucosa and internal sphincter muscle.

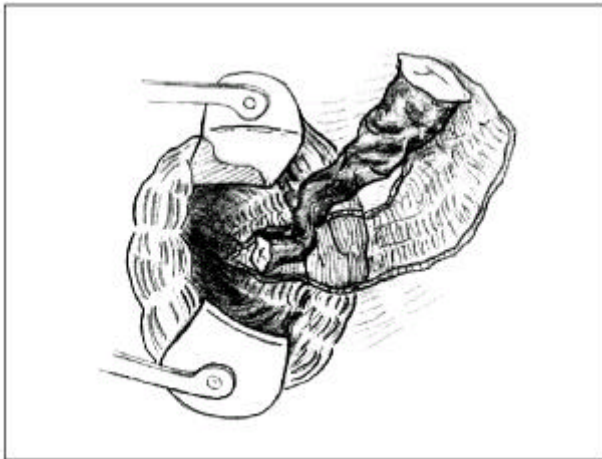


Fig. 2. Rerouting of the tract through the external sphincter muscle.

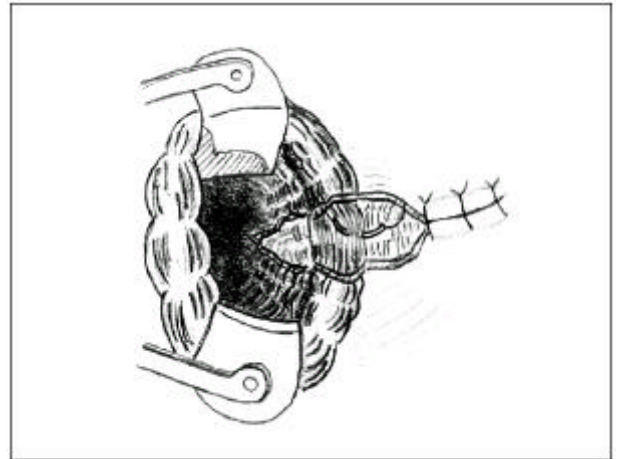


Fig. 4. Partial suturing of external opening and closure of external sphincter muscle passed the tract.

laying open
2 3

가

Laying open
Laying open

(Fig. 4).

1 8 가 1 가 9 , 2
가 3

가

가

가 8 , 가 4 , 20

72 . 5

25 4 3 .

가 8

가

Laying open , Coring out , Seton ,
, Transanal advancement flap repair .(1-5)

1/3

Laying open

1/3

Laying open

50% 가 30%

 .(6, 7) Seton

60% .(3, 8, 9) 40%

 Transanal advancement flap repair가

 Elting 0%

 32%

 .(10)

 .(11)

Coring out .(12)

 Coring out Laying open

 Laying open

 가

 가

 Laying open

 , Coring out

REFERENCES

- 1) Hanley PH. Conservative surgical correction of horseshoe abscess and fistula. *Dis Colon Rectum* 1965;8:364-70.
- 2) Parks AG. Pathogenesis and treatment of fistula in ano. *Br Med J* 1961;1:463-9.
- 3) van Tets WF, Kuijpers HC. Seton treatment of perianal fistula with high anal or rectal opening. *Br J Surg* 1995;82:895-7.
- 4) Oh C. Management of high recurrent anal fistula. *Surgery* 1983;93:330-2.
- 5) Aguilar PS, Plasencia G, Hardy TG Jr, Hartmann RF, Stewart WR. Mucosal advancement in the treatment of anal fistula. *Dis Colon Rectum* 1985;28:496-8.
- 6) van Tets WF, Kuijpers HC. Continence disorders after anal fistulotomy. *Dis Colon Rectum* 1994;37:1194-7.
- 7) Lunniss PJ, Kamm MA, Phillips RK. Factors affecting continence after surgery for anal fistula. *Br J Surg* 1994;81:1382-5.
- 8) Hamalainen KP, Sainio AP. Cutting seton for anal fistulas: high risk of minor control defects. *Dis Colon Rectum* 1997;40:1443-7.
- 9) Garcia-Aguilar J, Belmonte C, Wong DW, Goldberg SM, Maddoff RD. Cutting seton versus two stage seton fistulotomy in the surgical management of high anal fistula. *Br J Surg* 1998;85:243-5.
- 10) Etling AW. The treatment of fistula in ano with special reference to the Whitehead operation. *Ann Surg* 1912;56:744-52.
- 11) Kono K, Matsushima Y. Anal fistulotomy and the intracavitary filling of the muscle flap. *JJSCP* 1985;38:669-76.
- 12) Lee DK, Lee JK. Treatment of anal fistula. *KCPS* 1988;4:87-92.