

وقل اعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللهِ وَقُلَ اعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللهِ عَمَلُكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونِ



RECENT TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT OF FAECAL INCONTINENCE

Essay

Submitted for fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree
In General Surgery

By

Ahmed Abdel -FattahEid

M.B.B.CH Elazhar University 2007

Supervisors

PROF.DR. TarekElBahar

Professor of General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine, Ain shams University

DR.Mohammed AbouZeid

Lecturer of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine, Ain shams University

Faculty of Medicine, Ain shams University
Faculty of Medicine
Ainshams University
2014

دراسةالجديدفيعلاجعدمالتحكمفي التبرز

رسالةمقدمةمن

أحمد عبد الفتاح عيد بكالوريوسالطبوالجراحة

توطئة للحصولعلىدرجةالماجستيرفيطبالجراحة العامة

تحتإشراف

أد/طارق البحار

أستاذطبالجراحة العامة -كليةالطبجامعةعين شمس

د /محمد أبو زيد

أستاذ مساعدالجراحه العامة

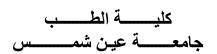
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DR.Mohamed Mahmoud AbouZeid

Lecturer of General Surgery

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كليــــة الطـــب جامعـــة عين شمـــس

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مدر سرالجر احه العامه - كلية الطبجامعة عين شمس

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Dedication



"For their support in every step in my life giving everything and never waiting for anything

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List of Abbreviations

ABSArtificial Bowel Sphincter
ACEAntegrade Continence Enema
AIAnal Incontinence
AESAnal Endosonography
ARAAnorectal Angle
ARMAnorectalManometry
ASAAmerican Society Of Anesthesiologists
DGPDynamic Graciloplasty
EASExternal Anal Sphincter
EAUSEndoanal ultrasound
EMGElectromyograghy
FIFecal Incontinence
GAXGlutaraldehyde Cross- Linked
GASSGerman Artificial Sphincter System
GMTGluteus Maximus Transposition
HBOHyperbaric Oxygen
IASInternal Anal Sphincter
LAMLevatorAni Muscle
LACELaparoscopic Antegrade Continence Enema
MACEMalone Antegrade Continence Enema
MRIMagnetic Resonance Imaging
NANCNon-Adrenergic, Non- Cholinergic
NONitric Oxide
PASProsthetic anal sphincter
PCLPubococcygeal Line

PECPercutaneous Endoscopic Cecostomy

PNTMLPudendal Nerve Terminal Motor Latency

PRMPuborectalis Muscle

PTQSilicone Biomaterial (Bioplastique)

QOLQuality Of Life

RAIRRectoanal Inhibitory Reflex

RFRadiofrequency

SNSSacral Nerve Stimulation

TFF Tetanic Fusion Frequency

STDSexually transmitted disease

ABSTRACT

Fecal incontinence is a common problem and can have a major impact on the quality of life of those affected. Various disease processes affectingstool consistency, rectal sensitivity, or the anal sphincters can cause fecalincontinence.

Obstetric trauma is now known to be a major cause of sphincterdysfunction. The evaluation of the patient with incontinence helps to determine the choice of therapy—medical or surgical.

The two most important tests are anorectalmanometry, which provides information on sphincter pressures, and rectal sensation, and analendosonography, which is currently the test of choice for defining theanatomy of the anal sphincters.

The choice of therapy depends on the etiology of incontinence, theanatomy of the sphincters, and also on the effect of incontinence on thequality of life of the patient. Control of diarrhea, regardless of the cause, should be attempted first. Biofeedback therapy is effective in the majority of patients and is particularly attractive because it is safe and welltolerated. Surgery is offered when medical therapy is unsuccessful orwhen the etiology is thought to respond best to surgery, such as inpost obstetric trauma. Sphincter repair, for treatment of selective sphincterdefects, is the best surgical option. Neoanal sphincters and implantedartificial sphincters are far less attractive because of technical difficulties and low success rate.

keywords

Keywords: Fecal incontinence, anorectalmanometry, endosonography, Biofeedback, Sphincter repair, Neoanal sphincters.