

First Semester Basics of Surgery

ULCERS, SINUSES AND FISTULAE



Sawa University

College of health and medical techniques

Department of Anesthesia

Stage: Second

جامعة ساوة الاهلية

كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية

قسم تقنيات التخدير

المرحلة: الثانية

محاضرة رقم: 9

Lecture No. 9

نظري

Theoretical

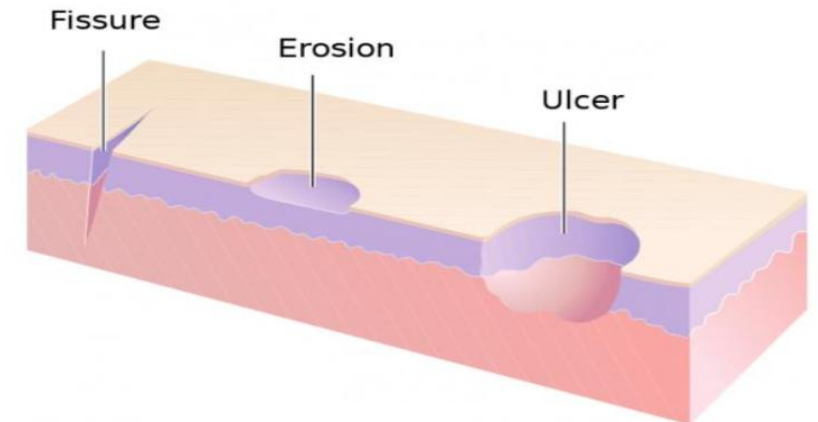
استاذ المادة : م.م. رباب سمير كاظم

An **'erosion'** is the **loss of only the superficial layers of the skin (epidermis)**, and **healing** usually occurs **without scarring**.

An **'ulcer'** is **loss or damage of both superficial and deeper skin layers (epidermis and dermis)** and can **sometimes extend** to underlying fat and muscle and may heal by scarring.

An **'fissure'** is **ulcer which is very deep but narrow**, as seen to **occur in the anal area** due to trauma-induced by hard stools.

A **'sore'** is an **umbrella term** for any **damaged, inflamed, or injured area** which **causes discomfort or pain**.



ULCER

Pressure, decubitus Ulcer

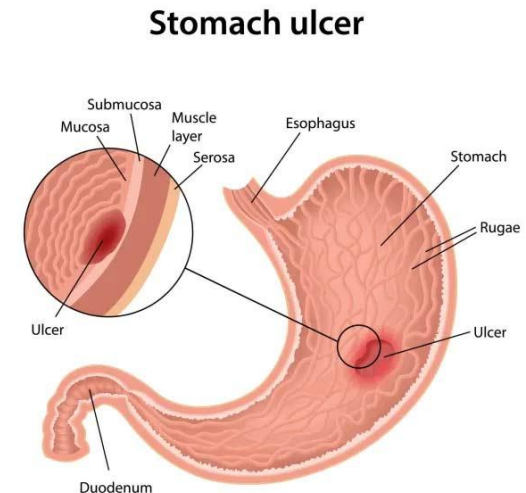
- ❖ Continuous pressure on a particular area of the body, with decrease the local blood circulation and make the skin break down to form ulcers.
- ❖ This is commonly seen in people who are in a lying position (decubitus) for prolonged periods, where there is increased pressure of the bodyweight on areas like buttocks, hips, and back.
- ❖ Ulcers which develop therefore are called bed sores or decubitus ulcers.

ULCER

Peptic Ulcer

is a **sore in the lining of your stomach or duodenum** (the beginning of the small intestine.)

- **Gastric ulcer**: an ulcer in the stomach
- **Duodenal ulcer**: an ulcer in the beginning small intestine



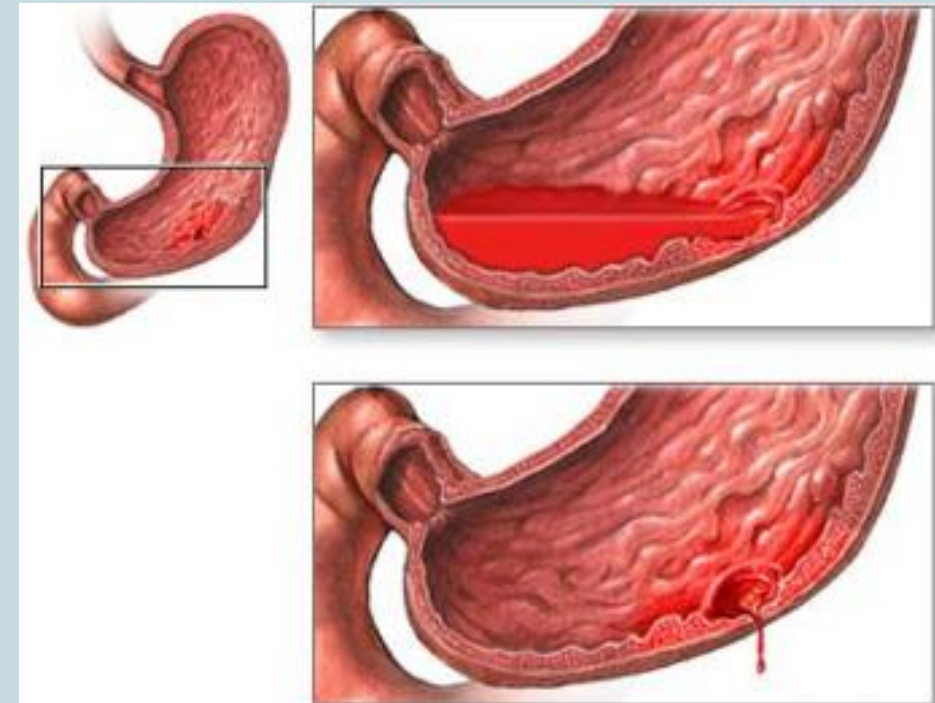
ULCER

Causes

- 1- Infection with H.Pylori (common cause).
- 2- Long term use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like aspirin.

Risk factors

- 1- Smoking.
- 2- Drinking alcohol.
- 3- Having a family history of peptic ulcer.

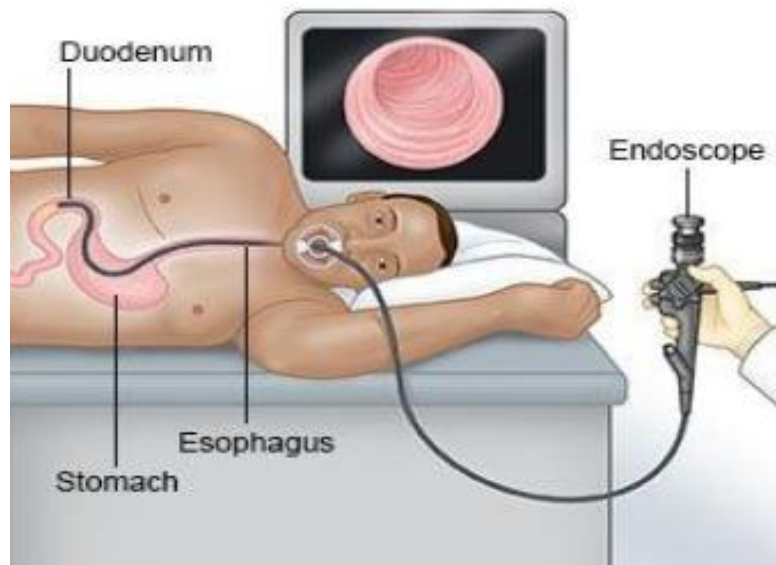


STOMACH ULCER SYMPTOMS

- 1- main symptoms is epigastric pain.**
- 2- Bloating.**
- 3- Nausea and vomiting.**
- 4- weight loss.**

STOMACH ULCER DIAGNOSIS

- 1- Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) **endoscopy**.
- 2- **Laboratory tests** for H. pylori



STOMACH ULCER TREATMENT

- 1- Antibiotics when H.pylori test is positive.
- 2- Proton-pump inhibitors like omeprazole.

Stomach ulcer Complications

- 1- Bleeding: presented as
 - A. Hematemesis (vomiting blood).
 - B. Malena (black-tarry stool).
- 2- Perforation and peritonitis.
- 3- Obstruction (gastric outlet obstruction) due to fibrosis.

SINUS



A pilonidal sinus.

Is a **cavity in any tissue or organ of the body** and is either:

1. Normally present like the paranasal sinuses.
2. Abnormal cavity like the pilonidal sinus.

Pilonidal Sinus: Is a problem (sinus) in the natal cleft (the area between the buttocks)

Pilonidal Sinus

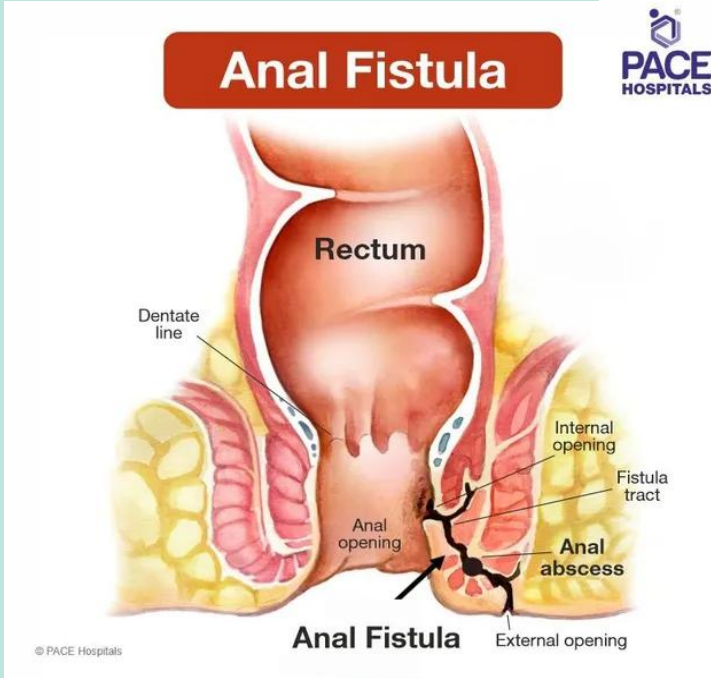
❑ Pathophysiology

- Loose hairs from the back of the body can fall and collect in natal cleft.
- Hairs carry bacteria, which can cause inflammation and infection.
- An abscess (a collection of pus) can form, and pus can drain through a tunnel (sinus) out to the skin.

❑ Treatment

- Surgery is the most dependable way to remove the pilonidal sinus and pockets of infection.

FISTULA



Abnormal connection between:

1. Two hollow organs like arteriovenous fistula.

or

2. A hollow organ and the skin like anal fistula.

INCIDENCE OF ANAL FISTULA (FISTULA IN ANO)

1. Is **common in men** when compared to that of women.
2. Is **most seen** in the age group between **20-40 years**.

Anal fistula

❑ Causes

1. Peri anal abscess (abscess around the anal region)
2. Inflammatory bowel conditions (chronic inflammation of small and large intestine)

❑ Symptoms

1. Swelling and pain around the anal region.
2. Soreness, redness or itching at the anal opening.
3. Drainage associated with pus at the anal opening.

Anal fistula

❑ Diagnosis

1. Examination:

- Physical rectal examination.
- Fistula probe.
- Anoscope

2. Imaging techniques such as:

- CT fistulography
(injecting a radiopaque dye into the fistula tract).
- MRI of pelvis.

❑ Treatment

The best treatment of fistula is surgery.



Fistula probes kits



THANK YOU

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