Evaluation of Fibrin Glue Plug in The Management of Anal Fistula

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تقييم استخدام الصمغ البيملمجي في علام الناسور الشرجي

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List of abbreviation

ATZ Anal transitional zone

CT Computed tomography

EAUS Endoanal ultrasonography

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

HS Horse shoe

MRI Magnetic resonance imaging

NA Not available

NS Non significant

RF Radiofrequency

S Significant

SL Supralevator

TS Trans-sphincteric

IAS Internal anal sphincter

EAS External anal sphincter

ASCs Adipose-derived stem cells

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المقدمة

الناسور الشرجى هو قناة مرضية تصل بين ما بداخل الشرج والجلد الخارجى للشرج وينشأ الناسور غالبا عندما ينتشر خراج مستقيمى (كيس ممتلىء بالصديد) في شكل قناة ممتدة من الداخل الى الجلد الخارجى ، ويمكن ان تحدث النزاسير في حالات المرض المعوىء الالتهابى أو سرطان القولون .

ينقسم الناسور الشرجى الى ناسور منخفض وناسور مرتفع وناسور متشعب، ويعتبر علاج الناسور الشرجى من احد التحديات التى تواجه الجراحين حيث أن انواع الناسور الشرجى المنخفض ممكن ان تعالج باستئصال الناسور جراحيا ولكن مع استئصال الناسور الشرجى المرتفع قد يؤدى الى عدم القدرة على التحكم فى التبرز او الغازات نتيجة لقطع العضلة القابضة المتحكمة بخروج البراز او الغازات ولذلك فان هناك انواع مختلفة من الجرحات تجرىء لتقليل نشبة حدوث عدم التحكم بالتبرز وقطع العضلة القابضة ولكن مع هذه الانواع من الجرجات توجد معها نسبة عالية من ارتجاع الناسور الشرجى.

وحديثا تم استخدام الصمغ البيولوجي في علاج الناسور الشرجي المرتفع حيث انه لا يؤثر على الغضلة المتحكمة بالبراز وبذلك لا يؤدى الى عدم التحكم بالتبرز. ويتم تحضير الصمغ البيولوجي من دم المريض نفسه ويتكون من مادتي الثرومبين والفييرينوجين ويعمل هذا

الصمغ البيولوجي على المرحلة الاخيرة من تجلط الدم بالجسم حيث يتم تحويل الفيبرينوجين الى فيبرين باستخدام الثرومبين.

وتشير بعض الدراسات الى ارتفاع نسبة ارتجاع الناسور الشرجى بعد استخدام الصمغ البيولوجى، وتشير البعض الاخر من الدراسات الى انخفاض نسبة ارتجاع الناسور الشرجى بعد استخدام الصمغ البيولوجى ونحن فى هذه الدراسة نهدف الى تقييم استخدام الصمغ البيولوجى ومقارنته باستخدام الجراحة وتقييم نسبة ارتجاع الناسور الشرجى وتأثير كل منهما على التحكم بالتبرز.

الهدف من الدراسة

نهدف فى هذه الدراسة الى تقييم استخدام الصمغ البيولوجى فى علاج الناسور الشرجى والقاء الضوء على تأثيره فى التحكم بالتبرز وارتجاع الناسور الشرجى.

INTRODUCTION

Perianal fistula is a common disease. The categorization of perianal fistula depends on its location relative to the anal sphincter muscles. According to Parks classification, the perianal fistulas are classified into: inter-sphincteric, transsphincteric, supra-sphincteric or extra-sphincteric. (**Parks et al, 1976**) The term "complex" fistula is a modification of the Parks classification, which describes fistulae which treatment poses a higher risk for impairment of continence. (**Mark et al, 2005**)

Management of fistula-in-ano is both challenging and controversial. Inter-sphincteric and low trans-sphincteric fistulae usually heal well after simple fistulotomy, although sometimes, fecal or permanent gas incontinence may occur. In contrast, many surgical options have been suggested to treat high trans-sphincteric, supra-sphincteric or extra-sphincteric fistulae, because these types of fistulae are associated with significant incontinence if treated by simple fistulotomy. (Schouten et al, 1999)

Among such procedures are staged fistulotomy with the placement of a cutting seton, mucosal advancement flaps, island flap anoplasty and combined seton— double flap