Disease that should be remembered: Sacrococcygeal pilonidal sinus disease and short history

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Abstract

Pilonidal sinus disease has led to heated debates since it was first described in the medical literature. Although a consensus has been built on its etiology and pathogenesis, the same course has not progressed for treatment modality. This review is a short article about the process of pilonidal sinus disease from past to present. Some important points were mentioned between the years 1833, which is accepted as the milestone for the awareness of the disease, in which it was first reported until the year of 1880, in which it was given its name. Although its name has been the same for about two centuries, some other names such as “Jeep Disease” have also been used depending on the population affected by the disease. At present, it is indisputable that the disease is acquired. Large series were presented about the treatment in the last two decades. Some surgical methods were even named after the ones who first described them and they have many supporters. However, since the treatment modalities have some advantages and disadvantages and they do not have marked superiority over others, debates still continue. We hope that pilonidal sinus disease will not lose its significance and be underrated in parallel with the developments in technology and specialization in medicine.

Key words: Pilonidal sinus; History; Anorectal disease

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INTRODUCTION
Science, medicine in particular, cannot be evaluated without writing. Unwritten things are unreadable. Therefore, unread science and interventions cannot be learned and cannot be known. The basic rules of knowledge of medical experiences and interventions are written. It should be published for people to reach, after it is written; so the information can be transferred to the new generations.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
Therefore, the beginning dates of many diseases as old as the history of humans is the date that they were written for the first time. This date is 1833 for pilonidal sinus disease. Herbert Mayo, British Physiologist, anatomist and surgeon (3rd April 1796-28th June 1852), described it as a sinus containing hair follicles located in the sacrococcygeal region in a woman, in 1833[1,2].

Afterwards, an article named “Hair Extracted from an Ulcer” published by Anderson[3] in “Boston Medical Surgical Journal” in 1847 was found. He reported a case of a 21-year-old male with a Scrophuloderma on his back, in his article written as a letter to the editor. He reported that he drained the cavity after 3 wk and a structure looking like a mesh made of multiple hairs of 2 inches long and after complete drainage and cleaning of the hair in the cavity, the wound healed quickly[3,4]. Seven years later, in 1854 Warren reported 3 similar cases and this study is the first case series known in the history of pilonidal sinus disease[5].

The disease was given many names until 1880. Widely used ones are; sacral, coccygeal or sacro-coccygeal infundibulum, dermoid and dermoid fistula, congenital dermal sinus and sacroccocygeal ectodermal sinus[6].

Eventually, in 1880, Hodges[7] named the disease with the statement of “I venture to give the name of pilo-nidal (pilus, a hair; nidus, a nest) sinus to this rather singular lesion.” He produced the word “pilonidal” by conjointing the word “pilus” which means hair in Latin and “nidus” which means nest[8].

ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS
Discussions about pilonidal sinus disease are still hot even though it was described 200 years ago. In the previous years, there were many fervored arguments and many theories to describe whether the disease is congenital or acquired.

80 years ago, Gage[9] reported that pilonidal cyst and sinuses are congenital and he was supported. According to the congenital disease theory, it might have originated from caudal remnants of the neural tube, dermal inclusions produced by sequestrated epithelial structures or dermal tractions that are produced during the involution of the tail during embryonic development[9-11].

The disease was a commonly seen problem among soldiers in World War II, during which important explorations and developments were seen in medicine. It was detected to be particularly common among jeep drivers. It was emphasized that compression and irritation reaching the coccyx is important in the etiology and Buie[12] stated that the disease is acquired in his article named “The Jeep Disease”.

In 1946, after the war, Patey and Scarff[13] demonstrated that it might be seen in other regions of the body. He wrote that a granulomatous reaction takes place following hair penetration of sub dermal tissue. In addition, he claimed that it is acquired, as it is also seen in the hands of barbers. Afterwards the idea of the disease being acquired became stronger with articles written by King[14,15] in 1947 and 1950.

Two important names that shook the last 20 years of modern surgery in pilonidal disease supported and explained acquired disease theory as the discussions go on. Bascom[16-19] says: “Only the bones get up when people stand up. Sacrum has to stick on to and pull up skin, fat and muscles to move the buttocks. This pulling process produces a vacuum effect all over the gluteal region. Hair enters the pit in case of a minor folliculitis as a result of the vacuum produced by the movement of the gluteal region”.

Karydakis[20], who published the largest pilonidal sinus case series in 1992, developed the most logical theory about the etiology and etiopathogenesis of the disease. He reported as a result of his 35 years of work on pilonidal sinus that the etiology is acquired. Especially minor local trauma is the most important predisposing factor of the disease. Hair penetration process is the basis of pilonidal sinus according to Karydakis[20,21]. Three main factors play a role in embedding of hair: Invaders formed by free hair (H-hair), the force that provides hair embedding the (F-force), and the vulnerability of the skin that lets the embedding of the hair deeper in the gluteal region (V-vulnerability). Pilonidal sinus disease develops in cases in which these three factors are present together and the disease development possibility could be calculated with HxFxV formula[20,21]. As a result, recently most of surgeons are in the opinion that the disease is acquired.

TREATMENT
What about the treatment besides the discussions about the name and etiology? No consensus is obtained about the treatment even though tens of treatment options are written and discussed.
One might think who cares about the treatment of a pilonidal sinus as there are many life threatening diseases in the field of general surgery. However tens of surgical and non-surgical treatment options are described. Discussions continue as the treatment options have advantages and disadvantages, and no option is preferable to the other ones significantly. Different surgical procedure descriptions and modification of surgeons’ different procedures, lead to increase the numbers of surgical techniques\(^{[22]}\).

The ideal treatment for pilonidal disease should be simple, with short hospitalization, less pain, local anesthesia if possible, low cost, the patient should go back to daily activities in a short time and recurrence rates should be low after treatment. Combination of all these measures is not possible for all treatment options. Therefore, treatment procedures must be planned according to the patient.

Conservation or a surgical method should be chosen when the treatment is planned according to the patient. Unnecessary surgical operations should be avoided for patients that could be treated conservatively and also time and workforce waste should be avoided for a patient that requires surgical treatment by trying a conservative treatment.

Many surgical techniques are present from simple surgical treatment methods such as incision, drainage, unroofing, curettage, and secondary healing, to the described and modified techniques such as excision flap, Karydakis, Bascom, MacFee\(^{[16-23]}\). In addition, conservative methods such as phenol solution, crystalized phenol technique, cauterization, and alcohol injection have also been used\(^{[24-27]}\). No consensus was obtained as all authors advocate their own method. Treatment has to be planned according to the disease and the patient. Natural evaluation, recurrence reasons of the disease must be known very well and the state of the sacrococcygeal region should be evaluated carefully.

Pilonidal sinus caused interest in many aspects. Many materials such as the effect on quality of life and relationship with hormones were investigated and found place in the literature\(^{[25,28]}\). Besides all these processes there is consensus about the symptoms and clinical presentation of the disease. Patients present with 4 different forms as symptomatic, acute pilonidal abcess, chronic fistulizing form or complex pilonidal sinus disease. Chronic fistulizing form is the most common clinical presentation\(^{[26]}\).

Where and how does the pilonidal sinus disease stand in general surgery? General surgeons used to take care of orthopedic emergencies, plastic, cardiovascular and thoracic surgery in 1950s. However, increased number of specializations emerged with the development of technology. Today, especially after the millennium a big portion of general surgeons in academic field are interested in specific fields of general surgery. Pilonidal sinus became a part of colorectal surgery as many diseases are addressed to specific fields. For example surgeons and centres interested in hepatobiliary surgery, peripheral vascular surgery or transplantation surgery are distant to the subject.

I hope, surgeons working outside of big centres with specialization in specific surgical fields and colorectal surgeons will continue to pay adequate attention and each of us will take his/her part.

In surgery, there is no such thing as major or minor. Therefore, pilonidal sinus disease should not be underestimated. Sometimes treatment might disappoint both the surgeon and the patient. At a point that you think everything is going very well, you are face to face with repeating surgeries, insecurity and dissatisfaction of the patient, and fear of surgical failure.

With the hope that pilonidal sinus is never underestimated nor forgotten...

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