THE PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS AND OUTCOME OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE PERIANAL ABSCESS FROM A SINGLE SAUDI HOSPITAL

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Abstract: Background- Perianal abscess is a common surgical emergency that is often treated by junior surgical trainees. This study aims to report the prevalence, clinical features, predisposing factors, and the outcome of surgical treatment of perianal abscess with particular attention to fistula in ano. Methods- The medical records of all consecutive patients admitted through emergency room and surgical clinics, from 2013 to 2015, in a single Saudi hospital were reviewed. The records of patients diagnosed with and treated for perianal abscess and fistula in ano were further reviewed for the pre-defined variables. Results- From a total of 3618 patients, 198 (18.2%) had perianal abscess with a mean age of 35.9 years. The body mass index of the study cohort ranged from 16.5 to 39.7 with a mean of 32. As many as 141 (71%) patients had healed wounds after primary incision and drainage while 40 (20.2%) developed recurrent perianal abscess. Anal pain was the most common complaint noted in all 198 (100%) patients, followed by fever in 99 (50%). Forty (20.2%; 32 men and 8 women) patients developed perianal fistula in ano. Forty six (23%) patients had predisposing risk factors including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and Crohn’s disease. Diabetes mellitus was the most common disease that was complicated by perianal abscess in both genders. Conclusion- The reported prevalence of perianal abscess and the outcome of surgical treatment is in accordance with the published data. Common health problems such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, and hypertension predispose to perianal abscess and fistula in ano. Both the recurrence of abscess and the need for readmission are preventable if disease is adequately treated during initial intervention.

Keywords: Perianal abscess: Fistula in ano: Diabetes mellitus: Obesity: Crohn’s disease: Prevalence

BACKGROUND

Perianal abscess is a benign but common clinical condition that may cause substantial discomfort to the suffering patients and carries significant burden on healthcare services (1)(2). Perianal abscess develops when crypt glands, about 8-10 glands located at the dentate line in a circumferential manner, are blocked by inspissated debris that results in unabated bacterial overgrowth (3). Subsequently, acute-phase suppurative process ensues that expandstowards the tissues of least resistance, the commonest being ischiorectal and supralelevator spaces (4). The peak incidence of perianal abscess has been reported to be in the 3rd or 4th decade of life and it is two or three times more common in men than women (5). Although the reason for this increased preponderance in men is uncertain, however, an increased local androgen conversion in anal glands has been proposed as a possible mechanism (6). The predisposing factors that lead to the development of perianal abscess include malignancy particularly colorectal cancer (7)(8)(9), trauma (10), diabetes mellitus (11), tuberculosis (12), leukemia, obesity (13)(14), HIV (15), and inflammatory bowel disease (16)(17).

Incision and drainage of perianal abscesses are common surgical emergency procedures that are primarily performed by junior surgical trainees. Literature has shown that about 40% patients develop a fistula in ano after primary incision and drainage of perianal abscess (15)(18). As perianal abscess frequently co-exists with fistula in ano, failure to identify and treat the internal opening at the time of primary operation may result in chronic fistulation.
and recurrent abscesses (18). Such recurrent abscesses potentially increase the risk of anal incontinence (19). Nevertheless, published work fails to provide clear evidence about which patients go on to develop a fistula. Some researchers have postulated that positive cultures from perianal abscesses with gut related organisms enhance the likelihood of an underlying fistula (20), while others denied the predictive value of this hypothesis (21)(22).

This retrospective study explored the prevalence, presenting features, predisposing risk factors, and the outcome of the surgical management for perianal abscess. A further analysis of fistula in ano, resulting from the surgical therapies or that were missed during the primary incision and drainage is also described.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
In this retrospective study, the medical records of all consecutive patients admitted through the surgical clinics and emergency room of the Meeqat General Hospital (MGH) Almadinah Almunawwarah Saudi Arabia, from August 2013 to August 2015, presenting with perianal abscess were reviewed. The MGH is the only healthcare facility in the city of Almadinah Almunawwarah that caters the acute infectious diseases such as perianal abscess and diabetic foot. All patients with perianal abscess were subjected to incision and drainage and were discharged after uneventful recovery. The medical records of patients with perianal abscess were scrutinized for demographic analysis, presenting features, single or multiple nature of perianal abscess, superficial or deep, duration of disease, comorbidities, outcome of surgery whether cured or recurred, and the prevalence of perianal fistula in ano recorded in this cohort. The data was transferred on Excel sheets and further analysis was performed to record the frequency charts, histograms and the resulting incidence of fistula in ano. An official ethical approval was obtained from the Ethical Review Committee of the college of medicine Taibah University for conducting this research.

RESULTS
During the study period, of a total of 3,618 patients, 198 (18.2%) were diagnosed with perianal abscess. There were 159 (80%) men and 39 (20%) women. The age range of men was 11 to 76 years with an average of 37.8 years and that of women was 15 to 67 years with a mean age of 34.5 years. Overall, the body mass index (BMI) for the entire cohort ranged from 16.5 to 39.7 with a mean of 32. Anal pain was the most common presenting complaint of perianal abscess noted in all 198 (100%) patients, followed by fever in 99 (50%) (Figure 1). The incidence of anal pain and perianal swelling were equal in both genders; whereas fever, constipation and discharge were more common in women.

The duration of symptoms of perianal abscess at the time of presentation is shown in Figure 2. Women had longer duration than the male counterparts.

Note: X axis denotes the duration of symptoms of perianal abscess in days

Forty six (23%) patients with perianal abscess had comorbid conditions such as diabetes mellitus (40 patients), hypertension (3), and Crohn’s disease [3] as shown in Figure 3. Diabetes mellitus was the most common disease that was complicated by perianal abscess in both genders. Another group of 10 (19%) patients had some kind of pelvic surgery before developing perianal abscess. 171 (86%), 137 men and 34 women, had superficial and 27 (14%), 20 men and 7 women, were found to have deep seated perianal abscesses.

One hundred and sixty five (83%) patients were found to have a single perianal abscess, while 12 (6%) had more than one (multiple) abscesses. The
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39.8 years reported by Ulug et al. (25). Similar mean age has been reported by other studies (26)(27). The reported incidence of 18.2% in this study is slightly higher than 16.1% from a study by Adamo et al. (13).

Anal pain and perianal swelling dominated the presenting features of perianal abscess in the current study. Although the prevalence of anal pain and perianal swelling were equal in both genders, fever, constipation and discharge were more common in women. This perhaps reflects the shyness due to cultural and religious barriers prevailing in the region. Other studies have also reported the same clinical characteristics of perianal abscess of anal pain, discharge, swelling, and fever (28)(29).

In our study, diabetes mellitus was the most common disease that was complicated by perianal abscess in both genders. Several studies have argued that although the exact pathogenesis is not clear, Crohn’s disease, diabetes, and obesity increase the risk for perianal abscess as well as the risk for recurrence (30)(31)(32). Hyperglycemia is associated with impaired microcirculation due to atherosclerosis, deranged immune response, and sub optimal fibroblast function (33). All these abnormalities predispose to soft tissue infection including perianal abscess. A study has demonstrated that perianal abscesses predispose to the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus within five years of the primary diagnosis (34). This may be due to the change in lifestyle that the patient with perianal abscess has to adopt.

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In our study, all three patients with Crohn’s disease presented with perianal abscess and later developed fistula in ano. The incidence of perianal disease in Crohn’s disease has been reported be in the range of 3-8 % to 80 % (35)(36). This variation is partly related to different defining criteria. Perianal abscesses occur in 23–62 % of patients with Crohn’s disease, but the incidence of fistula in ano varies from 0.5-10.5 % (37)(38). In our study, all three patients with Crohn’s disease developed fistula in ano. Figure 4 illustrates the association of comorbidities with and without fistula in ano in this study (Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

In this study, the prevalence of perianal abscess is more common in men than women. Several other studies have reported this male preponderance (23)(13)(24). Additionally, the mean age of 34.5 years in this study cohort is similar with the mean age of medical record of the rest of 21 patients could not identify the number of perianal abscesses.

141 (71%) patients had healed wounds after the surgical drainage of perianal abscess, 40 (33 men and 7 women) patients had recurrent perianal abscess that necessitated second operation, and another 40 (32 men and 8 women) patients developed perianal fistula in ano; the prevalence of fistula in ano being 20.2% from 198 patients with perianal abscess and 1.105% from the study cohort of 3,618 patients. All three patients with Crohn’s disease had fistula in ano, while 27 (65%) with diabetes mellitus developed fistula in ano. Figure 4 illustrates the association of comorbidities with and without perianal fistula in his study. Twenty eight patients presented more than two days after the development of fistula in ano; whereas four patients presented within two days after developing fistula in ano (Figure 5).

Figure 3. Comorbid conditions associated with perianal abscess (N=198)

Figure 4. The association of comorbidities with and without fistula in ano in this study (N=40)

Figure 5. Correlation between the duration and presentation of fistula in ano (N=40)
The described approaches to dealing with perianal abscess at the time of primary operation by probe or by simple incision and drainage generates interest in exploring more evidence-based studies to reach a general consensus among the treating surgeons. In the present study, the cavity of perianal abscess was not probed for internal opening of a co-existing fistula in ano as the majority of procedures were performed by junior surgical residents and, per se, probing was not practiced in the MGH. Despite diverging approaches, the incidence of fistula in ano remains in a similar range across different regions of the world. In our study, 28 patients presented more than two days after the development of fistula in ano, while four patients presented within two days after developing fistula in ano. All three patients with Crohn’s disease had fistula in ano; whereas 27 (65%) with diabetes mellitus developed fistula in ano.

There is no agreed surgical strategy whether to probe for the internal opening of co-existing fistula in ano. Currently, the outcome measures for both surgical approaches, probing and non-probing, have shown similar rate of success but a unified surgical approach will help guide the surgical trainees to follow a standard protocol while dealing with perianal abscess. Such measures can help reduce the rates of readmissions for recurrences and for fistula in ano that can significantly curtail the burden on the financial and economic resources of health institutions.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of perianal abscess and fistula in ano in Almadinah Almunawwarah is similar to the reported literature. Diabetes mellitus, previous pelvic surgery, obesity, Crohn’s disease, and hypertension have been identified as the key predisposing factors for perianal abscess and fistula in ano. In view of significant burden on health resources, the governmental policy makers and stakeholders are urged to raise the public awareness program for preventing and controlling the common health problems that lead to associated co-morbidities such as perianal abscess and fistula in ano.

Authors’ contribution

YHE conceived the idea, collected data and performed initial data analysis. SYG performed further data analysis, conducted literature review and wrote initial and final draft of the manuscript. HHM revised the data analysis and revised the manuscript.
All authors agreed and approved the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interests
No conflicts declared.

Ethical approval
A formal ethical approval was obtained by the Institution’s ethical review committee for conducting this research and an informed consent was taken from all participants in this study. There are no concerns about data sharing in this research.

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