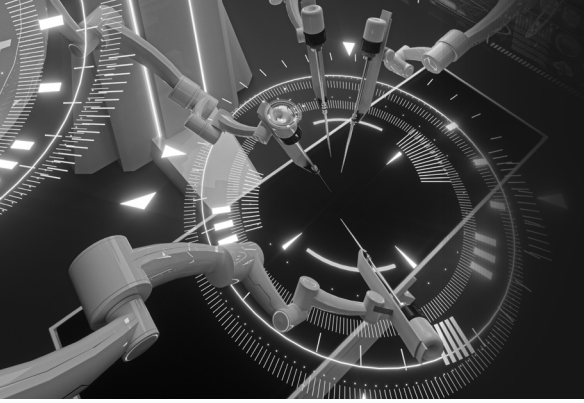

Bölüm
34

PROKTOLOJİDE YENİ YÖNTEMLER

Mevlüt Harun AĞCA[1]

GİRİŞ

Hemoroidal hastalıklar, anal fissürler ,anal fistüller ve anal apseler hastaların yaşamları üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olan yaygın ve iyi huylu anorektal hastalıklardır. Öncelikle dahiliye uzmanları, gastroenterologlar, çocuk doktorları, jinekologlar ve acil bakım sağlayıcıları dahil olmak üzere birinci basamak sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcıları tarafından karşılaşılır. Çoğu karmaşık anorektal hastalık vakası kolorektal cerrahlara yönlendirilir. Bu hastalık süreçlerinin bilinmesi, uygun tedavi ve takip için esastır. Hemoroidal hastalıklar ve anal fissürler sıklıkla ameliyatsız tedaviden yarar görür; bununla birlikte, cerrahi prosedürler gerektirebilirler. Anorektal apse ve anal fistüllerin tedavisi esas olarak cerrahidir.Yıllardır bu hastalıkların bilinen cerrahi tedavisi yapılmakla beraber günden güne teknolojı ile beraber hastalarda ameliyat sonrası semptom ve nüksleri azaltan teknikler gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı proktolojıde bu hastalıklarda ki özellikle cerrahi tedavideki yeni teknikleri incelemektir.

ANAL FİSTÜL

Anal fistülün cerrahi tedavisinin tarihi, seton kullanımının ilk kez tarif edildiği MÖ 430'da Hipokrat dönemine kadar uzanmaktadır. O zamandan beri, bu karmaşık hastalığın tedavisinde, Eisenhammer, Goodsall ve Parks da dahil olmak üzere, birçok bilim insanı tarafından çalışma ve tartışma yaşanmıştır.

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Yapay zeka ve robot teknolojisi giderek hayatın her alanına girdiği gibi tıbbın ve özellikle cerrahinin de envanterine girmeye başlamıştır. Bundan dolayı asistanlığımızdan itibaren temel cerrahi kriterleri ve konvansiyonel cerrahi teknikleri çok iyi bilmemizin yanında teknolojik aletleri ,yöntemleri de iyi bilmeli ve uzak durmamalıyız. Hastalara fayda-zarar ve maliyet yönünden en uygun teknik ne ise onu seçmeliyiz.

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