
External intestinal fistula

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External intestinal fistulas continue to cause significant morbidity and mortality even though many factors important to their management are known. Although many causes of intestinal fistulas are enlisted in the published reports, yet the exciting cause of this condition is almost always the same, i.e. complications of surgery. Spontaneous fistulas are rare. Inflammatory bowel diseases, intestinal obstruction, malignancy and trauma may cause fistulas spontaneously or after surgical interference. Complications of fistulas are many but infection and depletion account for the majority of mortalities. Depletion is produced by fluid, electrolyte and protein loss through the fistula and by interference with normal digestion and absorption of food and water. The approach in the management of these problems has prompted opposing view points of early surgical interference or conservative treatment. Conservative treatment of fistulas must justify three requirements: local control of the fistula, control of the general condition of the patient by balanced nutrition, parenteral, enteral or in combination and prevention of complications. Adequate nutrition is of top importance. It is this that maintains the patient while nature repairs the defect. In those patients in whom spontaneous closure does not or cannot occur, nutritional treatment stops the insidious deterioration that takes place until the fistula is treated by surgical operation. Many authors consider that total parenteral nutrition (TPN) increased the rate of spontaneous closure and decreased mortality, but some consider that the role of (TPN) is to simplify the nutritional management than to alter the outcome. Fistulas which do not close spontaneously by conservative treatment or those who produce rapid deterioration of the patient's general condition should be attacked surgically. Surgical procedure may be simple resection and end-to-end anastomosis, bypass operation, partial excision, complete excision, simple direct closure or exteriorization operation.