Anorectal Malformations in Females (Part 1)

Dr. Andrea Bischoff

The 65th Workshop for the Surgical Treatment of Colorectal Problems in Children



The incidence of ectopic anus defined as an anteriorly located anal opening, with dentate line, nonstrictured, and surrounded 360° by sphincter is:

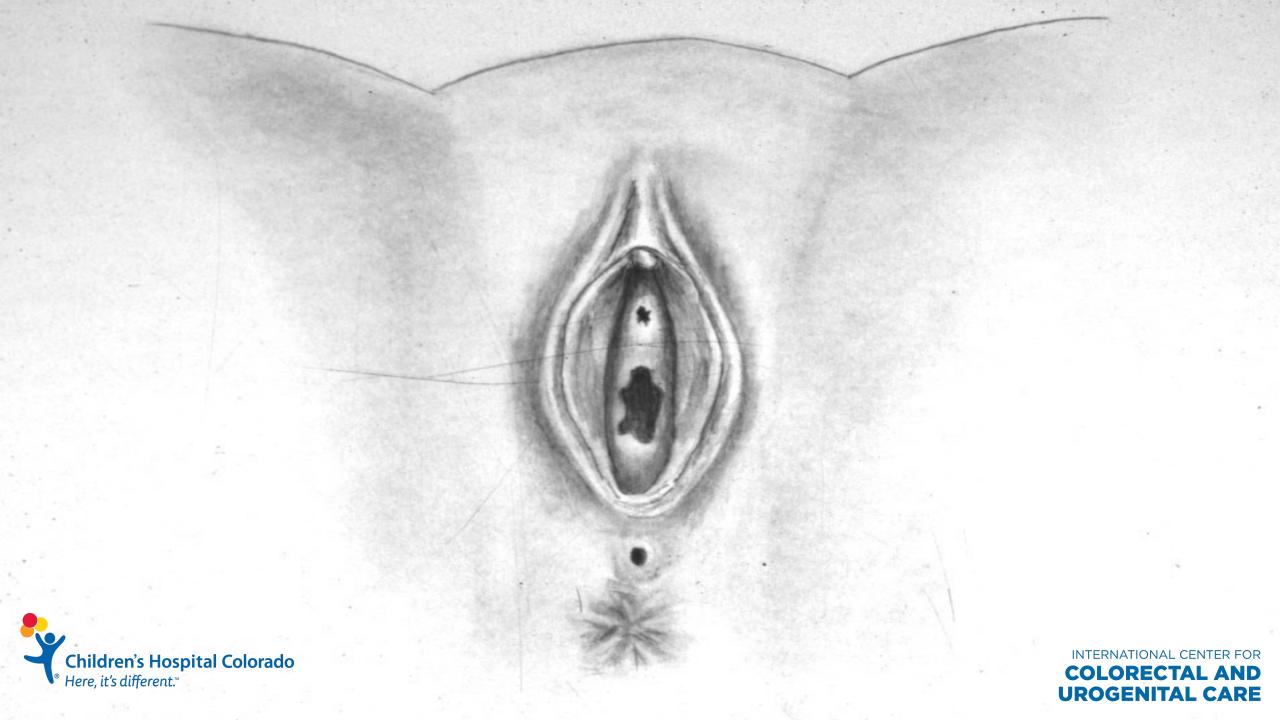
A. Zero

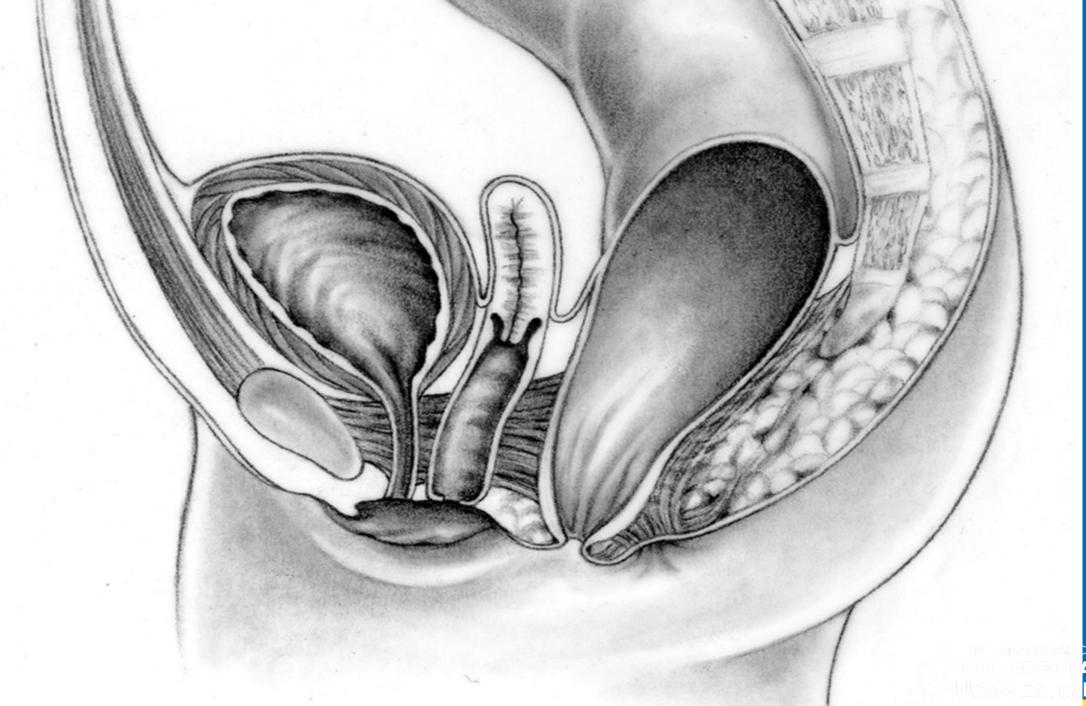
B. 1 in 1000

C. 10 in 1000

D. 25 in 1000







C H

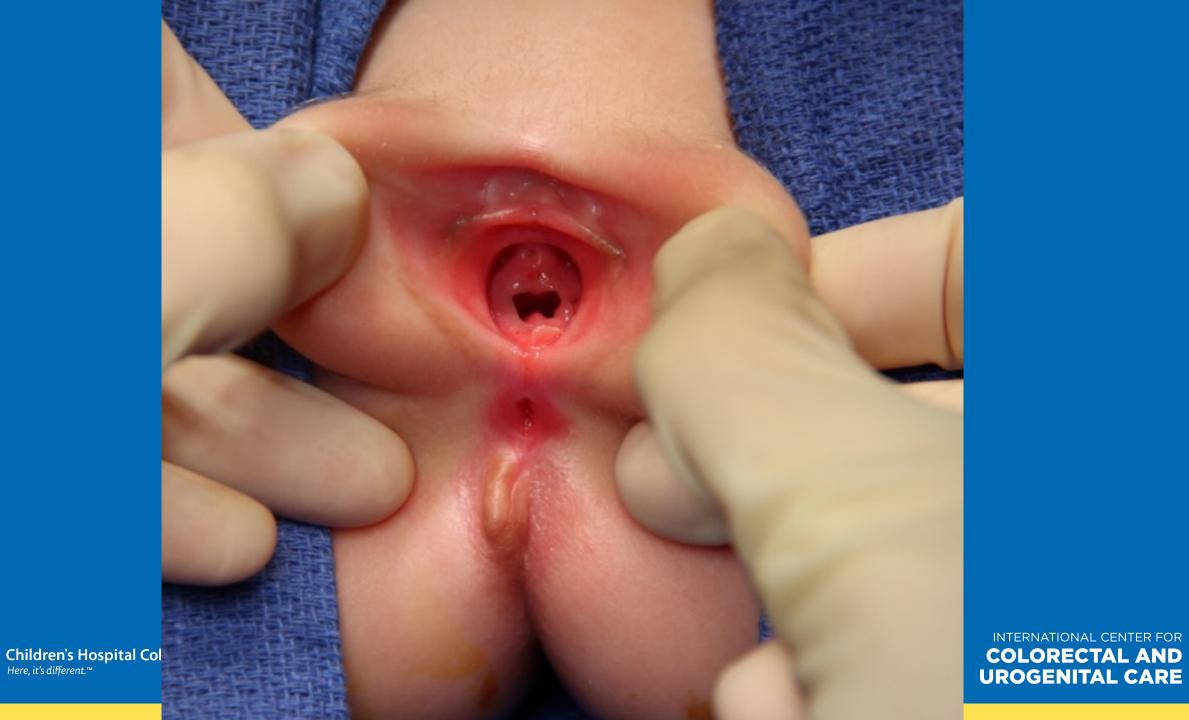
CENTER FOR AL AND L CARE

























The chance of bowel control in a patient with perineal fistula that was not operated is:

A. 5%

B. 25%

C. 50%

D. 75%

E. 100%



The chance of bowel control in a patient with perineal fistula that was operated correctly is?

A. 5%

B. 25%

C. 50%

D. 75%

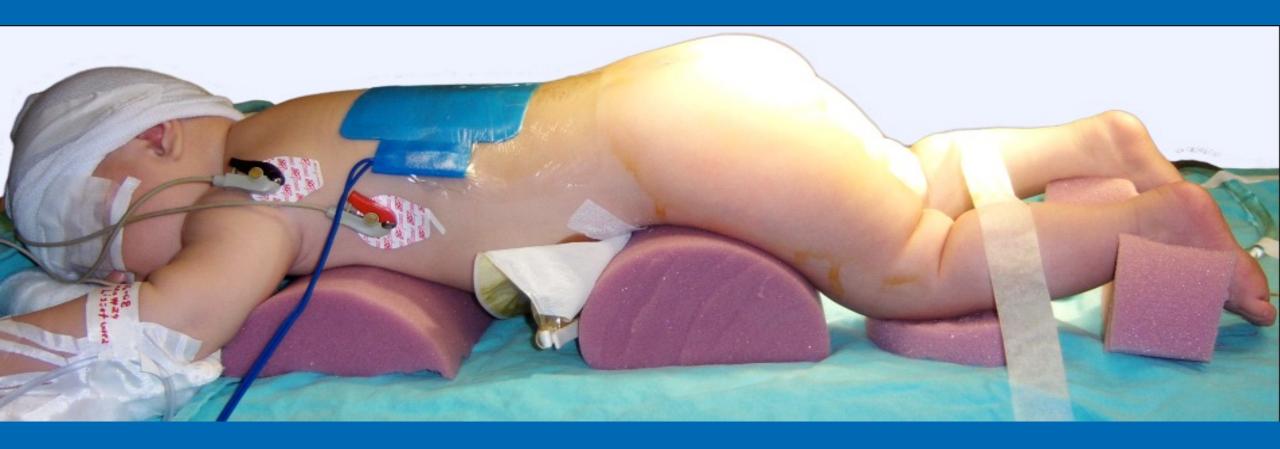
E. 100%



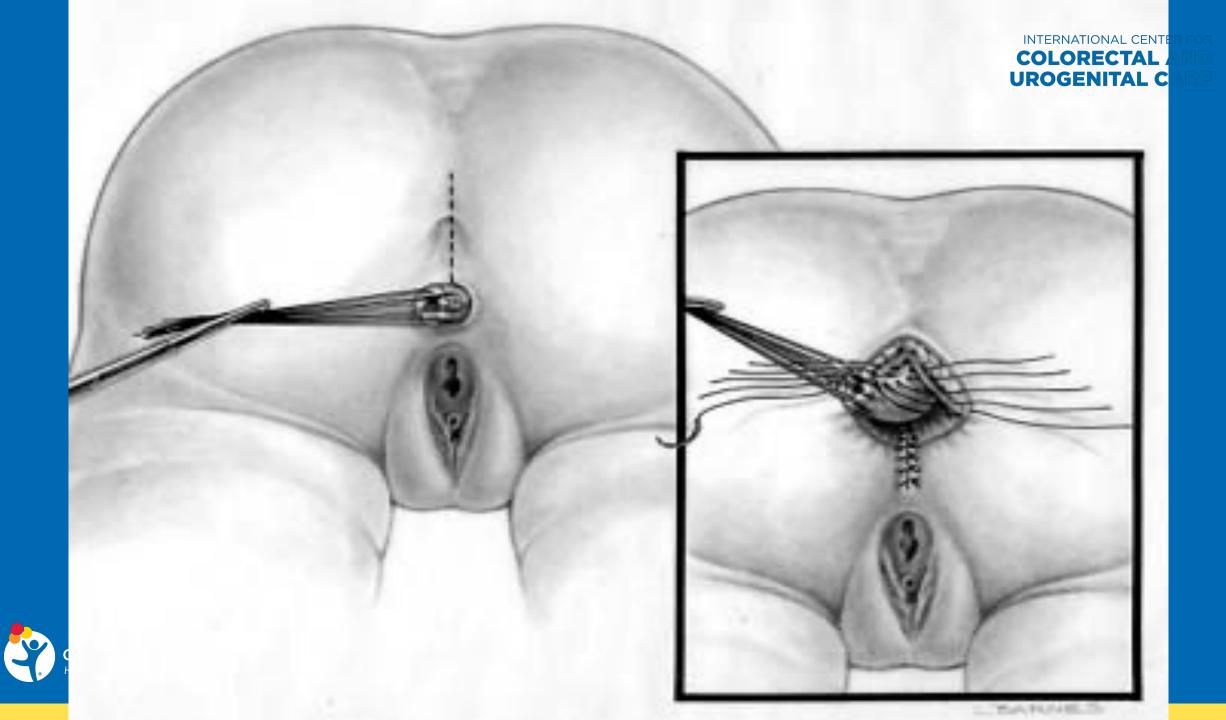
The indications for surgery in a female with a perineal fistula include:

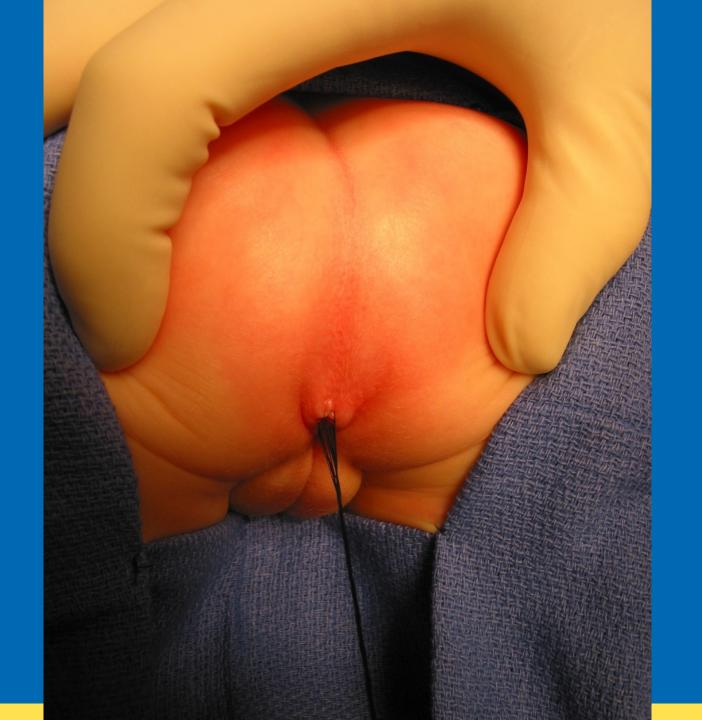
- A. To create an adequate size anus
- B. To avoid potential obstetric risk from a vaginal delivery
- C. To place the anus precisely within the sphincter mechanism to improve bowel function
- D. Cosmetic and psychological
- E. A, B, and D



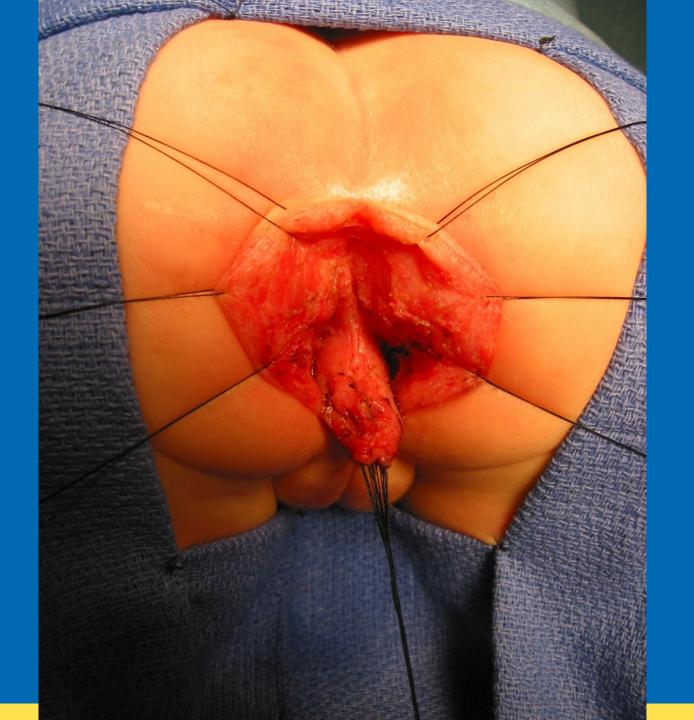




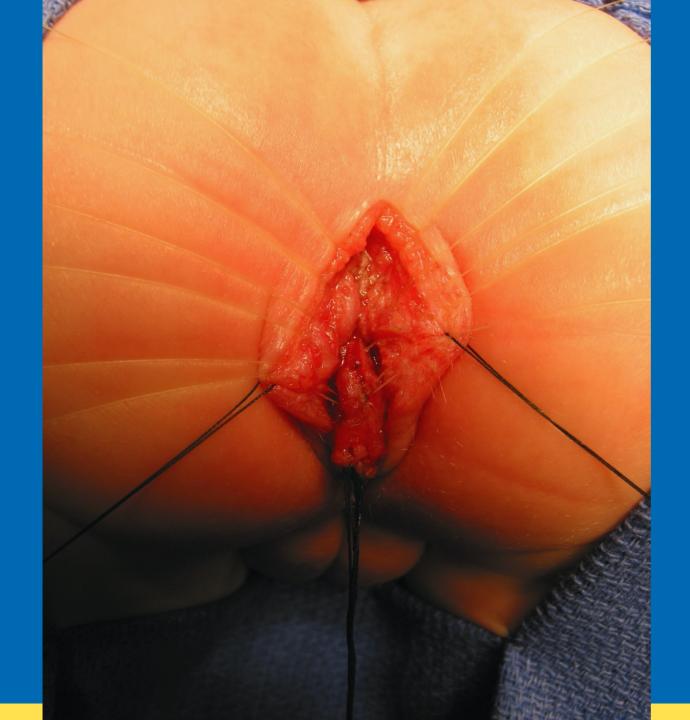




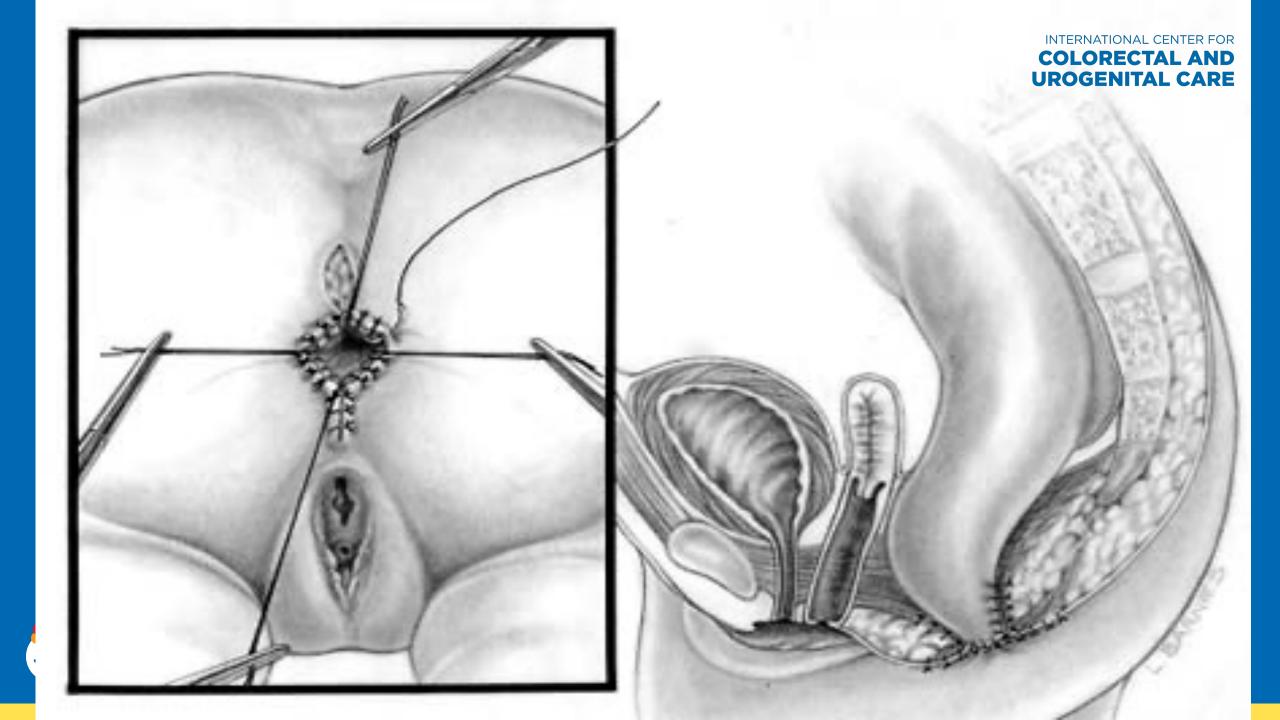


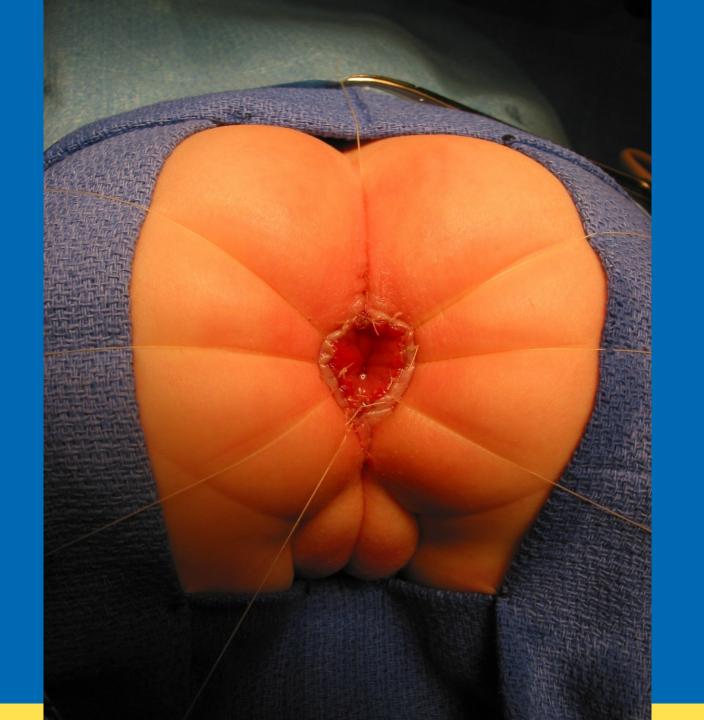














 Now that you are an expert in perineal fistula, next week, your colleague invites you to operate on a case with him/her.

Upon examining the patient you find the following anatomy:







What is the diagnosis?

- A. Normal anatomy
- B. H type fistula with absent perineal body
- C. Cloaca
- D. Perineal fistula with absent vagina
- E. Ambiguous genitalia



The patient is under anesthesia, what is your plan?

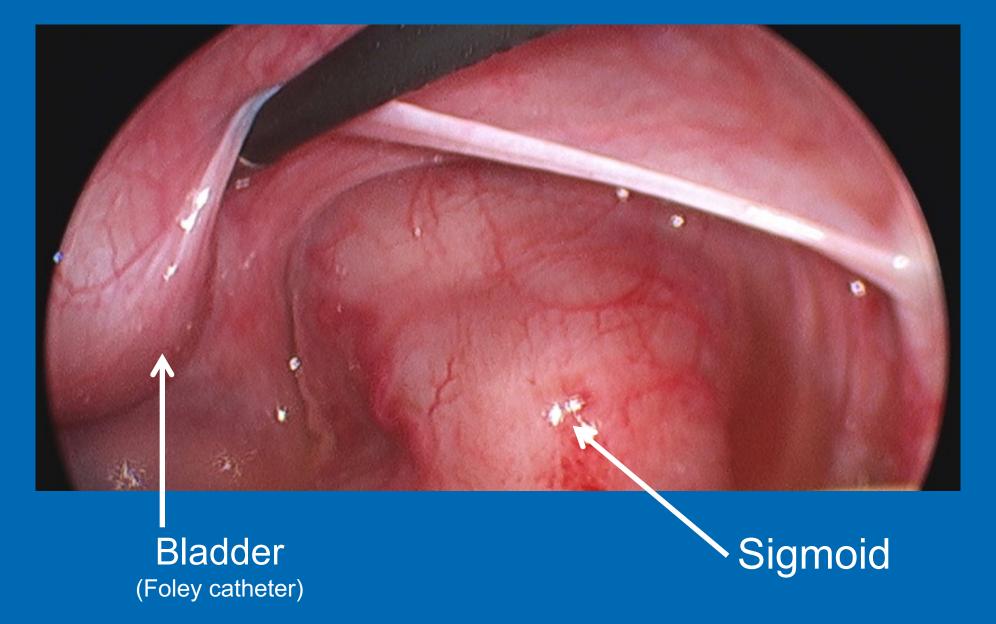
- A. Do the anoplasty only
- B. Do the vaginoplasty only
- C. Do the anoplasty and the vaginoplasty
- D. Do a laparoscopy and decide what to do based on the findings
- E. Cancel the operation



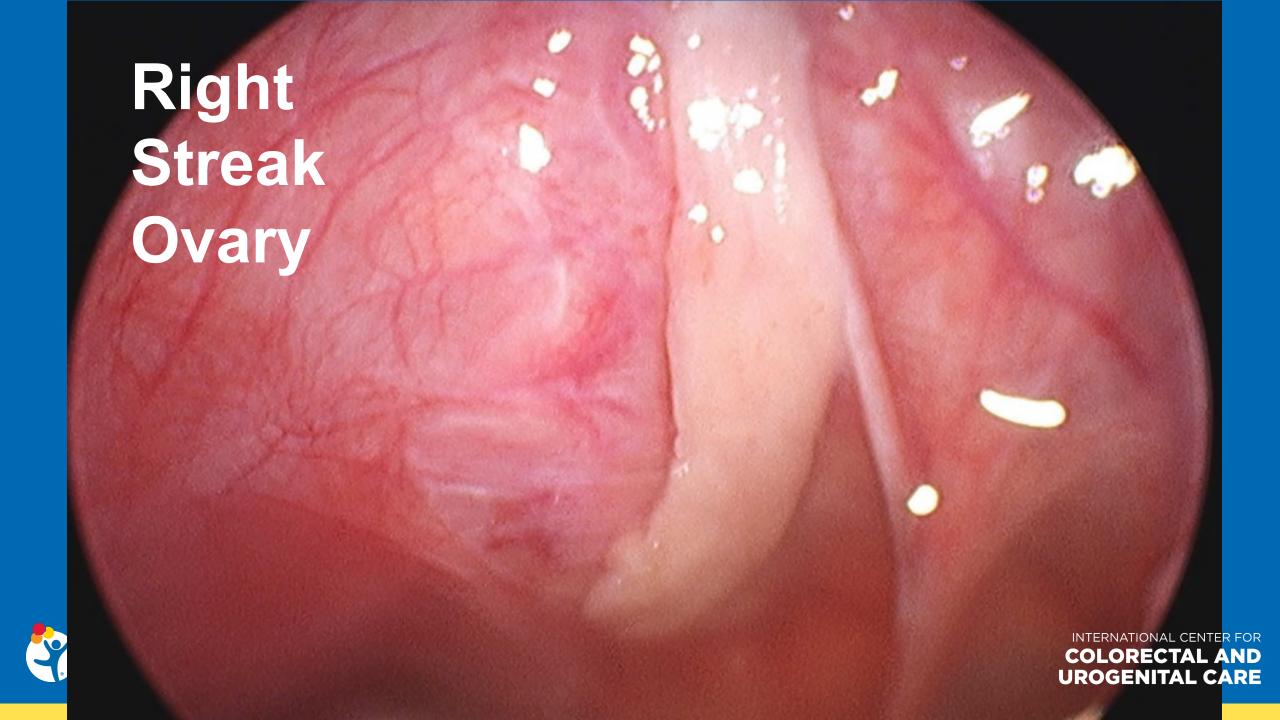
Two Scenarios

- With colostomy (no bowel preparation)
- Without colostomy (with bowel preparation)











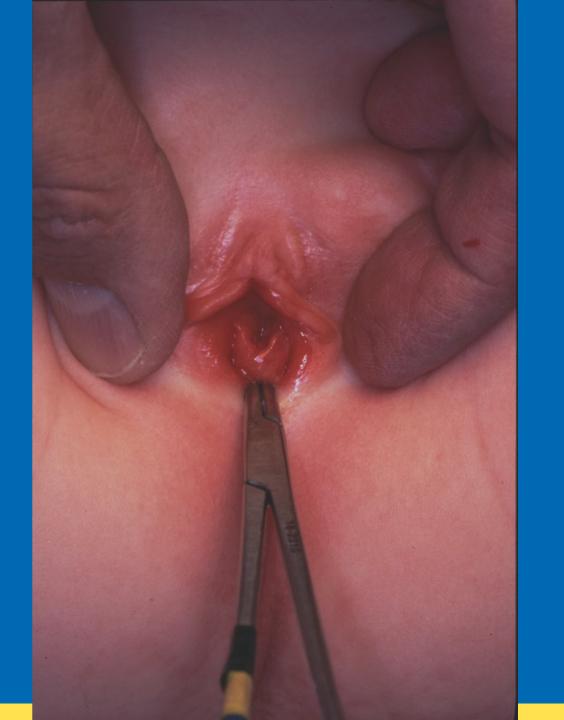




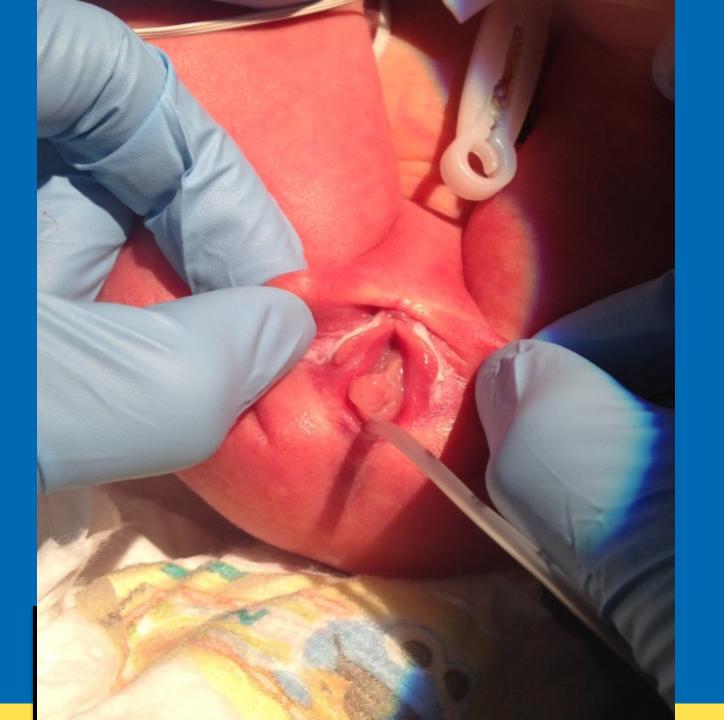






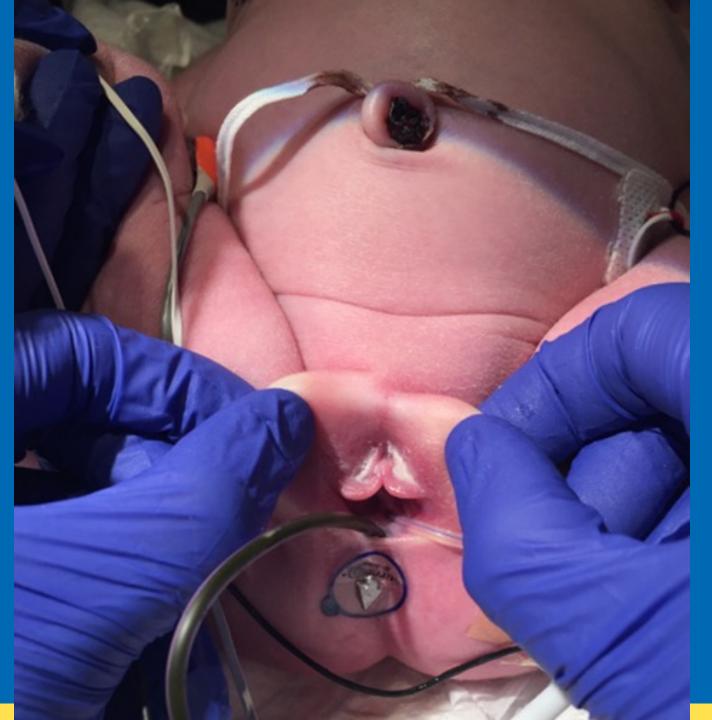










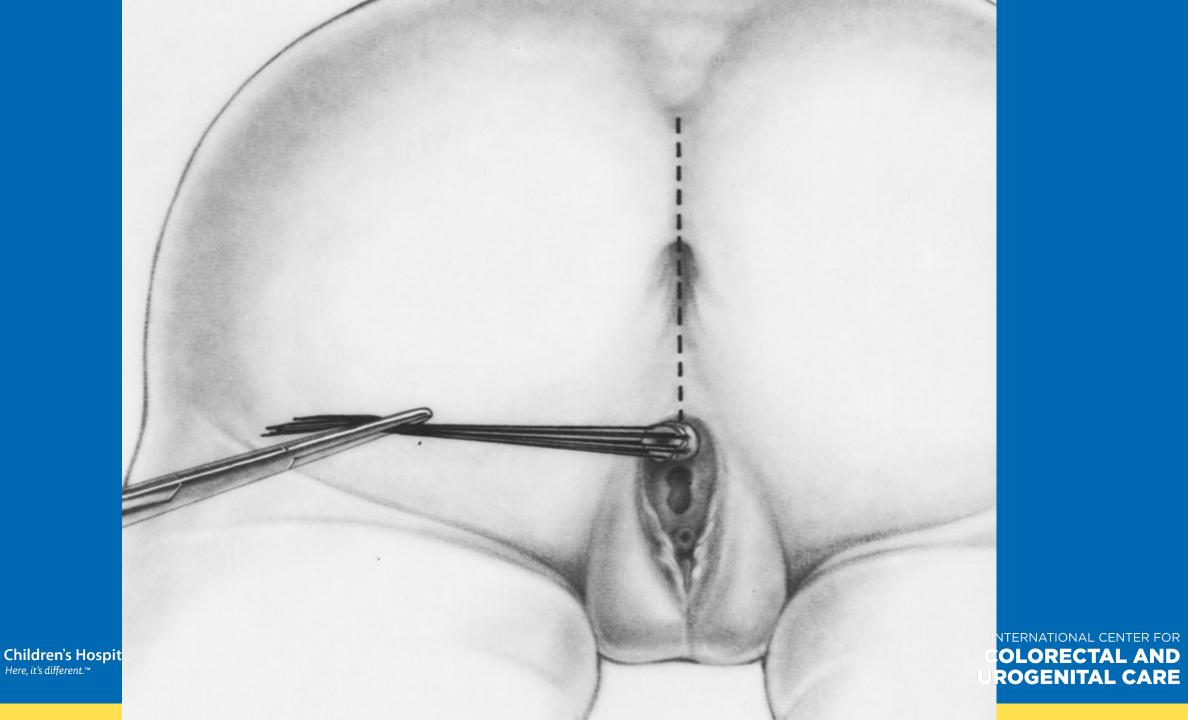




Video

Posterior Sagittal Repair of Rectal Vestibular Fistula



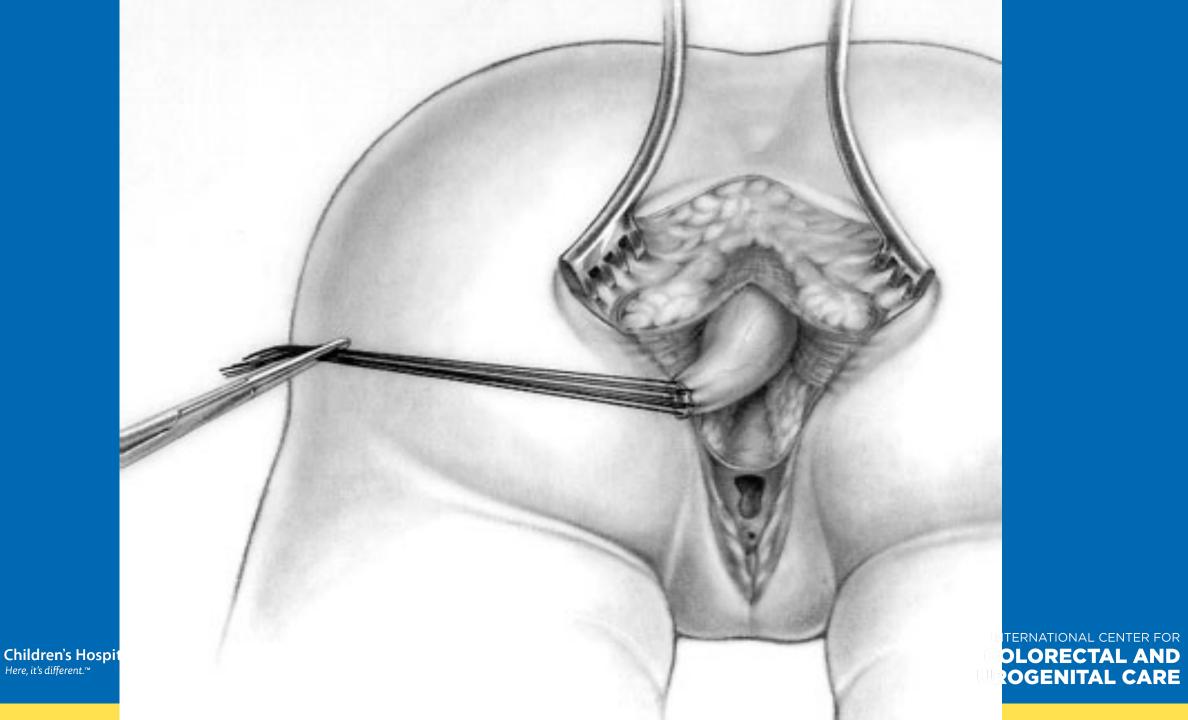






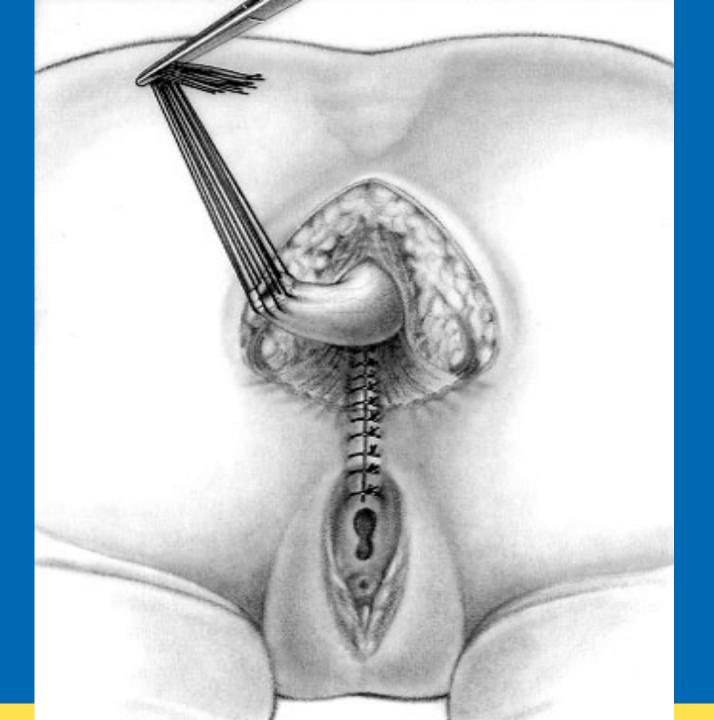




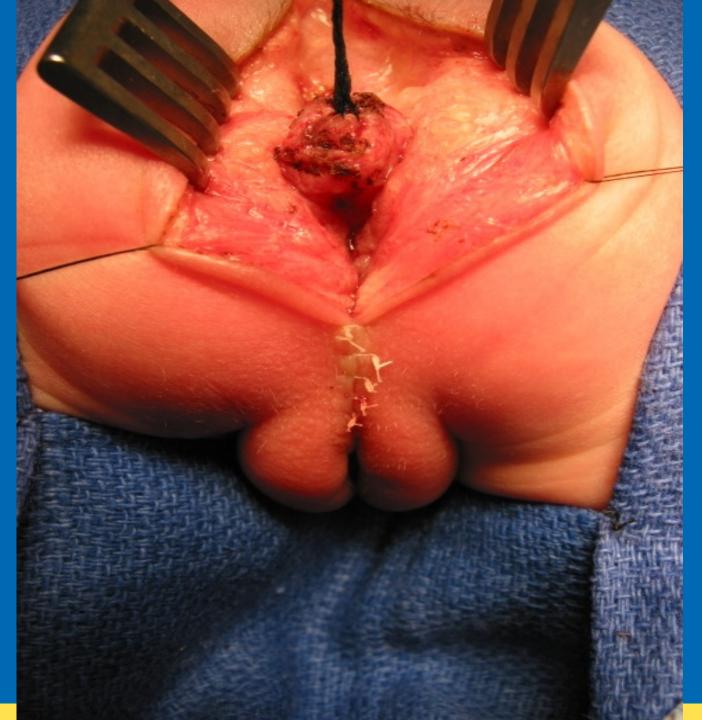




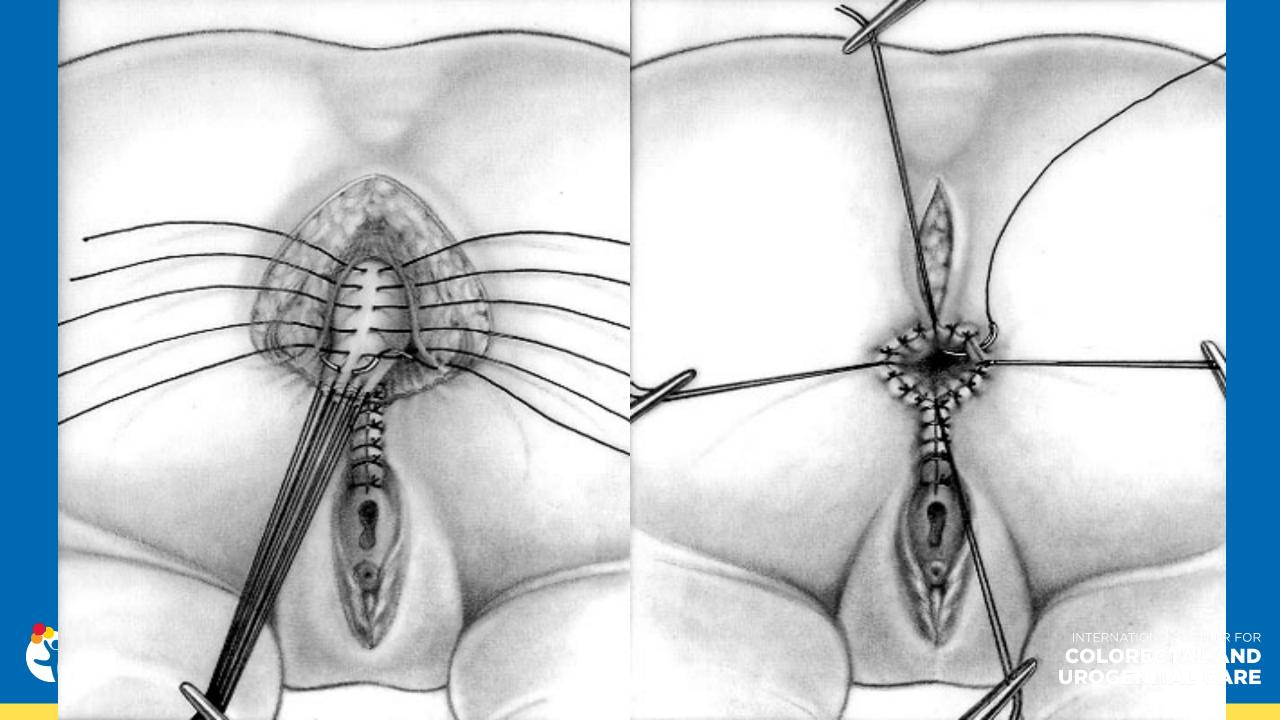






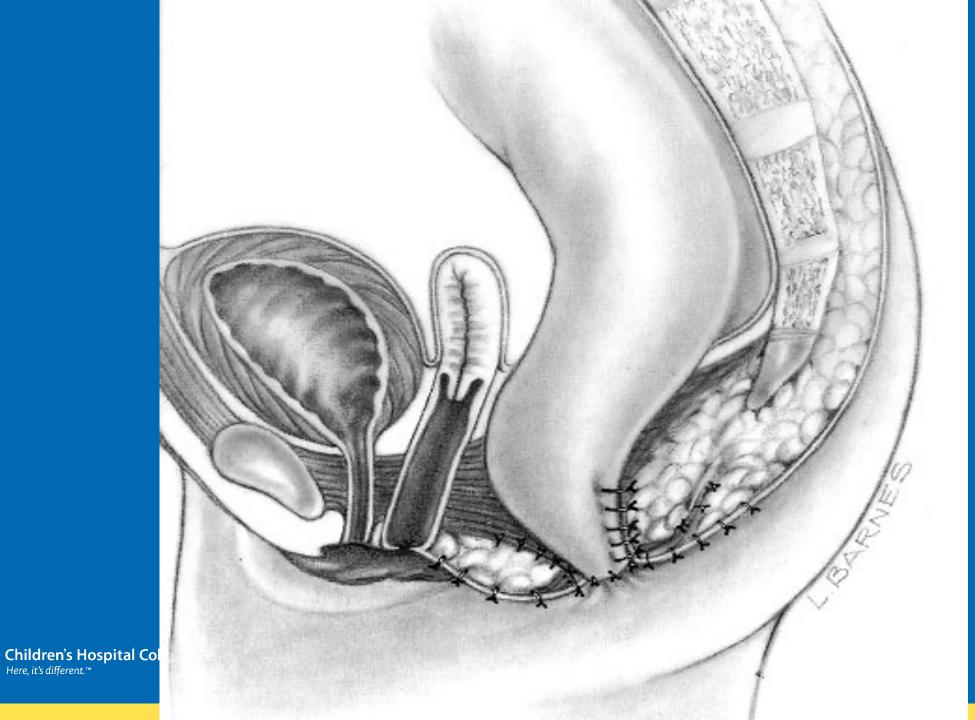














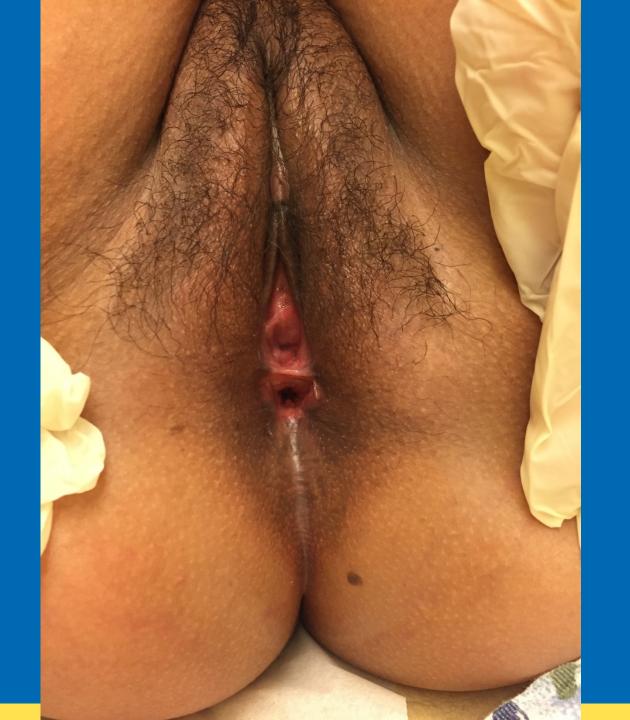




















The approximate frequency of associated defects in a patient with vestibular fistula:

A. 5%

B. 30%

C. 50%

D. 75%

E. 100%



The chance for bowel control in a patient with vestibular fistula with a normal sacrum and a good operation is:

A. 5%

B. 25%

C. 75%

D. 95%



In a patient with vestibular fistula, the results in terms of bowel control are not different between a primary and redo operation:

A. True

B. False



An approximate frequency of hemivaginas in a patient with vestibular fistula is:

A. 0%

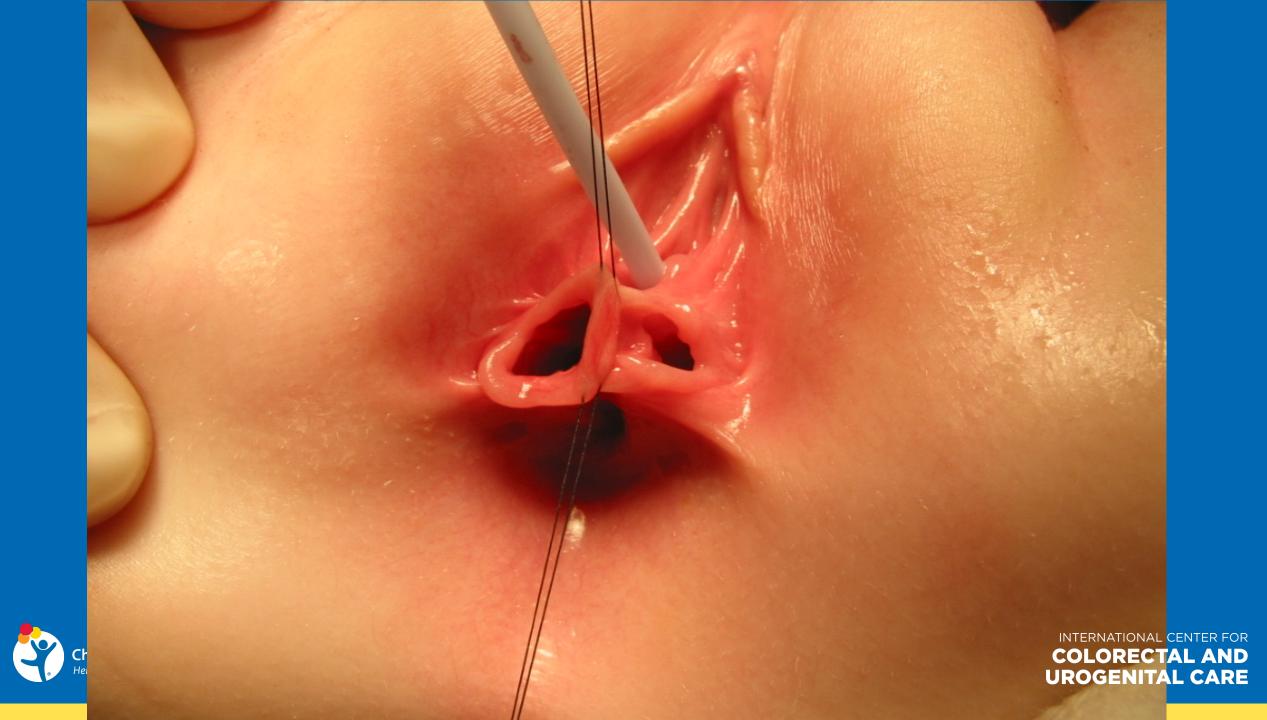
B. 5 %

C. 15%

D. 25%

E. 75%







The most common reason for a reoperation in females with perineal or vestibular fistula:

- A. Dehiscence of the perineal body
- B. Recurrent fistula
- C. Prolapse
- D. Narrow introitus
- E. A and B



A baby is born with a vestibular fistula. What would you do?

A.Colostomy

B. Dilations of the fistula

C.Newborn repair



Now that you are an expert in vestibular fistula, next week, your colleague invites you to operate on a case with him/her.

Upon examining the patient you find the following anatomy:







What is the diagnosis?

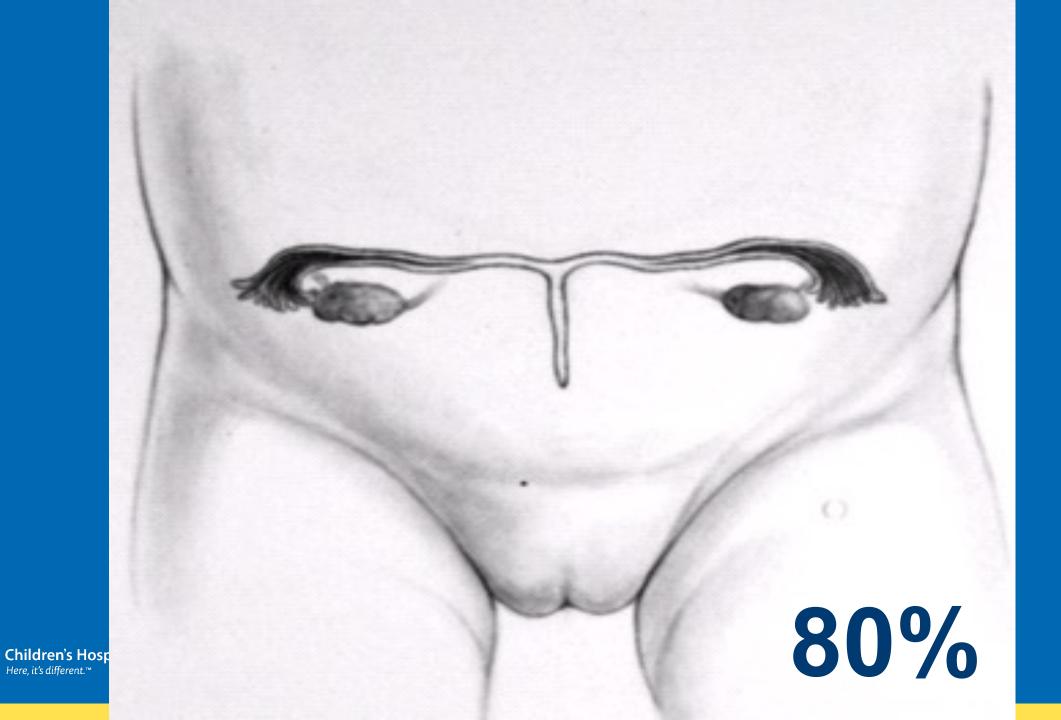
- A. Normal anatomy
- B. H type fistula with absent perineal body
- C. Cloaca
- D. Vestibular fistula with absent vagina
- E. Ambiguous genitalia

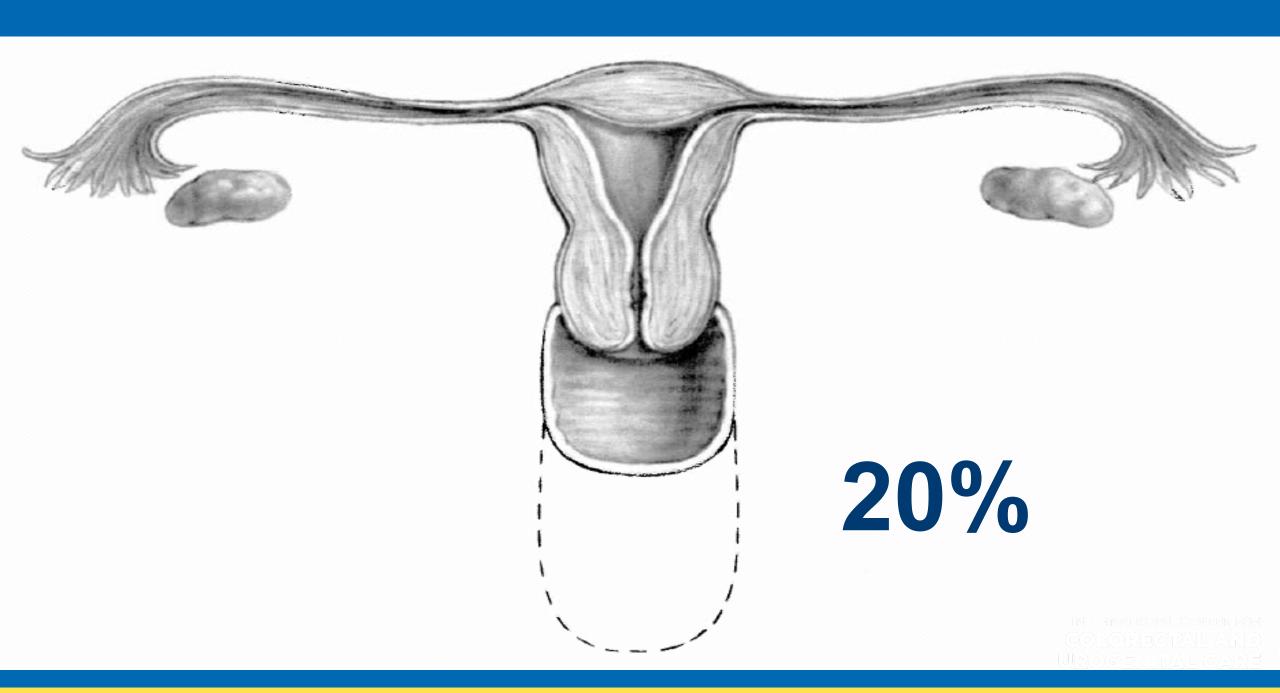


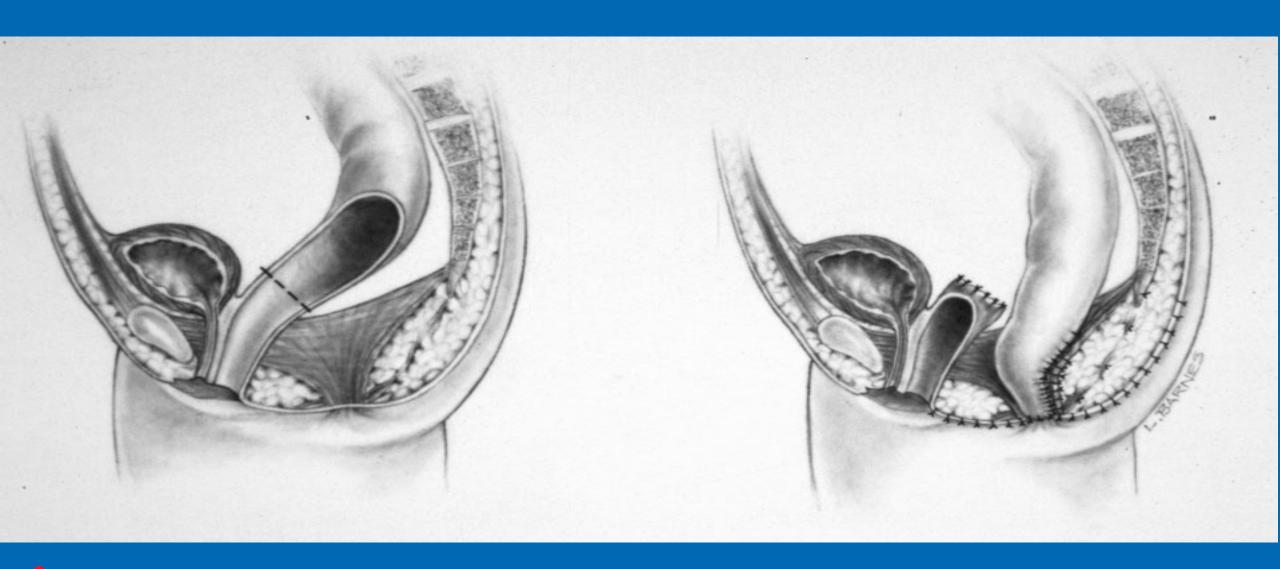
Vestibular fistula with absent vagina



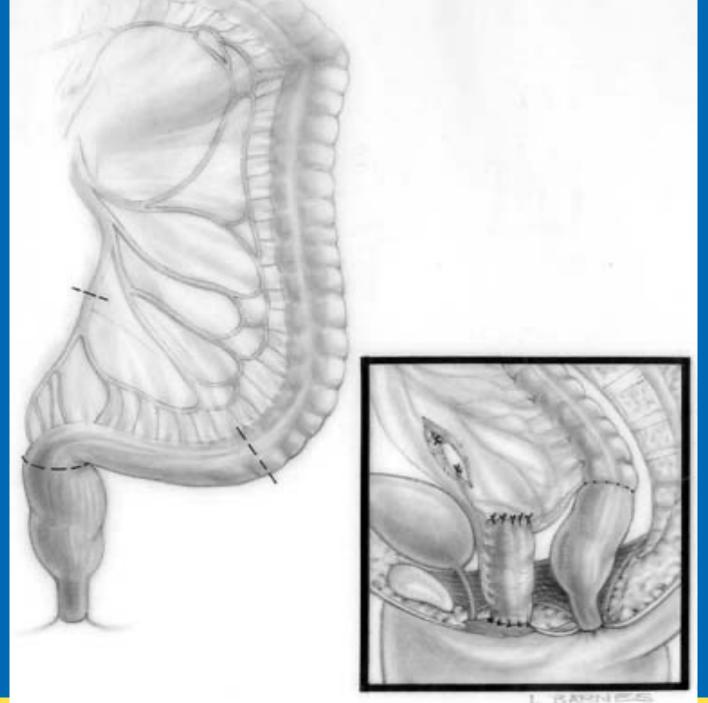




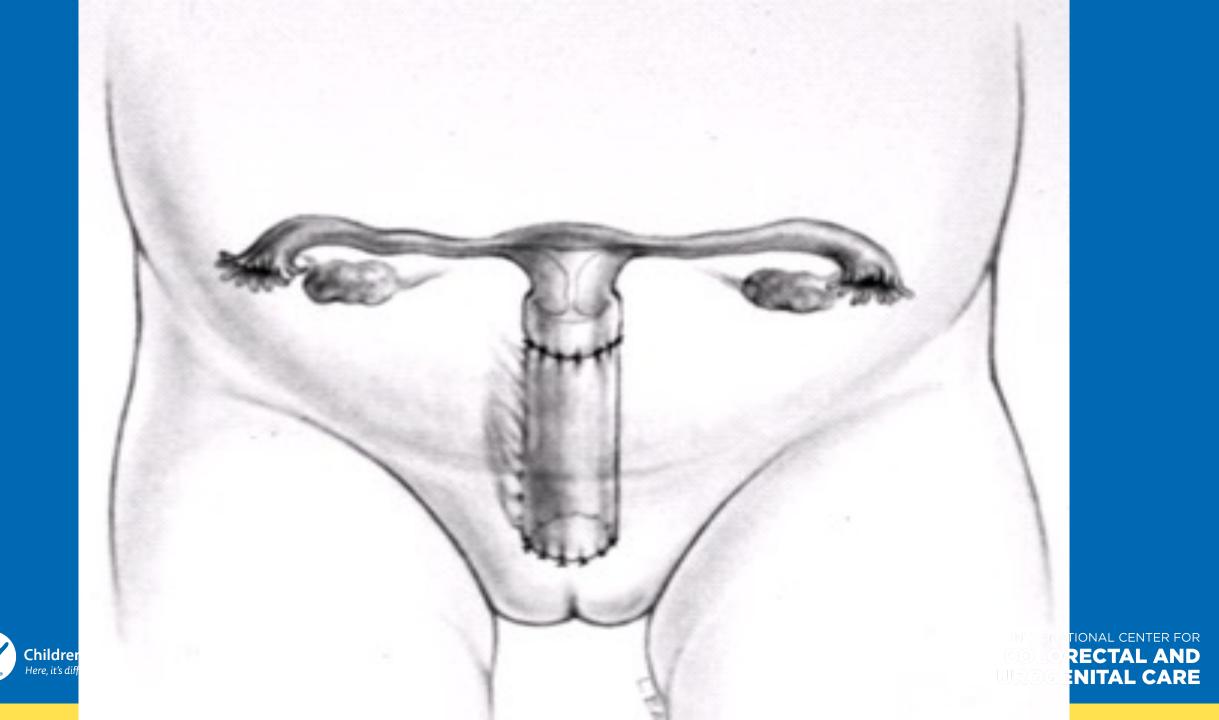


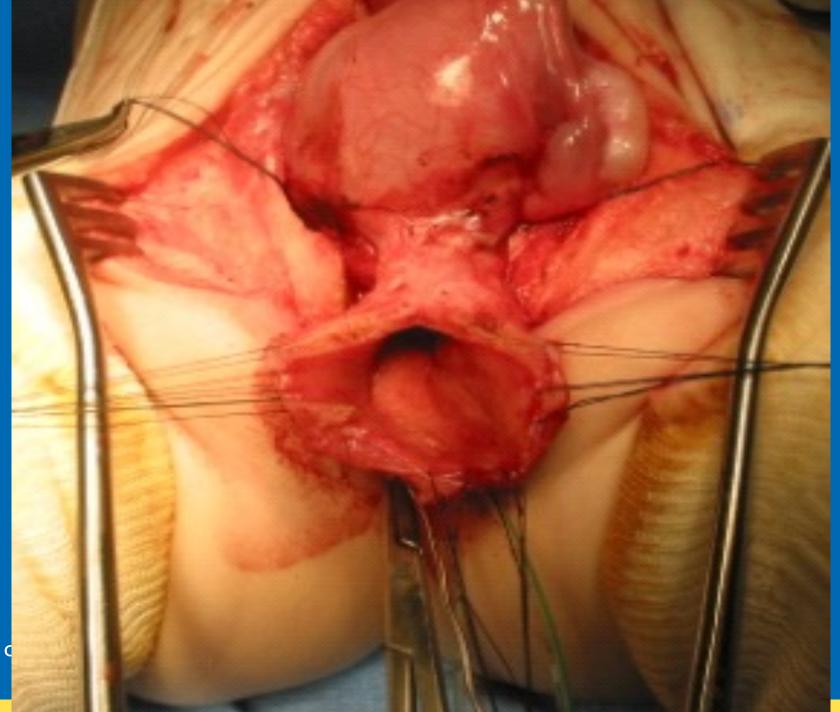






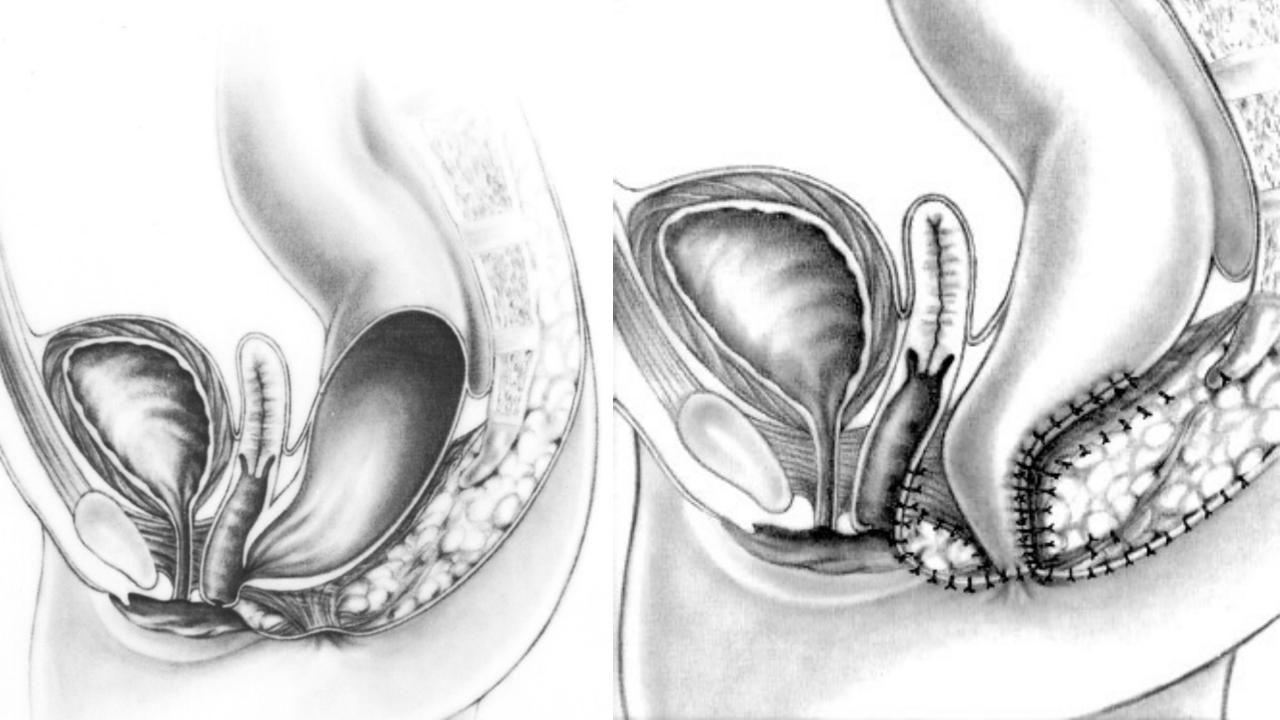


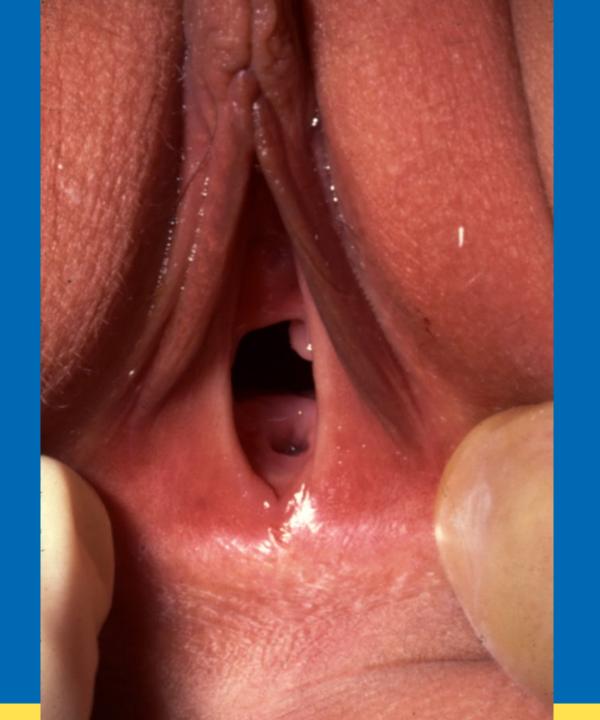










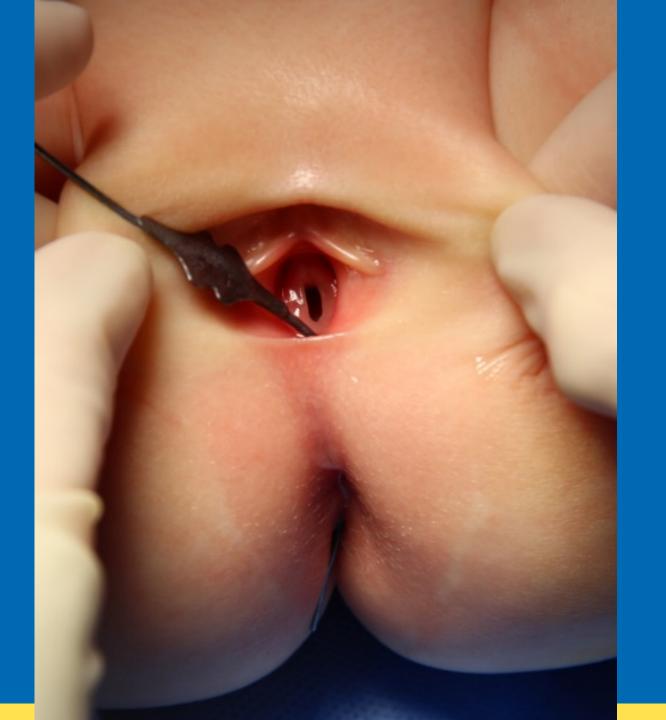










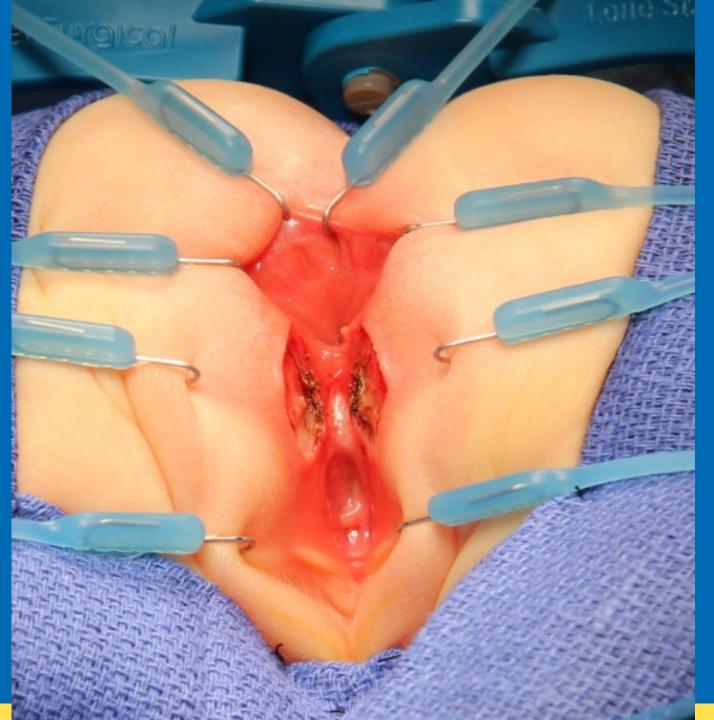




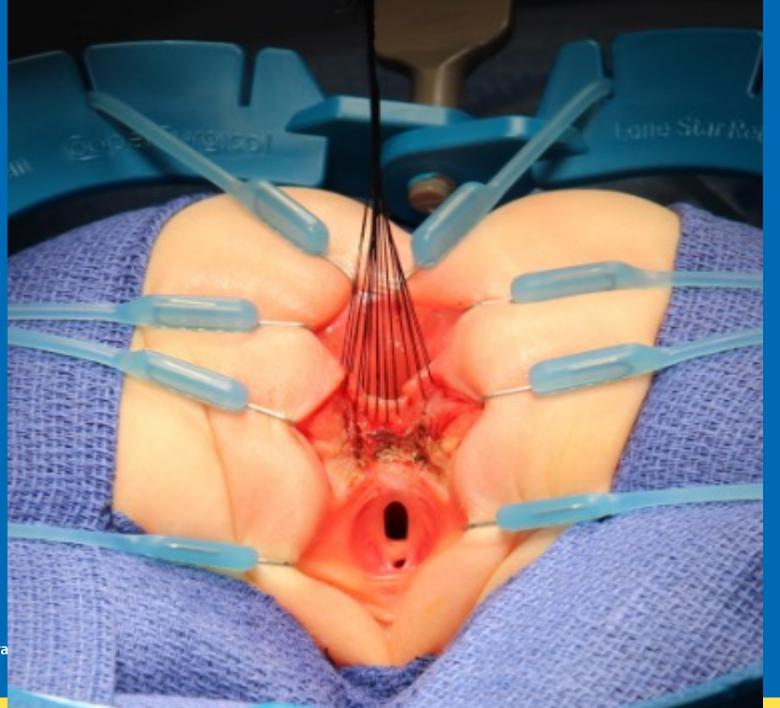
What is your diagnosis?

- A. Recto-vaginal fistula with normal anus
- B. Recto-vestibular fistula with normal anus
- C. H type fistula
- D. I don't know

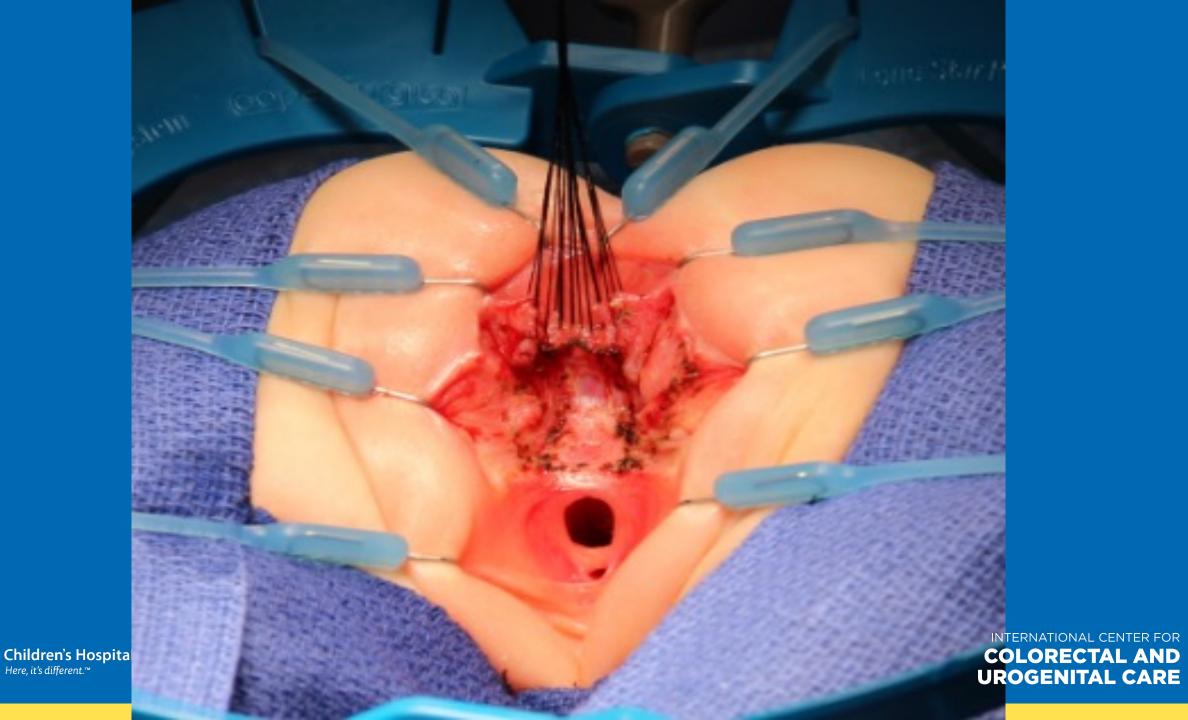


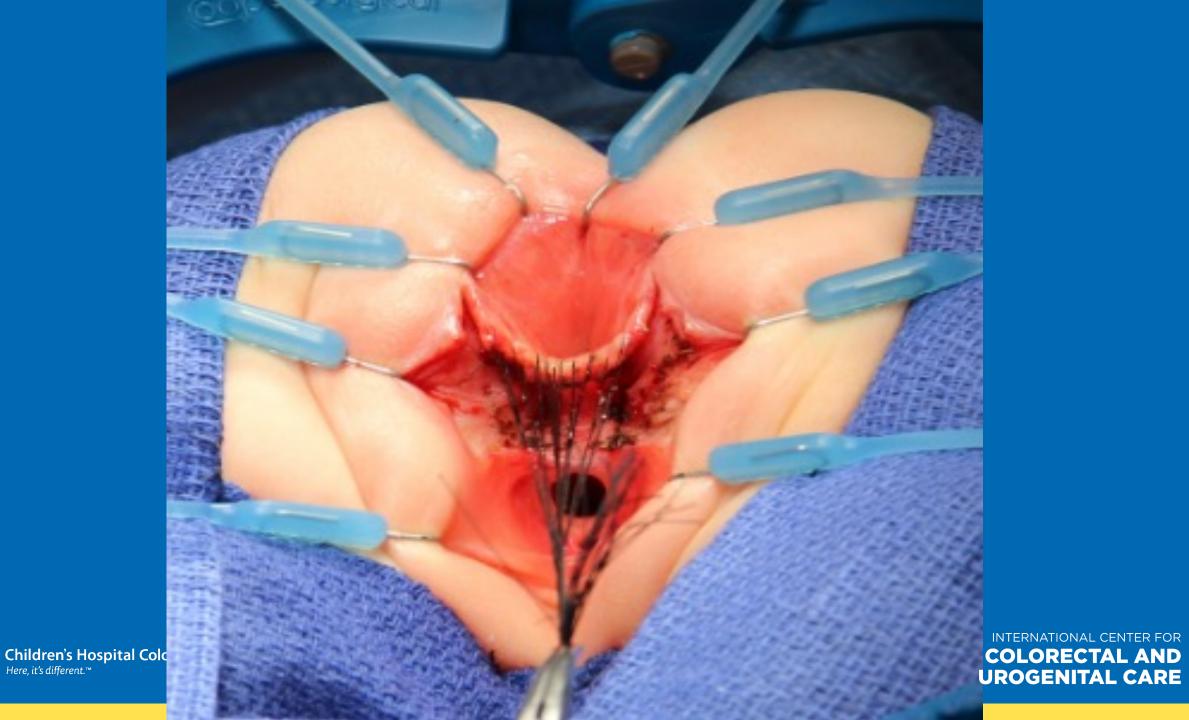


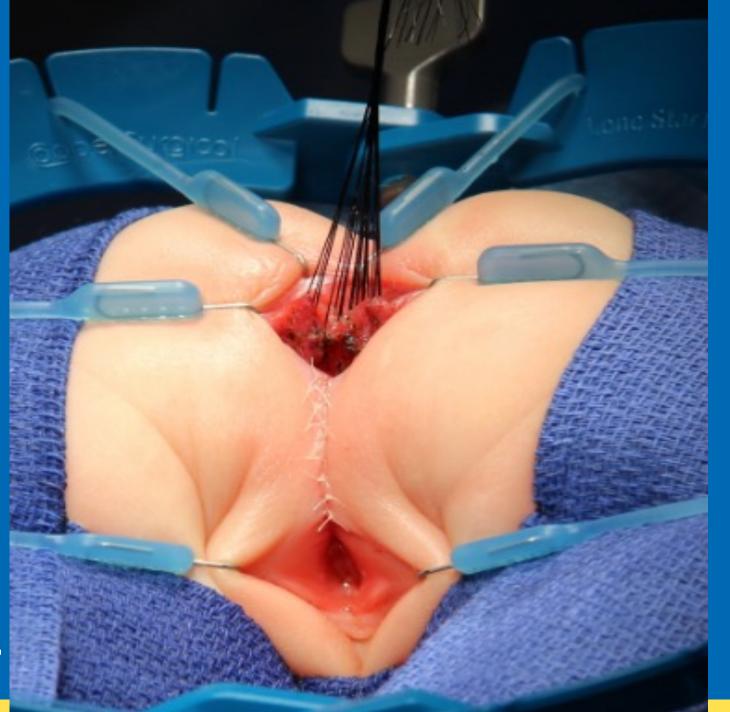






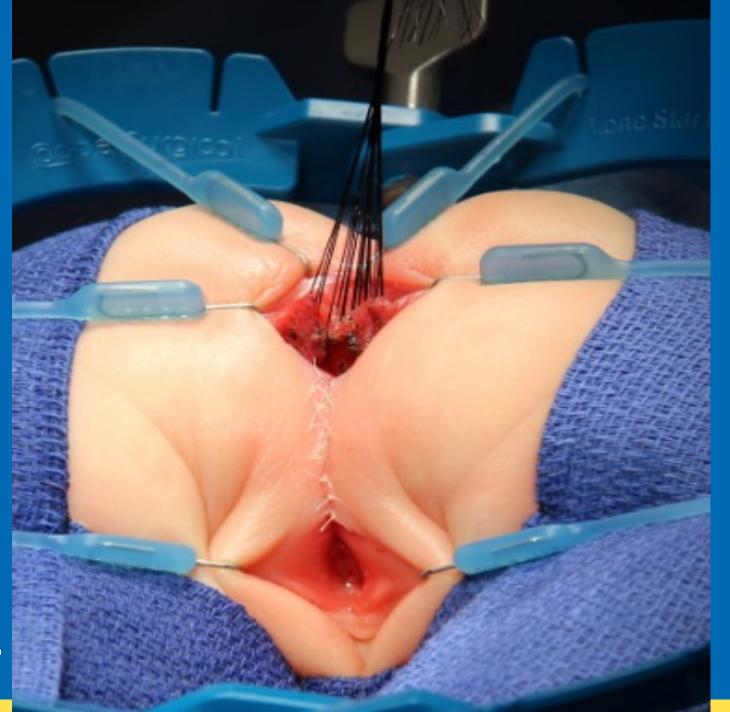




















Reoperations











A case of a perineal fistula ...







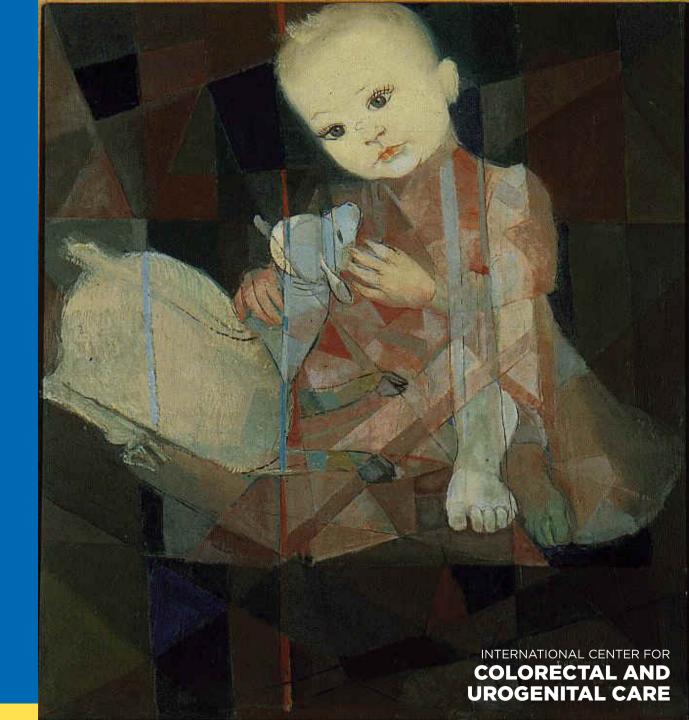


What is your diagnosis?

- A. Perineal fistula
- B. Posterior sinus
- C. Rectal duplication
- D. I don't know



Questions?



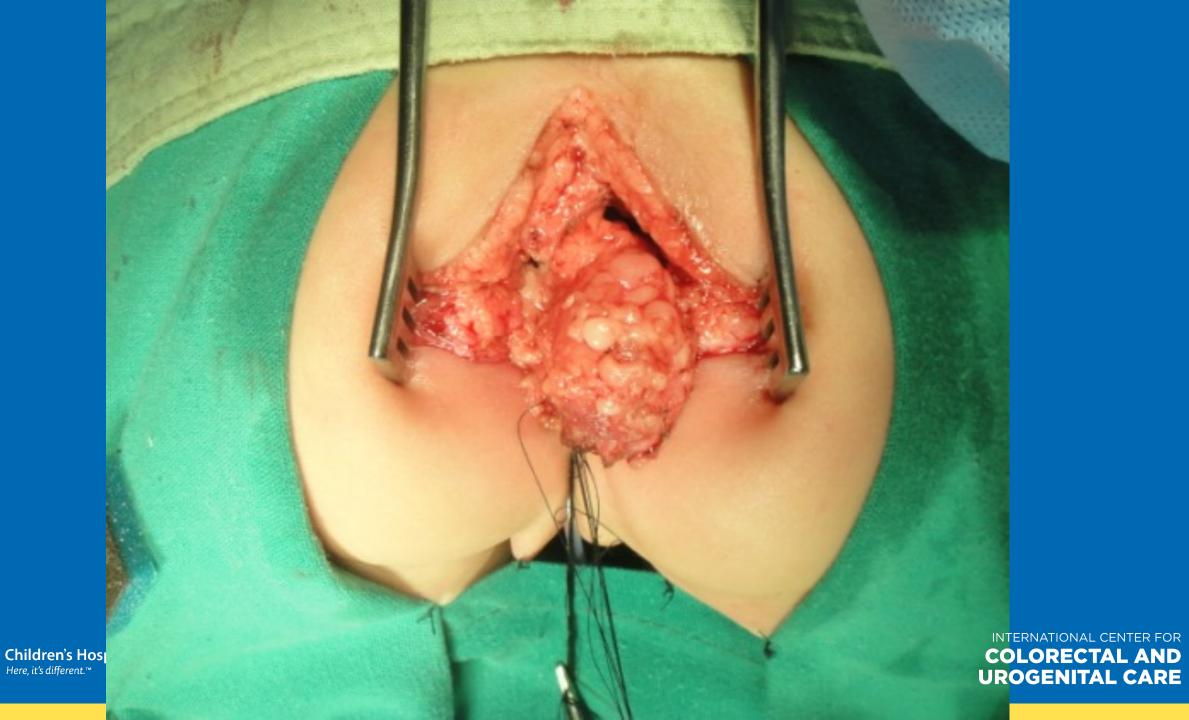


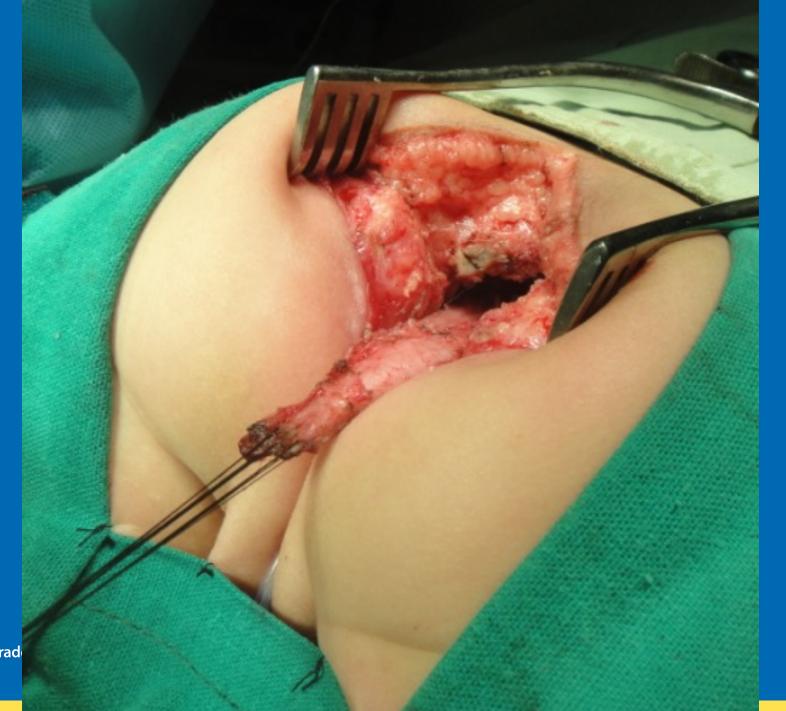


With that sacral X-ray what do you worry about?

- A. Nothing
- B. Patient has a rectal duplication
- C. Patient has an anterior meningocele
- D. Patient should not be operated
- E. Patient has a presacral mass
- F. I don't know









Andrea.Bischoff@cuanschutz.edu

- Doctors Pena Bischoff
- ② @DrsPenaBischoff
- O PENABISCHOFF

