



A new surgical method—insuture of anal anastomosis for the prevention of permanent colostoma

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1. Introduction

On the background of the currently increasing resolute requirements to increase or preserve the quality of life for patients after treatment, it is necessary to reconsider the improvement or removal of medical measures that form various kinds of permanent colostoma, which reduce the quality of life for patients following the proctology of a structure.

We recommend a new method, the mini- γ -quantum express-diagnostic for pathological centers of the rectum, and a new surgical operation—insuture of anal anastomosis, with a device for its performance—for the prevention of permanent colostoma and the preservation of quality of life for patients after treatment.

2. Material and methods/patients

The study was for the biopsy (5 mm) of 50 patients, divided into three groups: patients with rectal cancer (20), rectal polyps (20) and patients with normal rectal tissue (10), with mini- γ -quantum radiation for 60 s. Mini- γ -quantum is absorbed at the expense of the photo-electric effect, and fixed on a new special spectrometer.

For five patients with rectal cancer of the distal ampular part, we applied the new surgical intervention—insuture of anal anastomosis, for the prevention of operations, Quenu-Mails and without the formation of a permanent colostoma. A new phase of

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operation: dissection, carried out on the submucosal plane, from the anal verge to the anorectal ring, preserving the internal and external sphincters, and levators. Above the anorectal ring, dissection of the circular and longitudinal muscle of the rectum is carried out. The dissection was deepened circumferentially on the submucosal plane, with dissection of the muscles of the rectum until the abdominal cavity could be entered posteriorly to guide the removal of the specimen on the level of the anal verge, pushing down a special device in the sigmoid.

3. Results

With the law of Gauss medium of throw for the new method, mini- γ -quantum of express-diagnosis of rectal cancer, rectal polyps and normal rectal tissue exceeded the defect dimensions in the study.

From five patients with rectal cancer of the distal ampular part, insuture of anal anastomosis was carried out in two patients, with the timely application of colostoma (closed from 3 to 6 months) and without the formation of a permanent colostoma.

4. Discussion

A new method of express-diagnosis with mini- γ -quantum radiation, giving surgeons a possibly earlier means of intervention for the removal of pathological centers of the rectum (particularly of rectal cancer).

The new surgical method—insuture of anal anastomosis, may be used for the prevention of permanent colostoma and the preservation or increase of the quality of life of patients after treatment.