

# **Primary repair in colorectal emergencies**

**Thesis**

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**General Surgery**

By

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**Abstract:**

Colorectal emergencies are a common situations that faces surgeons in ER and having different modalities of managements based on doing primary repair of the colon or stomal diversion. We therefore did this prospective study conducted on forty cases represented different conditions of colorectal emergencies (24 cases) of colonic trauma , (10 cases) of obstruction and (6 cases) of peritonitis due to non traumatic colonic perforation regarding surgery and morbidity. Wound infection was the most common complication (65%). Overall mortality was 5%. Morbidity is significantly influenced by an advanced age, ASA score, an advanced lag period (>72 hours) and poor hemodynamic stability at the time of operation. PR is a safe procedure in emergency surgeries as long as patient is stable preoperatively and peritoneal cavity is non compromised. SF seems to be a better option in adverse patient conditions. Patient outcome is influenced by poor clinical parameters and patient demographic in either surgery

**Keywords:**

Colorectal emergencies, Primary repair in colorectal, colorectal surgeries

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# *Contents*

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Aim of the work</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Review of literature</b>	
Chapter I : Anatomy of the Colon and Rectum	6
Chapter II : physiology and bacteriology of The Colon and Rectum.	28
Chapter III: Diangnosis and management of colorectal emergencies	38
Chapter IV: complications of colorectal surgery.	87
<b>Patients and Methods</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Arabic Summary</b>	<b>١</b>

### *List Of Abbreviations*

SMA	Superior Mesenteric Artery
IMA	Inferior Mesenteric Artery
SMV	Superior Mesenteric Vein
DPL	Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage
FAST	Focused Assessment for the Sonographic evaluation of the Trauma
DCL	Damage Control Laparotomy
CT	computed tomography
ICI	Intraoperative colonic irrigation
SC	subtotal colectomy
PNTCP	Peritonitis due to non-traumatic colonic perforation
HP	Hartmann's procedure
PA	primary anastomosis
PPD	peritonitis caused by perforated diverticulitis
LGIB	Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
GI	gastrointestinal
IBD	inflammatory bowel disease
AVMS	arteriovenous malformations
NSAID	nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug
ICU	intensive care unit
NGT	nasogastric tube
EGD	esophagogastroduodenoscopy
(Tc-RBC)	technetium-labeled red blood cell
CTA	Computed Tomography Angiography
DVT	deep venous thrombosis
PE	pulmonary embolism
SISG	Surgical Infection Study Group
AL	Anastomotic Leak
ASA	American Society of Anesthesiologists
TME	total mesorectal excision
CLS	Colon Leakage Score
CRP	C-reactive protein

IAP	intra-abdominal pressure
IAH	intra-abdominal pressure hypertension
ACS	abdominal compartment syndrome
(AAST)	American Association for the Surgery of Trauma
SD	Standard Deviation
$\chi^2$	Chi square
P value	Predictive value

## *List of tables*

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Table (1 )Clonic trauma scales</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Table (2): The clinical characteristics of patients with different grades of anastomotic leakage</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Table (3): Colon Leakage Score (CLS) points per variable</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Table (4): Items scored in the “Dutch Leakage-Score</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Table(5) show age distribution</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Table(6) show etiological distribution</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Table(7) show comorbid diseases distribution</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Table(8) show time lag distribution</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Table(9) show colonic pathology site distribution</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Table(10) show associated pathology distribution</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Table(11) show type of operation distribution</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Table(12) show intraperitoneal contamination distribution</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Table(13) show anastomotic leaks distribution</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Table(14) show different degree of wound sepsis distribution</b>	<b>139</b>

<b>Table(15) shows the relation between different age groups and the leak</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Table(16) shows the relation between different etiologies for colonic emergent operation and the leak</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Table(17) shows the relation between presence comorbid diseases and the leak</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Table(17) shows the relation between different grades of ASA classification and the leak</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Table(18) shows the relation between different grades of time lag and the leak</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Table(19) shows the relation between the site of colonic pathology and the leak</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Table(20) shows the relation between the associated pathology and the leak</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Table(21) shows the relation between the different degree of peritoneal contamination and the leak</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Table(22) shows the relation between the type of operations and the leak</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Table(23) shows the relation between different age groups and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>148</b>



<b>Table(24) shows the relation between different etiologies for emergent colonic operation and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Table(25) shows the relation between the presence or absence of comorbid diseases and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Table(26) shows the relation between the different grades of ASA classification and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Table(27)shows the relation between the different grades of time lag and the wound sepsis .</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Table(28) shows the relation between the different sites of the colonic pathology and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Table(29) shows the relation between the presence or absence of associated pthology and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Table(30) shows the relation between the different degrees of peritoneal contamination and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Table(31) shows the relation between different types of operations done and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Table(32) shows the relation of the mortality(2 cases) and the different items of this study</b>	<b>158</b>

## List of figures

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Figure (1): General topography of the large bowel and Peritoneum</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure (2): Caecum and Appendix.</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Figure (3): Peritoneal reflections and fasciae of the rectum.</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Figure (4): Arterial supply of the Colon and Rectum.</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Figure (5): Arc of Riolan</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Figure (6): Venous drainage of the Colon and Rectum</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Figure (7): lymphatic drainage of the Colon and Rectum</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Figure (8): Nerve supply of Rectum.</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>FIG(9) Algorism of massive lower GI bleeding</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Figure (10): CLS versus predicted probability of anastomotic leakage for all patients with primary anastomosis without a nonfunctioning stoma and patients that had colonic or rectal surgery separately</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Figure (11): Median scores of patients with AL and patients without AL (per day) indicate a significant difference between two groups (Mann- Whitney test)</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Figure (12): Decision tree of the Dutch leakage-score indicating</b>	<b>116</b>

<b>which actions should be taken with each score. Clinically proven anastomotic leakage (AL; faeces in a drain or wound) was treated identically as a positive CT-scan</b>	
<b>Figure (13): An algorithm for the surgical management of colorectal anastomotic leak</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>fig(14)case 7 repair of cecal injury</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>fig(15)case 16 transverse colectomy for crush injury</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>fig(16)case 16 stappler side to side anastmosis</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>fig(17) case 23 volvuls of transverse colon</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>fig(18) case 31 right hemicolectomy</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>fig(19) case 36 transverse colectomy after gun shoot</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>fig(20) show age distribution</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>fig(21) show time lag distribution</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>fig(22) show type of operation distribution</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>fig(23) show intraperitoneal contamination distribution</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>fig(24) show anastomotic leaks distribution</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>fig(25) show different degree of wound sepsis distribution</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>fig(26) shows the relation between different etiologies for colonic emergent operation and the leak</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>fig(27) shows the relation between different grades of ASA</b>	<b>143</b>

<b>classification and the leak</b>	
<b>fig(28) shows the relation between different grades of time lag and the leak</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>fig(29) shows the relation between the site of colonic pathology and the leak</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>fig(30) shows the relation between the different degree of peritoneal contamination and the leak</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>fig(31) shows the relation between the type of operations and the leak</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Fig(32)shows the relation between different etiologies for emergent colonic operation and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>fig(33) shows the relation between the different grades of ASA classification and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>fig(34) shows the relation between the different grades of time lag and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>fig(35) shows the relation between the different sites of the colonic pathology and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>fig(36) shows the relation between the presence or absence of associated pthology and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>fig(37) shows the relation between the different degrees of peritoneal contamination and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>fig(38) shows the relation between different types of operations done and the wound sepsis</b>	<b>157</b>

# ***INTRODUCTION***

# *Introduction*

Colorectal emergencies include: traumatic (blunt, penetrating, iatrogenic, .. etc), obstructive (malignant, volvulus, ..etc) and inflammatory (perforated diverticulum, complicated inflammatory bowel diseases,...Etc).

In the beginning of last century treatment of colonic trauma was stomal diversion and this concept start to change in the second half of this century to be primary repair and this change due to development in antibiotics,blood transfusion and ICU protocols (*C. Gene et al., 1998*).

Stone and Fabian defined the so called "Stone and Fabian" exclusion criteria to determine when to do primary repair of colonic traumas (*Stone HH et al., 1979*). Flint and Vitale become more liberal in determining when to do primary repair and modifie the previous exclusion criteria of stone and fabian (*Flint L et al., 1981*).

No significant changes observed in prospective and retrospective studies which compare the lry repair with diversion regarding sepsis whatever mechanism,site,number of associated intra-&extra-abdominal traumas,extended of trauma and patients condition at admission. (*Sasaki LS et al., 1995*).

Primary repair in treatment of colonic traumas have been pointed out to have better results than diversion in cases have similar general and local trauma and the same intraoperative findings regarding mortality, morbidity and final outcome (*Gonzalez RP et al., 1996*) , (*Velmahos GC et al., 1996*) (*Taylor M et al., 2005*).

According to American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) results of prospective multicenter trial pointed that the main indications for performing stomal diversion are: severe colon edema (whatever the cause), advanced peritonitis and questionable colon blood supply (*Demetriades D, 2004*) ( *Ranko G Lazovic et al. , 2010*).

The previous contraindications to do primary repair in colonic injuries including severe blood loss, contaminating left sided colonic trauma and trauma to more than two organs have been obsoleted by many authors (*Tzovorass G et al., 2005*).

Primary repair of colon injuries appears safe in the majority in patients after damage control laparotomy primary colonic repair appears to be safe even there are high rate of leak because the open abdomen allow for careful inspection of the abdominal contents at reexploration and identify who require subsequent diversion (*kashuk jl et al., 2009*).