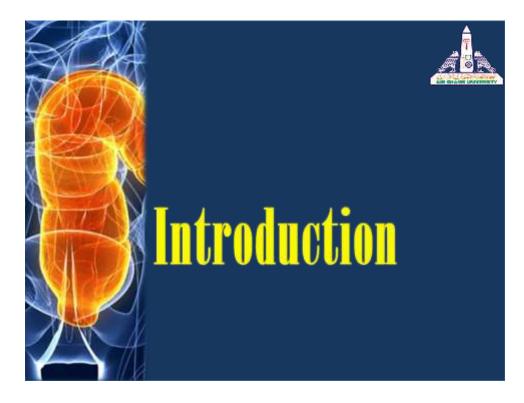


Mohammad Ahmad Abd-erRazik, MD, MRCS. Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University



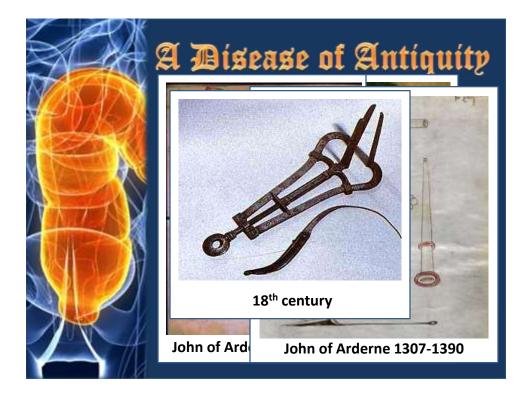


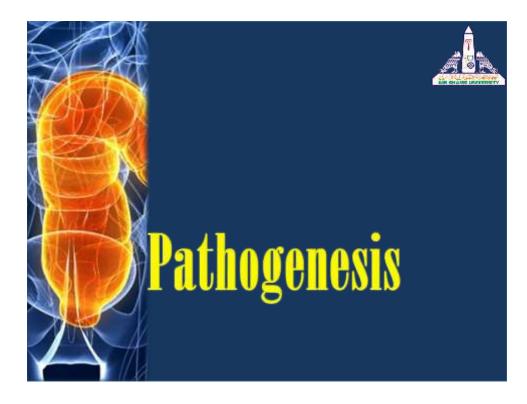
Fistula

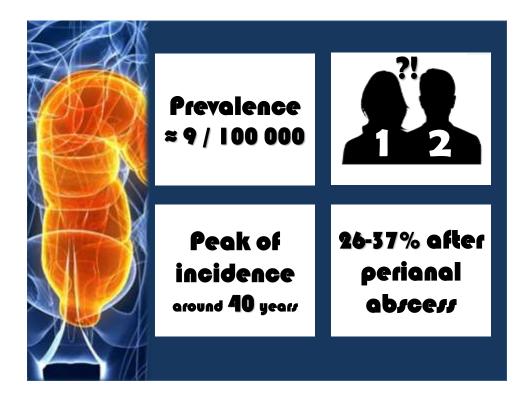
•Anal fistula, fistula-in-ano or the sometimes called perianal fistula.

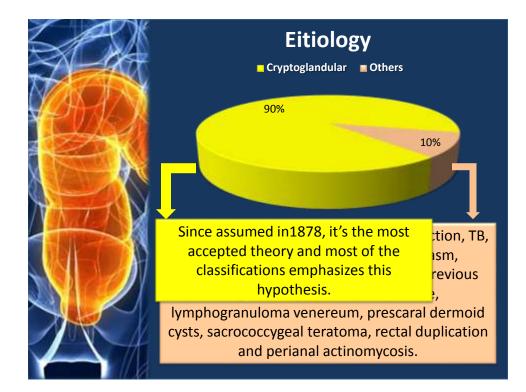
•Is a hollow tract lined with granulation tissue, connecting a 1^{ry} opening inside the anal canal to a secondary opening in the perianal skin.

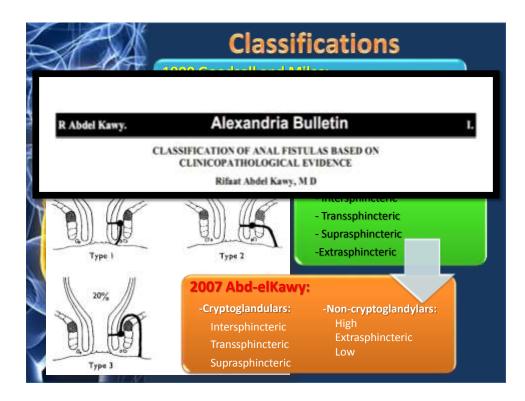
•Secondary tracts may be multiple and can extend from the same 1^{ry} opening.



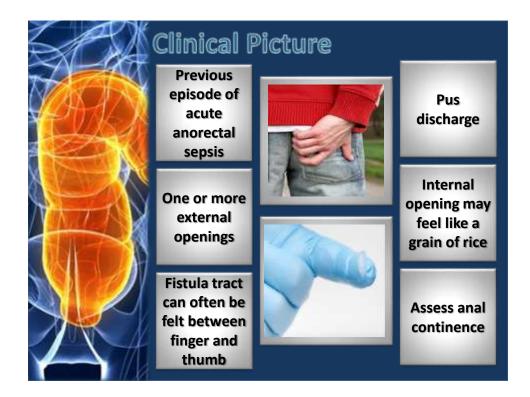


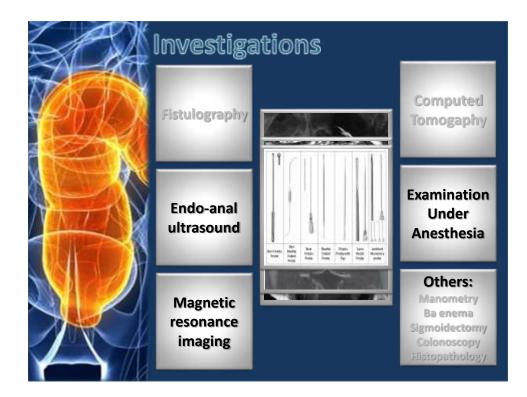










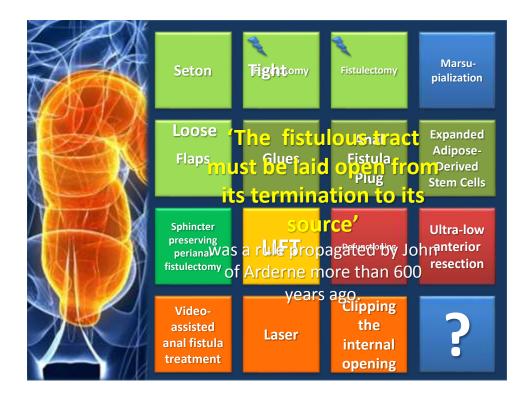


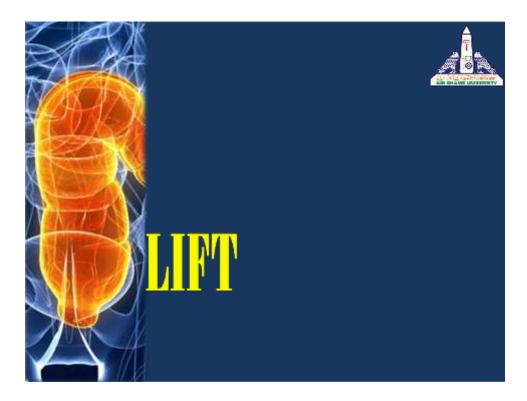






The ideal way to treat anal fistula is to cure the disease without any risk of fecal incontinence.





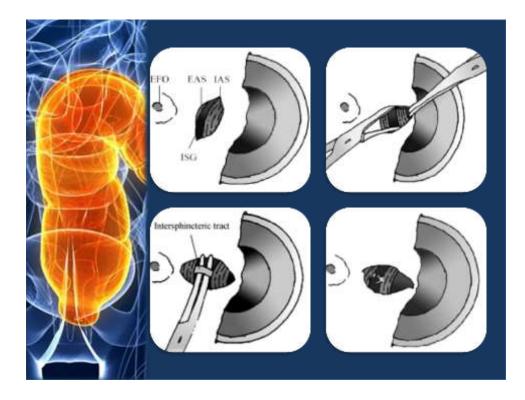


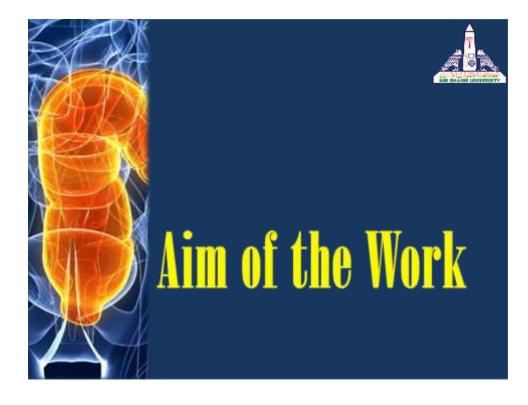
Rojanasakul and coworkers (2007) described a technique for treating fistula-in-ano aimed at total sphincter preservation. They called it The Ligation of Intersphincteric Fistula Tract (LIFT) technique

Case Report

Total Anal Sphincter Saving Technique for Fistula-in-Ano; The Ligation of Intersphincteric Fistula Tract

> Arun Rojanasakul MD*, Jirawat Pattananrun MD*, Chucheep Sabakitrungrunng MD*, Kasitya Tantiphiachiva MD* * Division of Coloractal Surgery, Chulakingkorn University





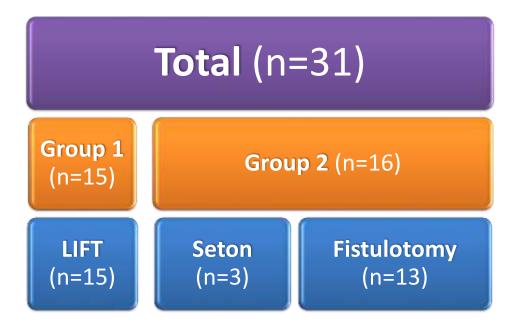


This study aims to assess the feasibility of LIFT technique, to identify the early and late post operative course, to detect the effect on anal continence, to record up one year recurrence rate, and to compare these findings to the standard techniques of fistula management, namely the fistulotomy and seton insertion, for the management of transsphincteric fistulas.

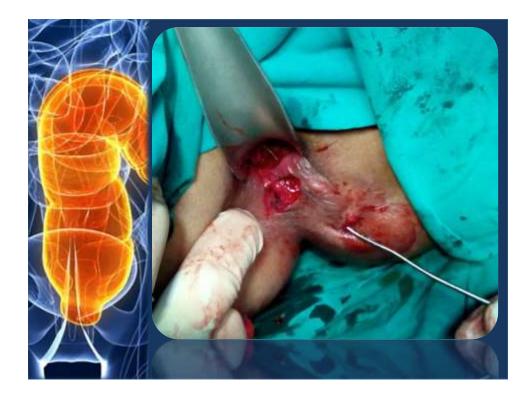


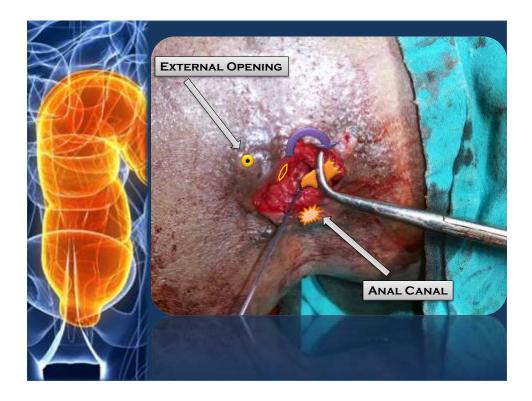


This study was designed to be a **randomized**, **controlled**, **parallel groups**, **single-blinded** (the participant only), **pragmatic**, **superiority** clinical trial.

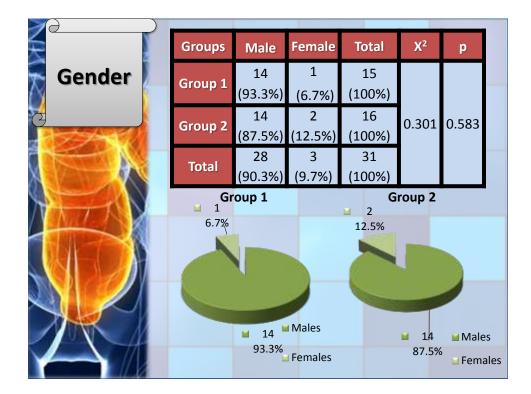


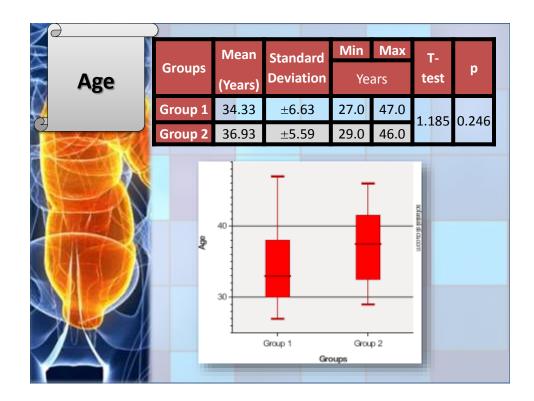






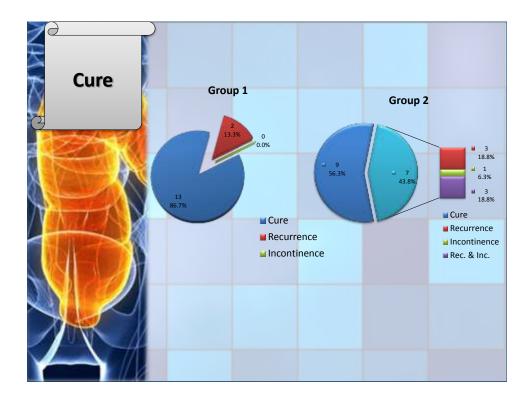


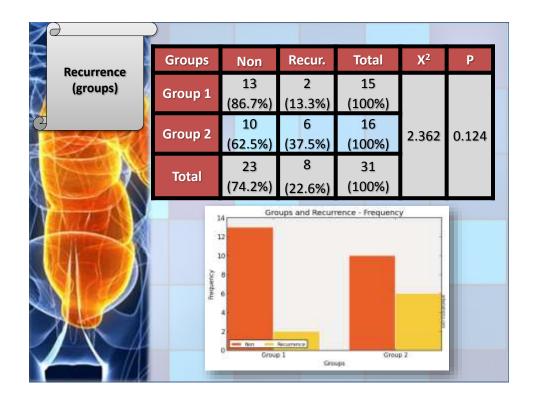


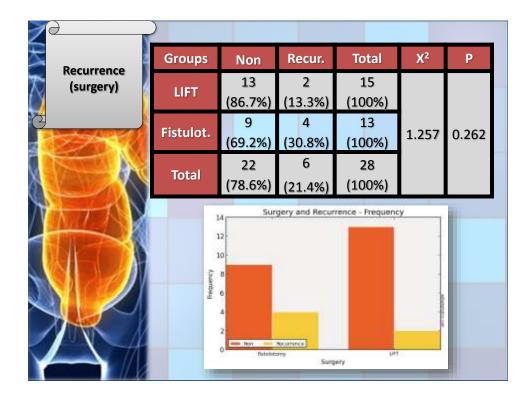


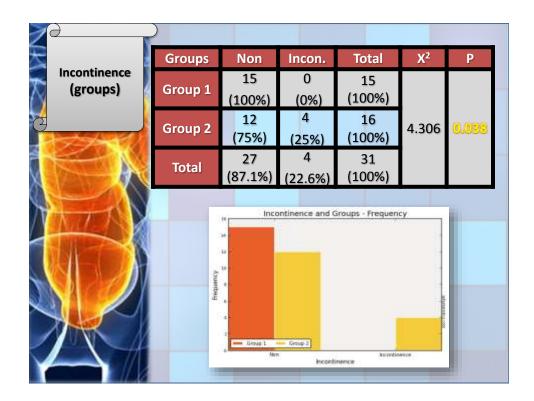
| Follow | Groups | Mean Months | Standard Deviation | Min Moi | Max nths | T- test | р |
|--------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| 👔 up | Group 1 | 10.5 | ±1.5 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 1 906 | 0.067 |
| J | Group 2 | 11.5 | ±1.3 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 1.500 | 0.007 |
| | | | | | | | |

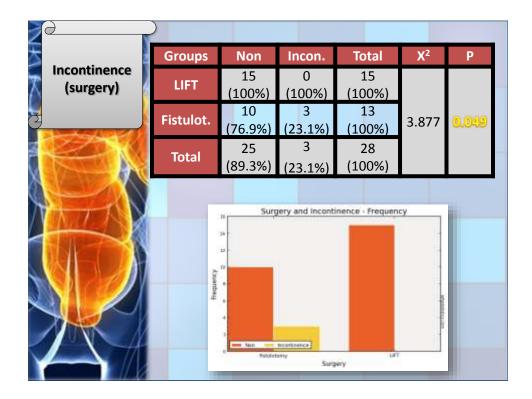
| 2 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Hospital Stay | Groups | Mean (Days | Standard Deviation | Min Da | Max iys | T- test | р |
| Juay | Group 1 | 1.03 | ±0.3 | 0.5 | 2 | 1 206 | 0.238 |
| G | Group 2 | 1.19 | ±0.4 | 1 | 2 | 1.206 | 0.238 |
| | | | | | | | |















Ligation of the intersphincteric fistula tract technique is a feasible, minimally invasive, cheap and relatively easy procedure, which is safe and effective in same time.

LIFT technique may become the gold standard in treating "uneasy" fistulas specially if it's trassphincteric.



Surgeons should master this technique, as it can be done in most centers or hospitals even if it's poorly equipped, with minimal requirements, and satisfactory results.

More **randomized controlled** trials are required, to prove that assumption or to dispute it.

