

## **Summary and Conclusion**

The interest in the result from comparisons between hand sewn, stapling & valterac in colorectal anastomosis has been reflected in the progressive increase in the number of clinical trials.

Manual anastomosis the oldest & the traditional method for anastomosis in comparison to other methods.

From our study we found that BAR provides an effective anastomosing method: it gives a completely inverted, non ischaemic anastomosis, without additional residual foreign bodies. It shortens operating time and its technique seems to be easy to learn and to perform. Complications and mortality are not increased even in case of multiple anastomosis. Also it is considered to be safe to preform colone anastomosis in emergency cases limited to the intraperitoneal colon.

Also the study represents that the stapling technique is a reliable method for performing a colonic anastomosis in a safe & expeditious manner.

However, the hand sewing anastomosis depends intrinsically on the ability of the surgeon, since their execution requires appropriate introduction of the needle via the layers of the colon, uniform spacing between passages of the mucosa, in stapling or valter anastomosis device perform these procedure in a uniform and automatic manner. Evidence was found insufficient to demonstrate superiority of the stapling method over hand sewing, independent of the level of colorectal anastomosis.

In low colorectal anastomosis stapler is more expensive, manual anastomosis is more difficult but BAR is now the method of choice.