



Original article

Characterization of Patients with Surgically Treated Anal Fistula

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anal fistula can be considered the secondary manifestation over time of the formation of an anal abscess. There are multiple hypotheses of the pathophysiology of anal fistula.

Objective: To evaluate the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics associated with anal fistula in patients treated surgically

Material and method: An observational, retrospective, descriptive and cross-sectional study was carried out in patients with anal fistulas treated in the Coloproctology and General Surgery service at the High Specialty Medical Unit 14 Veracruz undergoing a surgical procedure for anal fistula.

Results: Of the total of our population, 86.26% were men, ages from the third to the fifth decade of life, secondary education and mostly retired, obesity in 37.1%, the most common type of fistula was the complex one in 50%. , with treatment with fistulotomy and seton 43.55% and 45.16% respectively, with 4.84% recurrence, a mean number of days of disability of 13.40 ± 14.47 days with no significant difference in days between patients with simple or complex fistula; Additionally, as a history for complex fistulas, the diagnosis of a previous anal fistula.

Conclusions: Male sex, obesity, history of a previous fistula are common risk factors for the development of complex fistulas.

Keywords: *Anal Fistula, pathophysiology, risk factors, Surgery, complications*

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