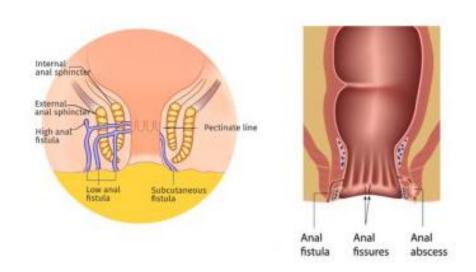




VAAFT (video assisted anal fistula Treatment) in management of complex perianal fistula

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Objectives

- Importance of history taking and physical exam
- Importance of MDT in complex cases
- To encourage in setup a consensus or guidelines
- Adapting New technology





What is Anorectal Fistula?

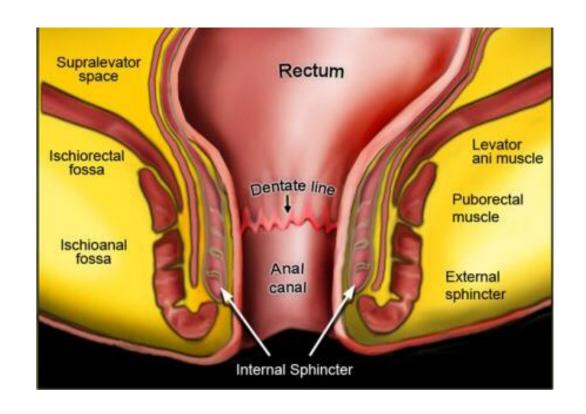
- Abnormal connection between epithelized surface of anal canal and perianal skin.
- External opening and internal opening
- Causes: Abscess, Crohns disease, TB, foreign body and malignancy.



Anatomy



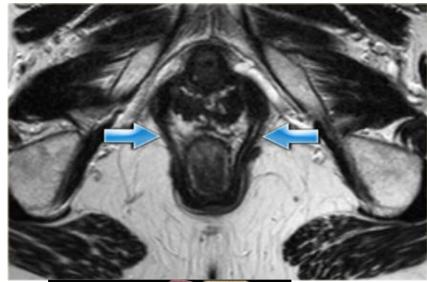
- Anatomic anal canal
- Surgical anal canal
- Anorectal ring
- Anal sphincter



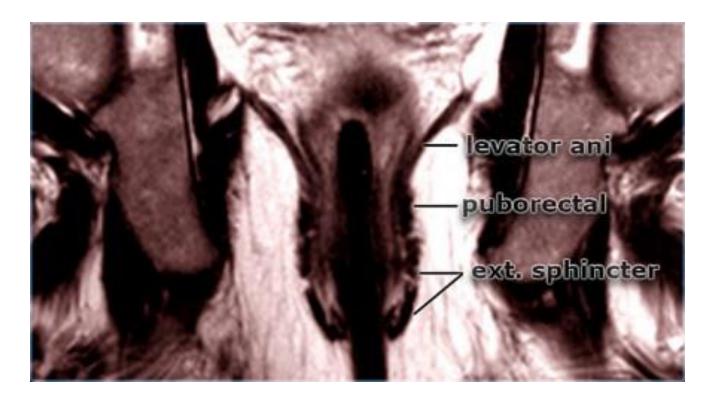










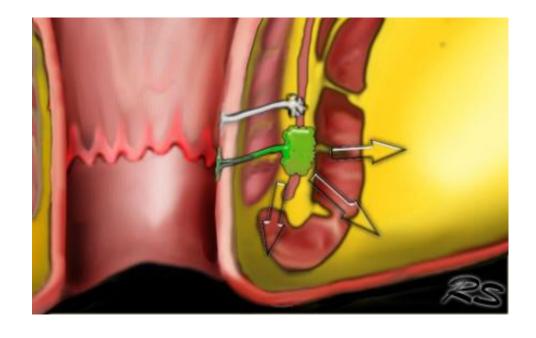








Definition



Causes

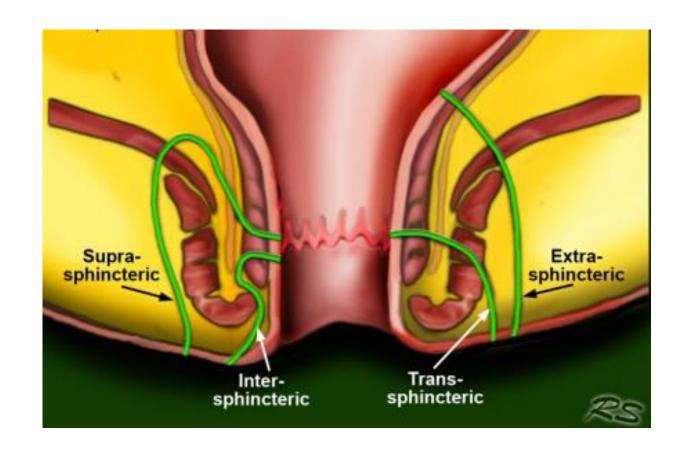
- Primary
- Secondary



Classification



- Intersphinctric
- Suprasphincteric
- Transsphincteric
- Extrasphincteric
- ? Submucosa

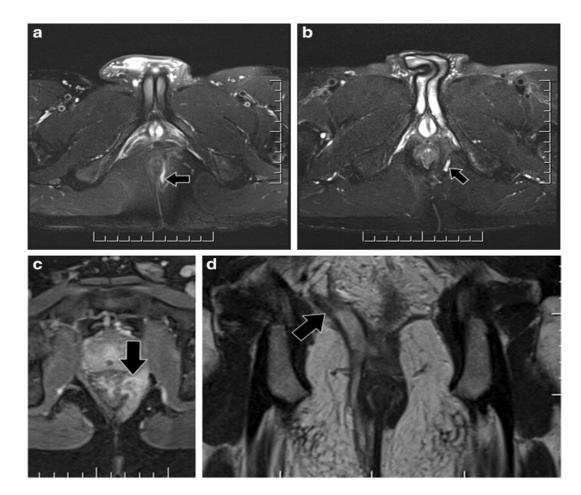




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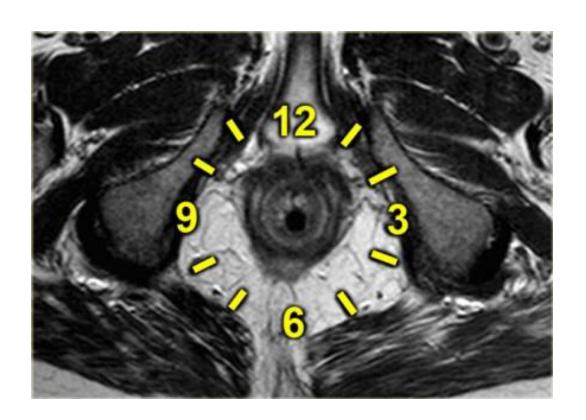
MRI REPORTING







MRI reporting



- Position on axial images
- Distance on **coronal images**.
- Secondary fistulas or abscesses.







Sign & symptoms

- Chronic drainage from non healing abscess
- Pain with defecation
- Pruritus' ani

Physical exam

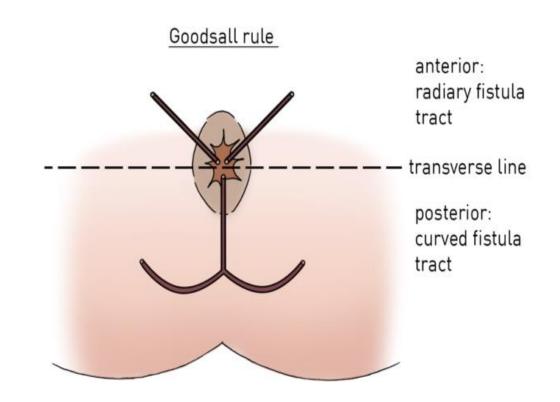
- Draining pustule
- Indurated and erythema of perianal skin







- Anterior fistula : straight line
- Posterior fistulas: curved line meets at 6 o'clock
- This rule doesn't apply if fistula is 3 cm away from anal verge
- If multiple fistulas it usually acts as posterior fistulas

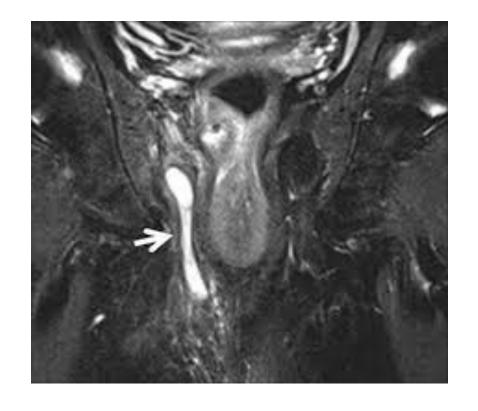








- History taking
- Proctoscopy
- Colonscopy
- MRI fistulogram (gold standard)
- For Crohns, medical treatmeth should be optimised with Regular follow up with GI (TIMING)





Managment



Goals of therapy

- Drain infection
- Eradicate fistula tract
- Avoid recurrence while preserving sphincters function

Surgical management

- Fistulotomy (lay open)
- Fistulectomy
- Seton
- Advancement flap
- VAAFT







- Less invasive the better the outcome
- Asymptomatic fistula & simple: treat crohn's first, MRI
- Symptomatic & simple: start metronidazole 500mg BD for 4 weeks, MRI
- Complex Fistula: surgical approach, EUA and proceed + metronidazole

If Simple Or Complex Failed then Surgery is the only option





Biggest issue of fistula

- Recurrence (7-65%)
- Damaging sphincter function
- Multiple surgeries
- Crohn's Disease and poor healing







Diagnostic phase

Fistuloscopy

Treatment phase

- Locating internal opening
- Fulguration
- Curettage of debris
- Closure of internal opening
- Instillation of Gentacol/Stem cells













Why VAAFT is different?

Personal Experience

- 121 cases in UAE with 2 years
- Male: 62, Female: 59
- Female 11, male 13 had established crohns
- Age: 15-45
- Re-op: 7 (3 abscess in another location, 3 RE- VAAFT, 1 fisulotomy)
- 110 completley Healed within 3-6 months
- The rest still getting regular follow up

Advantages

- less pain
- No damage to the sphincters
- Minimal post operative pain
- Early return to work
- No Seton discomfort
- Can be done on multiple occasion under GA or Spinal
- As a day case







Personal experience

- 1 week, 4 weeks, 3 months, 6 months and one Year
- If still discharge present after 3 month post op→ MRI Fistulogram



Study by rcs 2017



Result of the study

• 78 treated with video-assistance. There were no complications and all patients were treated as day cases. Most patients had recurrent disease, with 57 (77%) having had previous fistula surgery. At follow-up, 60 (81%) patients reported themselves 'cured' (asymptomatic) including 5 patients with Crohn's disease and one who had undergone 10 previous surgical procedures.

comparison

Procedure	Success rate (%)	Recurrence rate (%)	Reduced continence rate (%)
Fistulotomy ^{14–16}	93–96	0–26	82
Loose Seton ^{17–19}	75	17	26
Cutting Seton ^{20,21}	98	4–8	0–63
Fistulectomy ^{22,23}	67–89	5–12	0–10
Advancement flap ^{24,25}	60–93	7–33	8–31
Fistula plug ^{26,27}	35–87	13–65	0
LIFT ^{10,28}	60–93	6–35	9
VAAFT	60–93	6–35	9





Resolution rate (VAAFT with Stem cells/Gentacol)

- VAAFT alone resolution rate is around 70-80 %
- \bullet By using Stem cells or Gentacol as an adjunct the resolution rate can reach up to 94 %



CASE



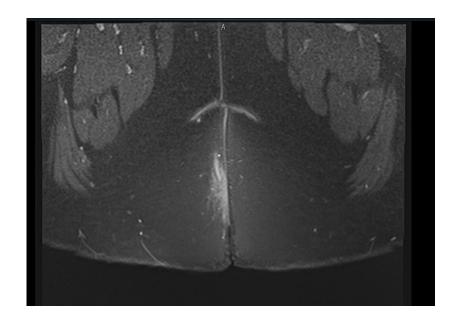
- 27 years old male, has crohns disease on infliximab
- Hx of perianal abscess went under I and D
- Developed intersphinctric fistula, External opening @ 10 O'clock
- Had bloody discharge with pus for one month (had to wear diapers as his clothes were stained)
- Had VAAFT + Gentacol on 20/5/2023
- MRI pre and Post VAAFT



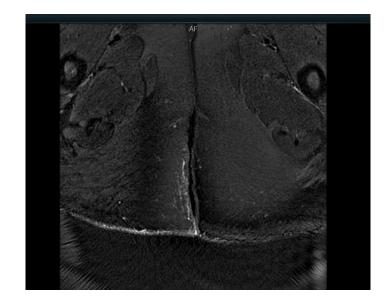




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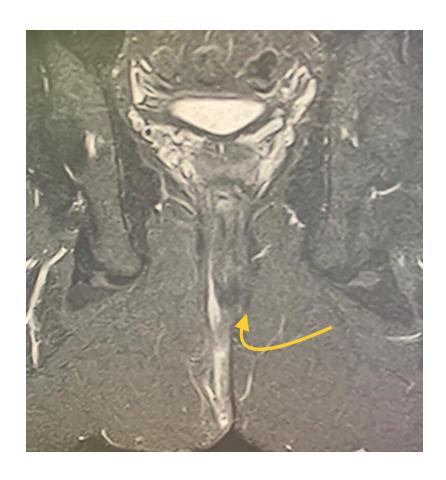
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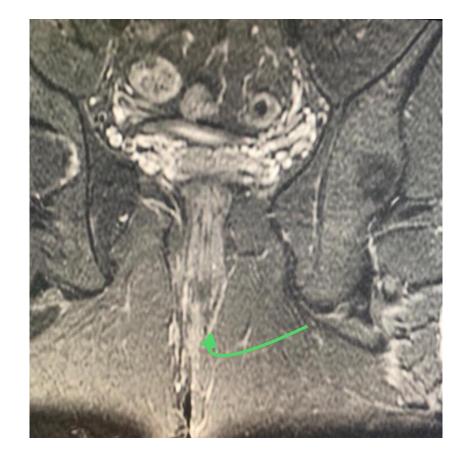
















Video demonstration









Take Home Message

- Crohns is a complex disease that requires good planning.
- Surgery is not always the first option
- Medical management should be optimum and patient should be in remission before any intervention.
- Anal fistulas in Crohns if it is complex, reverse it simple by I & D of abscess. To have a close follow up between GI and Colorectal surgeon.
- Team work and Co-management will deliver the optimum care.





Any Questions?

