American College of Surgeon Italian Chapter - SIRC

Aggiornamenti e ricerche clinico-sperimentali in Chirurgia dell'Apparato Digerente, Catania 17-18 settembre 2009

THE OBSTRUCTED DEFECATION SINDROME

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI CATANIA

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DEFINITION

Difficult evacuation for functional or anatomical alteration of rectoanal and pelvic floor district



Constipation

ROMA II criteria

Constipation: if the patient that don't take laxatives complains almost two of these symptoms during 12 weeks in the last year:

- -Less than three defecations /week
- -Hard stools in more than 25% of defecations
- -Sense of not having emptied the anal canal in more than 25% of defecations
- -Straining in more than 25% of defecation
- -Manual manipulation during defecation



CAUSES of CONSTIPATION

- A) Functional /motility disorders
 - Irritable bowel sindrome
 - Slow transit constipation
 - Disorders of of pelvic floor and/of anal sphincters

(anismus, dissynergy, paradoxical puborectalis contraction)



CAUSES of CONSTIPATION

- B) Mechanical /pelvic floor disorders
- Anatomical obstruction of the colon rectum and of the anal canal for Cancer, Crohn's disease, Radioteraphy, Iatrogenic causes.
- -Obstructed defecation:
- a) Rectal: Rettocele; internal mucosal prolapse; intussusception.
- b) No rectal: Enterocele/ sigmoidocele; urogenital prolapse.

Obstructed defecation Syndrome CAUSES OF O.D.S.



A) Mechanical obstruction by anatomic causes:

Redundancy of the lower rectum: -internal mucosal prolapse

- rectoanal intussusception

- rectocele

Pelvic prolapses: - enterocele

- sigmoidocele

- urogenital prolapse

B) Functional Desorders:

- pelvic dyssinergia - paradoxical



Causes of O.D.S. 2

- A) Obstructed defecation of mechanical structural type:
- Redundancy of the lower rectum internal mucosal prolapse
 - rettoanal intussusception

Pelvic prolapses

- enterocele
- sigmoidocele
- urogenitale prolapse
- B) Obstructed defecation by power vector dispersion:
 - rectocele

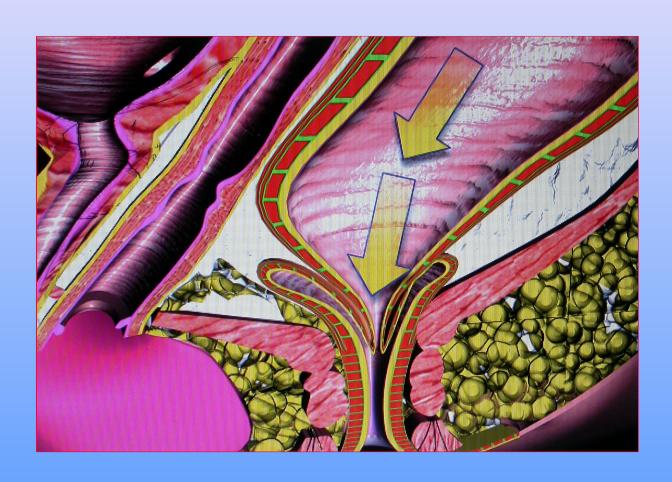
C) Functional disorders:

- pelvic dyssinergia – paradoxical c.p.r.

D) Obstructed defecation by lower sensibility to rectal distension



Internal mucosal prolapse /Intussusception



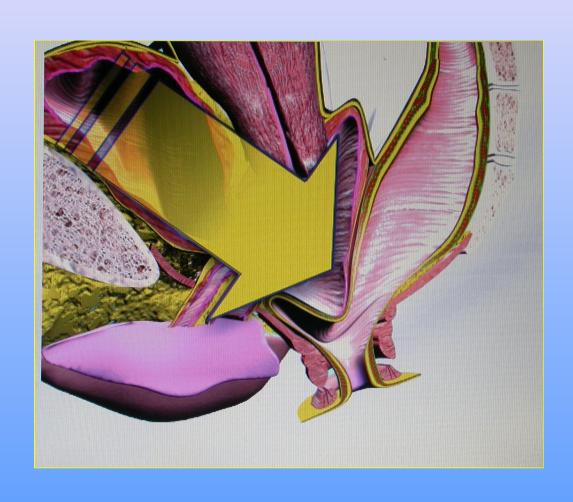


Rectocele



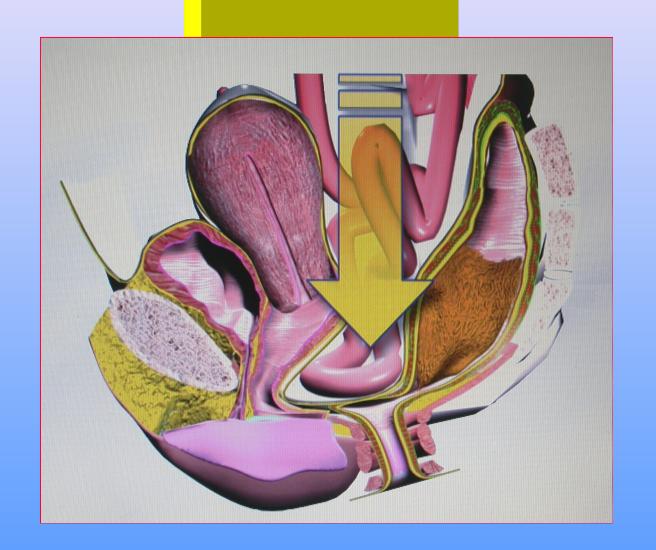


Genital prolapse





Entero-sigmoidocele





Diagnostic Algorithm



Before clinical examination

- -Colonscopy to exclude mechanical obstruction (cancer) or inflammatory bowel diseases(IBD)
- Evaluation of hygienic- dietetic treatment (fiber /enemas /laxatives/probiotics/prebiotics



Strumental examination

- -Enterocolpodefecography
- -Dynamic defecography with magnetic risonance
- -Endoanal echography
- -Manometry
- -Elettromiography
- --Intestinal transit
- -Perineometry
- -Others: Psycological test.



During clinical examination

- Anamnesis /clinical history
- Scores ODS
- Scores Incontinence
- Scores PAC/QoL





Clinical examination

- Perineo-anal inspection
- Digital anorectal exploration
- -Anoproctoscopy
- Urogenital examination



Enterocolpodefecography

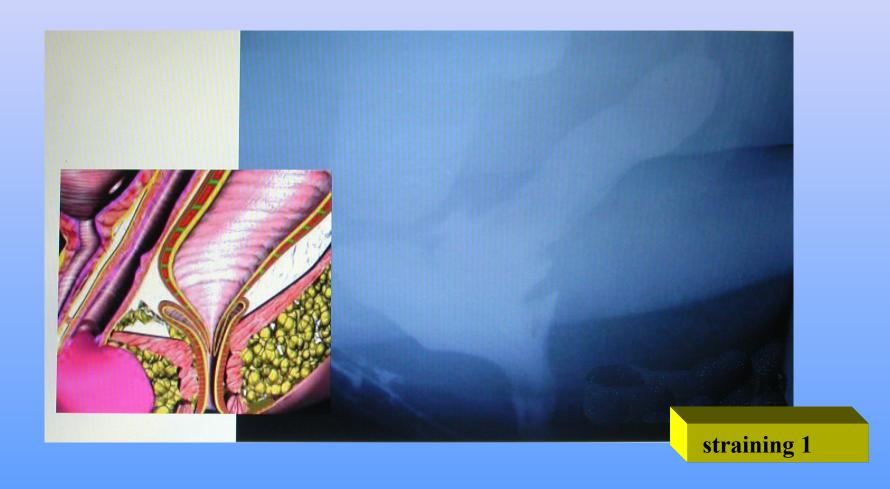
-Prolasso mucoso interno /intussuscezione



WIND IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

Enterocolpodefecography

- Internal mucosal prolapse /intussusception

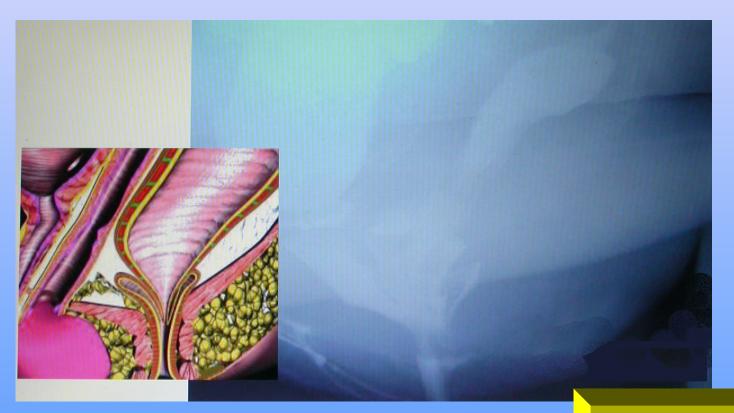






Enterocolpodefecography

-Internal mucosal prolapse /intussusception



La Sindrome da Defecazione Ostruita



Enterocolpodefecography

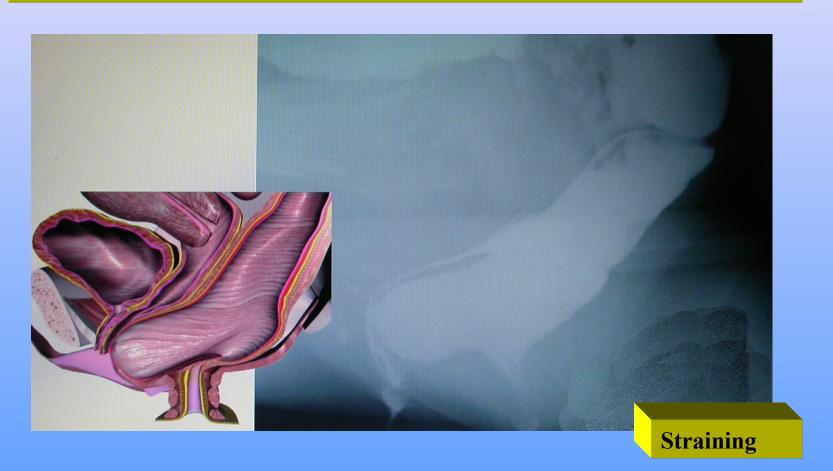
-Rectocele + internal mucosal prolapse





Enterocolpodefecography

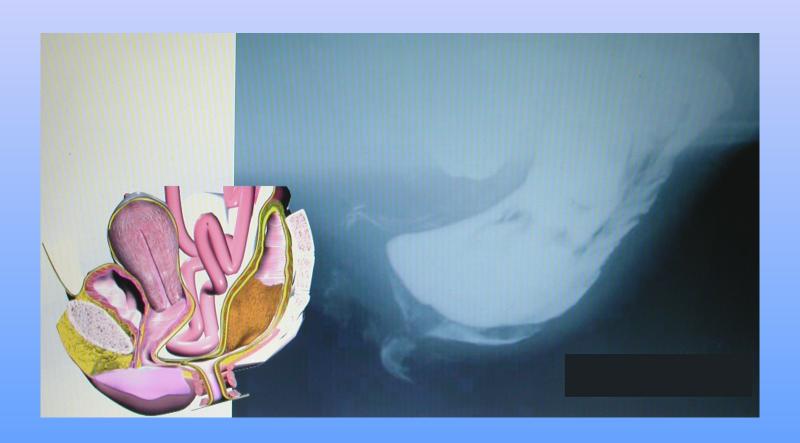
-Rectocele + internal mucosal prolapse

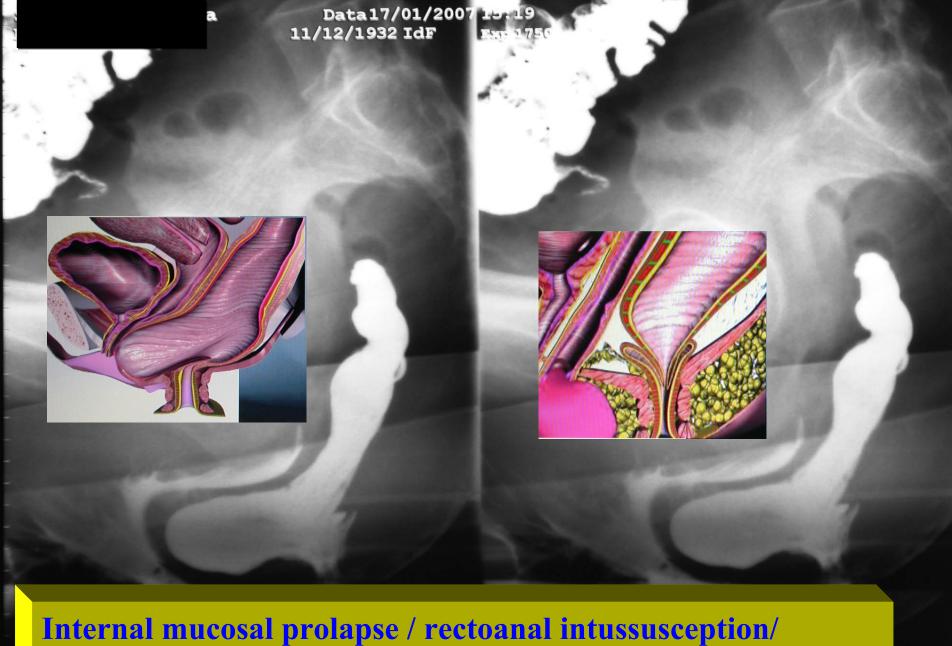




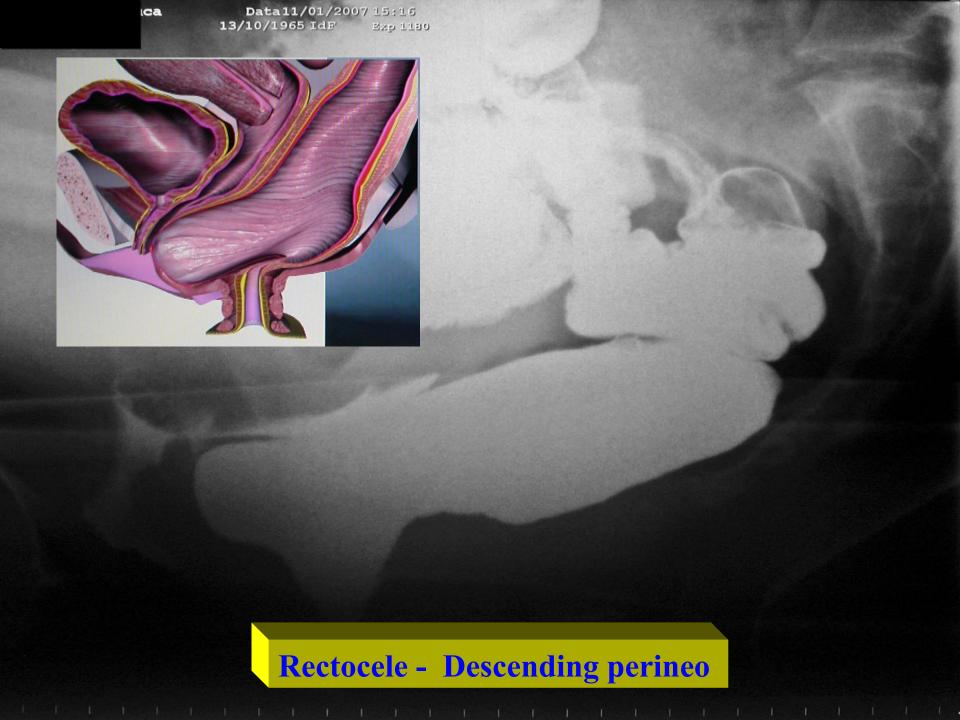
Enterocolpodefecography

-Enterocele and sigmoidocele





Internal mucosal prolapse / rectoanal intussusception/rectocele





SYMPTOMS

- Prolonged straining at defecation
- Pain at defecation
- Prolonged time at toilet
- Perineal pain /discomfort at standing
- Feel of incomplete evacuation
- Urgency
- Fragmented defecation
- Manual vaginal, perineal or rectal manipulation
- Abuse of laxatives and/or enemas.



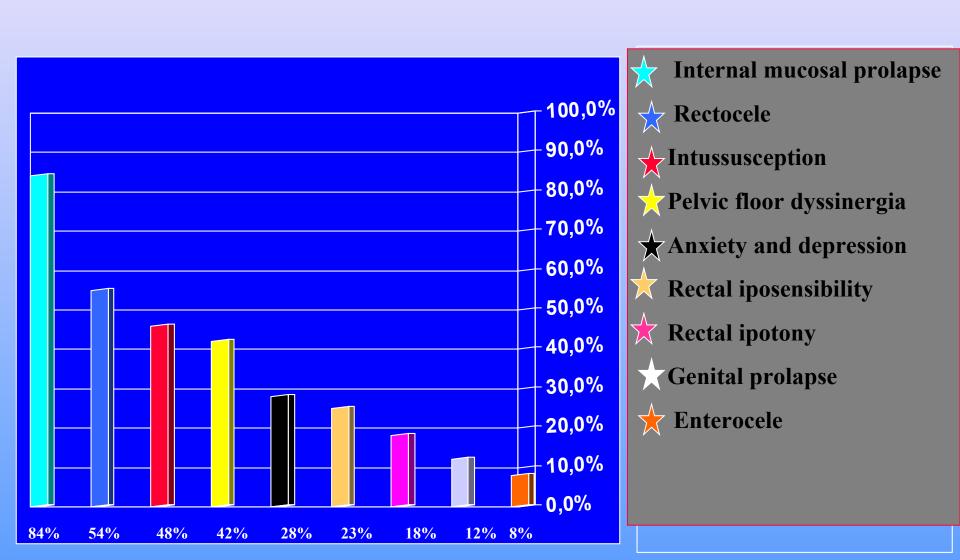
Evaluation of hidden signs and symptoms in O.D.S.



The Iceberg Diagram

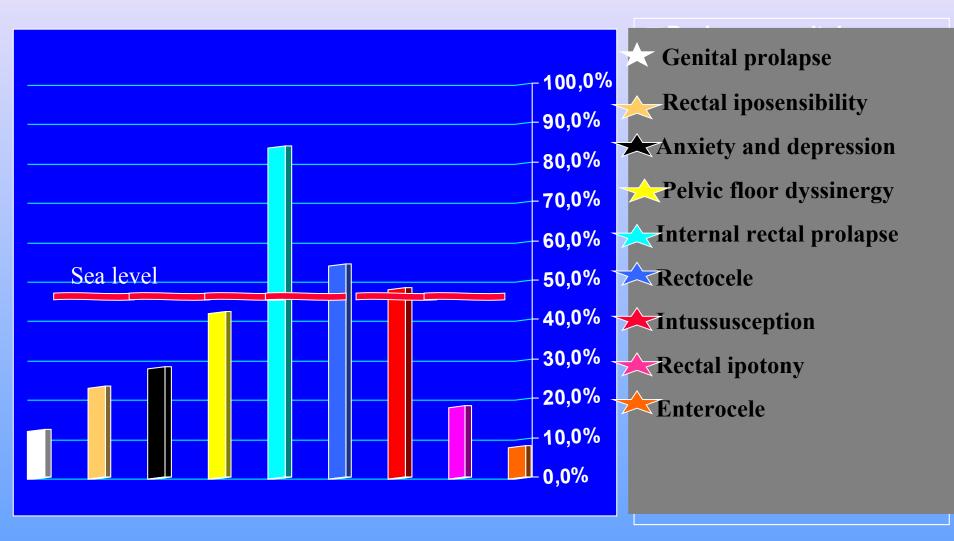


Signs and Symptoms of the personal patients





Iceberg diagram in the personal patients





TREATMENT CRITERIA OF ODS PATIENTS AFTER DIAGNOSTIC CLINICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL EVALUATION



TREATMENT CRITERIA

Internal rectal prolapse +/- rectocele without associated anatomical disorders



S.T.A.R.R.



TREATMENT CRITERIA

Internal rectal prolapse +/- rectocele with associated anatomical disorders:

- •Enterocele
- Sigmoidocele
- Urogenital prolapse
- External rectal prolapse



New check up of ODS and, if symptoms persist

S.T.A.R.R.



TREATMENT CRITERIA

Internal prolapse +/rectocele and

Pelvic dyssinergia

or

Rectal iposensibility



Biofeed-back



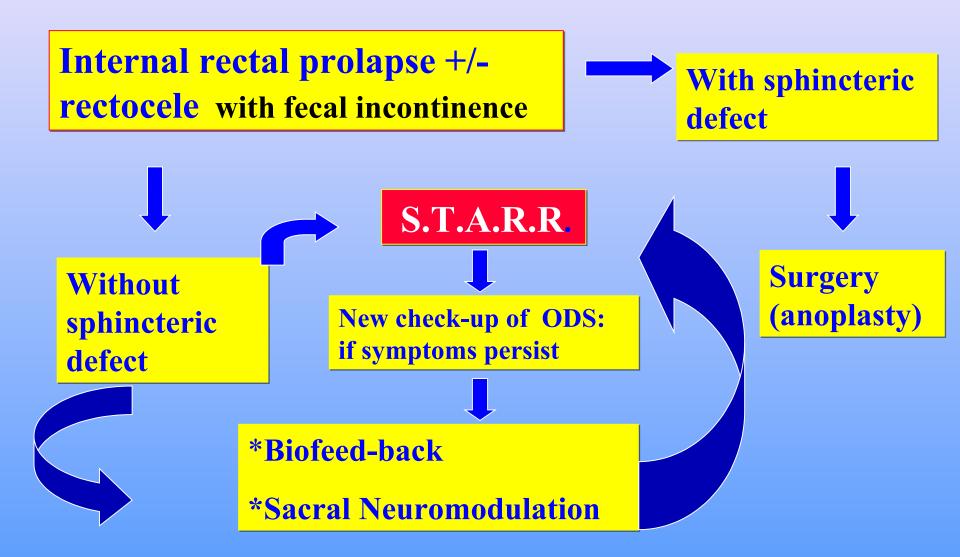
New check up of ODS and, if symptoms persist



S.T.A.R.R.



TREATMENT CRITERIA





S.T.A.R.R.

A) Inclusion critheria: (absolute yes)

-Only anatomical documented obstruction: internal mucosal prolapse / retto-anal intussusception/ Rectocele evident by defecography (morphological evaluation) + ODS score (clinical evaluation)

B) Absolute exclusion critheria: (absolute no)

- Evident psychiatric disorders - Organic sphincteric deficit > 30% evident by ecography and manometry

C) Relative exclusion critheria: (no better than yes)

Puborectalis dyssinergia: possible inclusion after biofeedback o NMS - Enterocele or sigmoidocele or urogenital prolapse: inclusion if it is possible the treatament of associated disorders or under laparoscopiv view - Functional deficit of anal sphincter: possible STARR after biofeedback or NMS

Rectal ipocynesia and iposensibility: possible

inclusion after his feedback on NMC





NEWS TECNIQUES

STARR by PARACHUTE TECNIQUE

CONTOUR TRANSTARR











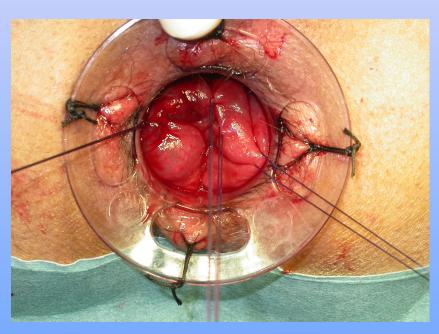


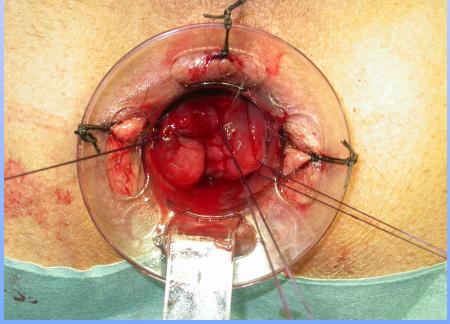
















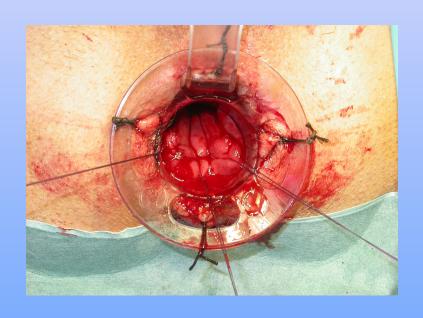








STARR by PARACHUTE TECNIQUE



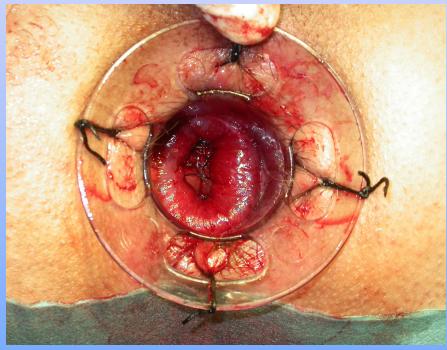






STARR by PARACHUTE TECNIQUE



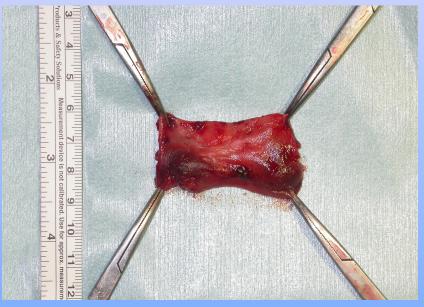






STARR by PARACHUTE TECNIQUE









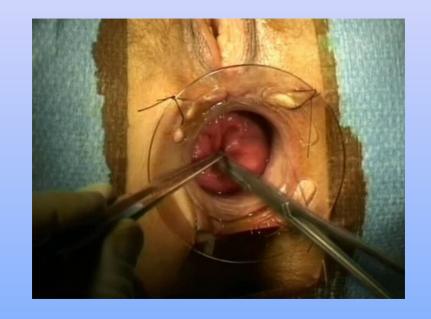


Increasing of resecated prolapse



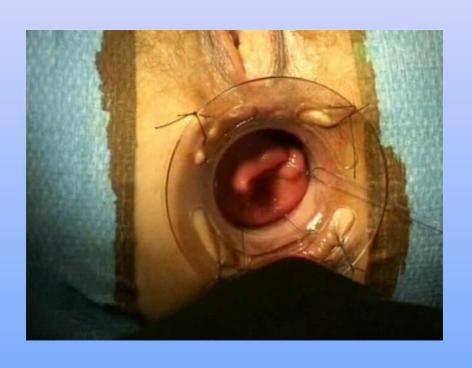


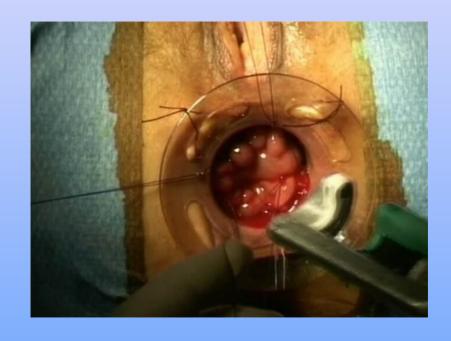






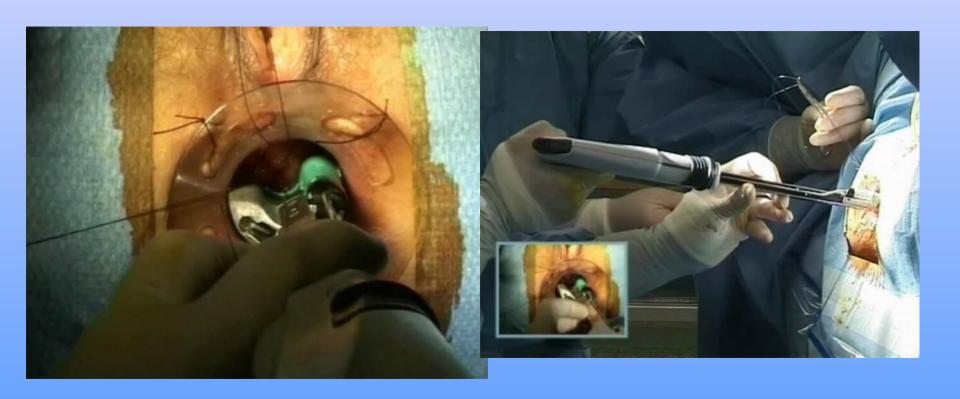






























S.T.A.R.R.

Personal experience

72 operated patients

Female: n° 61 mean age 55 y. (31-76)

Male: n°11 età mean age 52 y. (23-73)

Follow – up :34 months (1-72)



S.T.A.R.R.

Personal experience

Results:

- a) Mean operative time: 43 min.
- b) Mean stay at hospital: 4 days
- c) Postoperative:
 - significative pain 3%
 - bleeding 4%
 - other 5%
- d) Follow-up:
 - ODS score reduction 60% (mean)
 - -QOL > 70% (mean)
 - Relapses: 7%



CONTOUR TRANSTARR

Personal experience

n°6 operated patient:

female: n°6 mean age 54 y. (33-79)

male: n°0

Follow up:6 months (0-12)



CONTOUR TRANSTARR

Personal experience

Results:

- a) Mean operative time: 58 min.
- b) Mean hospital stay: 3 days
- c) Postoperative:
 - significant pain: 0%
 - bleeding: light 1 patient 1 day
 - urgency: 15%
- d) Follow-up:
 - ODS score reduction 60%
 - -QOL > 70%
 - Relapses 0%