

RADYOLOJİ KİŞ OKULU 2019

4 -10 Şubat 2019
Mirage Park Otel, Antalya



PERİANAL FİSTÜL VE APSEDE GÖRÜNTÜLEME

Dr Selma UYSAL RAMADAN

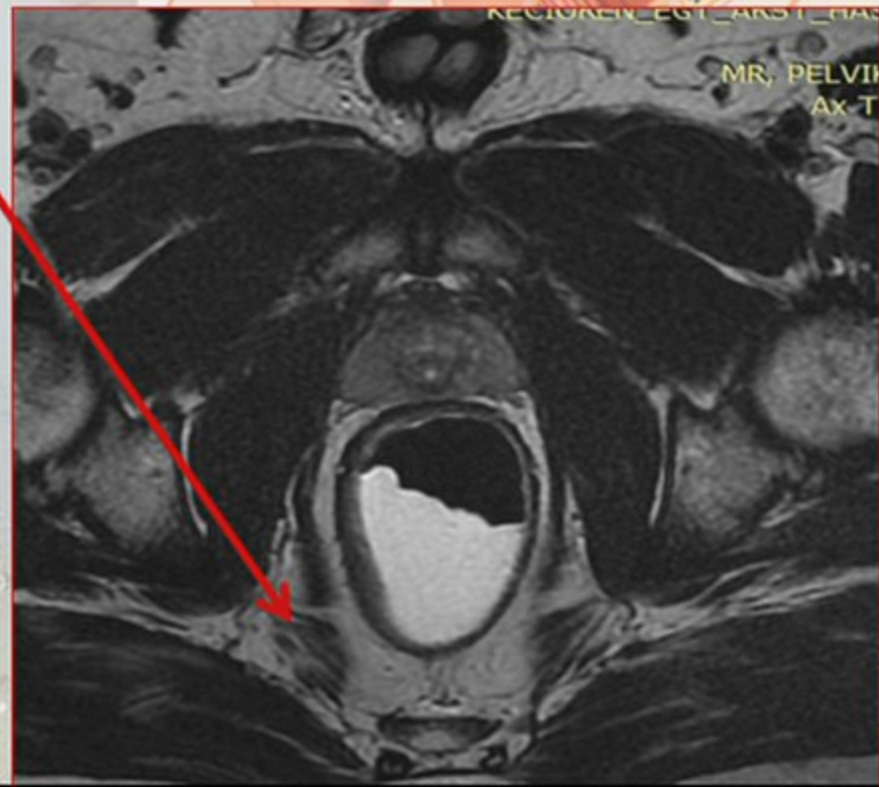
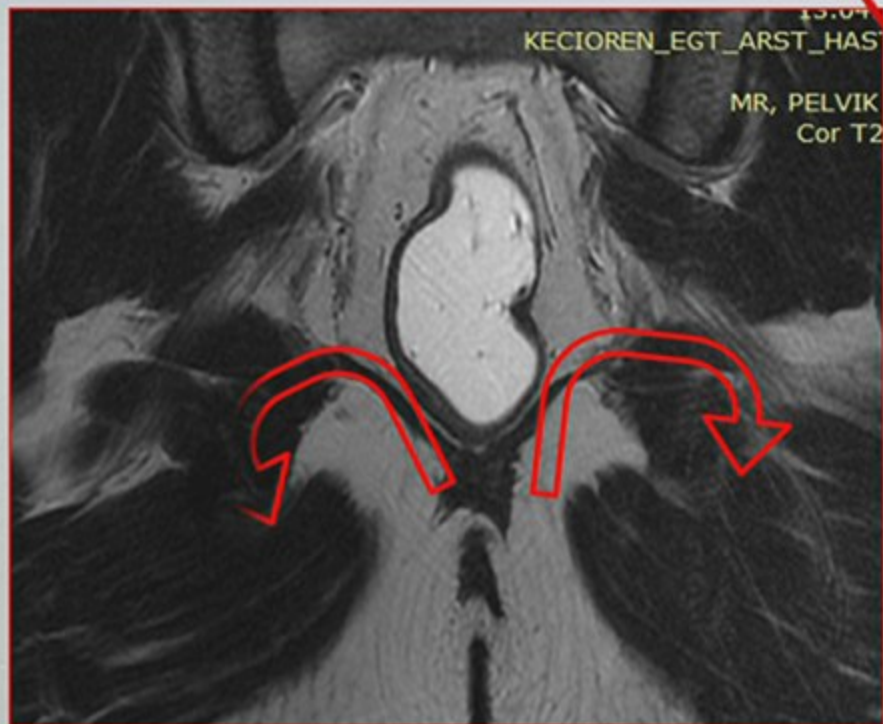
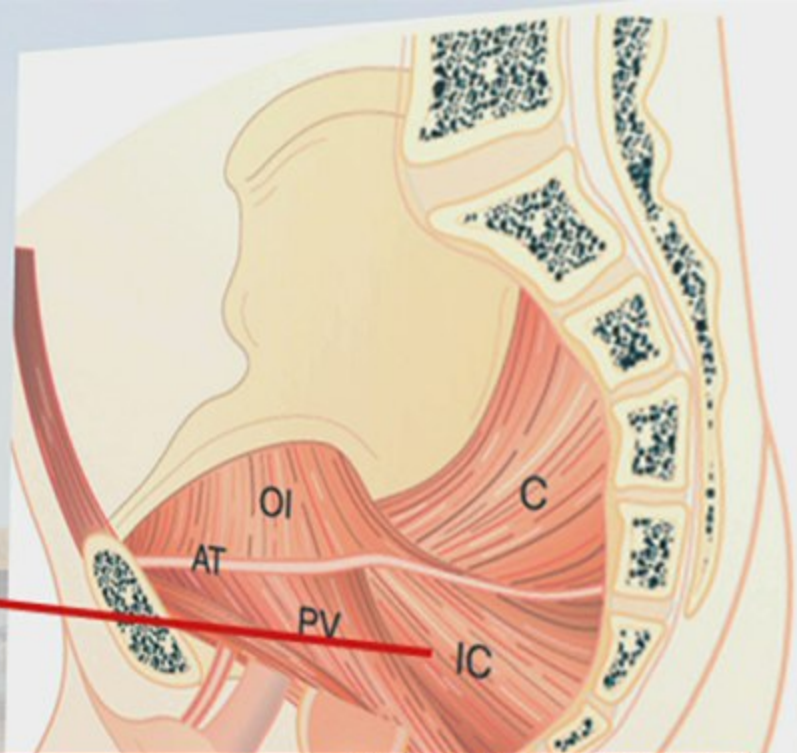


- ANATOMİ
- GÖRÜNTÜLEME YÖNTEMLERİ
- TANIMLAMALAR
- SINIFLAMASI
- ÖRNEKLER

ANATOMİ

LEVATOR ANİ KASI

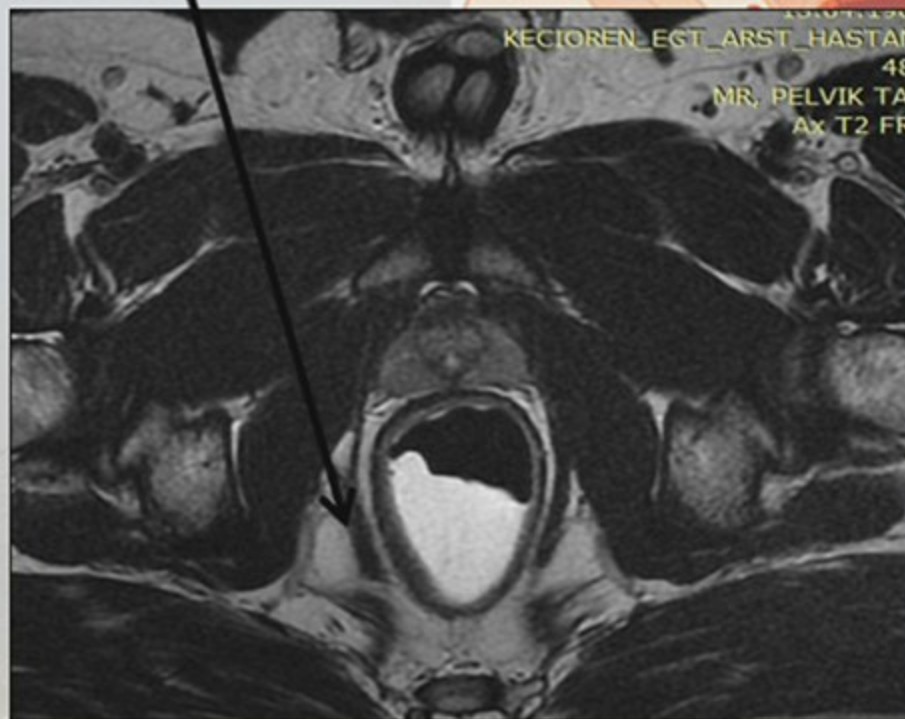
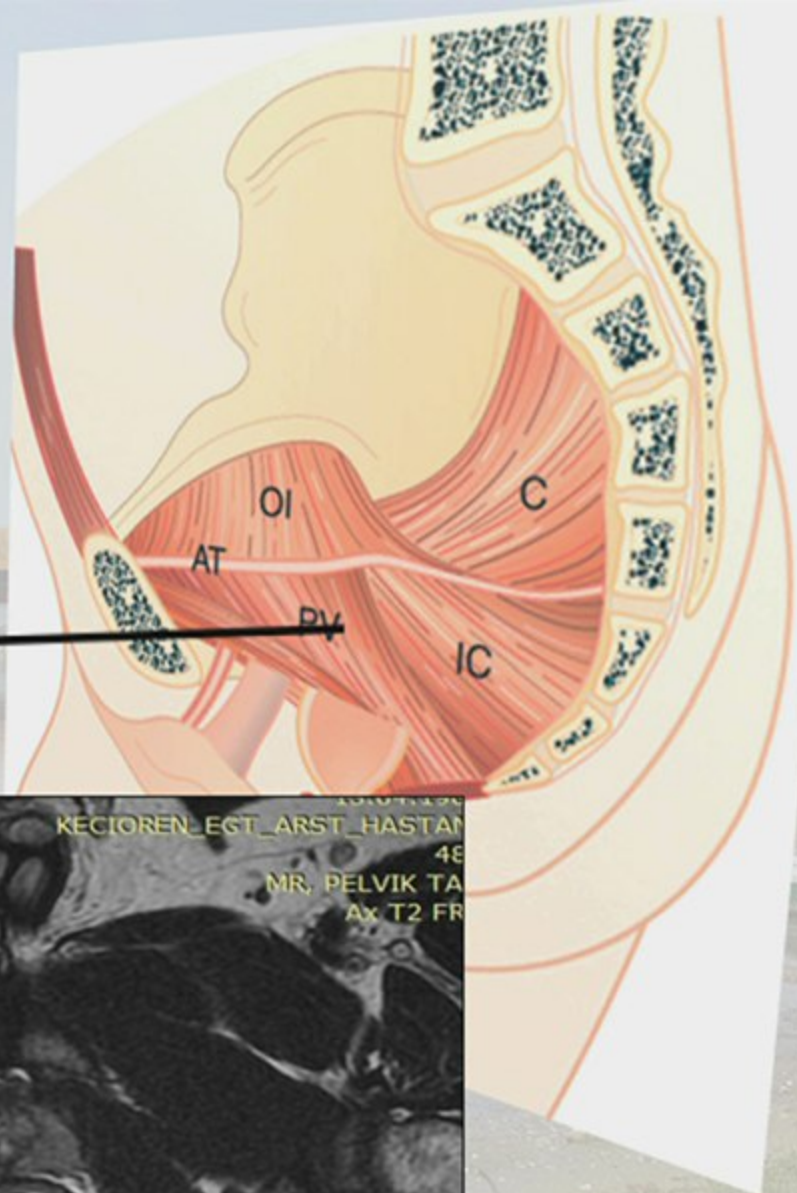
- İliokoksigeus



ANATOMİ

LEVATOR ANİ KASI

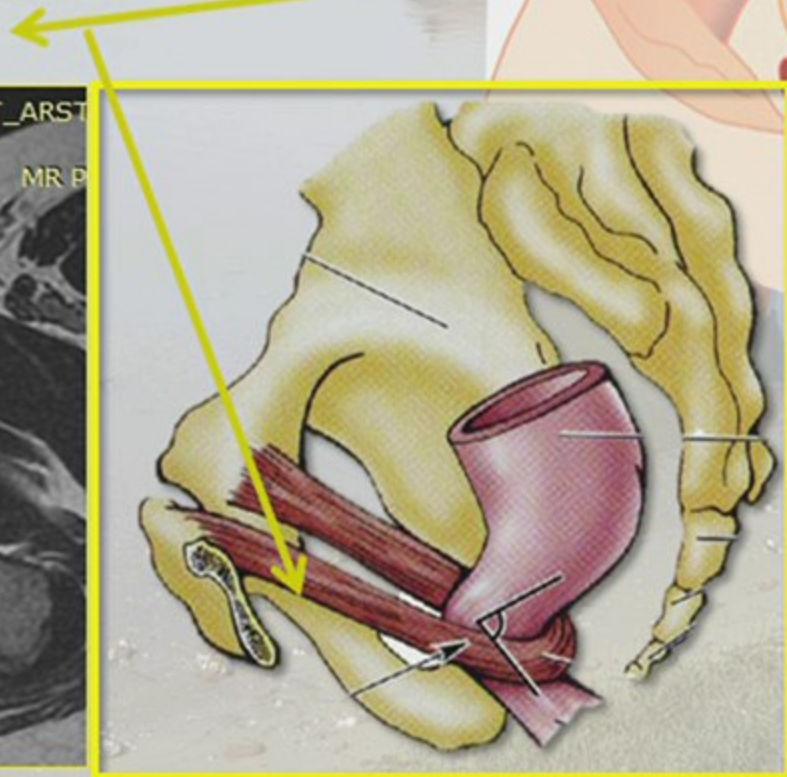
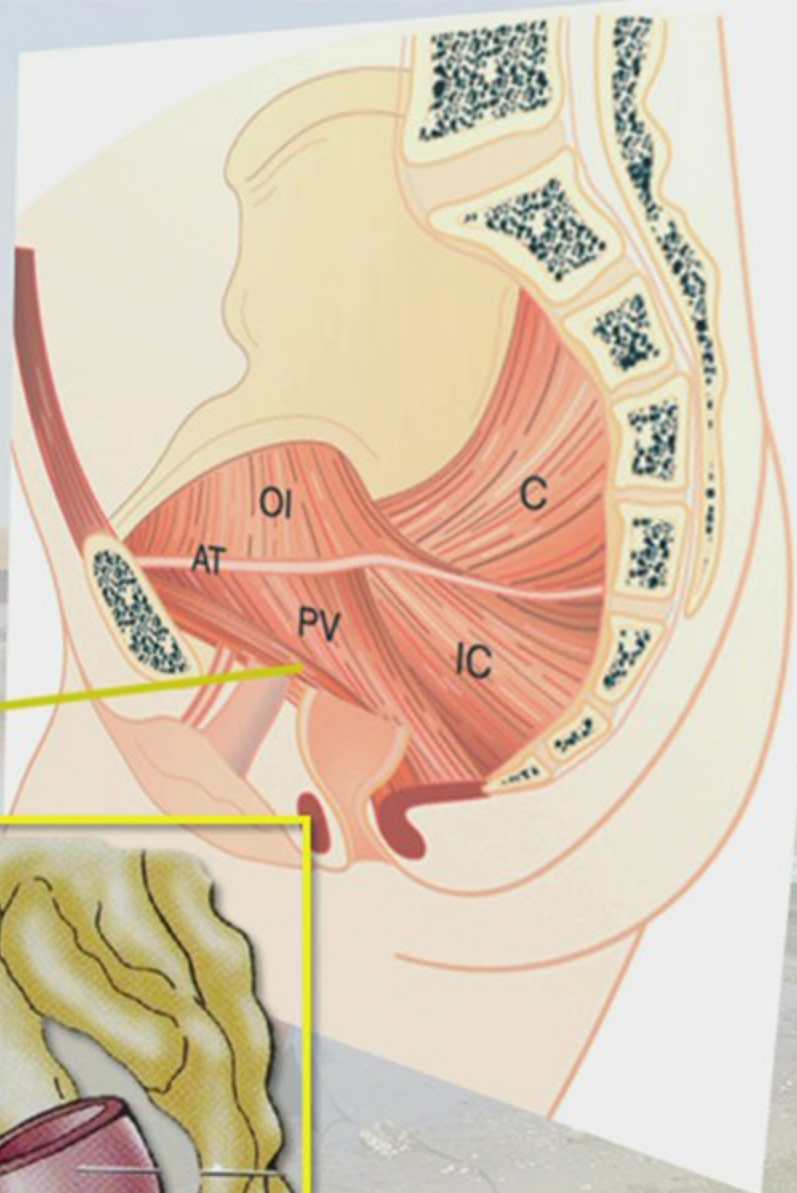
- İliokoksigeus
- Pubokoksigeus



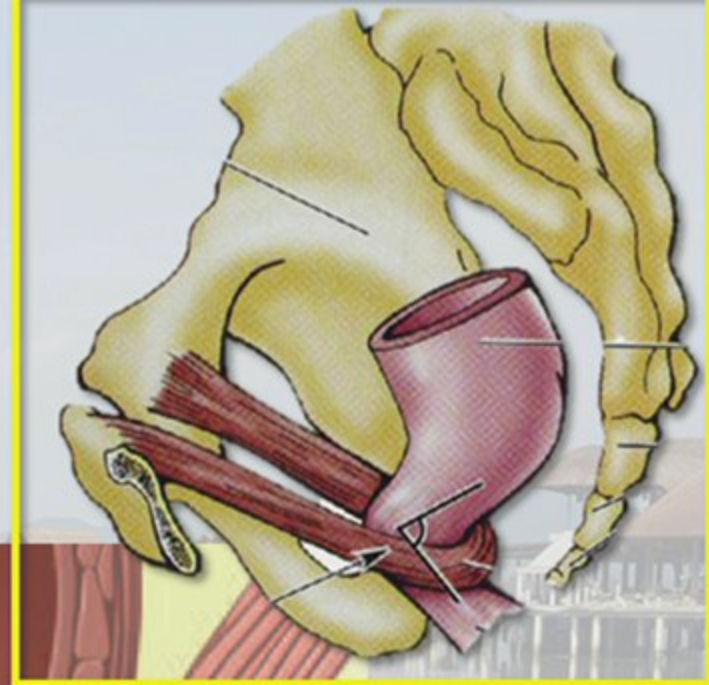
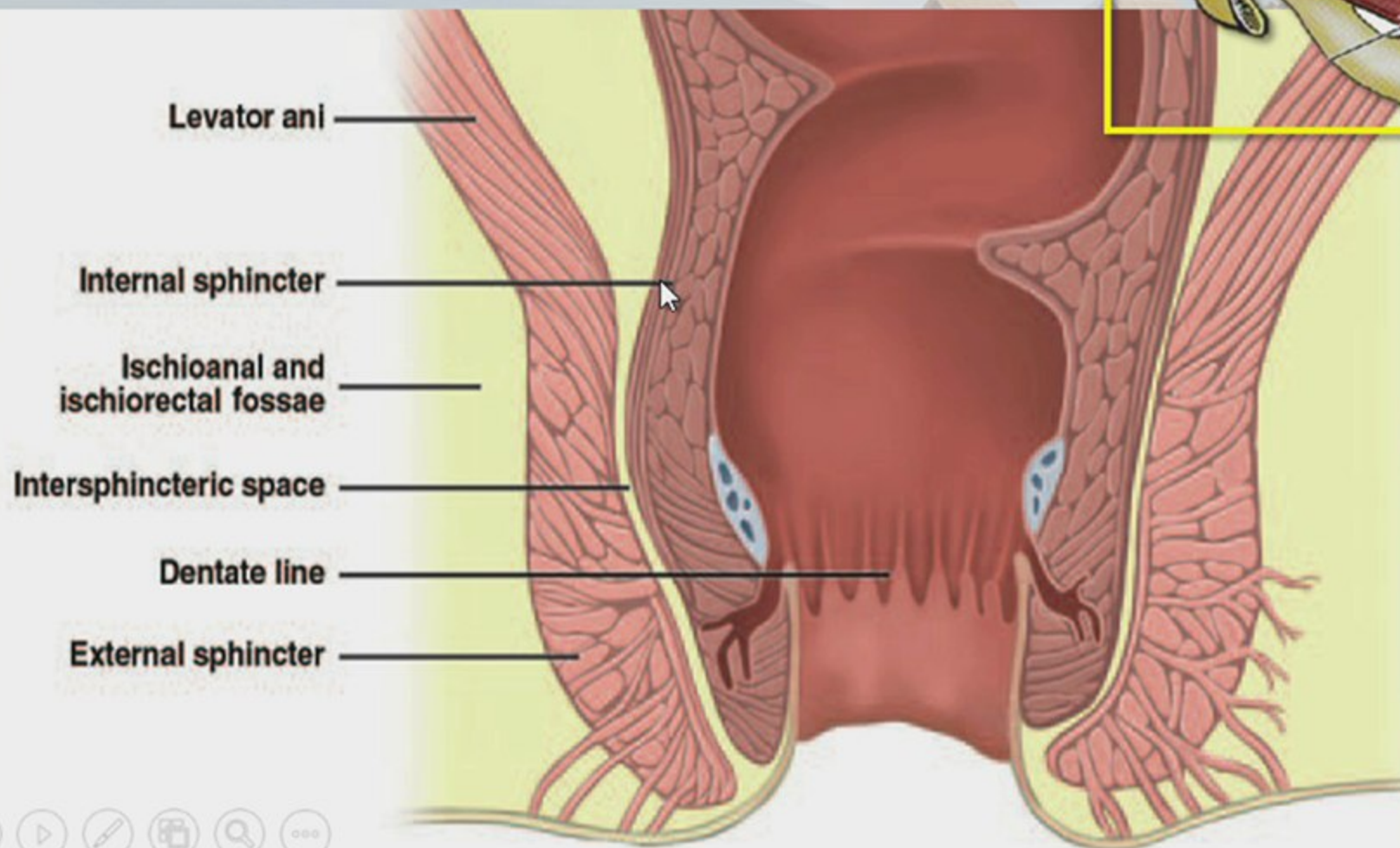
ANATOMI

LEVATOR ANI KASI

- İliokoksigeus
- Pubokoksigeus
- Puborektalis



ANAL KANAL

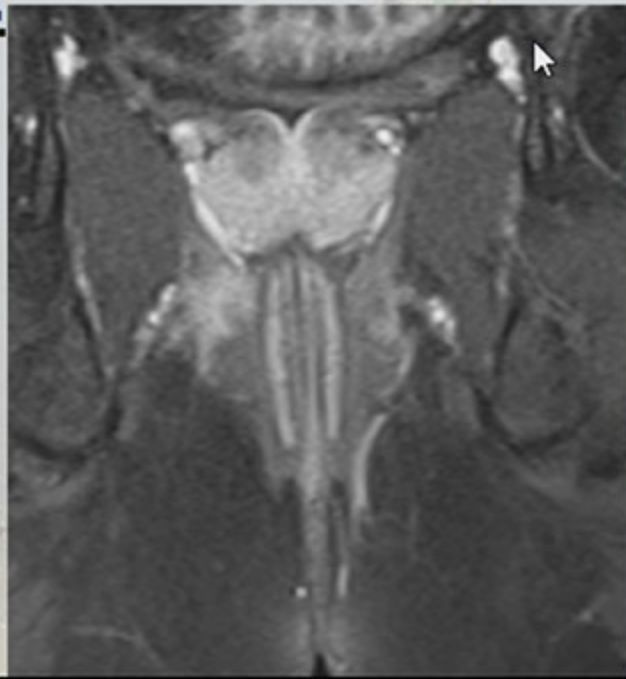
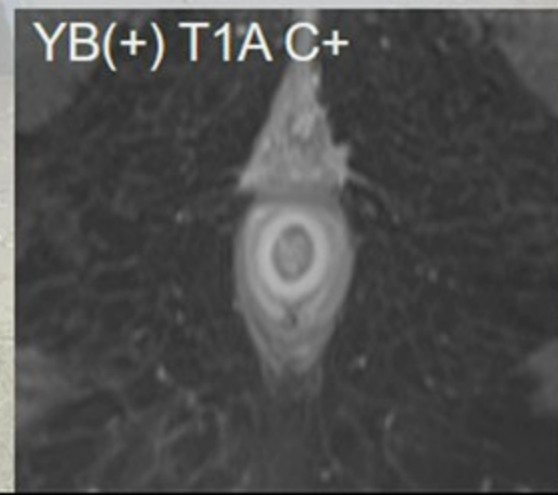
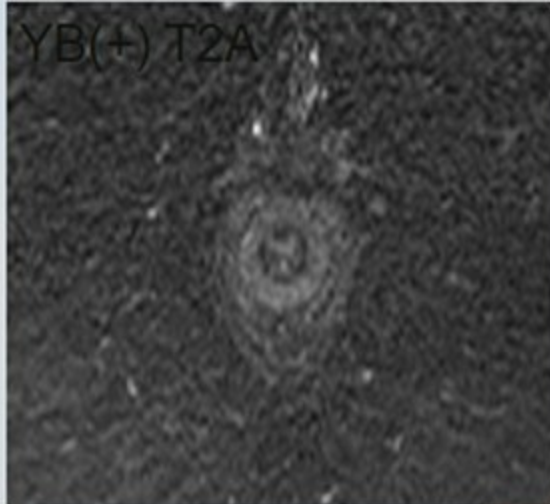


ANAL KANAL

EAS (istemli kontinans):

IAS (istemsiz kontinans):

İntersfinkterik mesafe:



ANAL KANAL

EAS (istemli kontinans):

Tüm sekanslarda hipointens

IAS (istemsiz kontinans):

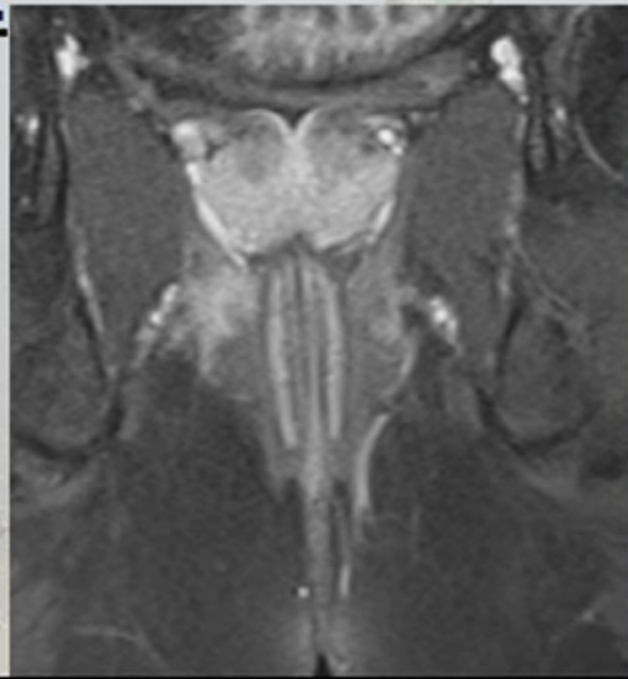
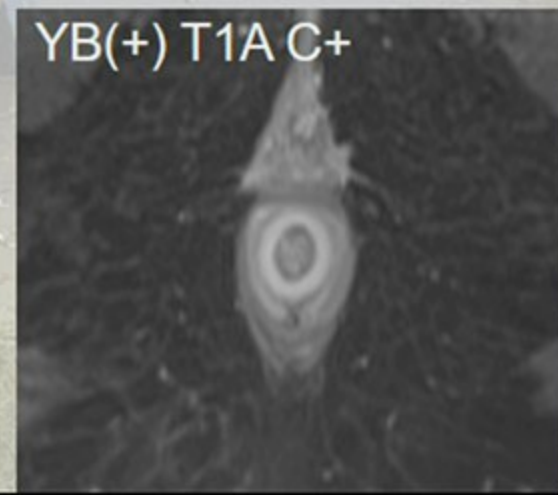
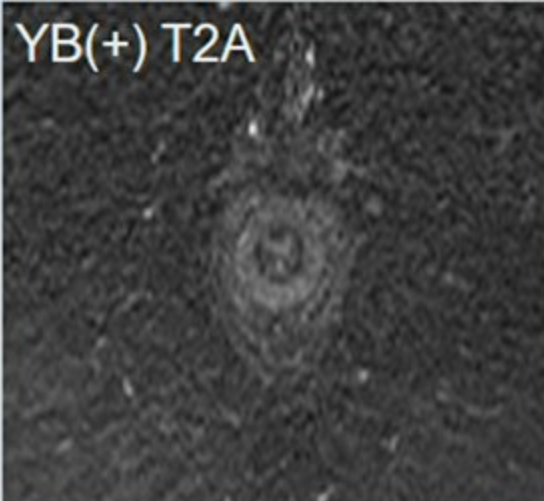
T1a ve T2a izo-hipointens

YB (+) T2a hafif hiperintens

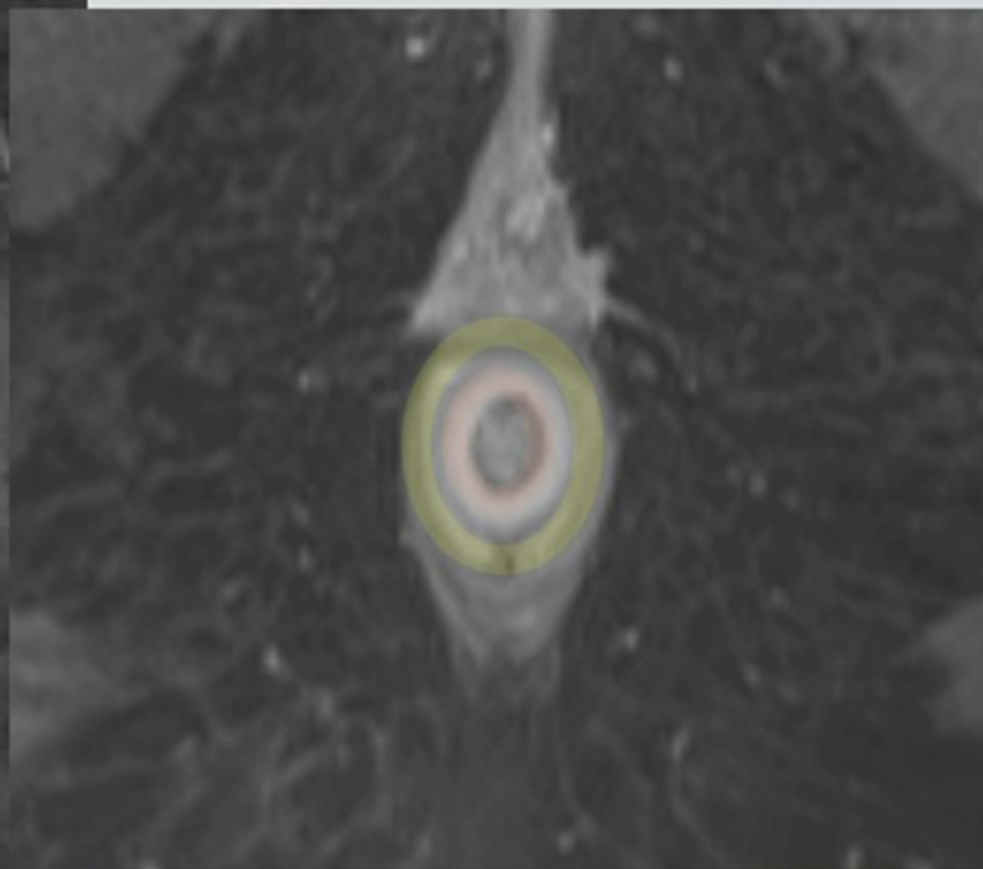
iv Gd belirgin kontrastlanır

İntersfinkterik mesafe:

Yağ

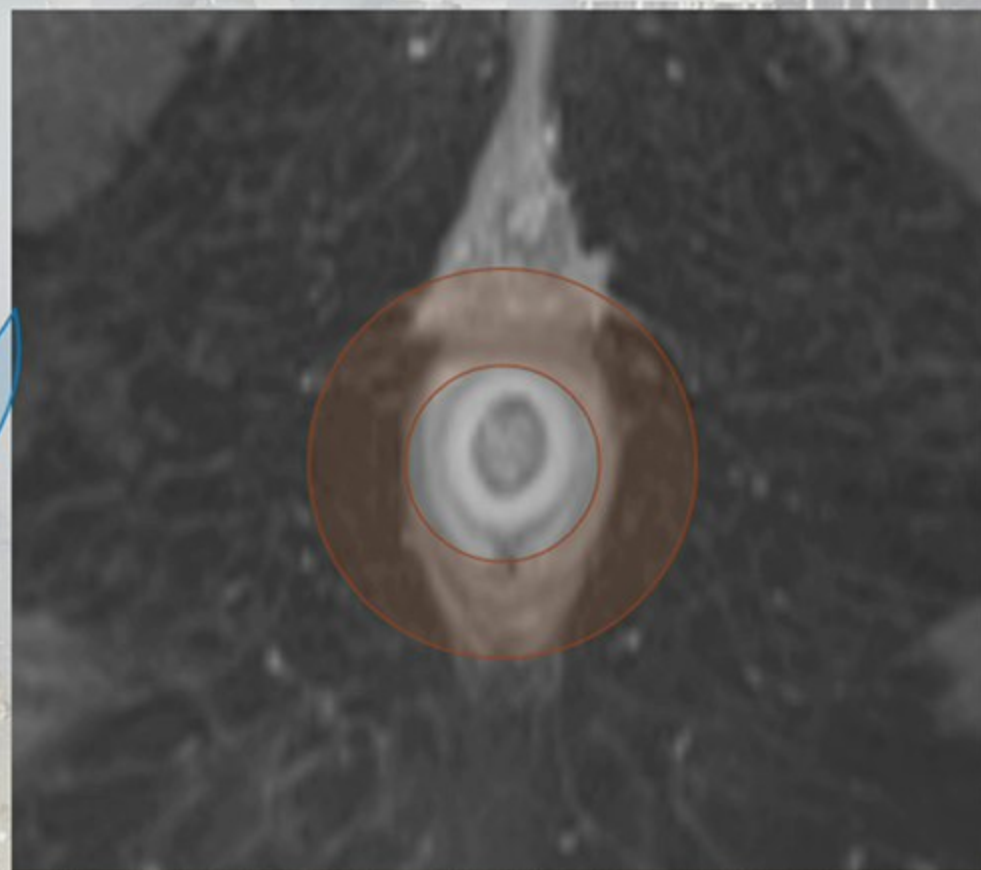
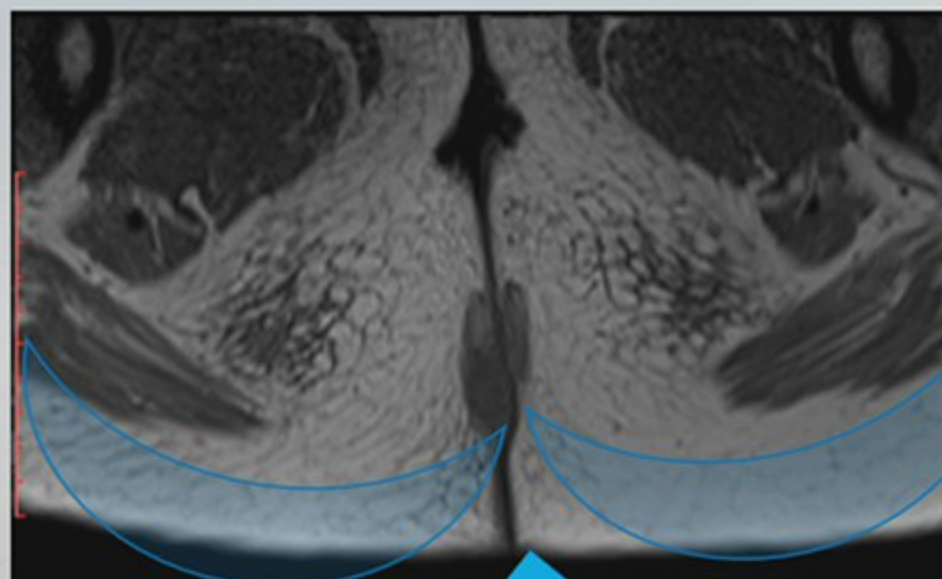


ANAL KANAL



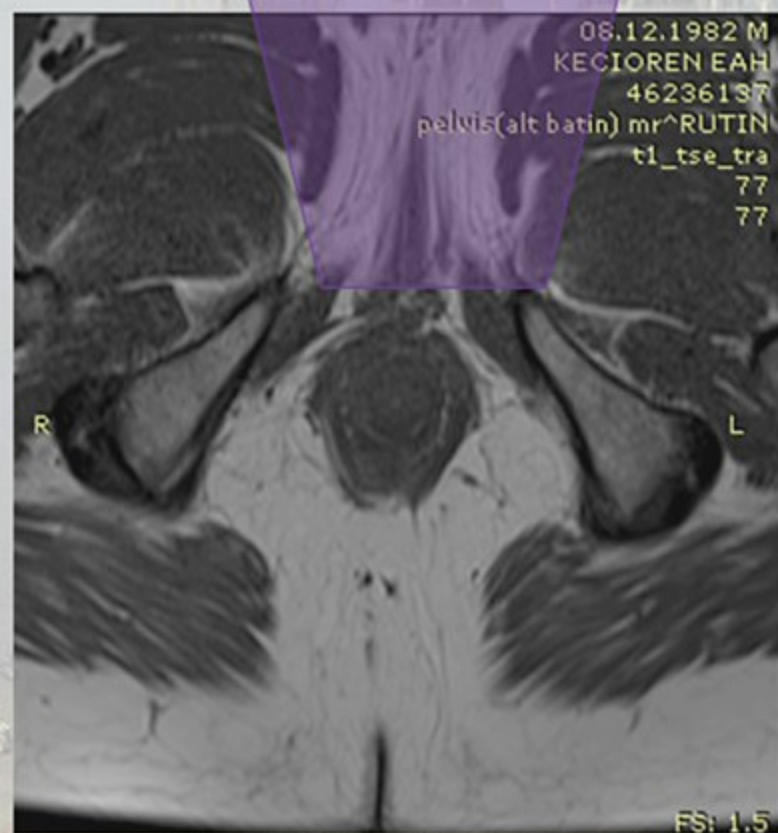
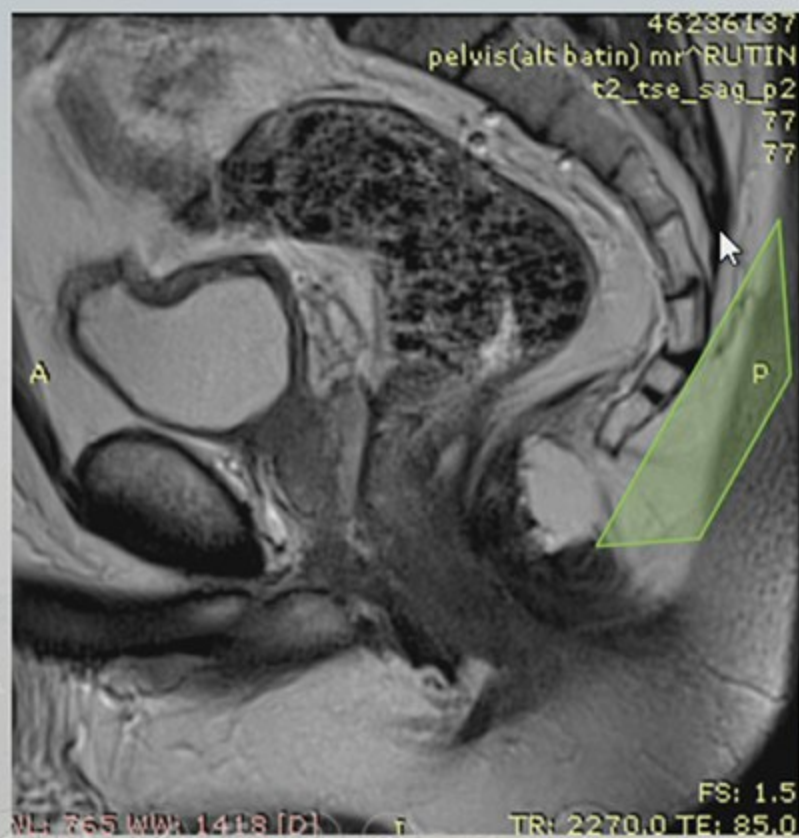
TANIMLAMALAR

- **Perianal bölge:** anal açıklığın çevresindeki 2cm'lik yüzeyel alan
- **Natal kleft:** anal orifis 2cm'den fazla arkasındaki kalçaların arasındaki orta hat dokuları
- **Gluteal bölge:** gluteal kasların üstünü örten cilt altı yağlı doku



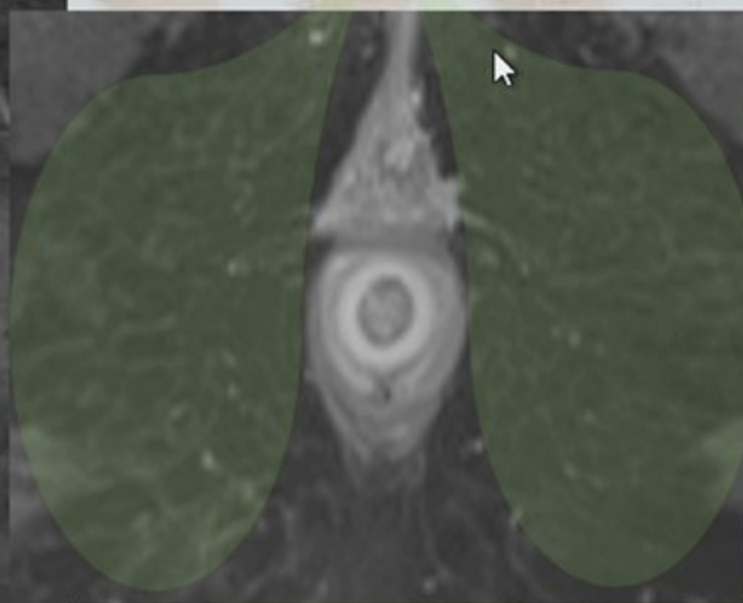
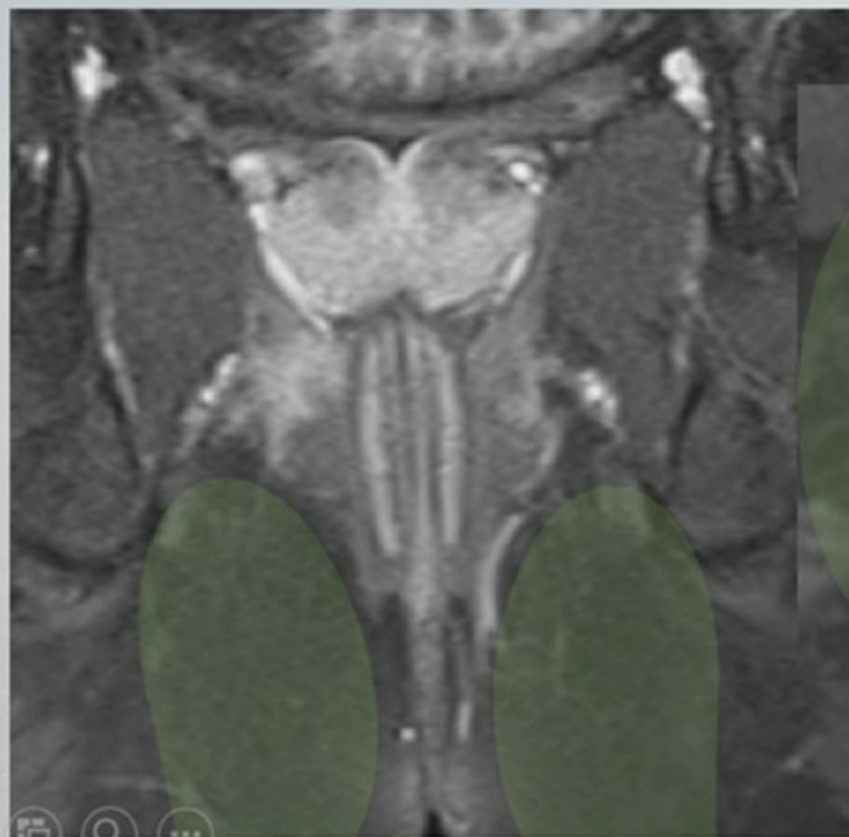
TANIMLAMALAR

- **Koksigeal/sakral bölge:** sakrum/koksiks üstündeki cilt altı yağlı doku
- **Anterior perianal bölge:** anal orifis 2cm'den daha fazla önündeki yüzeyel doku(skrotum ve vulva)



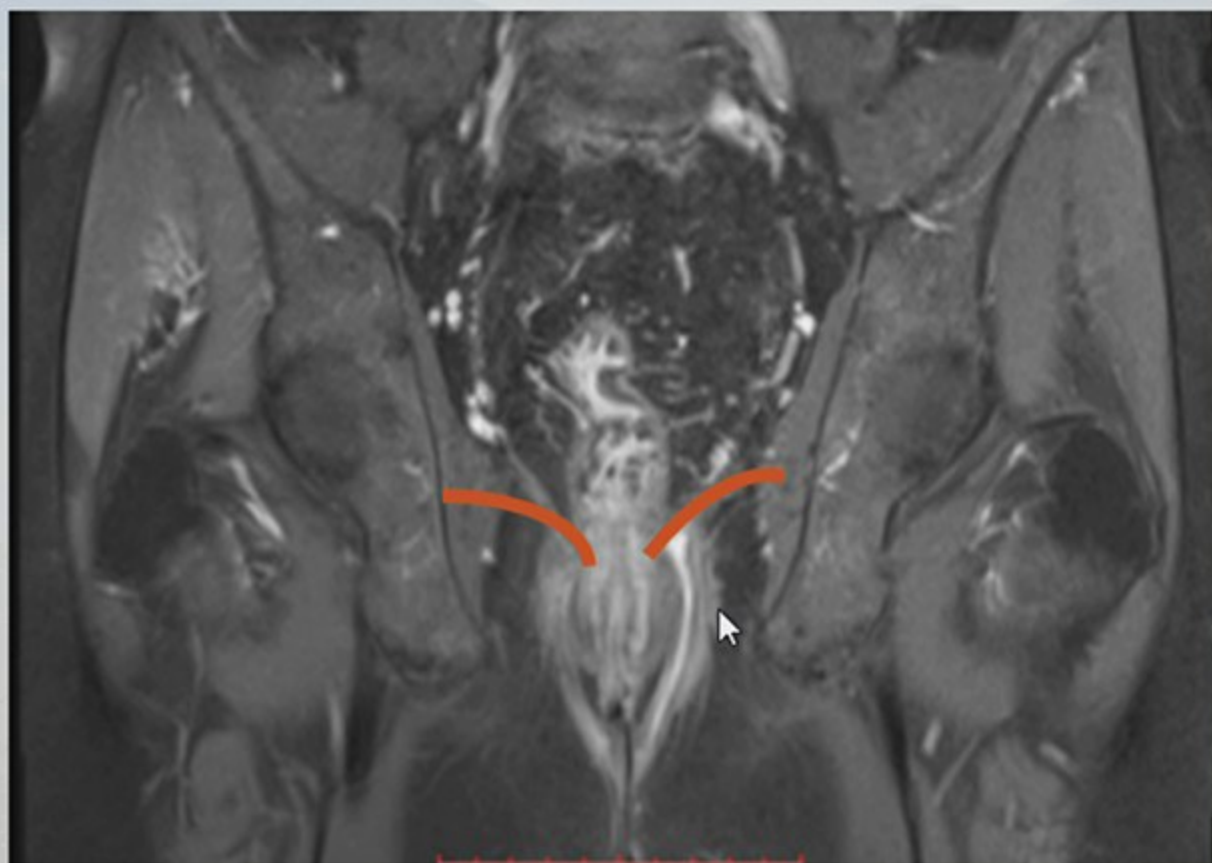
TANIMLAMALAR

- İskio-anal fossa: levator plate altında, anal sfinkter çevresinde, altta cilde kadar devamlılığı olan, lateralde obtrator internus kası ile sınırlı

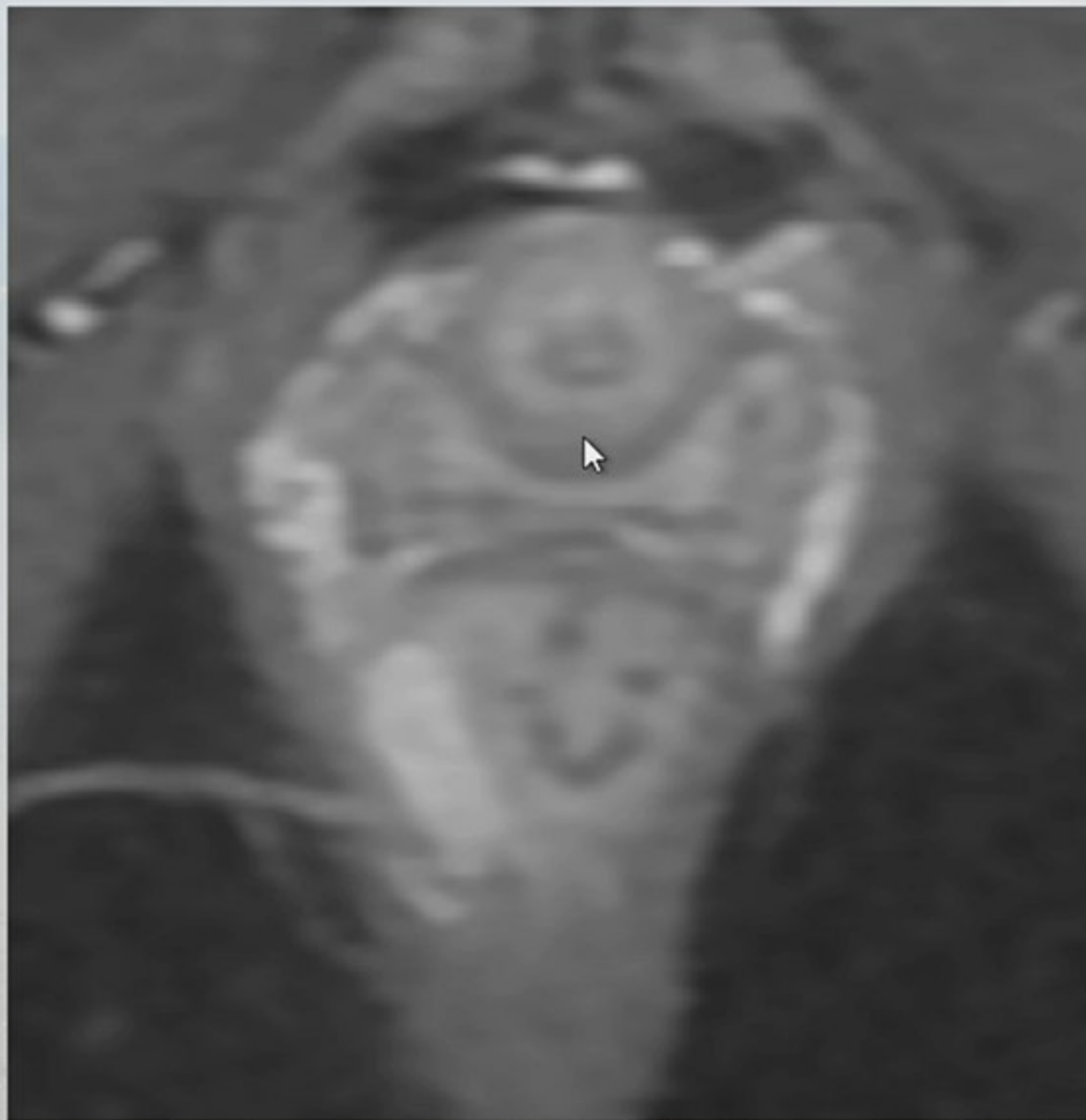


TANIMLAMALAR

- Supralelevator alan: Levator plate üstündeki pelvik alanda perirektal tissue

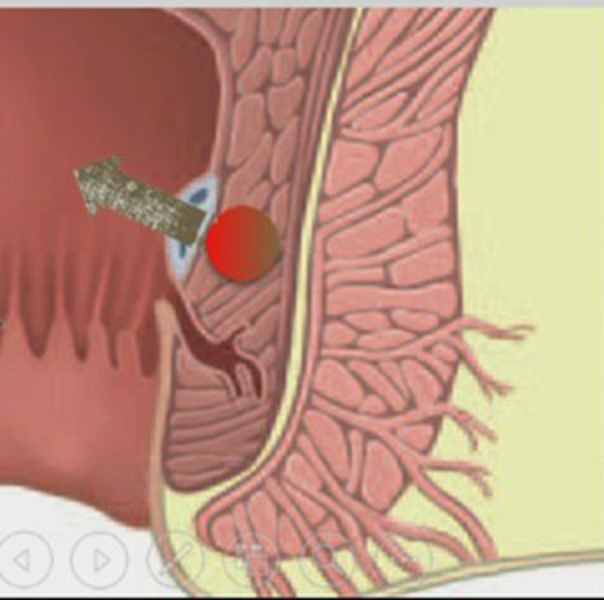


PERİANAL FİSTÜL VE APSE



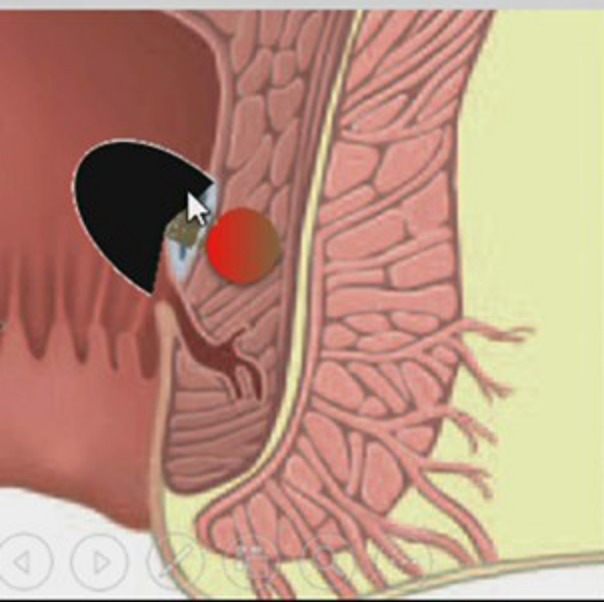
PERİANAL FİSTÜL VE APSE

- Anal sfinkter ile ilişkili fistüllerdir.
- Anal kanal ve çevresini etkileyen enflamatuvar hastalıktır.
- Kendiliğinden lümene boşalabilir veya cerrahi müdahale gerektirebilir.
- Yetersiz boşalması → yan dalların oluşması ve intersfinkterik alana uzanır → neden olur → fistül



PERİANAL FİSTÜL VE APSE

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PERİANAL FİSTÜL

1. Primer (%90): kriptoglanduler teori

2. Sekonder

- enfekte hemoroid,
- yüzeysel cilt lezyonları,
- Crohn,
- tüberküloz,
- anal kanal tümörü,
- RT,
- anal yırtık,
- yabancı cisim,
- obstetrik travma,
- eski cerrahi (hemoroid operasyonu)



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

1. Primer (%90): kriptoglanduler teori

Cerrahi tedavi

2. Sekonder

- enfekte hemoroid,
- yüzeysel cilt lezyonları,
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- anal kanal tümörü,
- RT,
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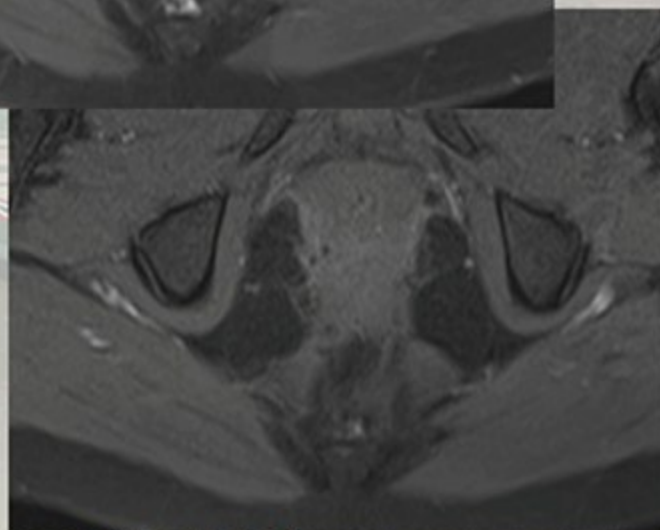
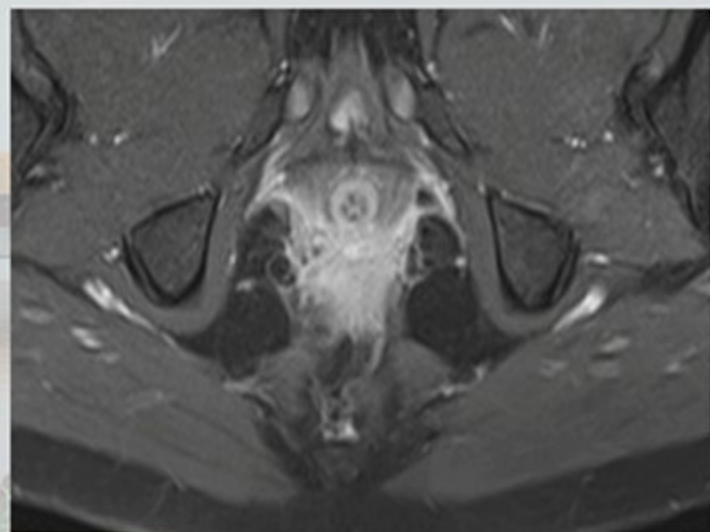
PERİANAL FİSTÜL

1. Primer (%90): kriptoglanduler teori

Cerrahi tedavi

2. Sekonder **Medikal tedavi**

- enfekte hemoroid,
- yüzeysel cilt lezyonları,
- Crohn,
- tüberküloz,
- anal kanal tümörü,
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PERİANAL FİSTÜL

Görüntüleme Yöntemleri

- Fistülografi
- Endo-anal US (yakın alanda etkili)
- BT?



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

Görüntüleme Yöntemleri

- Fistülografi
- Endo-anal US (yakın alanda etkili)
- BT?
- MR (body coil, endorektal coil)
 - FM ve cerrahi girişimlerde saptanamayan kompleks perianal fistülleri gösterir



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

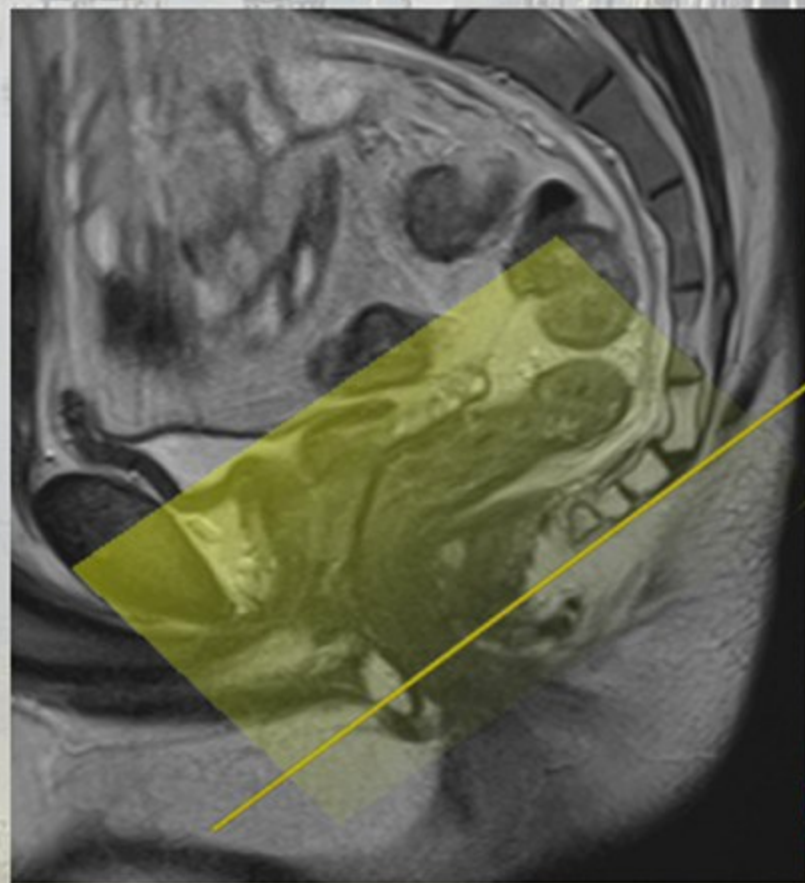
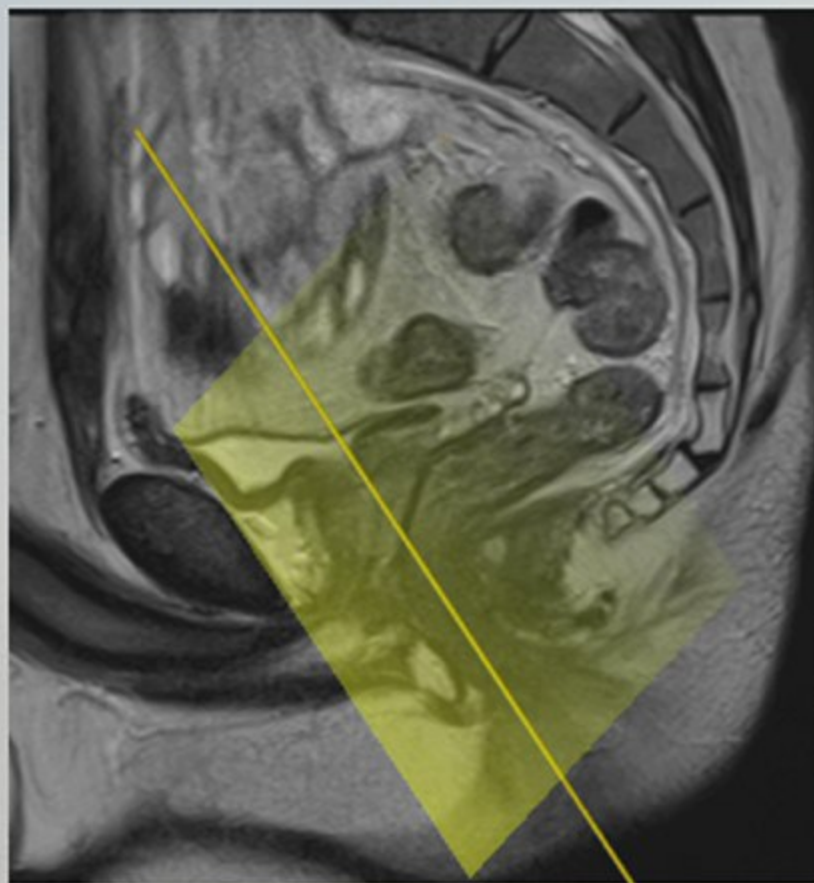
Görüntüleme Yöntemleri

- Prim traktusu göstermede doğruluk oranları;
 - Dijital muayene %61
 - Endoanal sonografi %81
 - MR %91
- İç orifis değerlendirilmesinde doğruluk
 - Endoanal sonografi %91
 - MR %97



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

- Levator plate-perine çizgisine veya anal kanala dik ve paralel eksenlerde oblik koronal ve aksiyal
- <5mm
- Küçük FOV (20-22cm)
- Matriks: 256x256



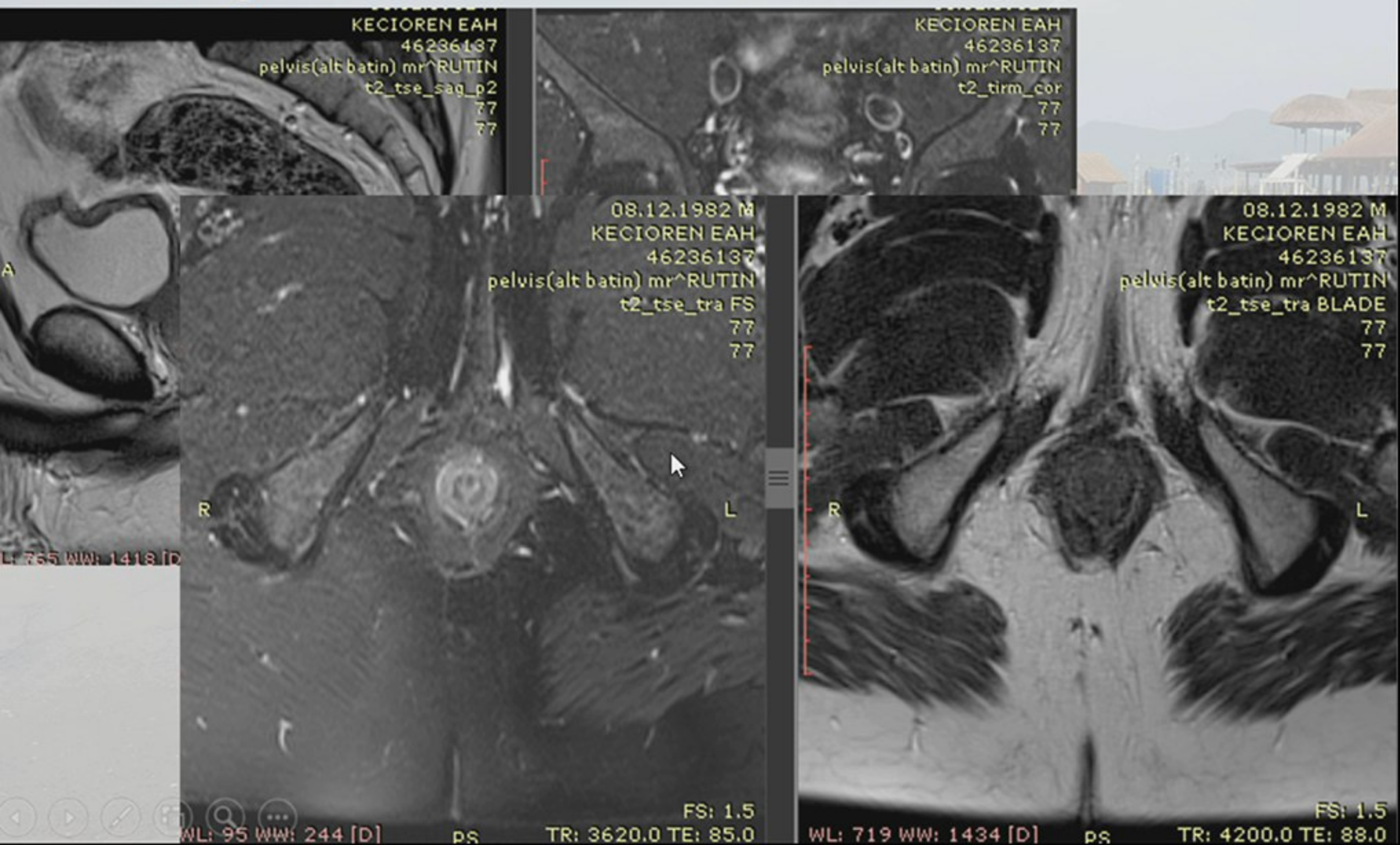
PERİANAL FİSTÜL

- Hangi sekanslar?



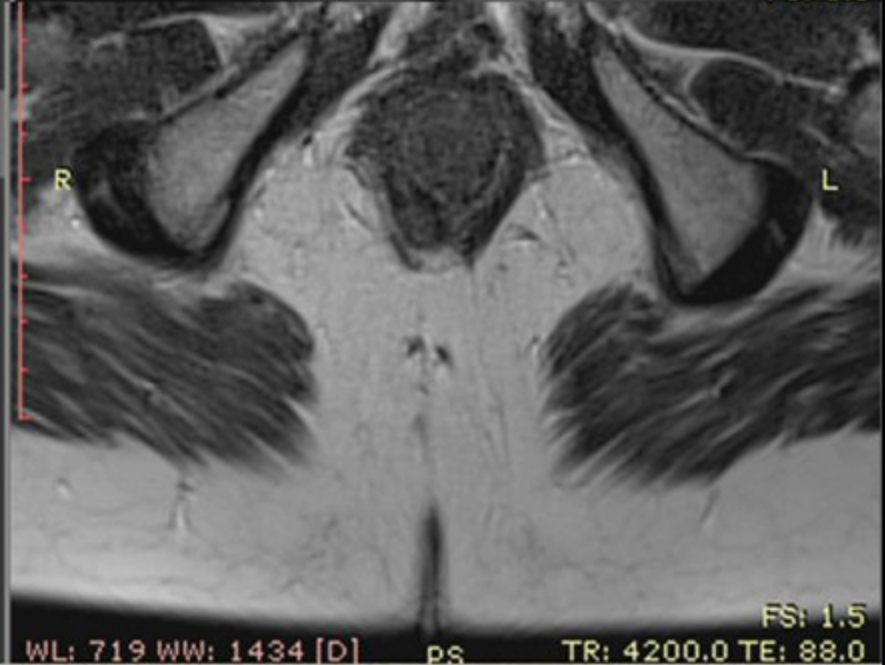
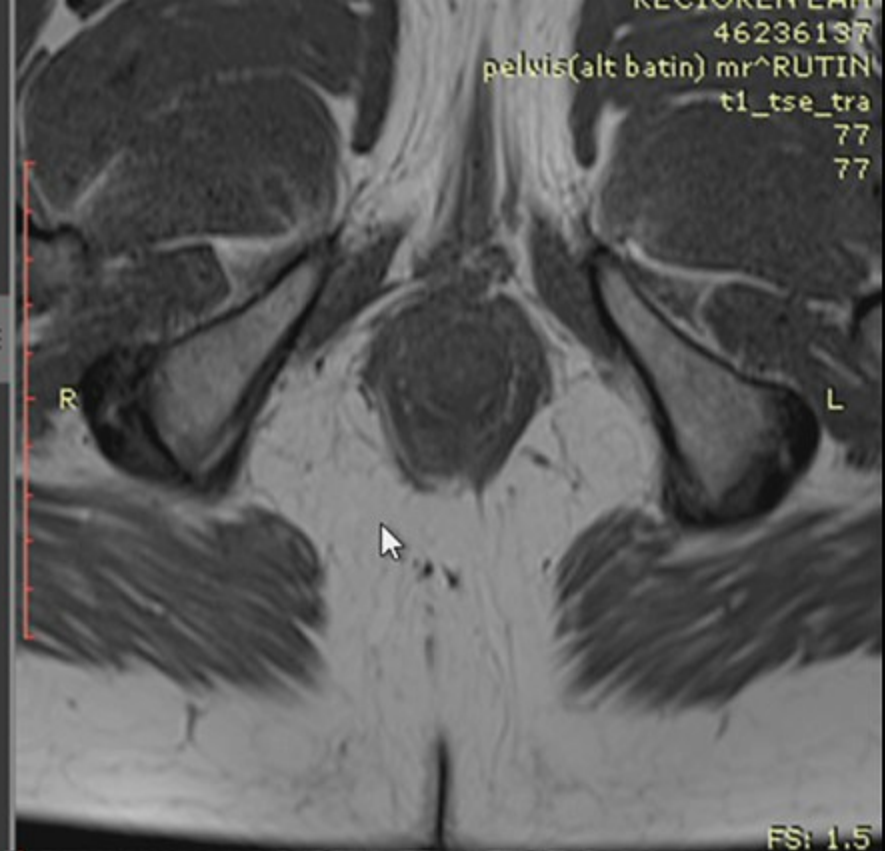
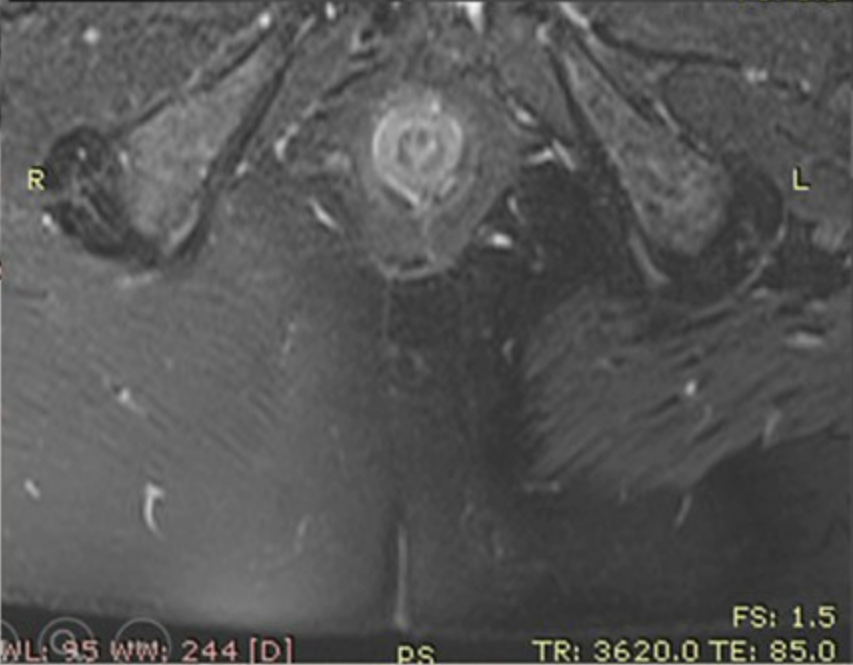
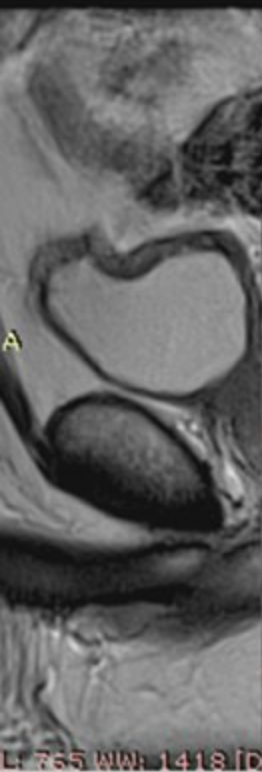
PERİANAL FİSTÜL

- Hangi sekanslar?



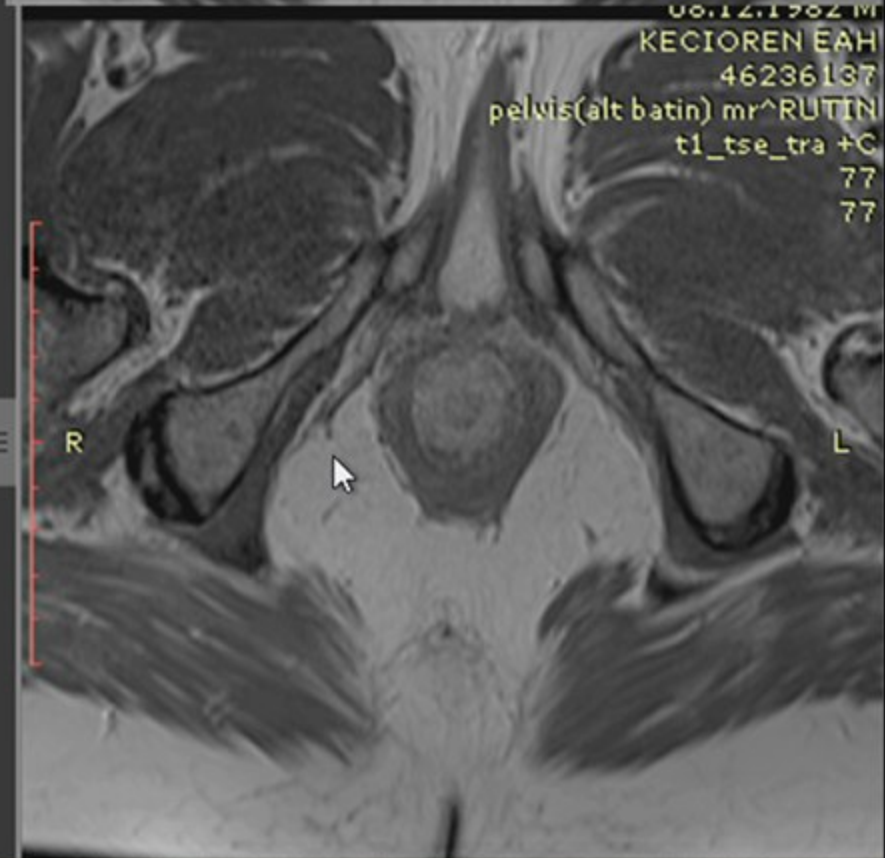
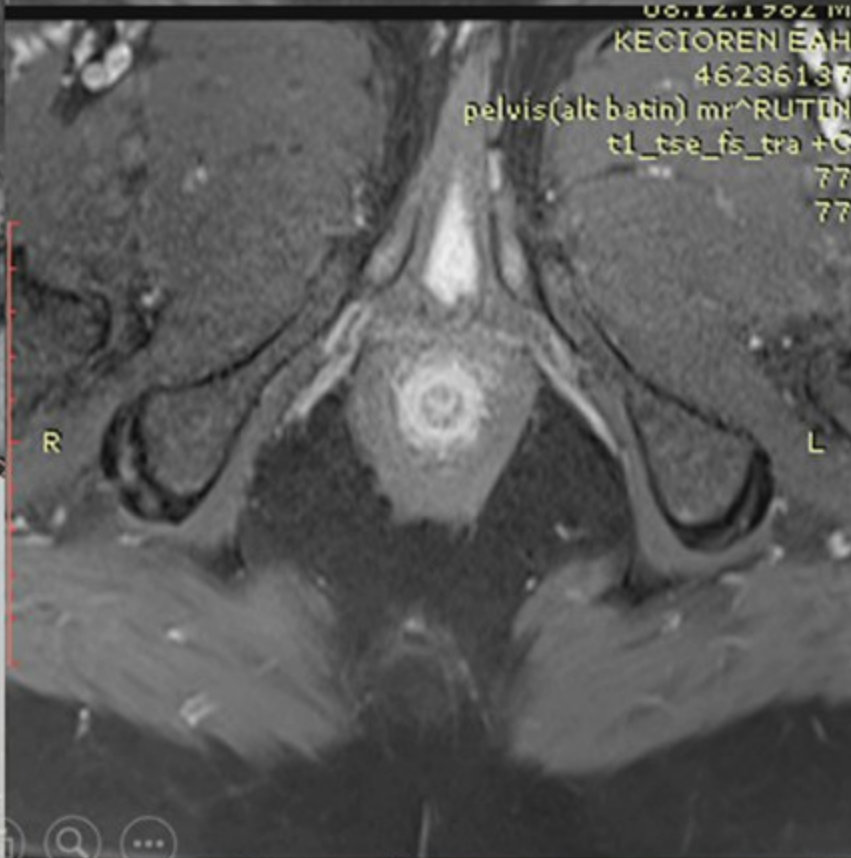
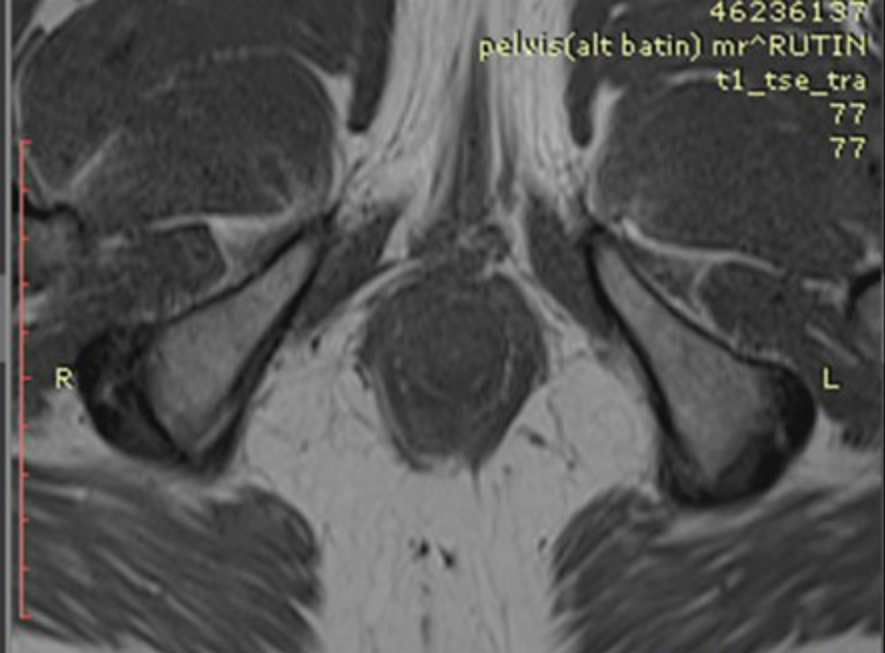
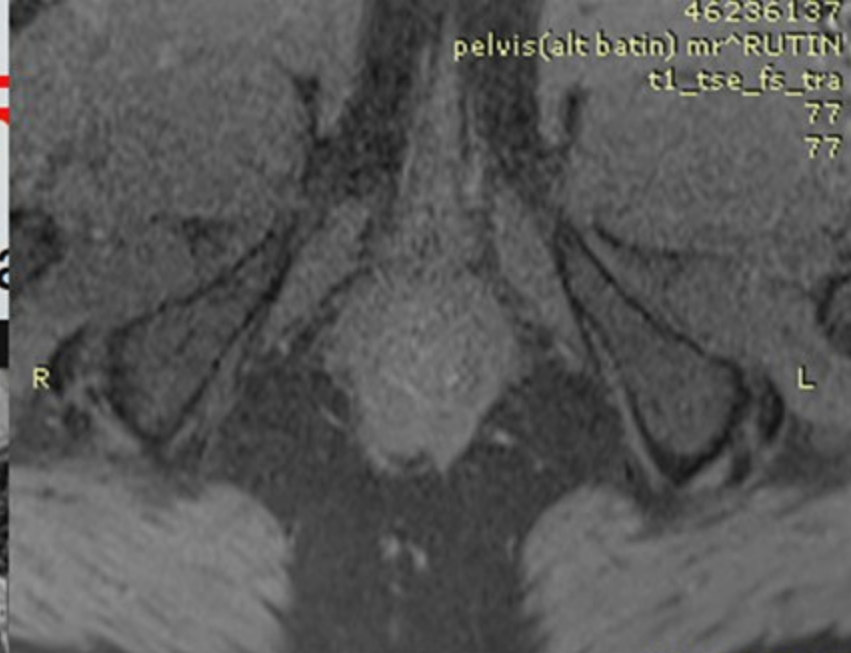
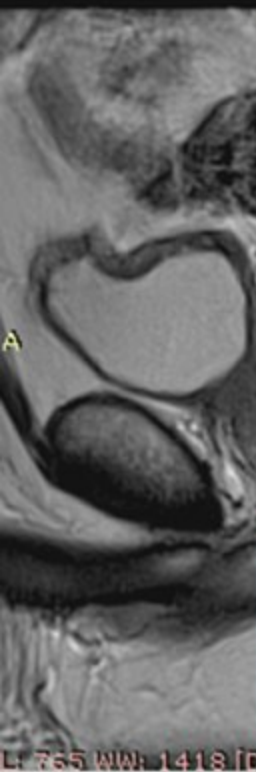
PER

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PER

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PERİANAL FİSTÜL

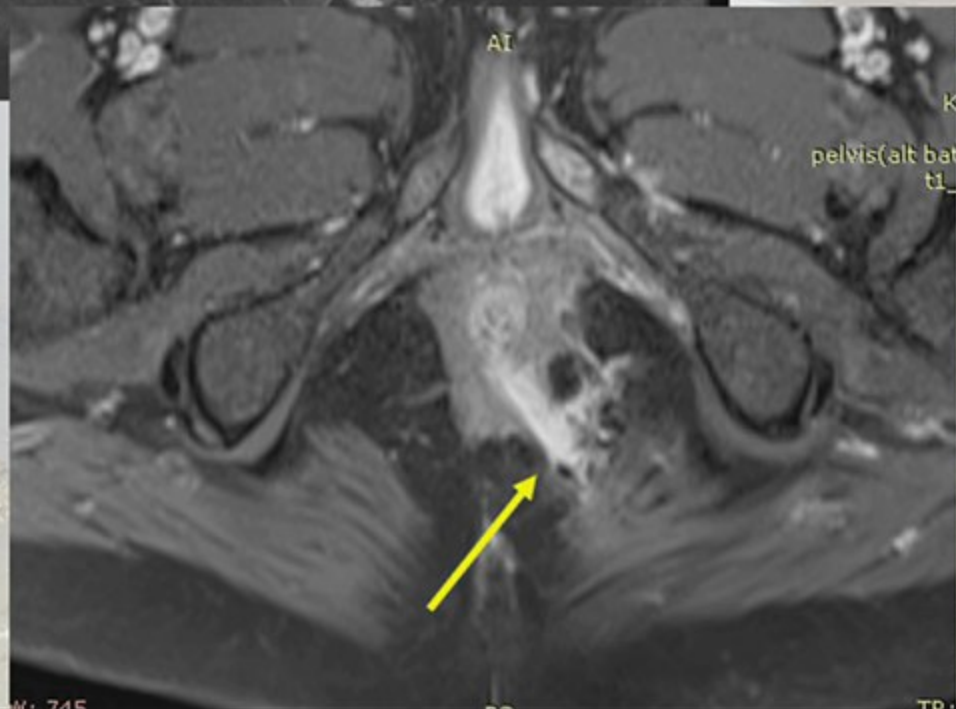
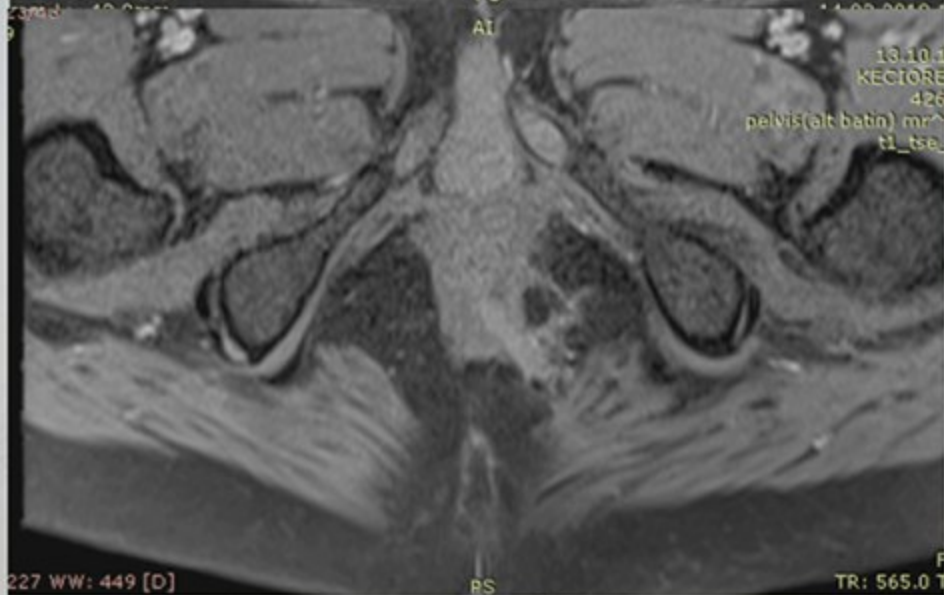
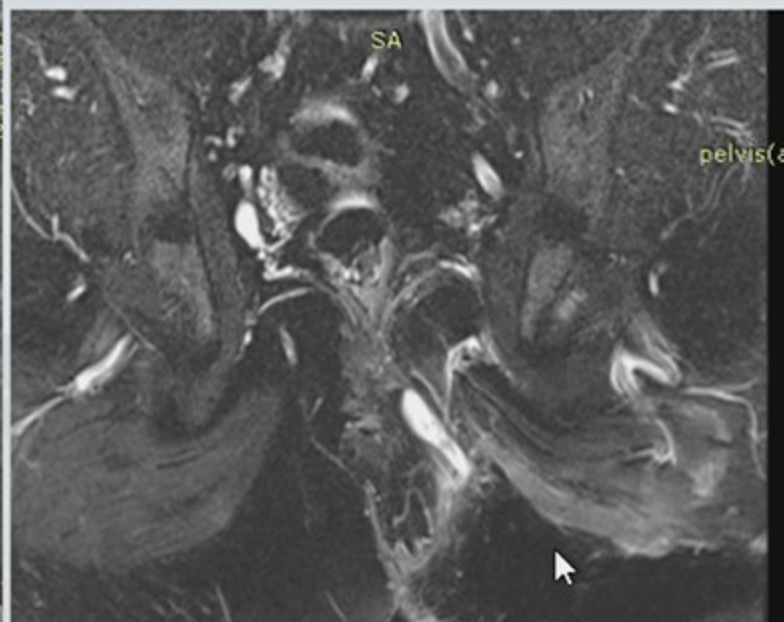
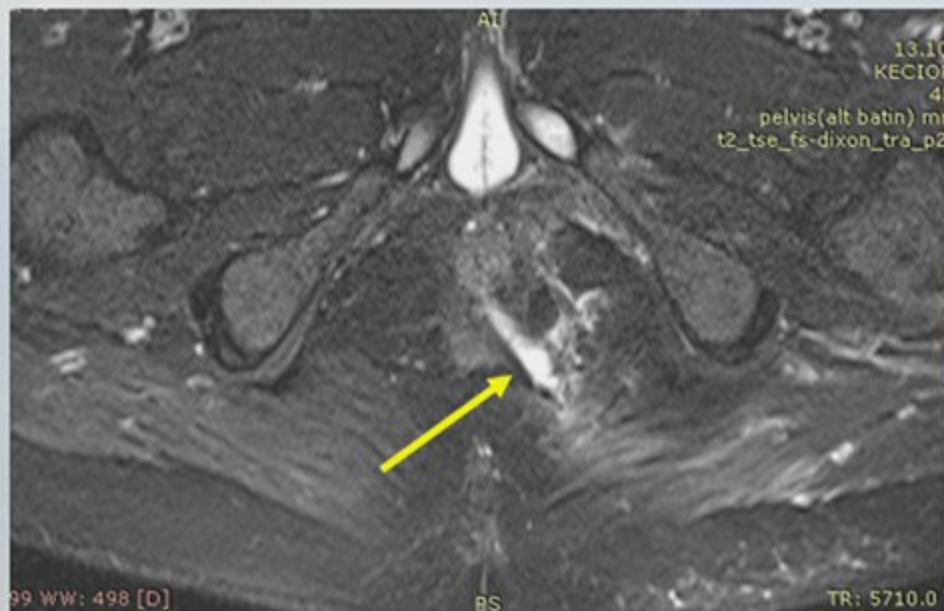
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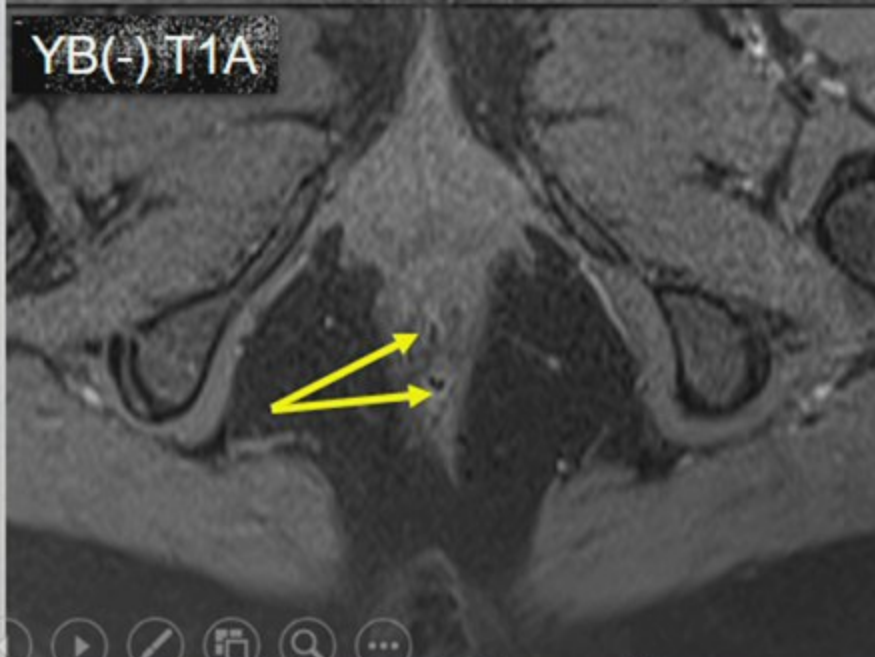
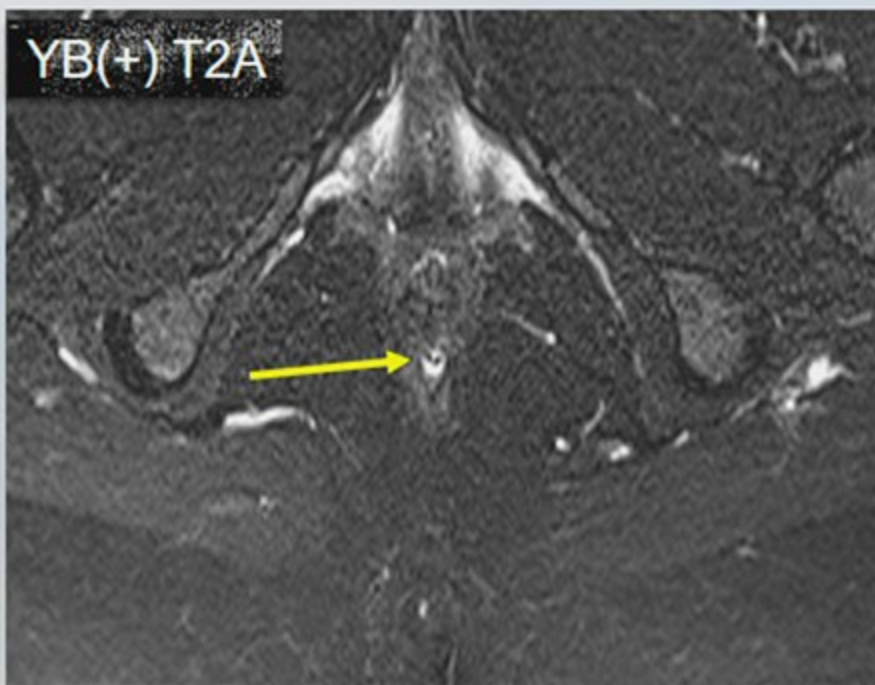
TANIMLAMALARI NASIL YAPIYORUZ?



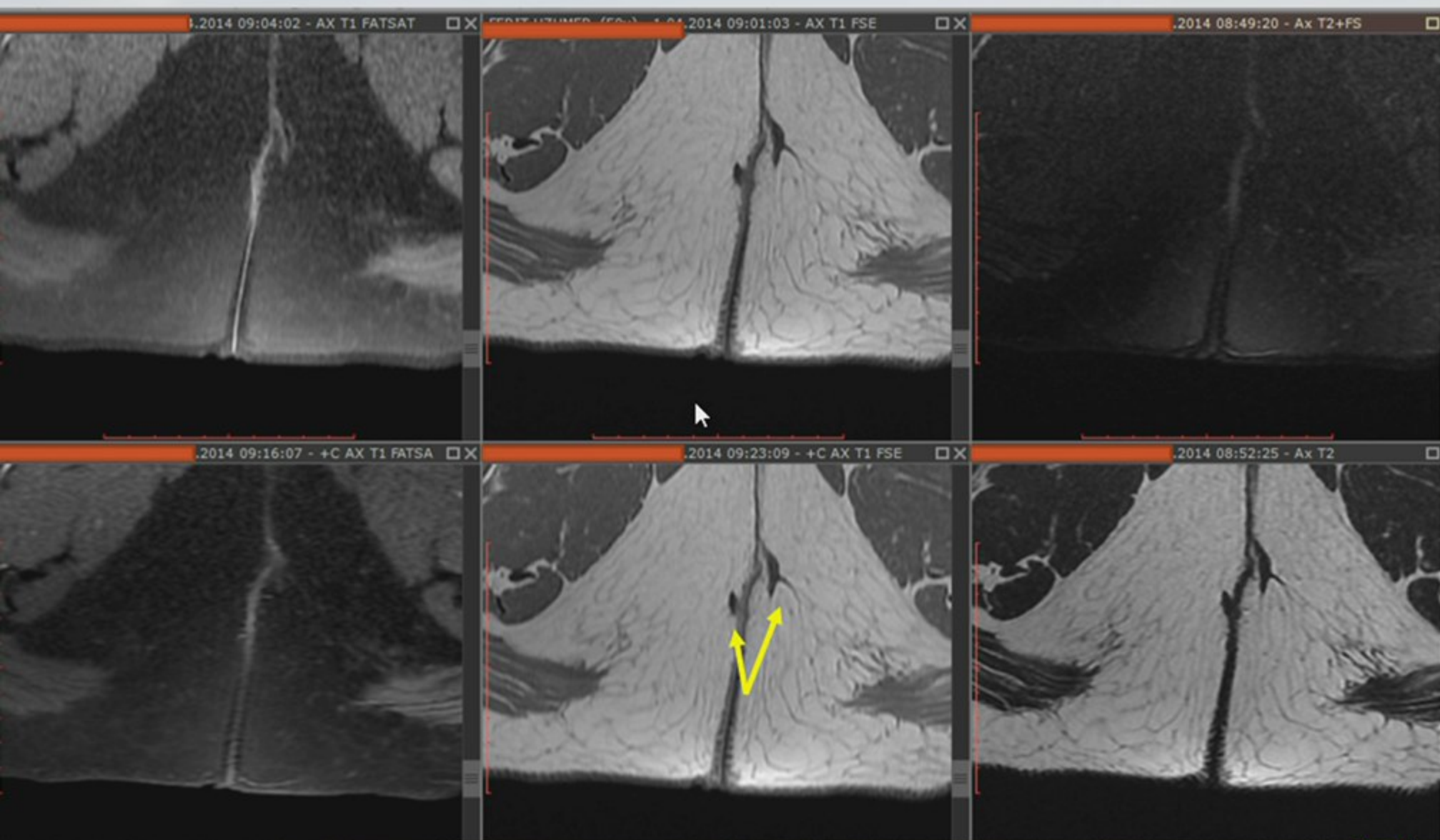
Aktif traktus → T2a da hiperintens ve T1a KT(+)



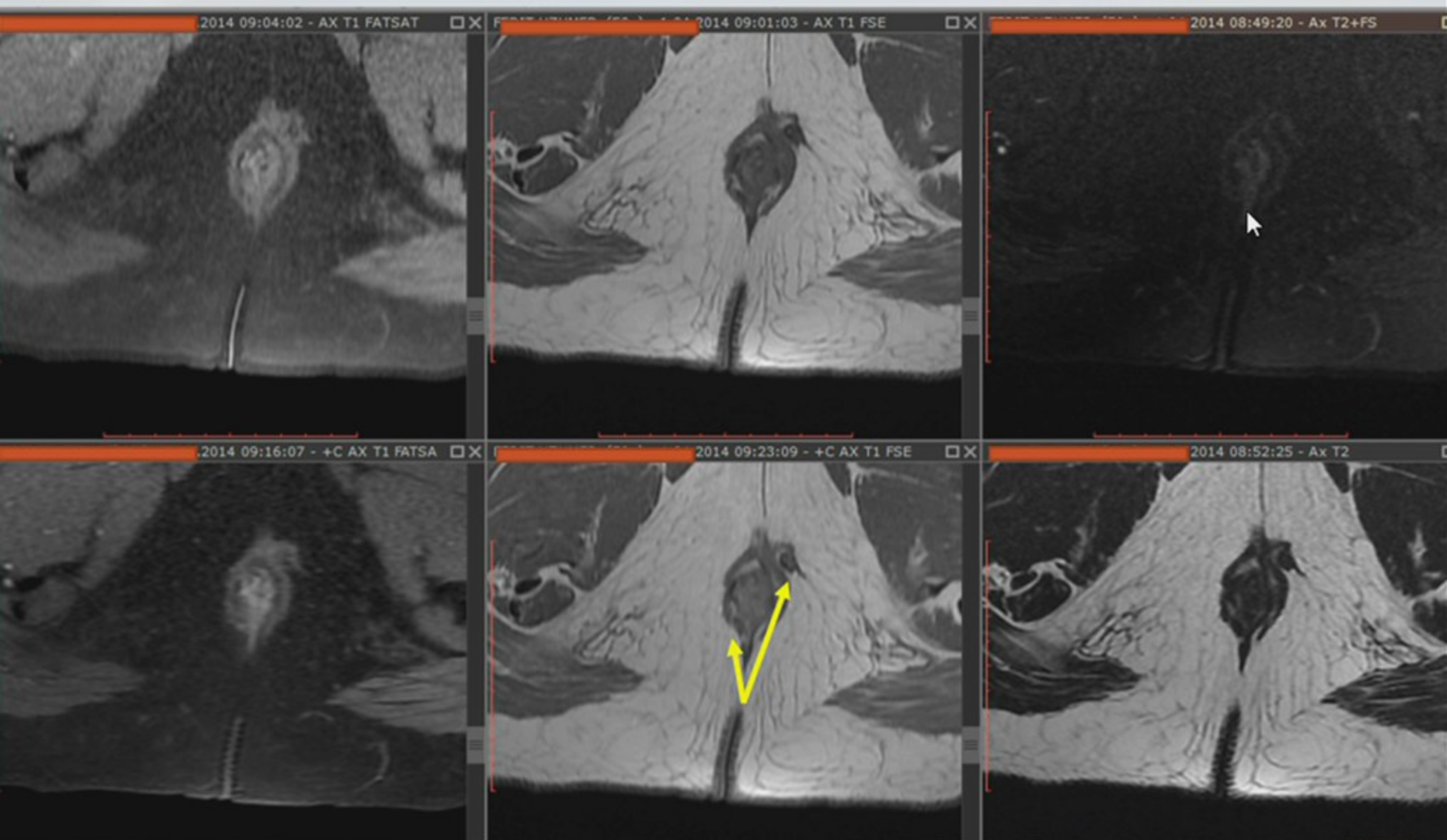
Aktif traktus → T2a da hiperintens ve T1a KT(+)



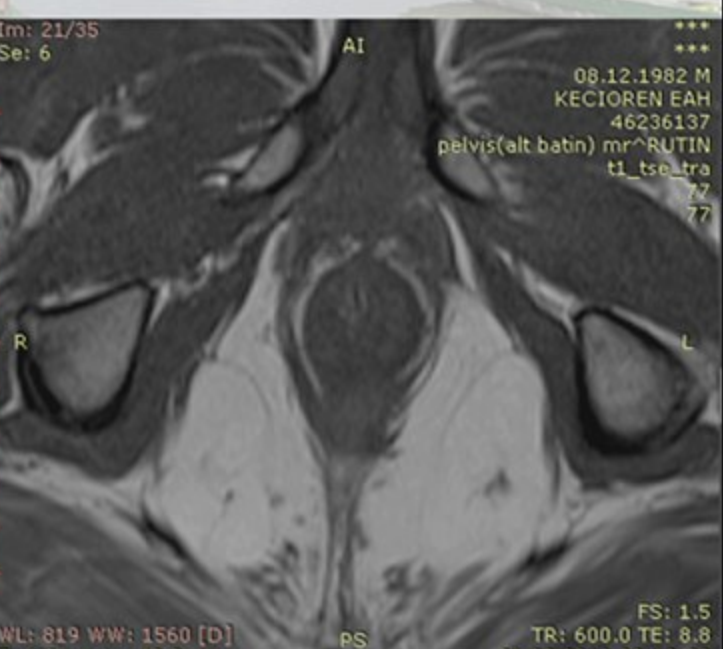
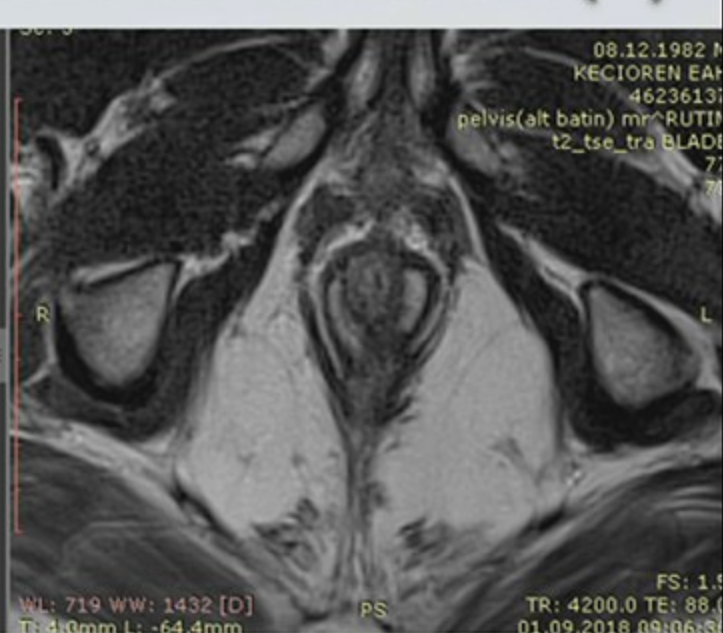
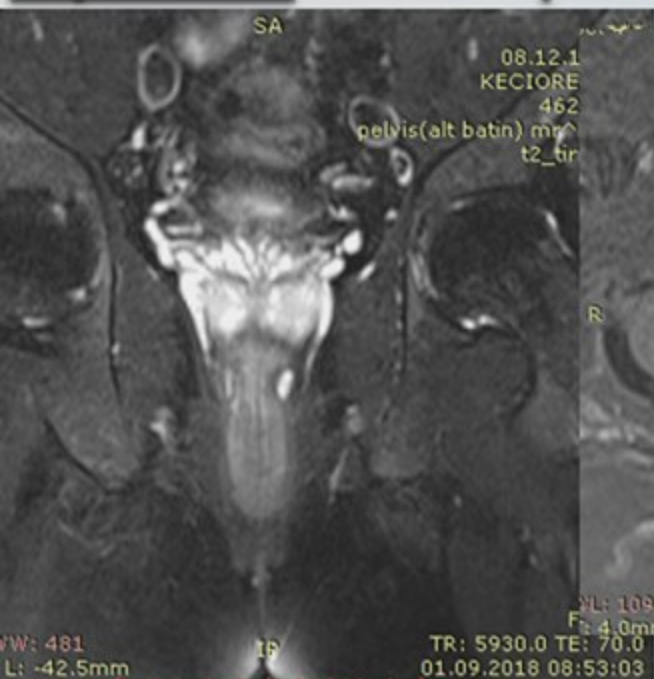
İnaktif traktus → T1a ve T2a da hipointens ve KT(-)



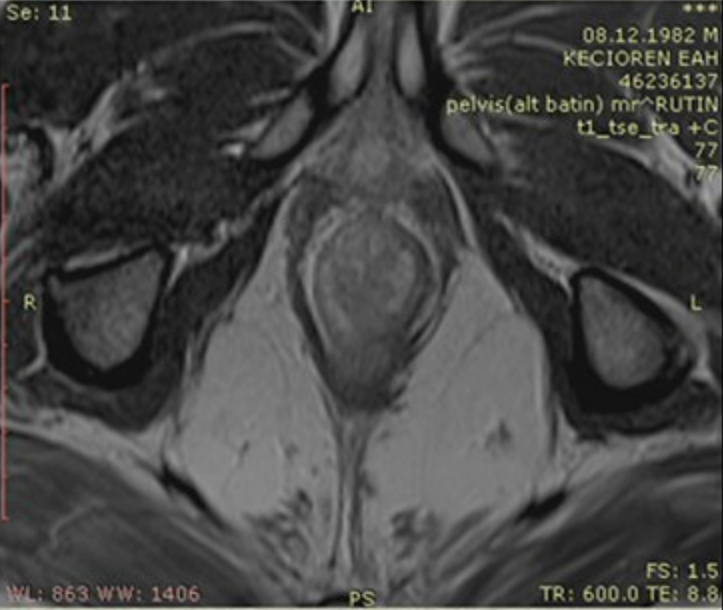
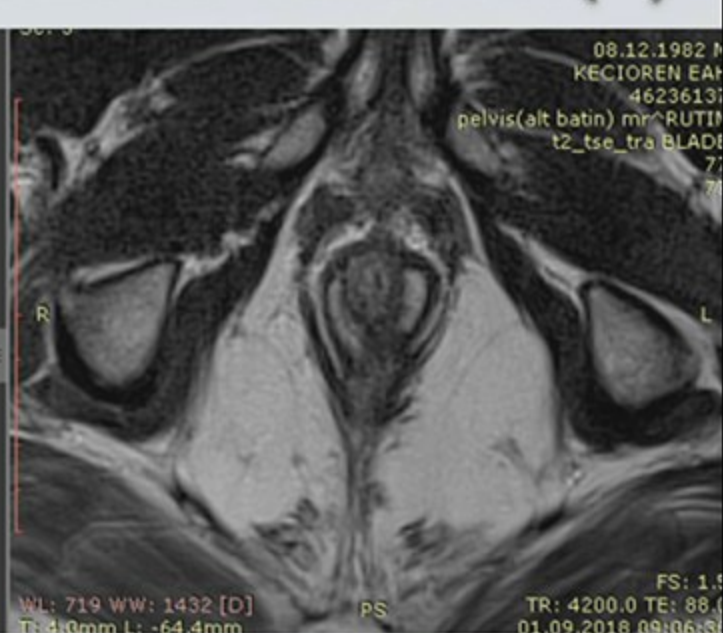
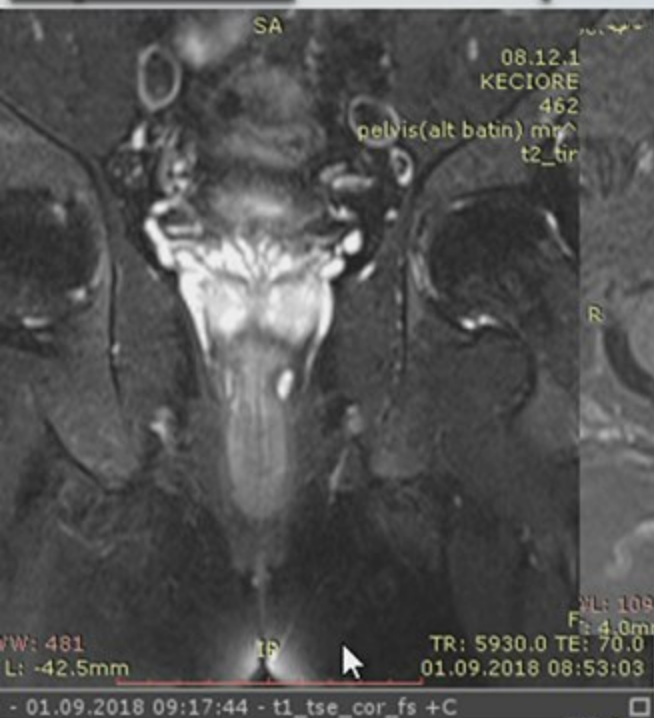
İnaktif traktus → T1a ve T2a da hipointens ve KT(-)



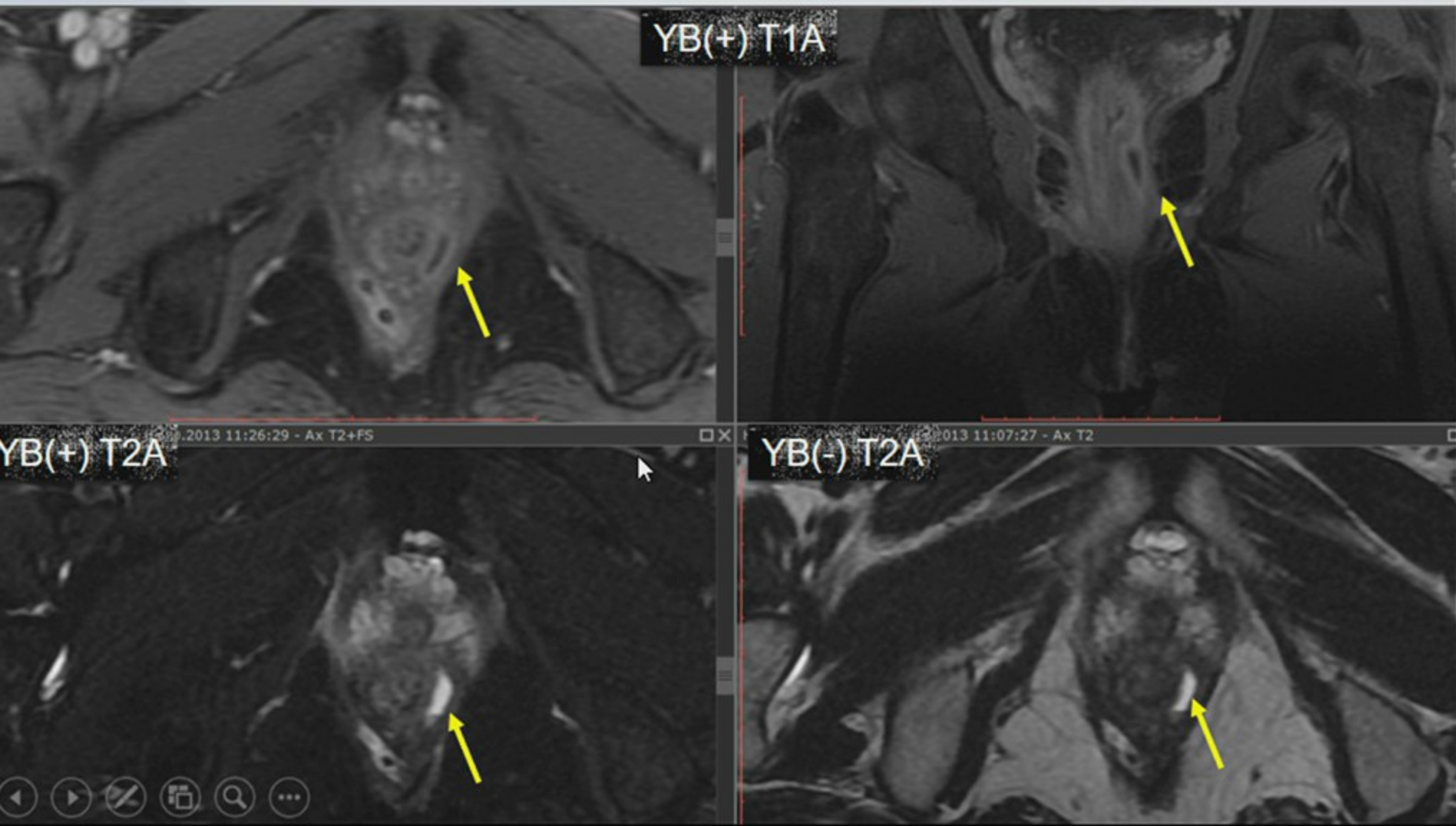
Apse → T1a hipointens, T2a hiperintens ve duvar KT(+)



Apse → T1a hipointens, T2a hiperintens ve duvar KT(+)

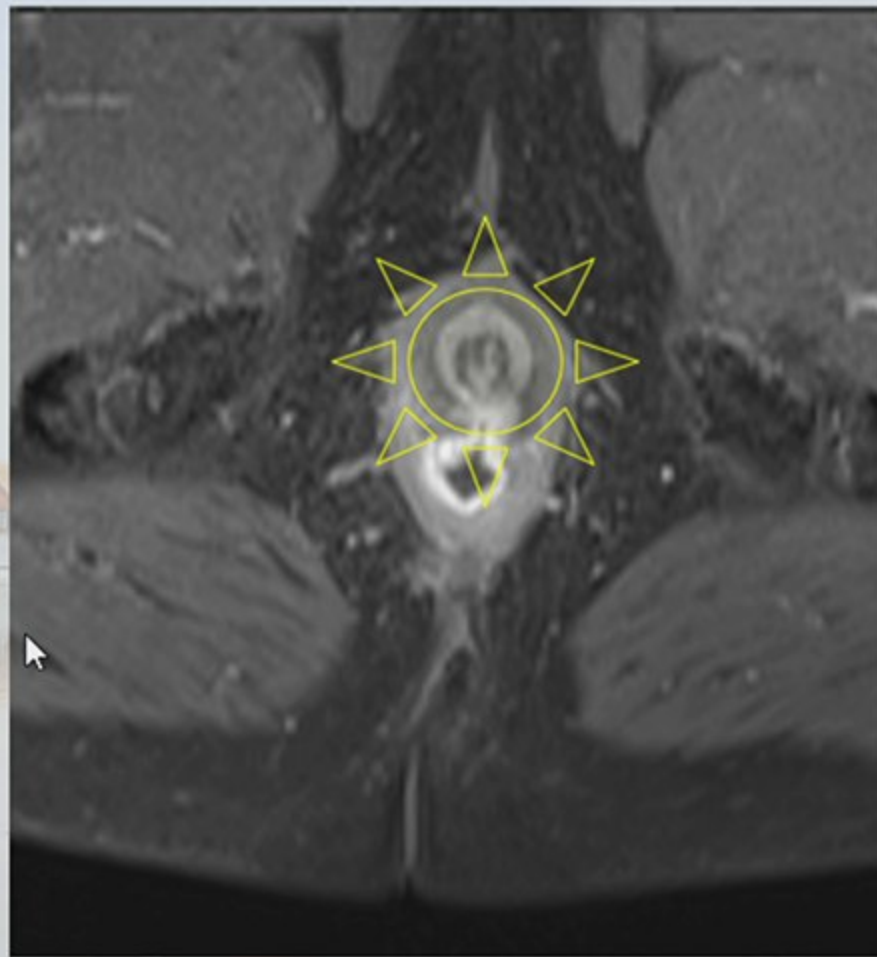


Apse → T1a hipointens, T2a hiperintens ve duvar KT(+)



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

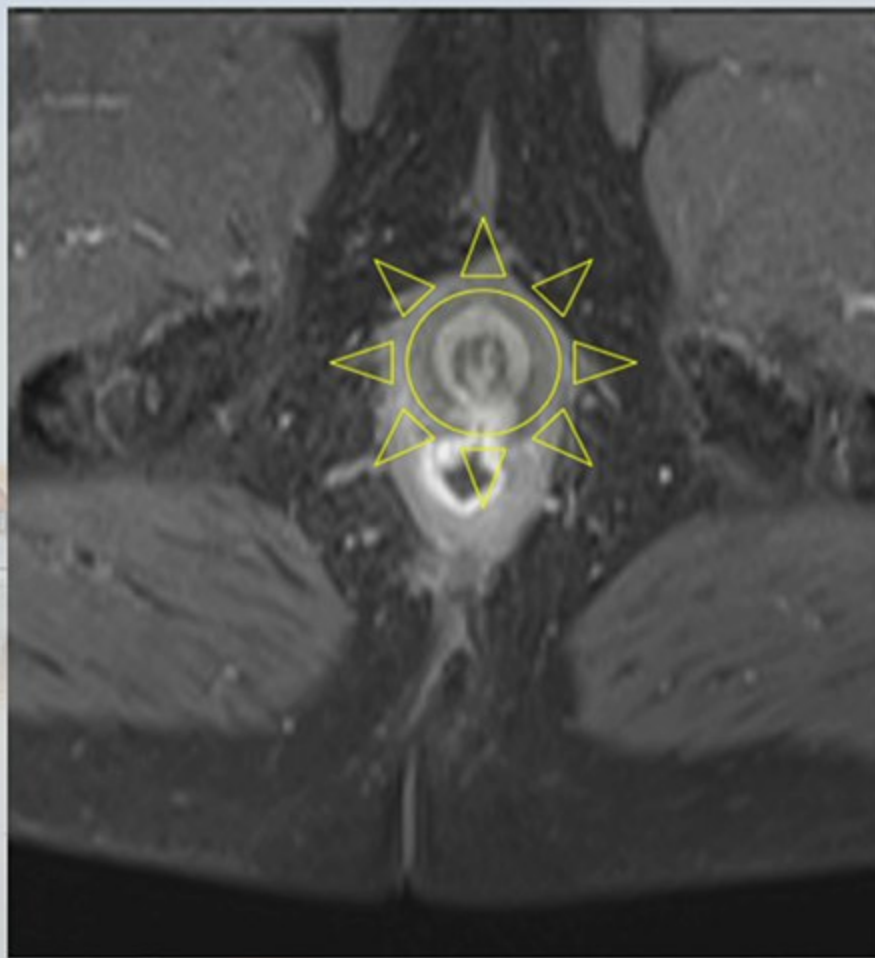
- Kompleks perianal fistüllerde, pre op MR ile rekürrens oranı %75 azalır



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

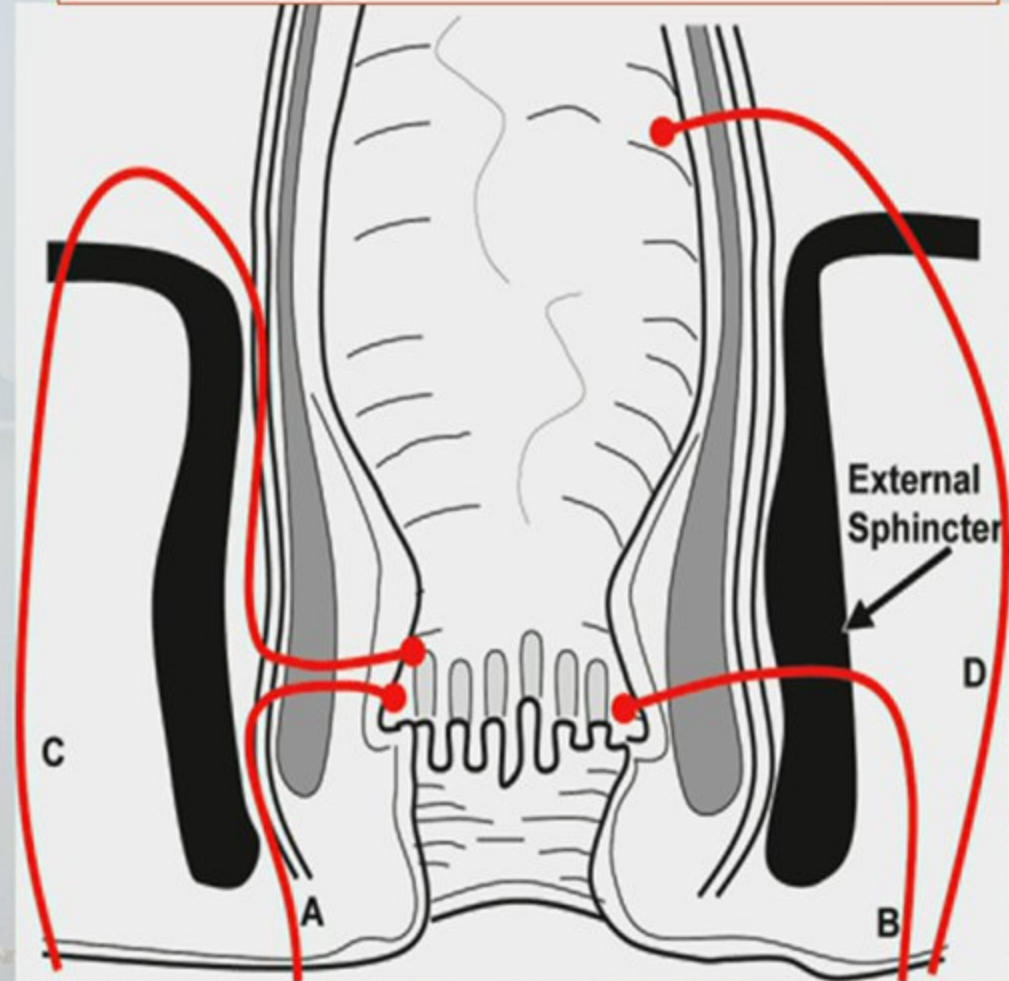
➤ Kompleks perianal fistüllerde, pre op MR ile rekürrens oranı %75 azalır

- saat kadranına göre
- iç ağız
- dış ağız
- ana fistül traktus seyri
- yan dal varlığı (rekürrens riski?)
- sfinkter/anal kanal ile ilişki (enkoprezis riski?)
- diğer komşulukları
- +/- apse
- supralevator uzanım



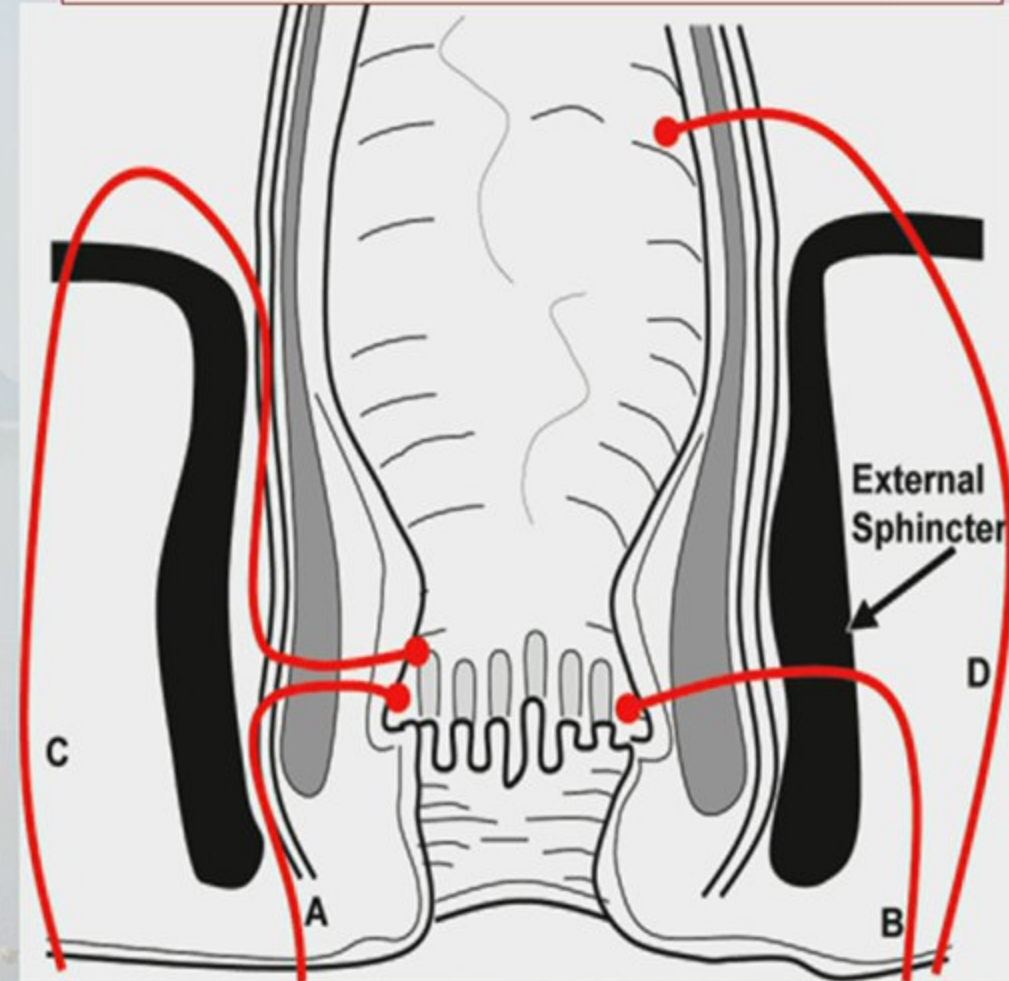
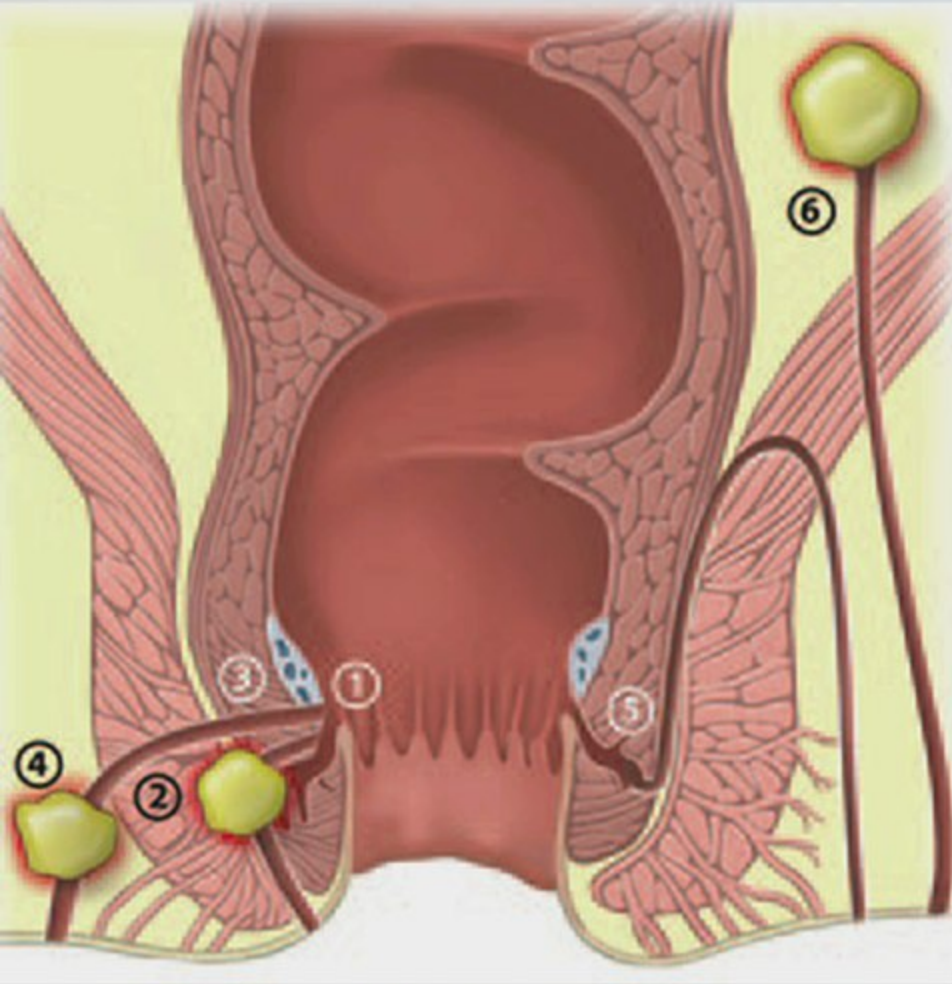
PERİANAL FİSTÜL

Park sınıflaması (1976)



PERİANAL FİSTÜL

Park sınıflaması (1976)



St James Üniversitesi
Hastanesinin sınıflaması (2000)

EVRE 1: Basit Lineer İntersfinkterik Fistül

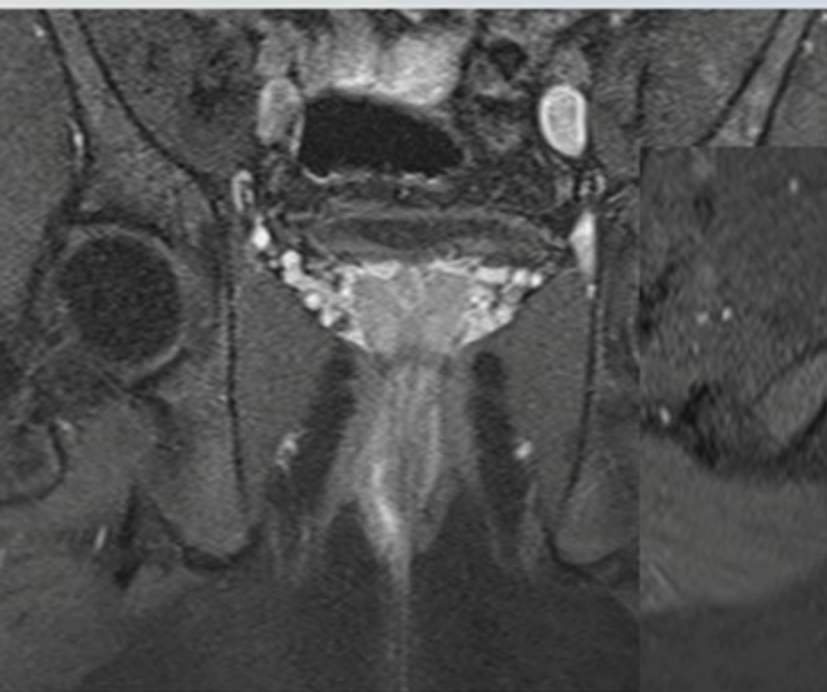


Fig 12.5mm_cor (4)

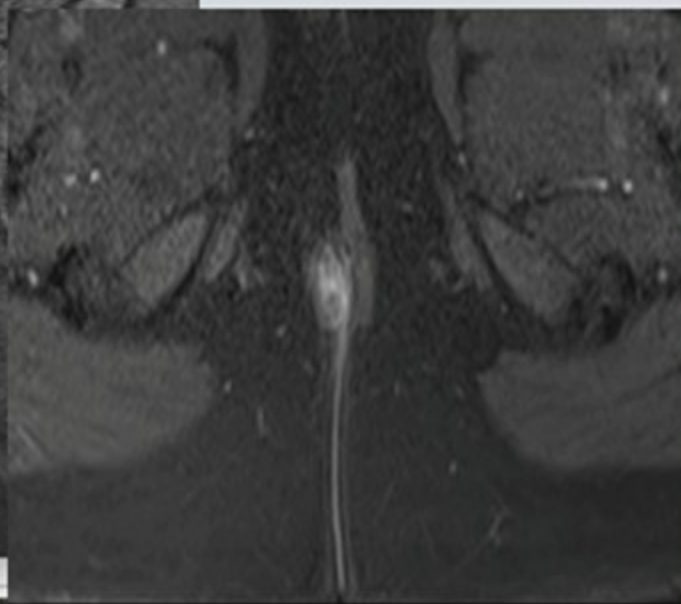
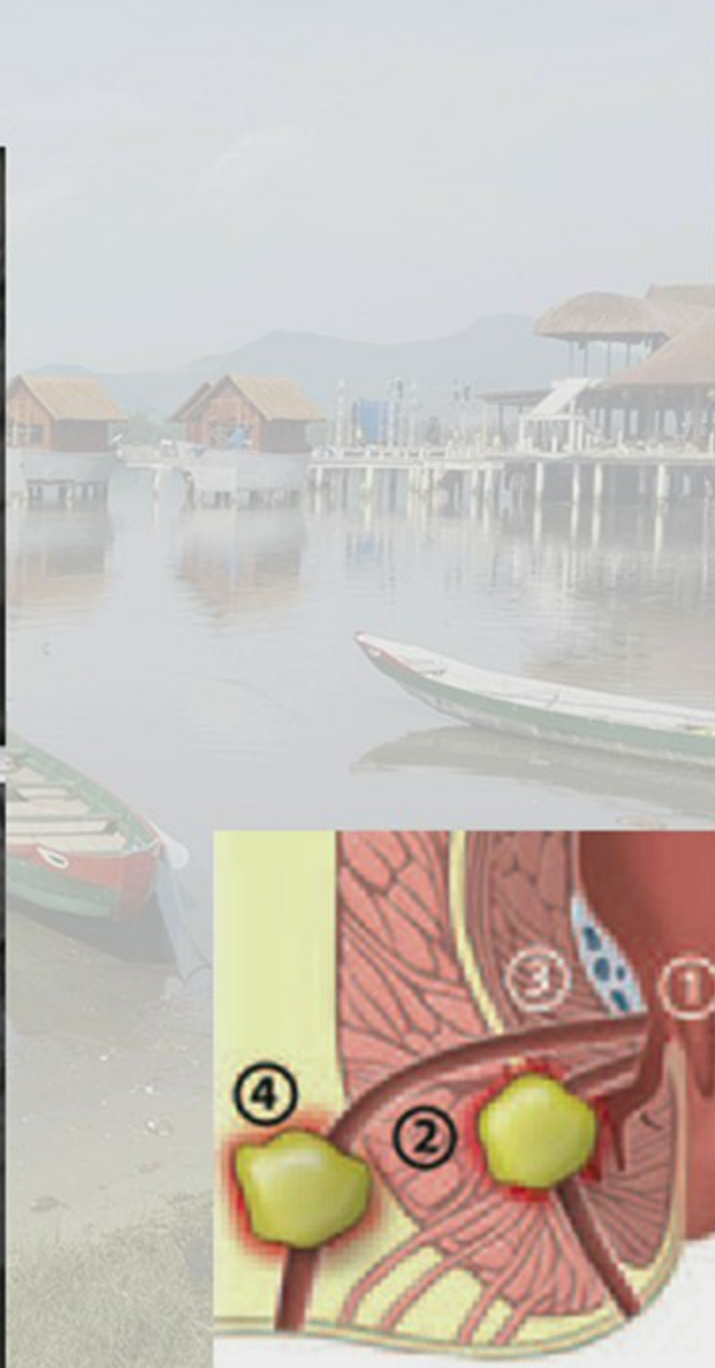
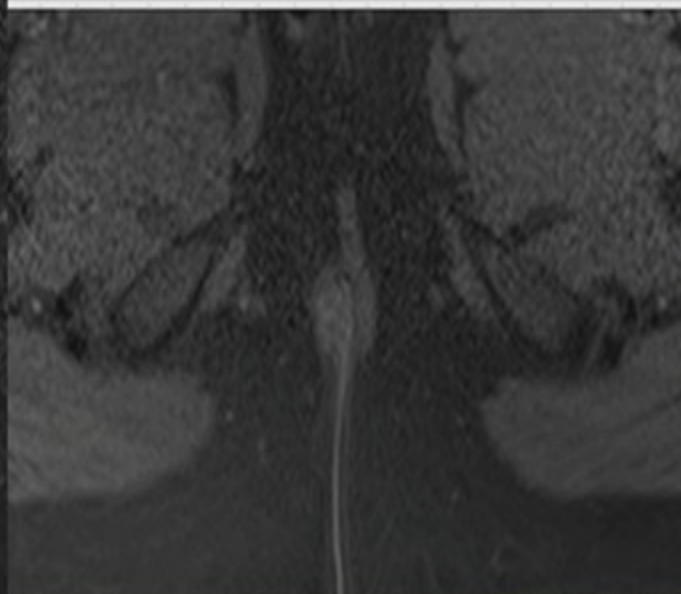
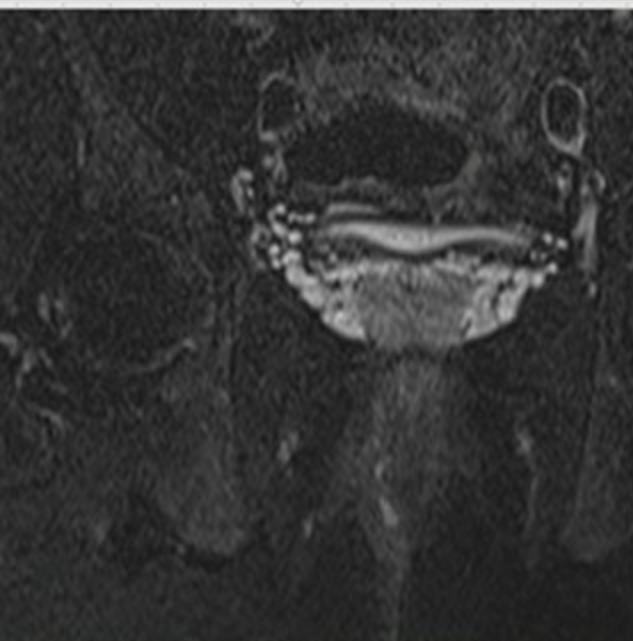
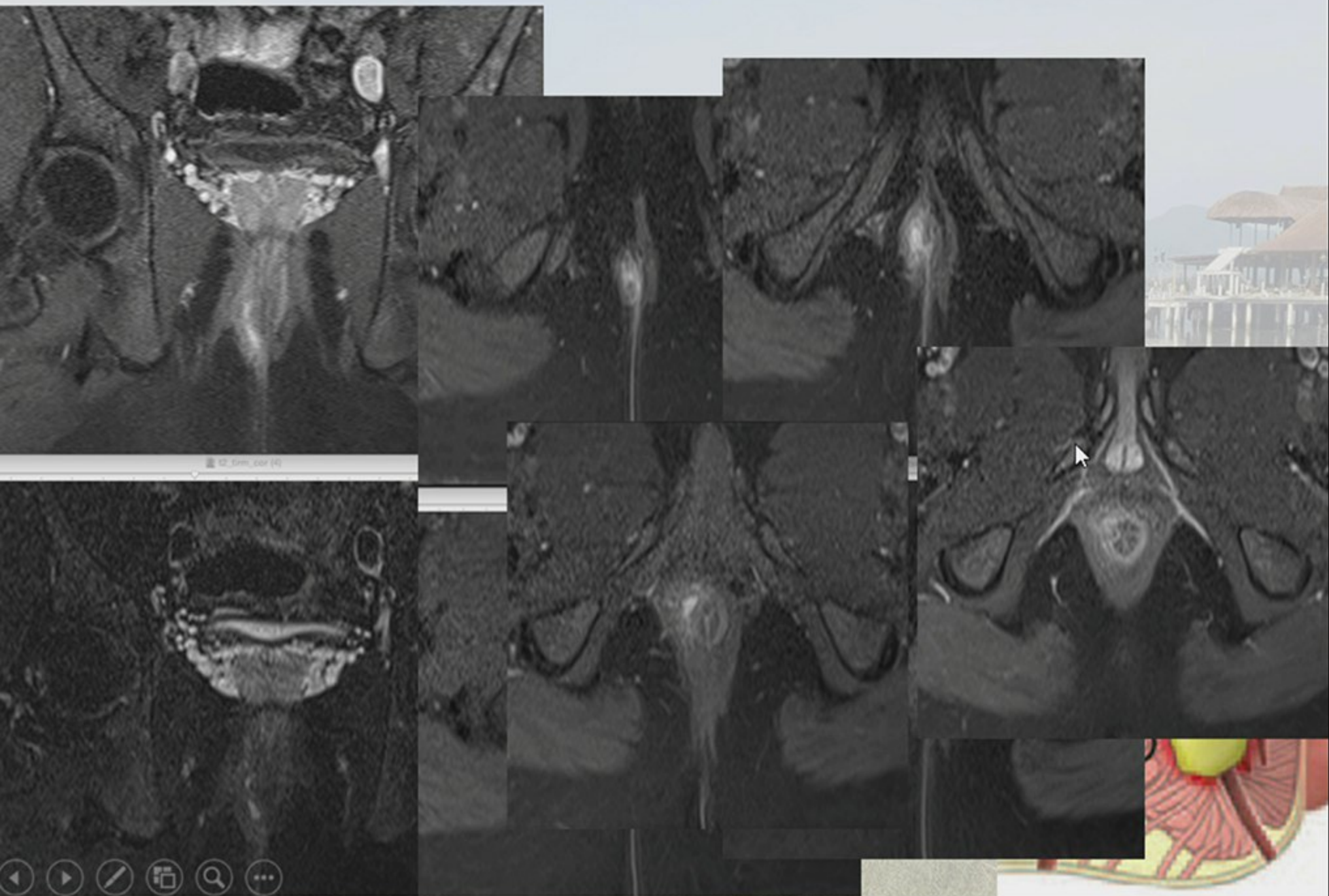


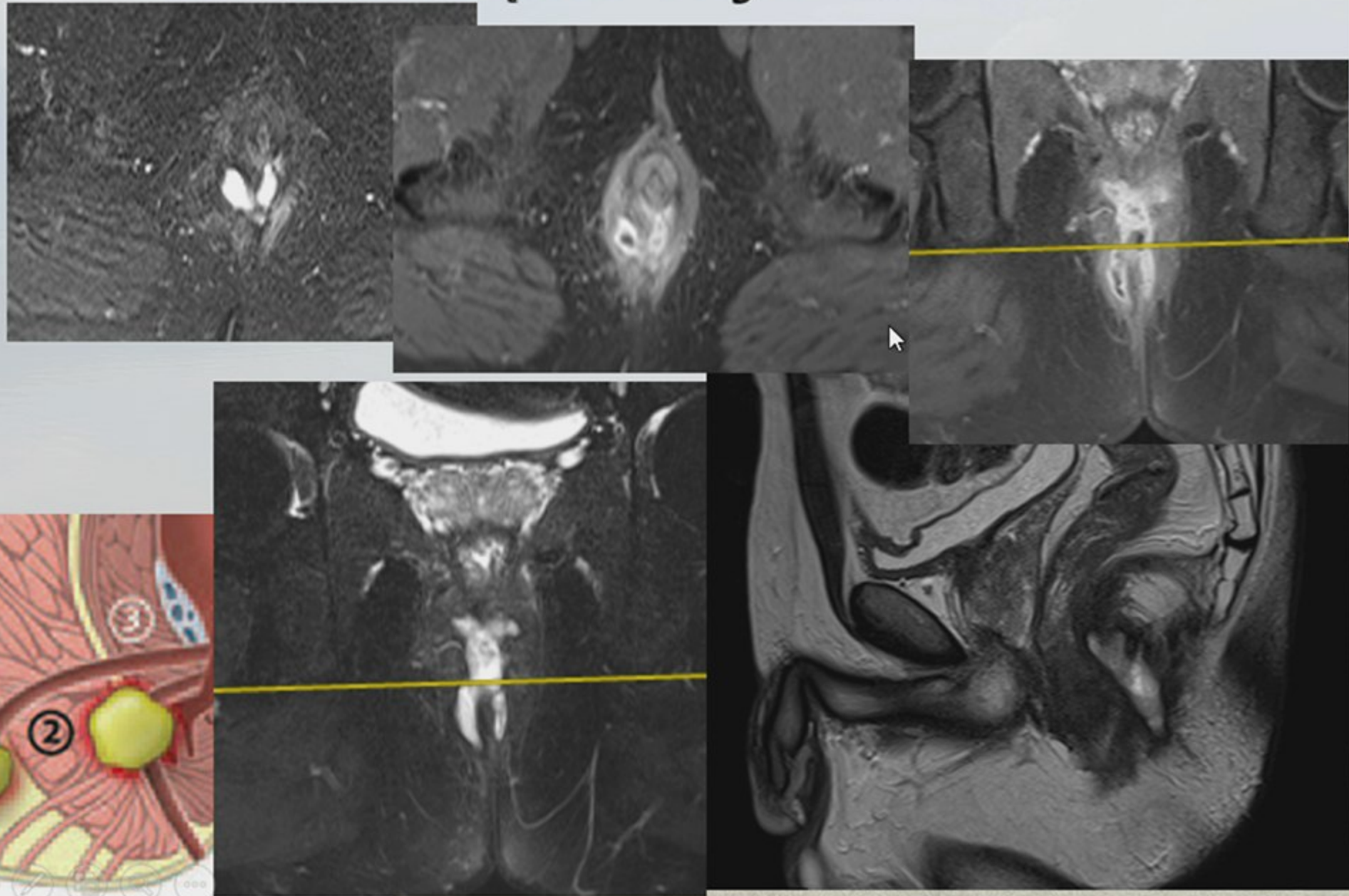
Fig 13.10mm_sag (5)



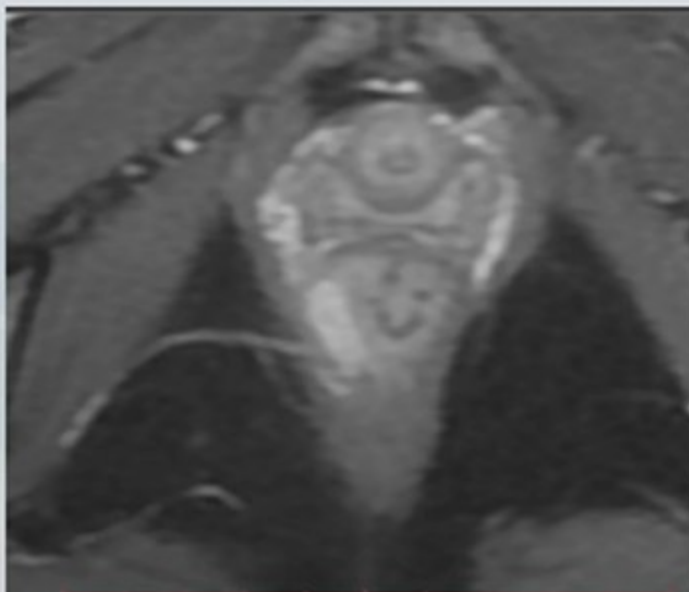
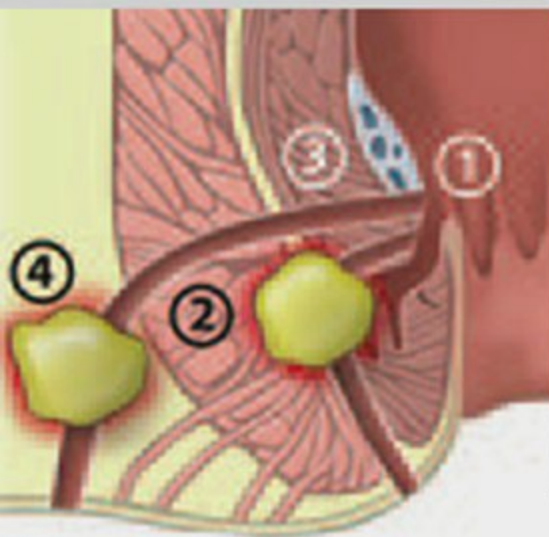
EVRE 1: Basit Lineer İntersfinkterik Fistül



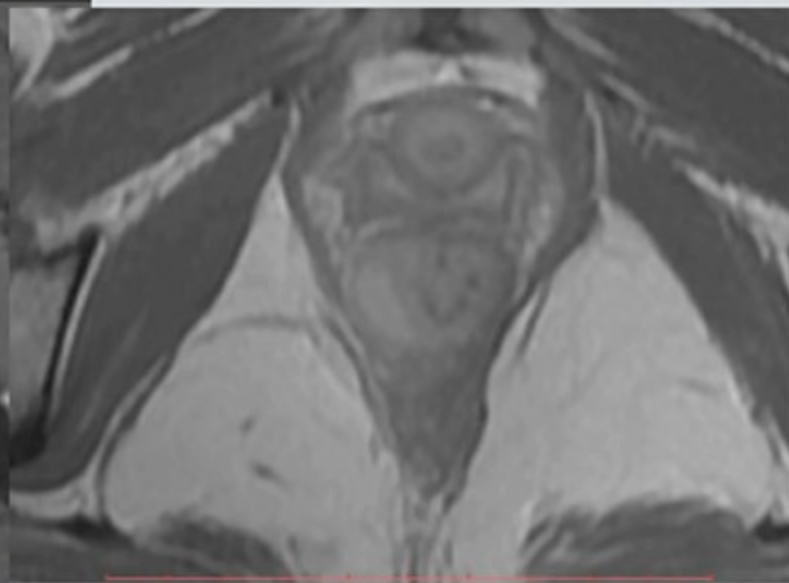
EVRE 2: İntersfinkterik Fistül ve İntersfinkterik Apse veya Yan Dal



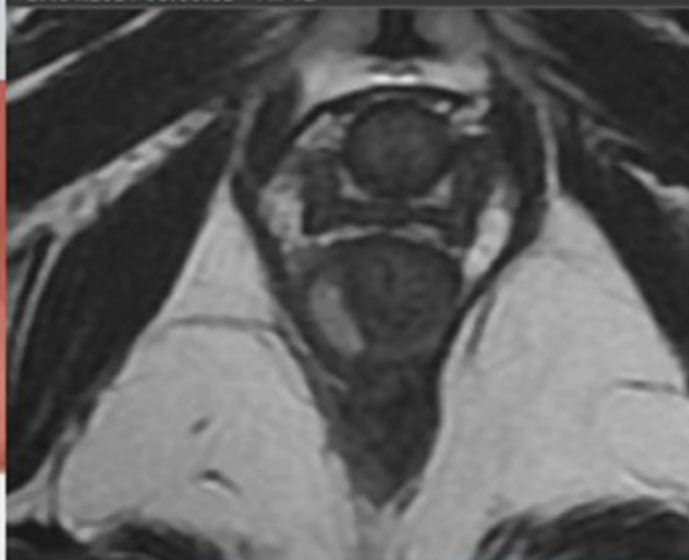
EVRE 2: İntersfinkterik Fistül ve İntersfinkterik Apse veya Yan Dal



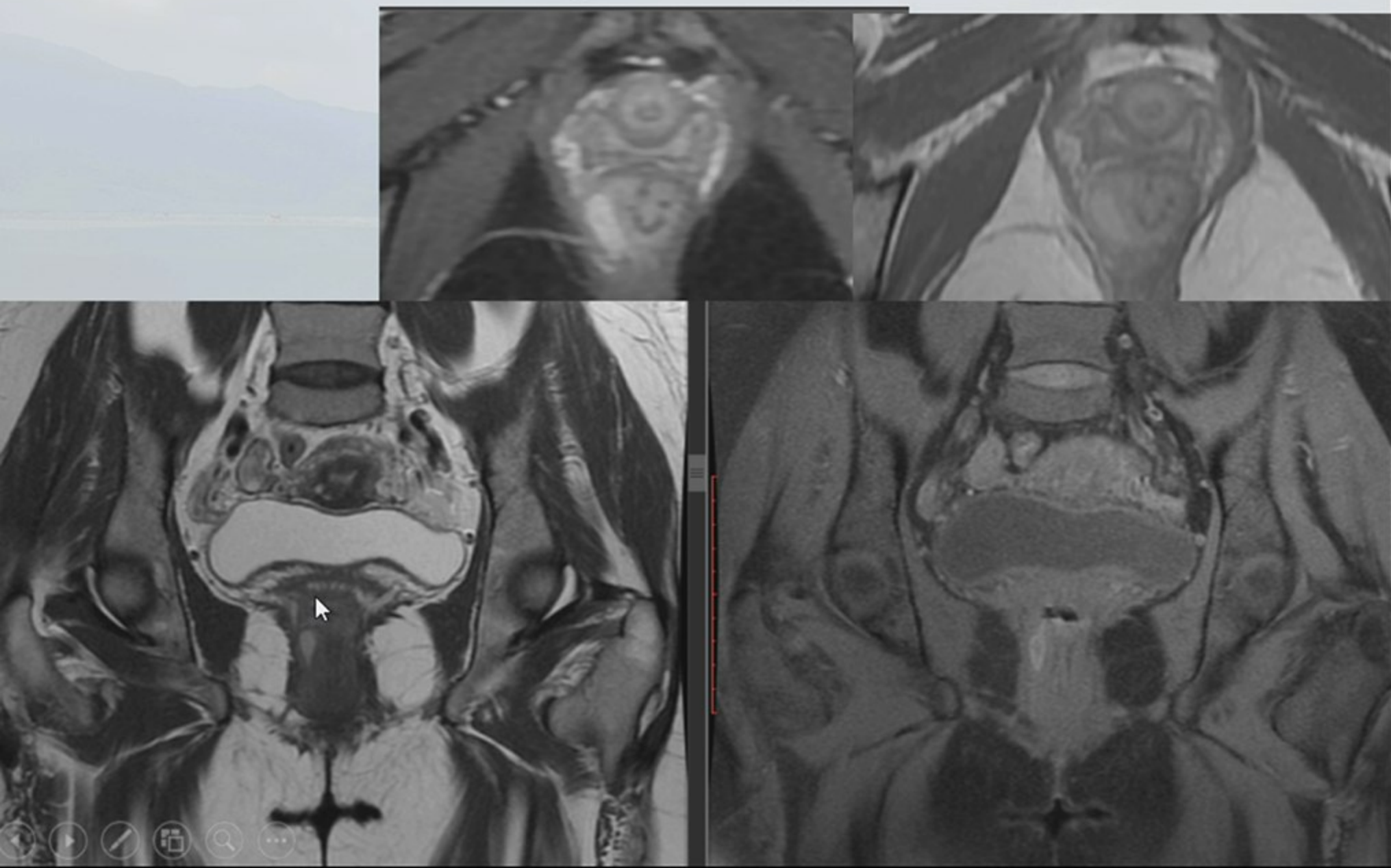
- 17.04.2014 08:00:55 - Ax T2



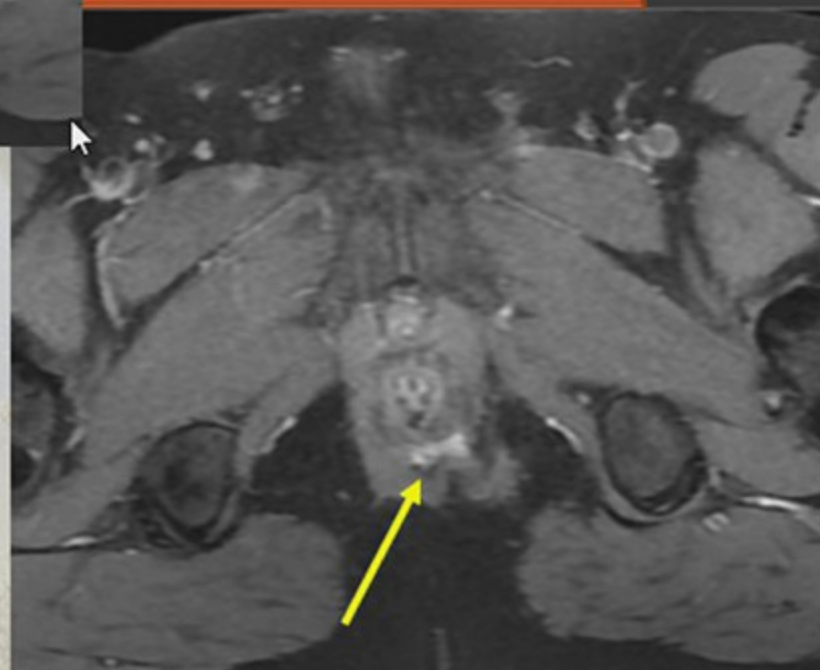
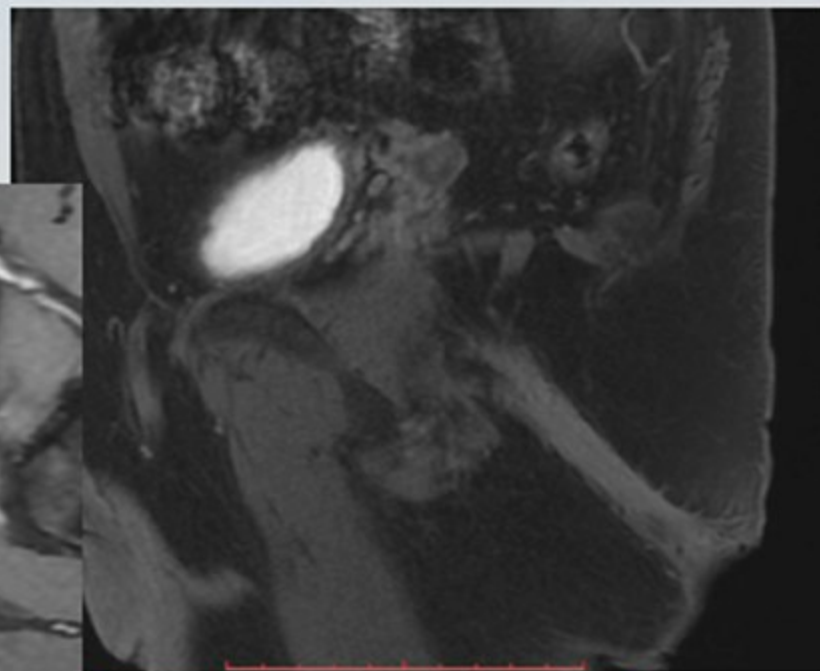
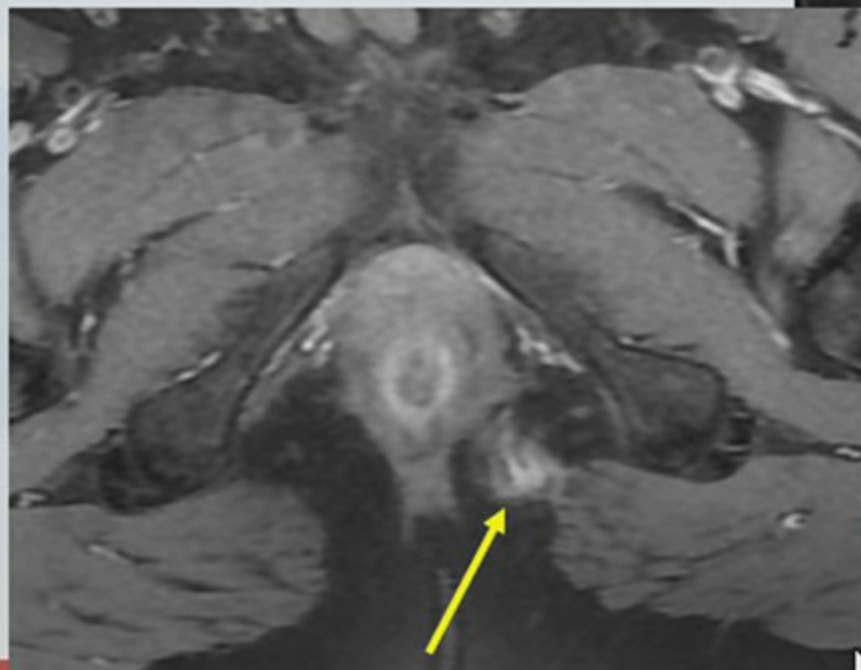
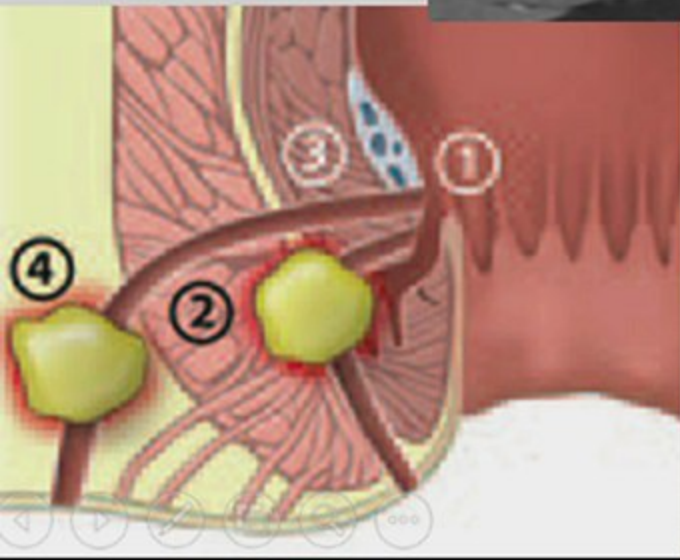
ARI - 17.04.2014 07:57:44 - Ax T2+FS



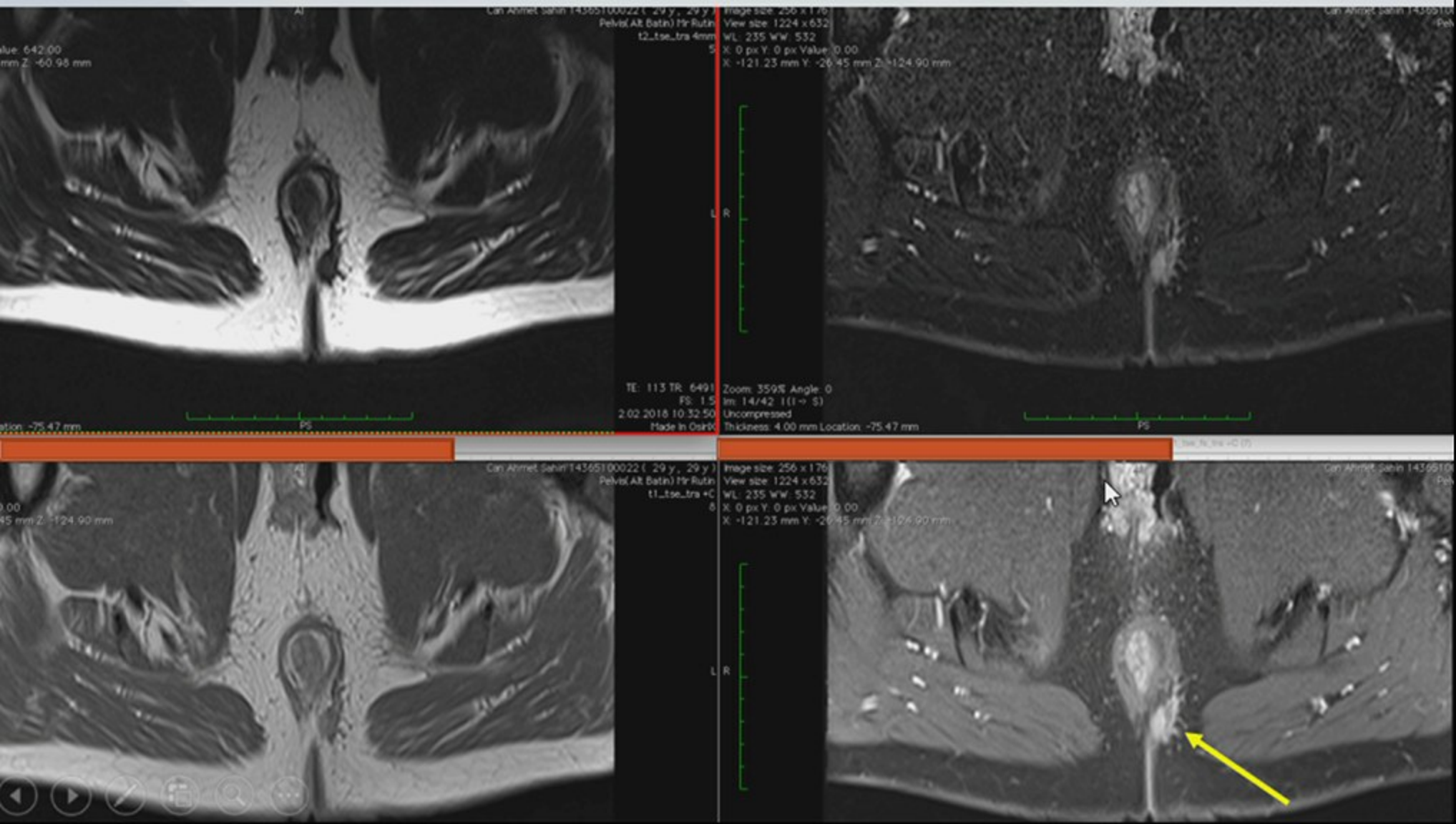
EVRE 2: İntersfinkterik Fistül ve İntersfinkterik Apse veya Yan Dal



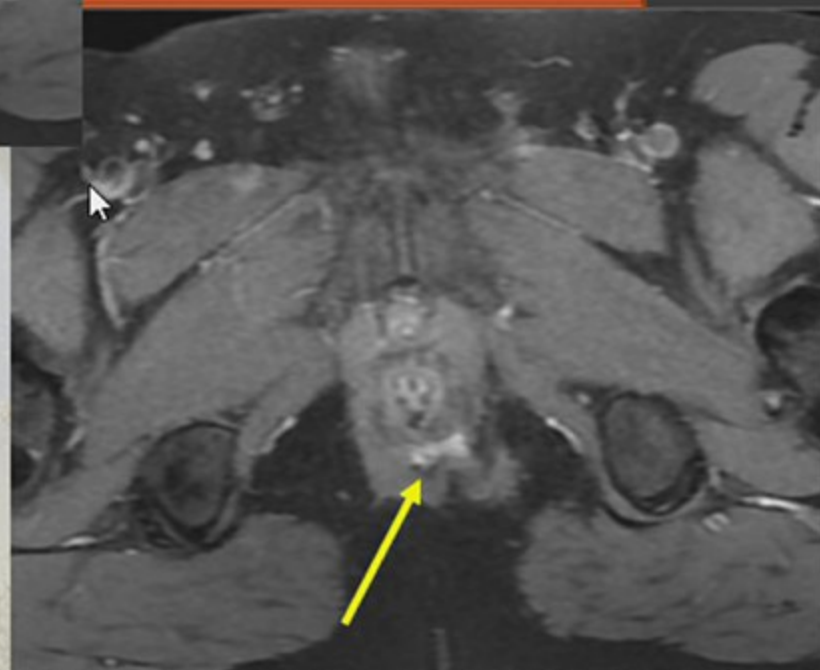
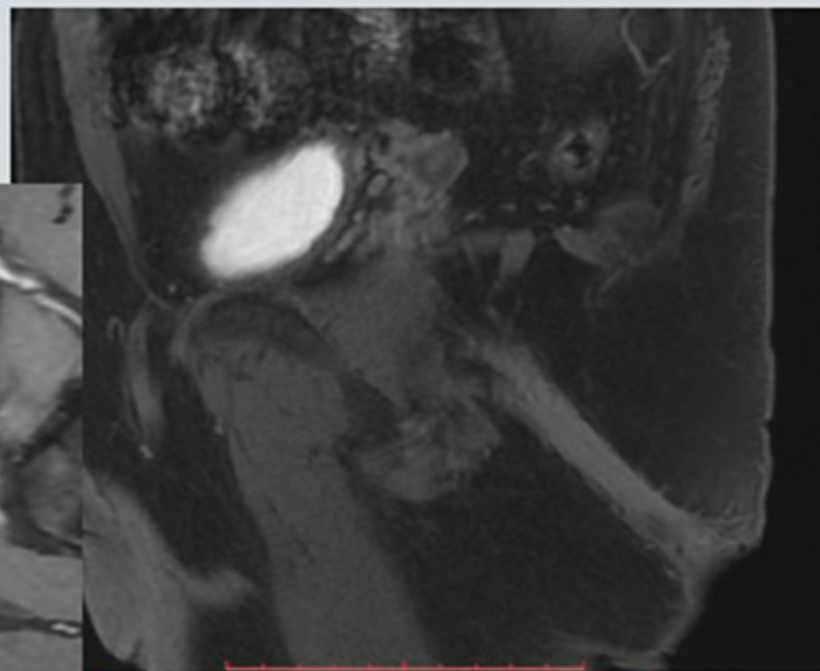
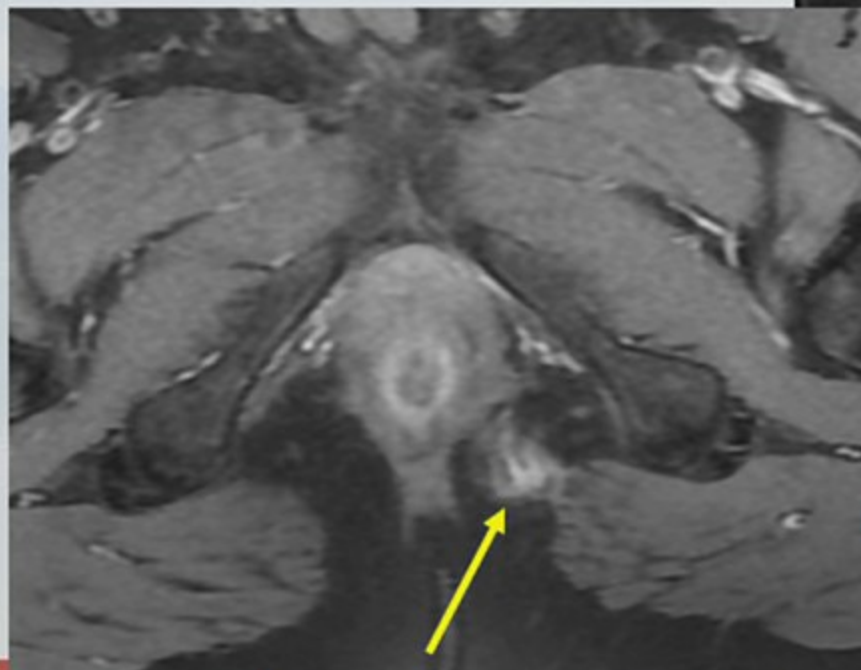
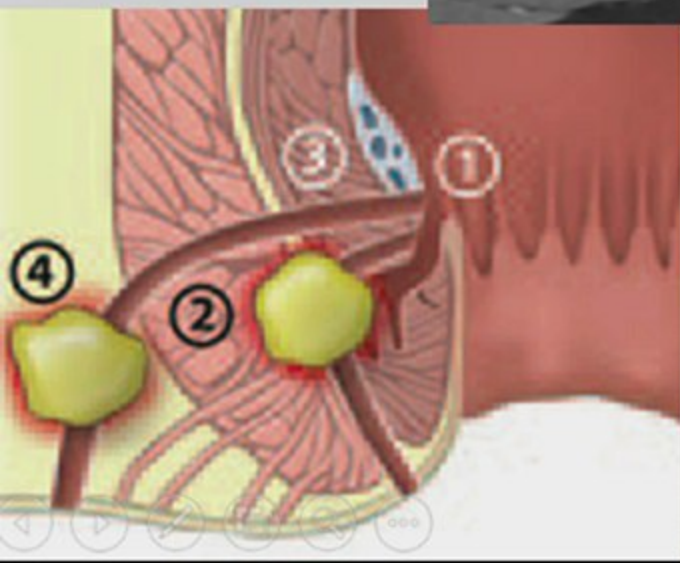
EVRE 3: Transsfinkterik Fistül



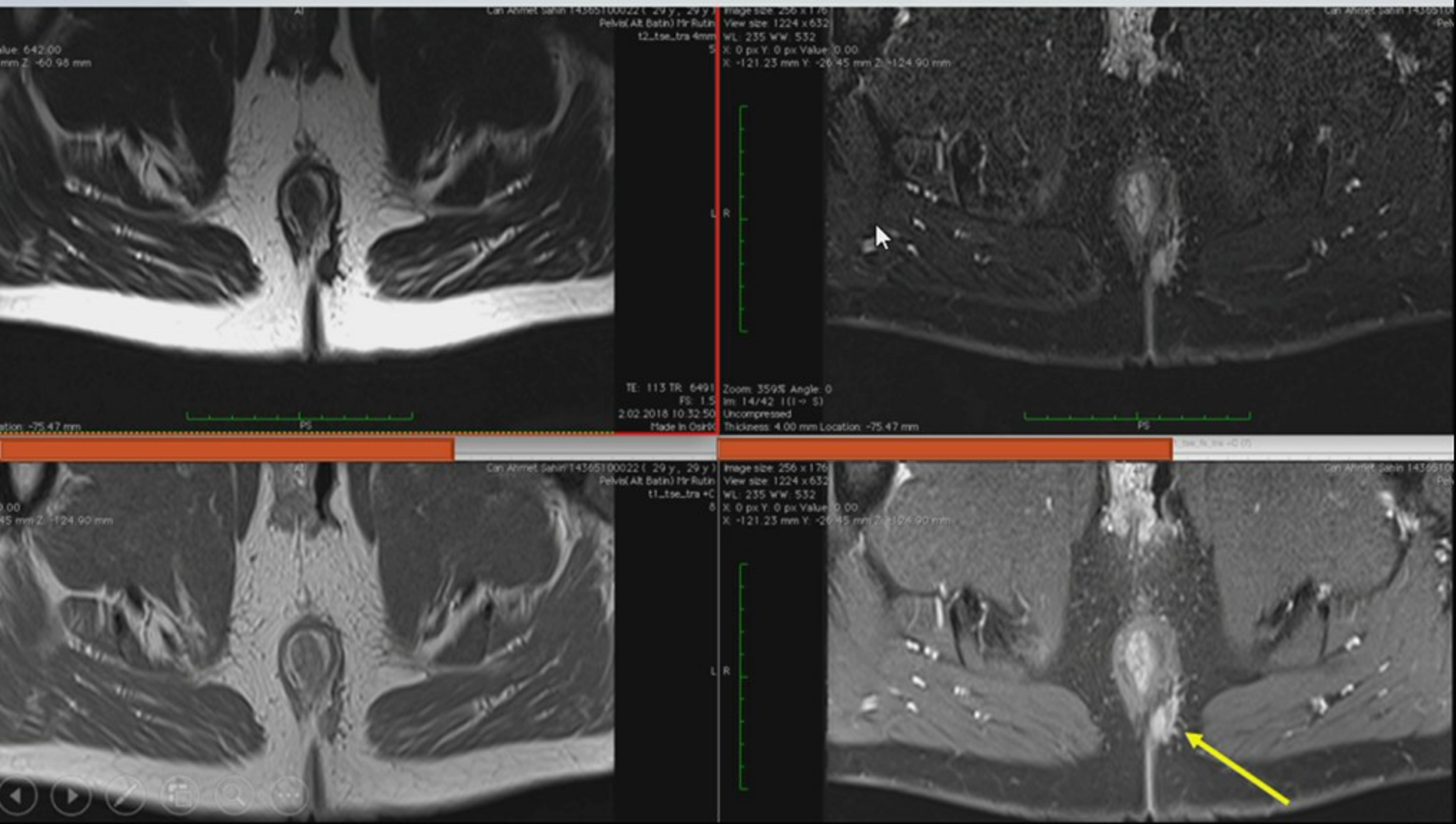
EVRE 3: Transsfinkterik Fistül

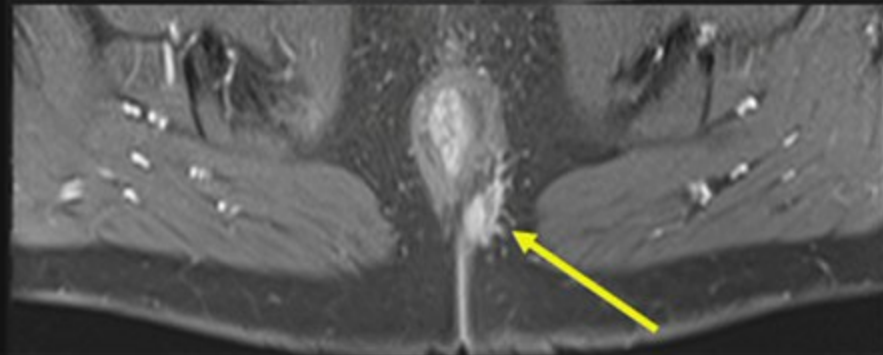
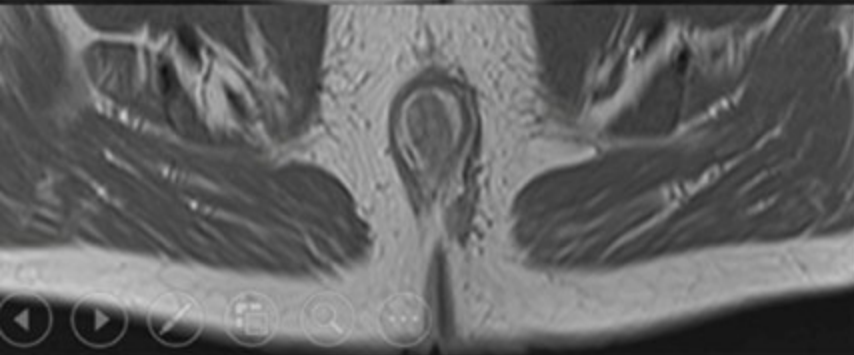
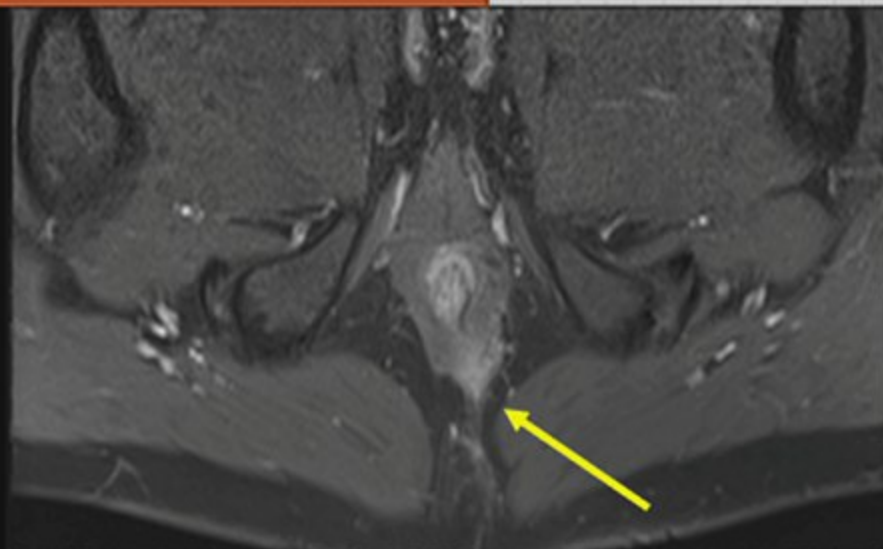
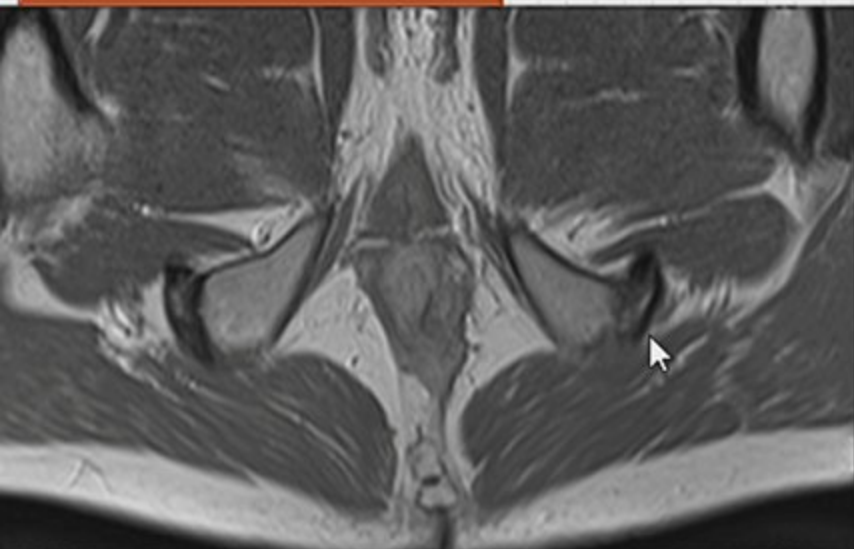
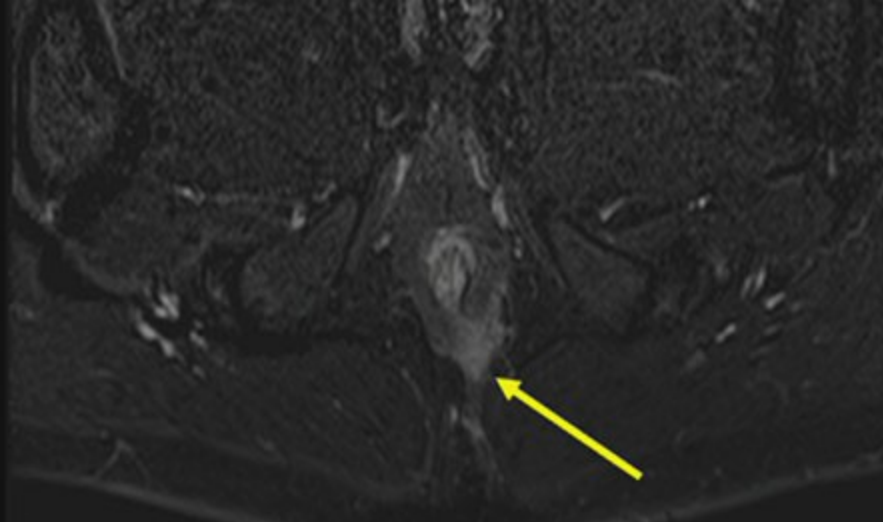
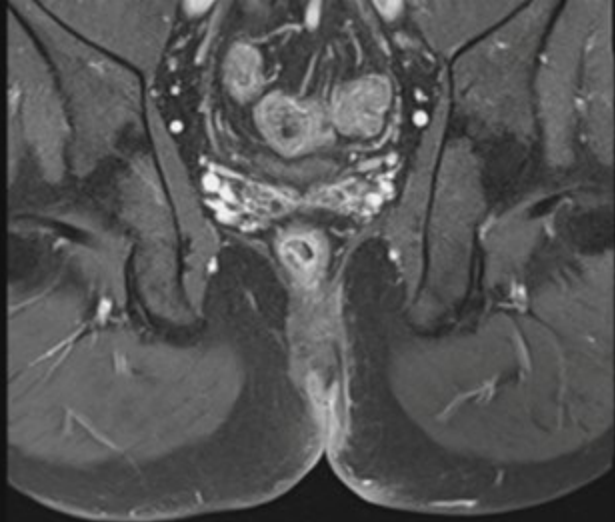


EVRE 3: Transsfinkterik Fistül

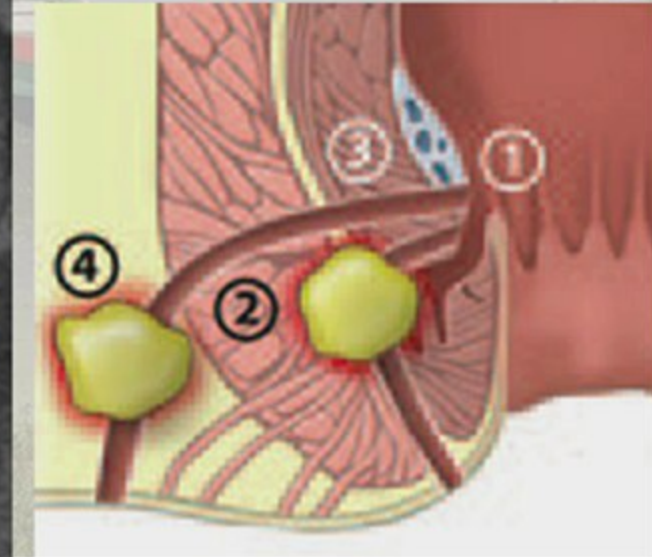
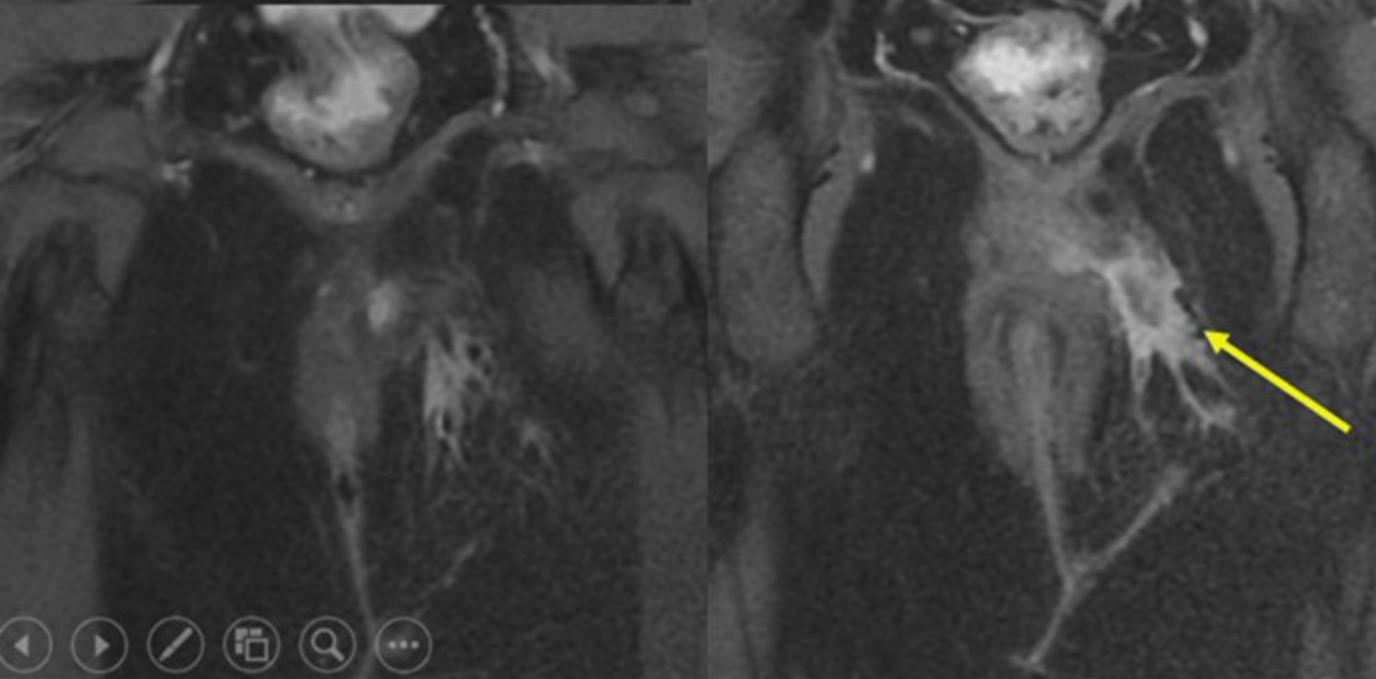
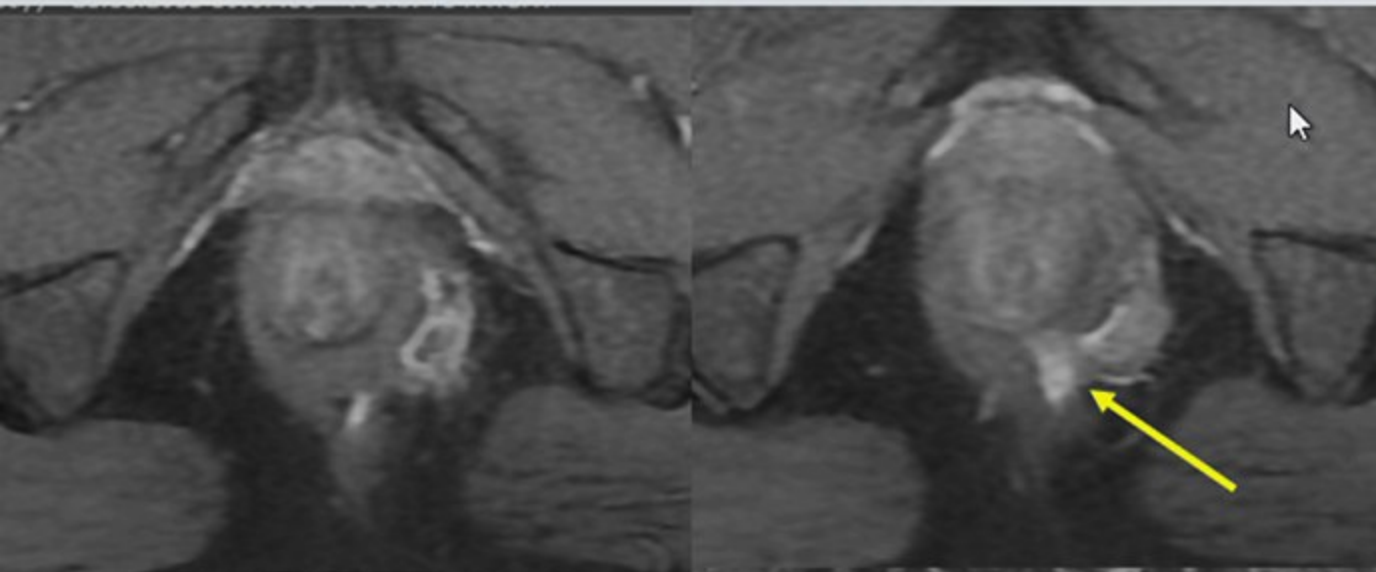


EVRE 3: Transsfinkterik Fistül

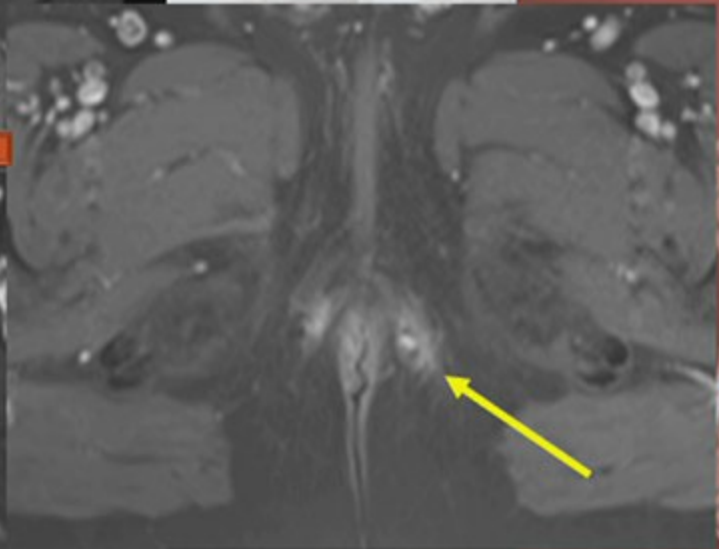
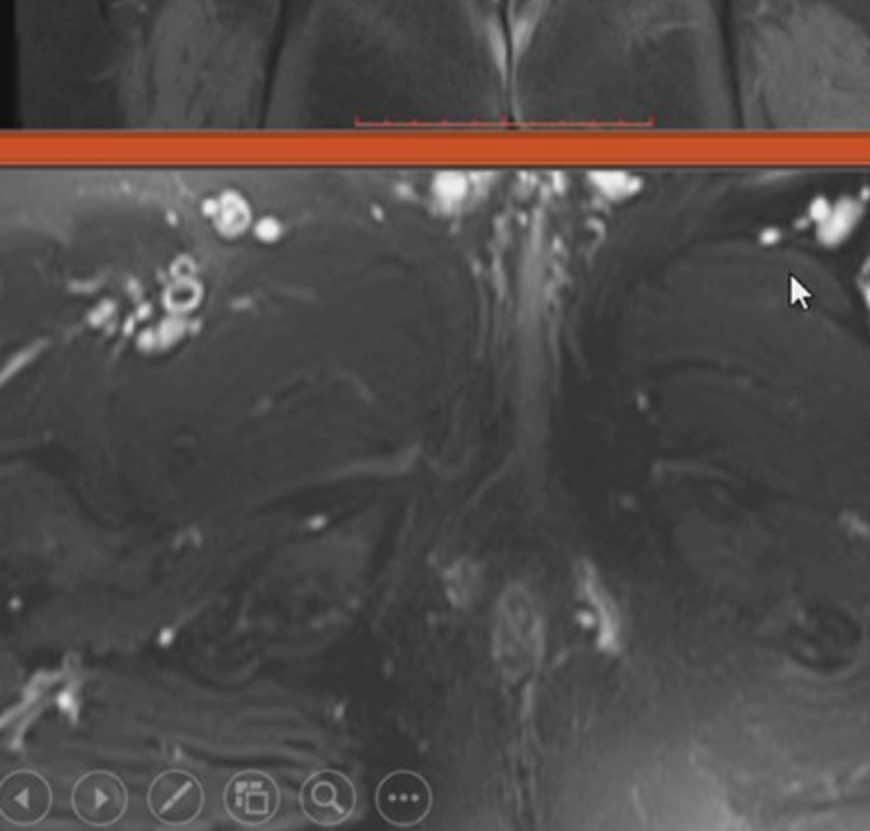
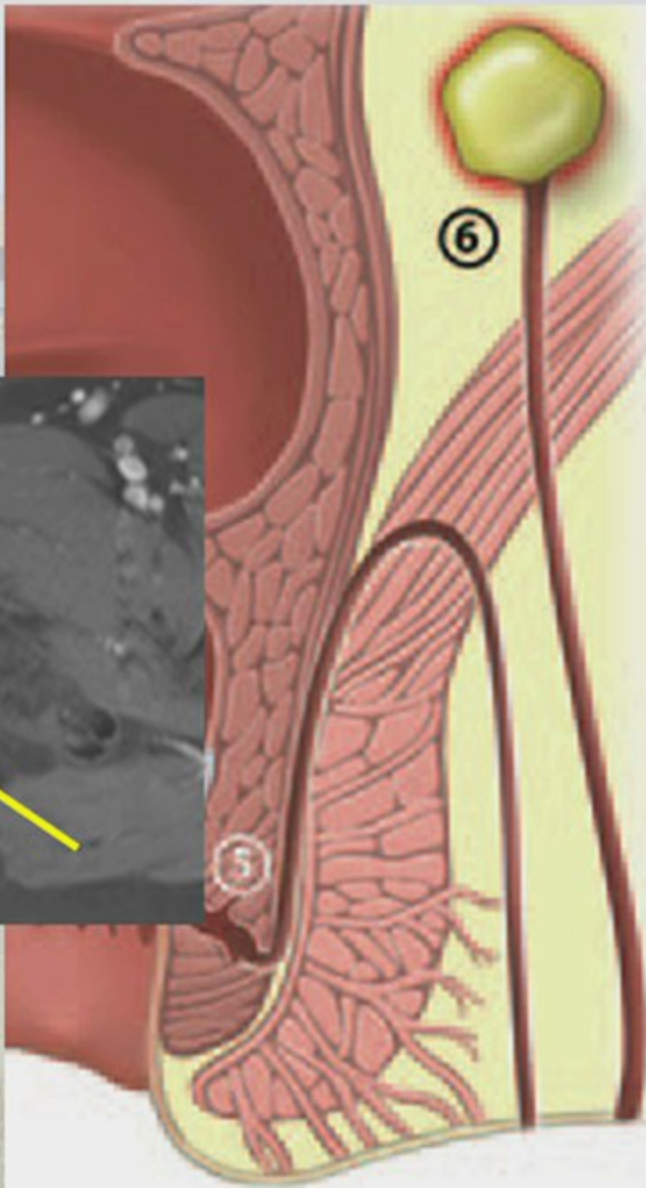
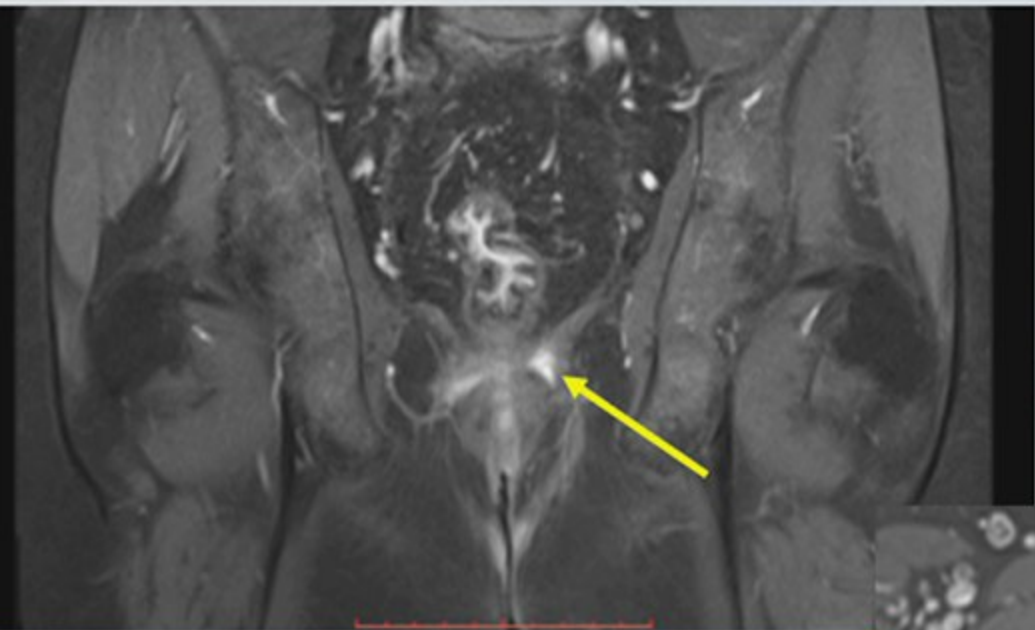




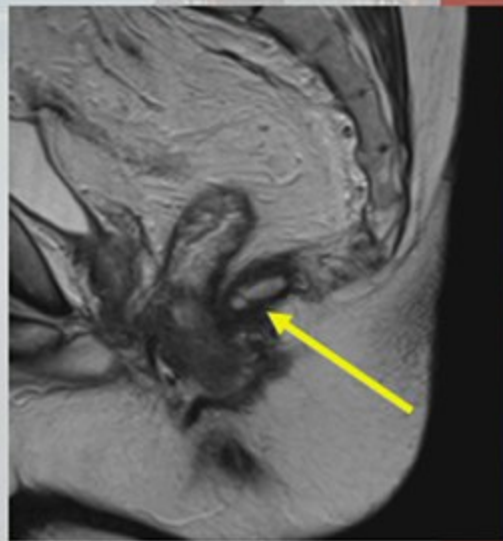
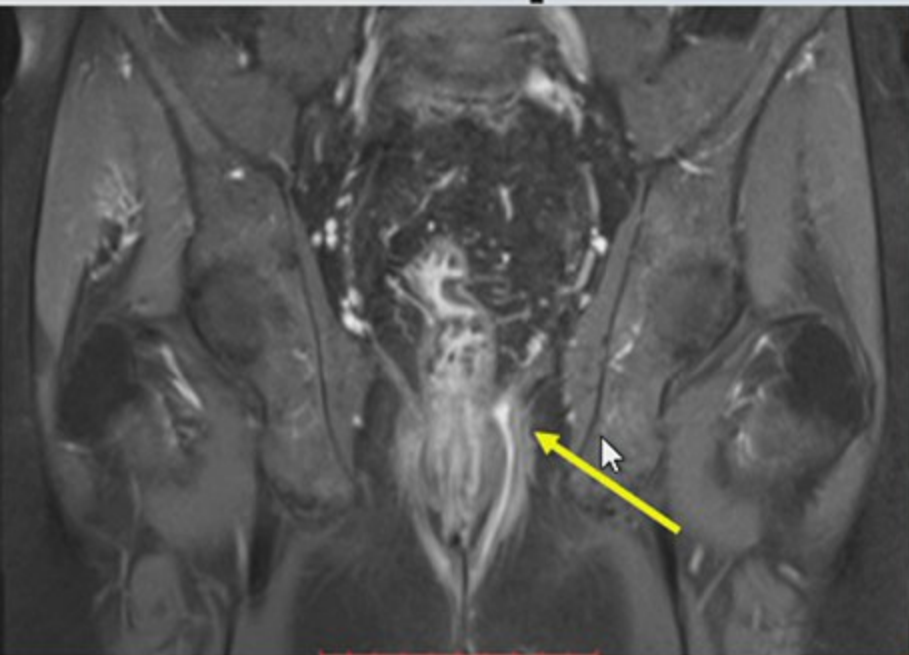
EVRE 4: Transsfinkterik Fistül ve İskioanal Fossada Apse veya Yan Dal



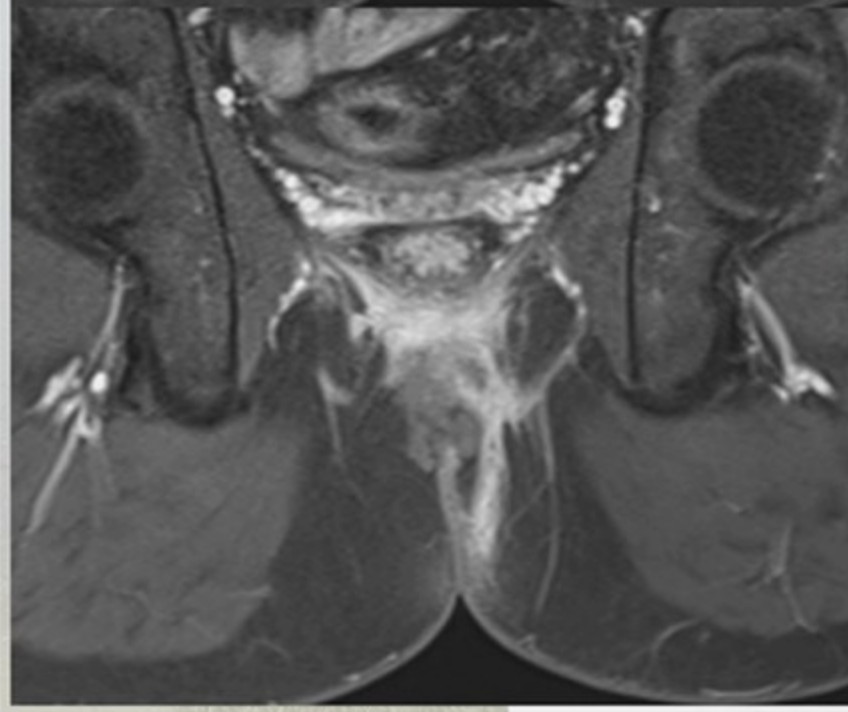
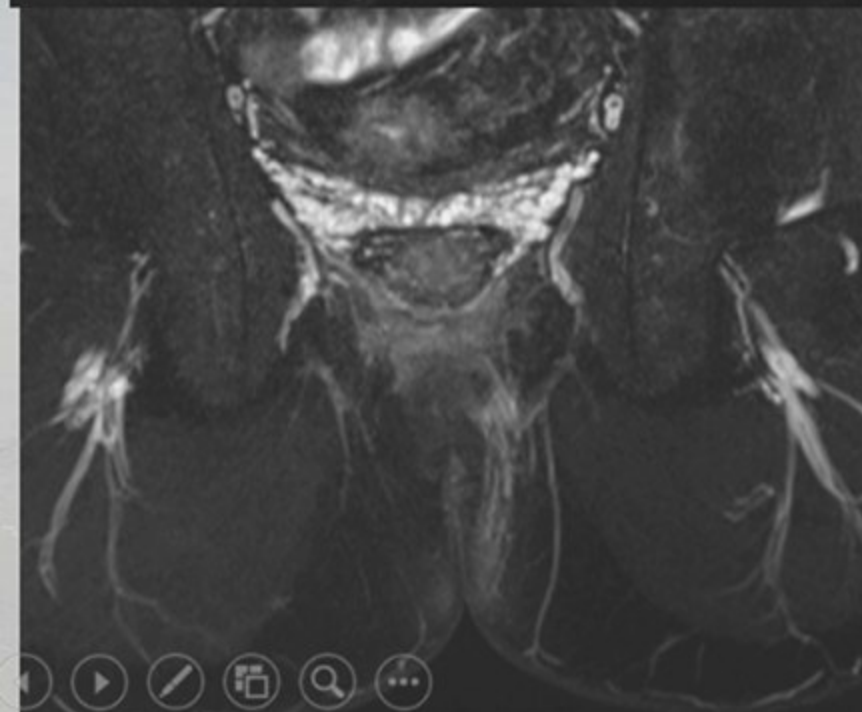
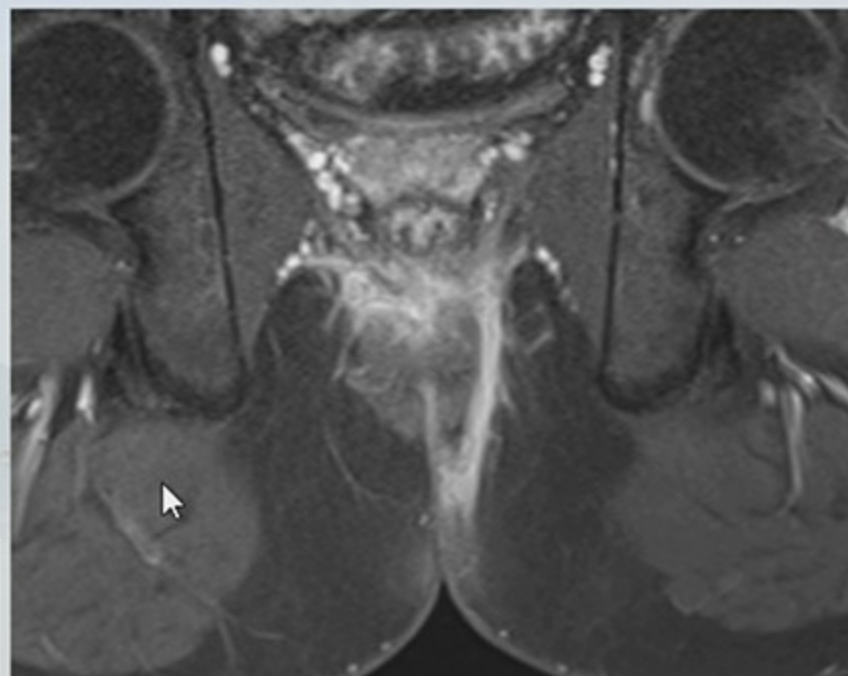
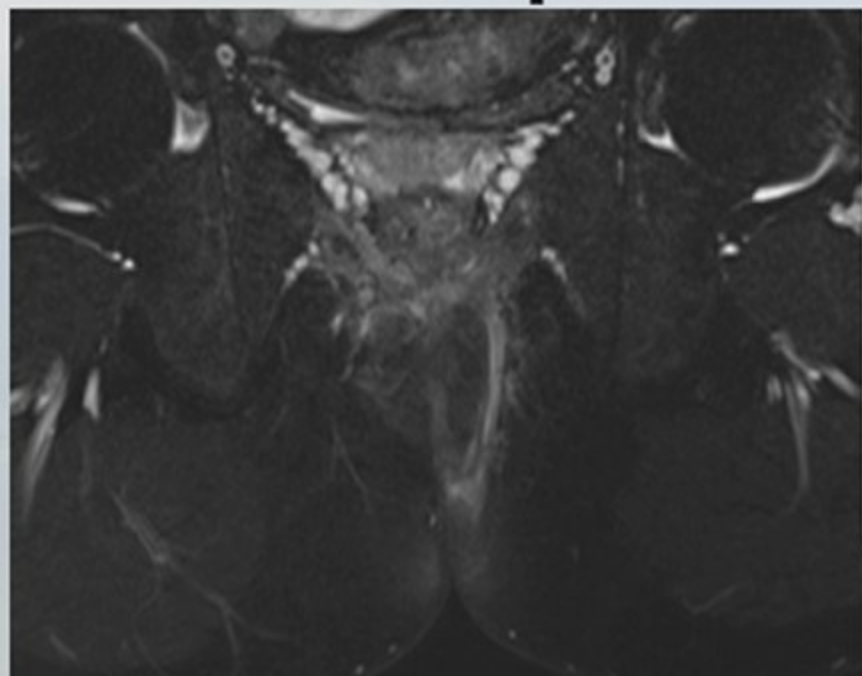
EVRE 5: Supralevator ve Translevator Fistül



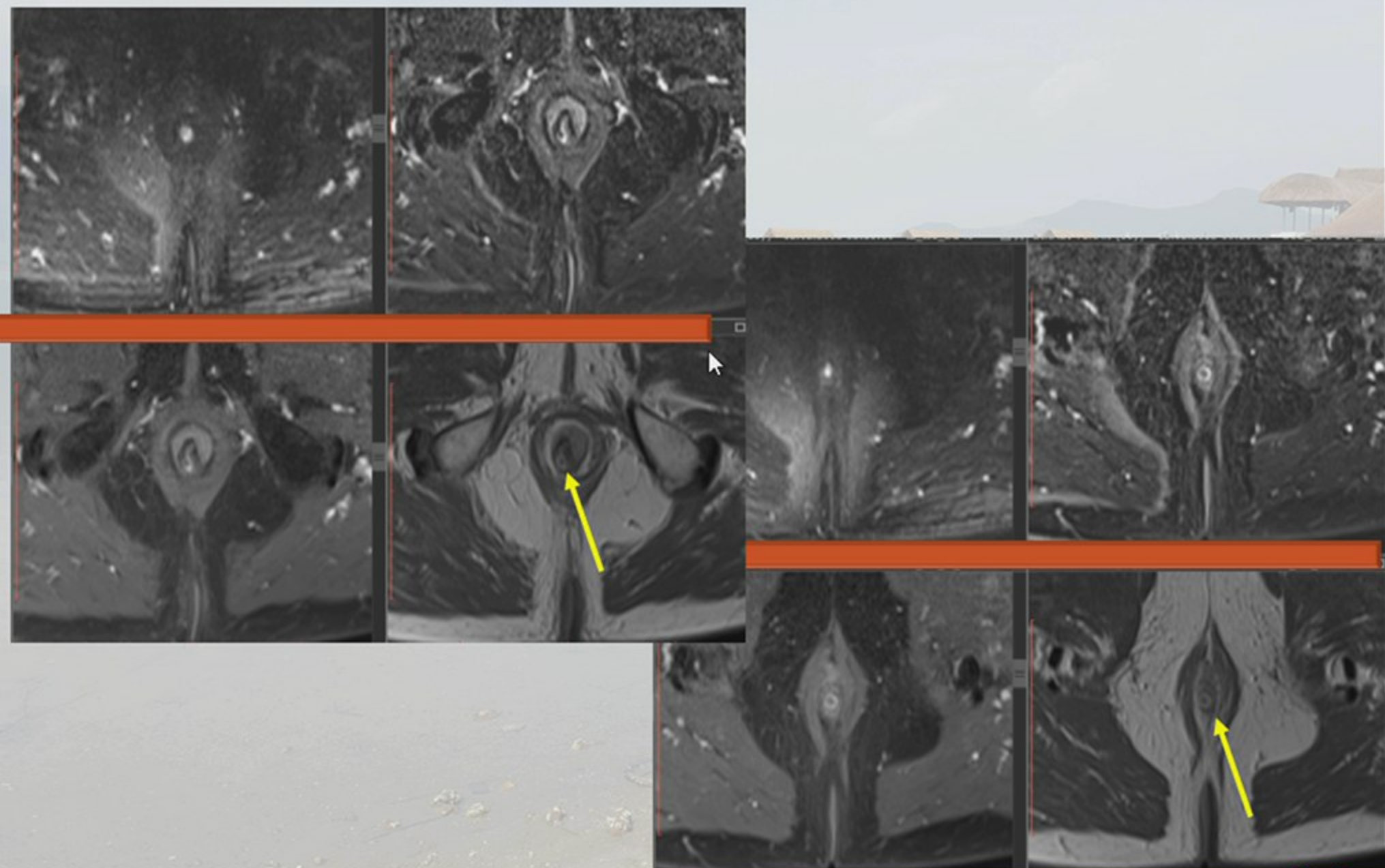
EVRE 5: Supralevator ve Translevator Fistül

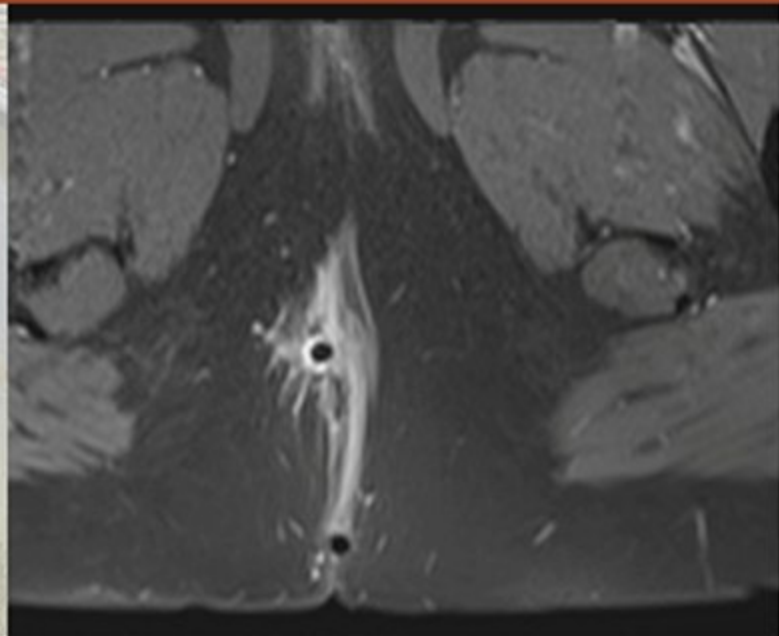
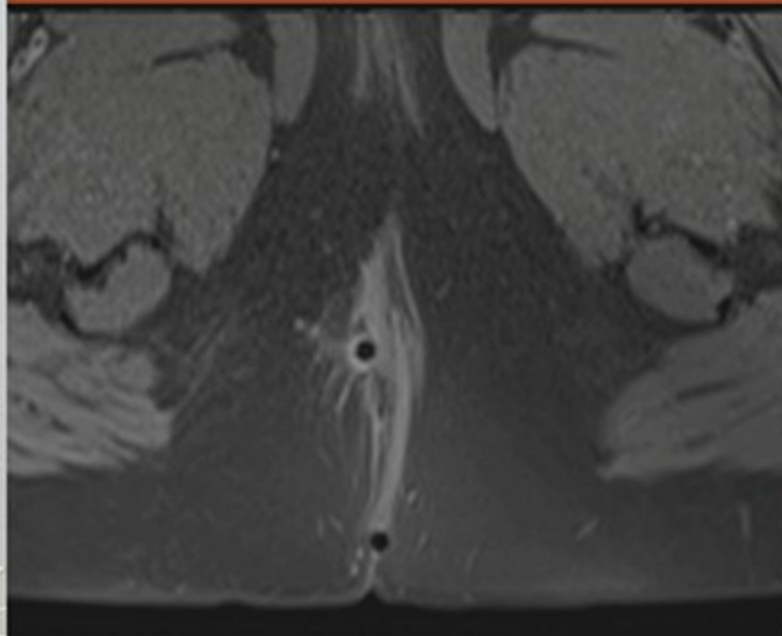
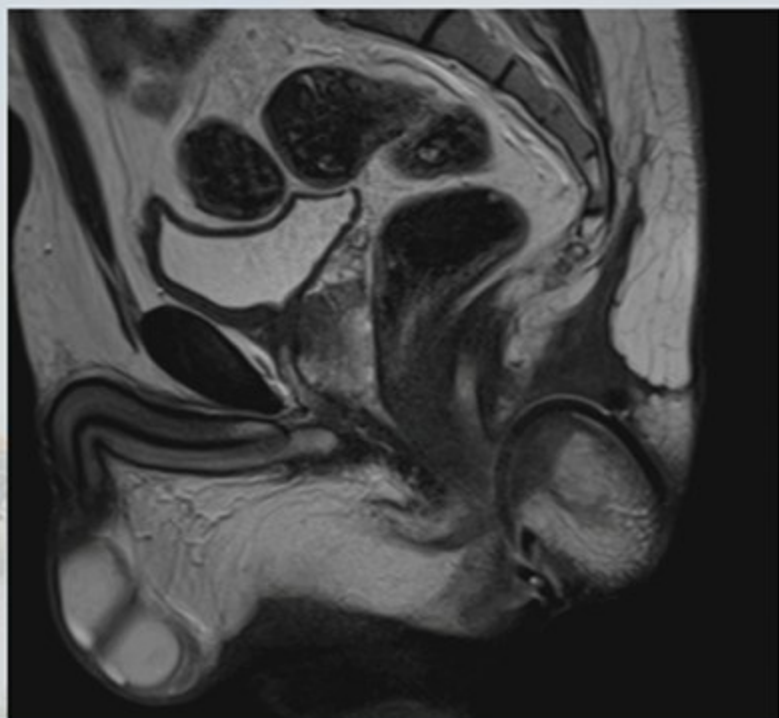
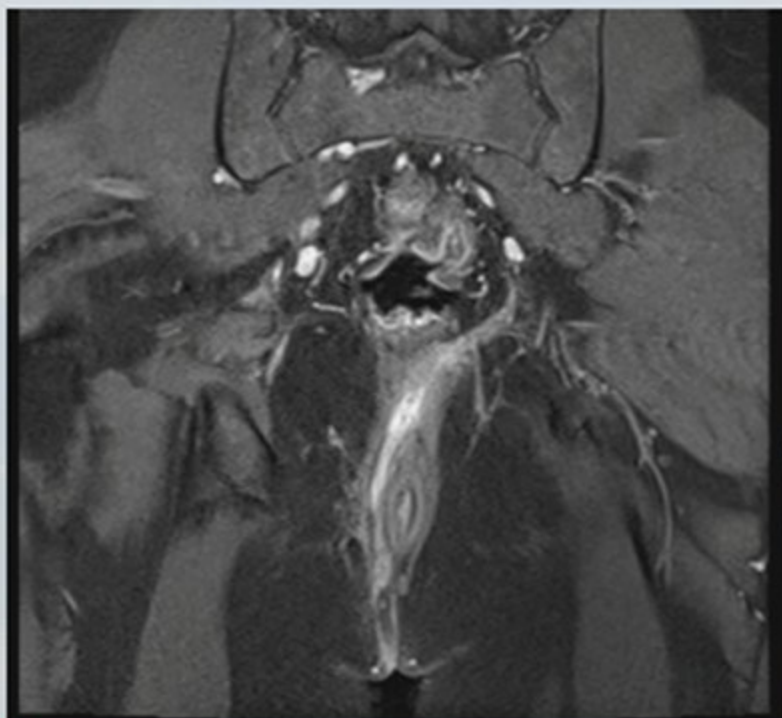


EVRE 5: Suprlevator ve Translevator Fistül

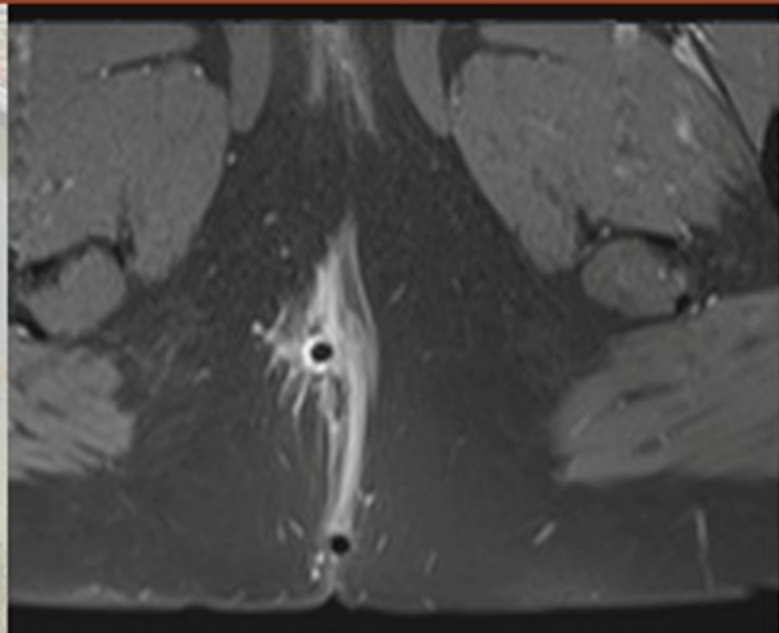
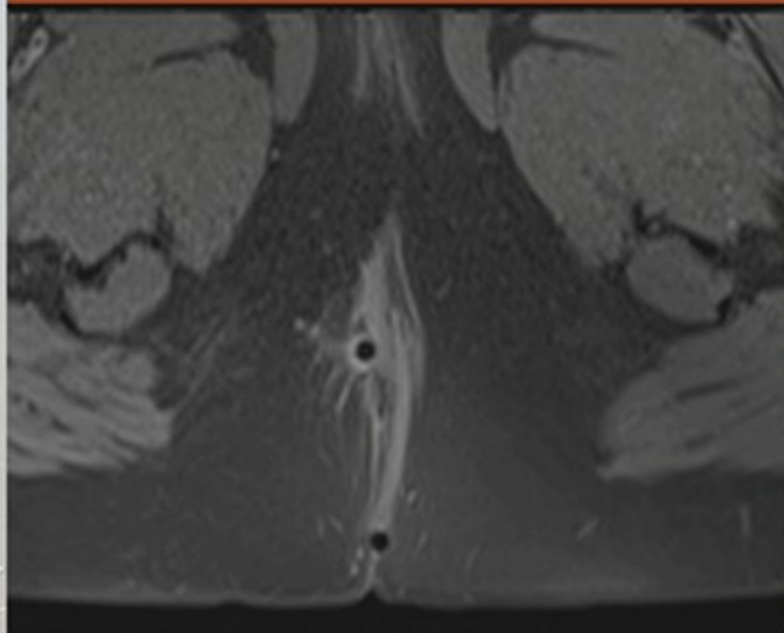
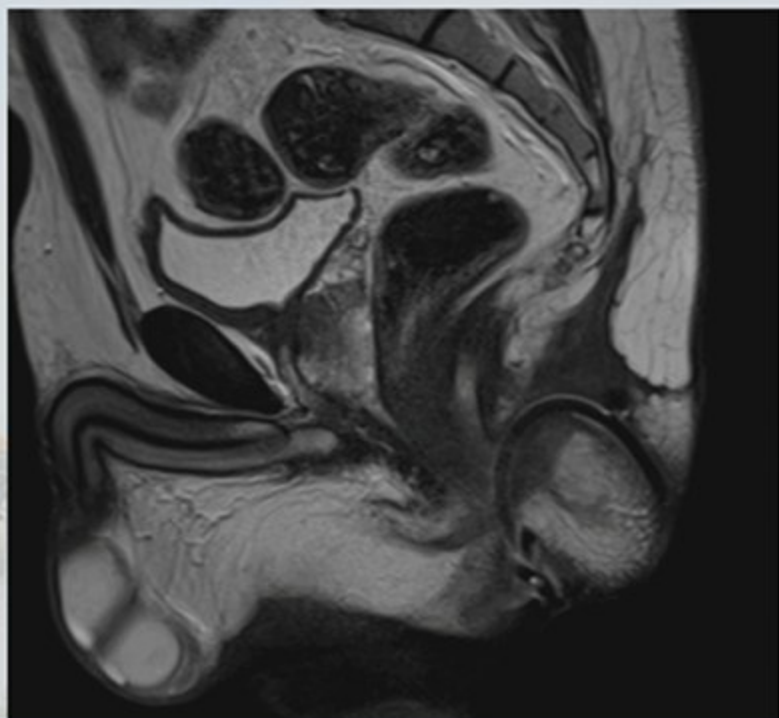
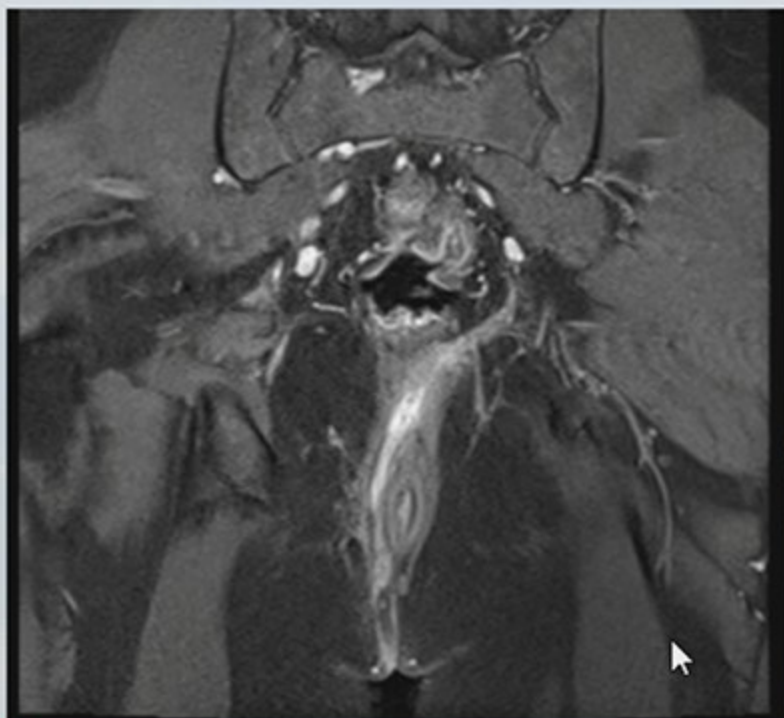


Submukozal Fistül

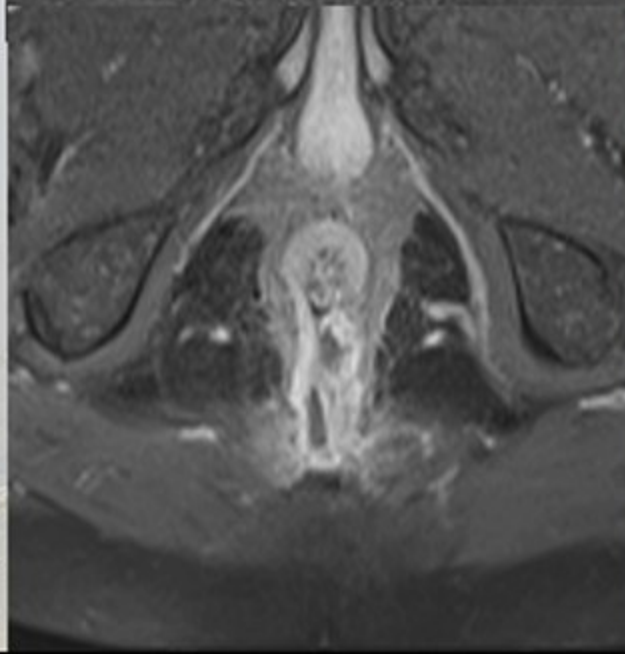
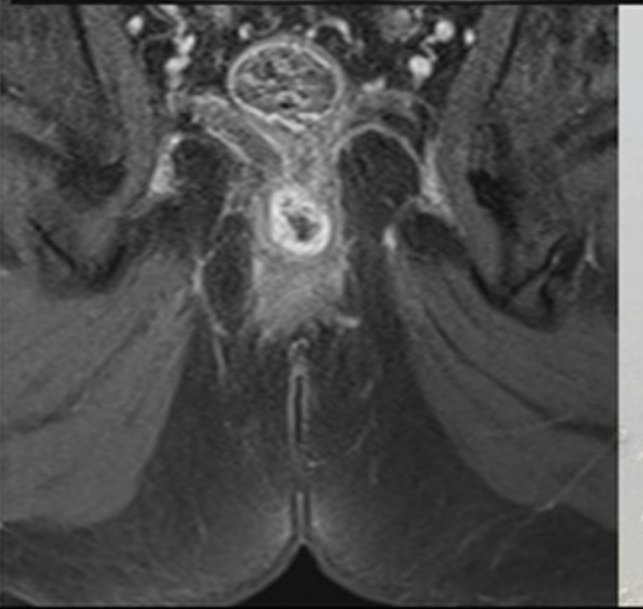
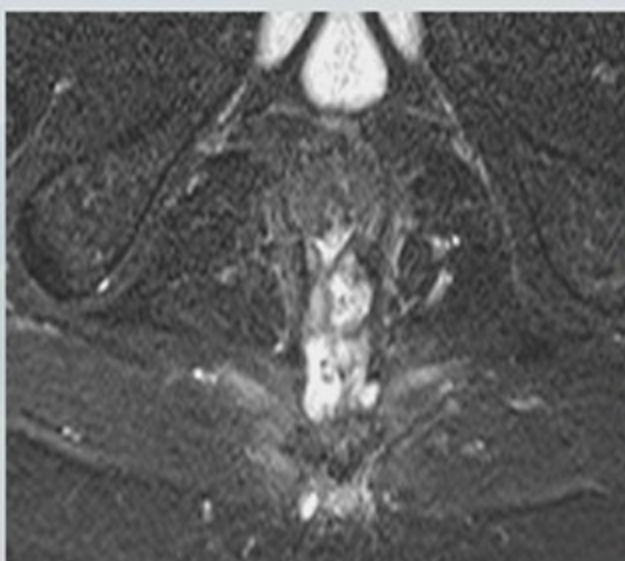
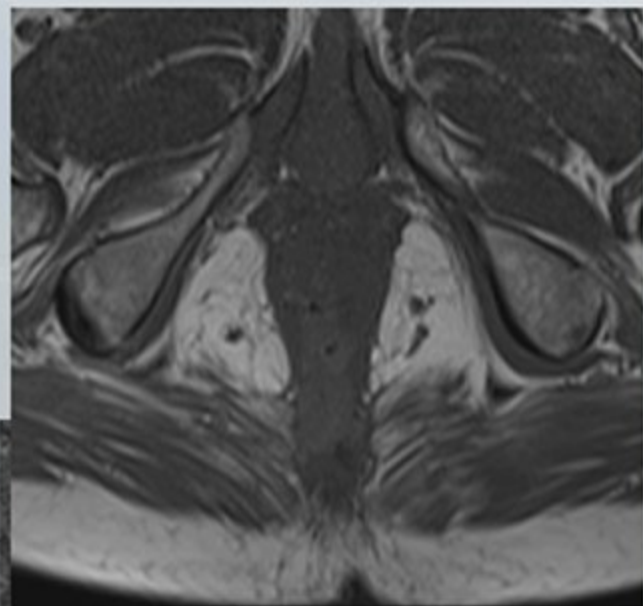




SETON

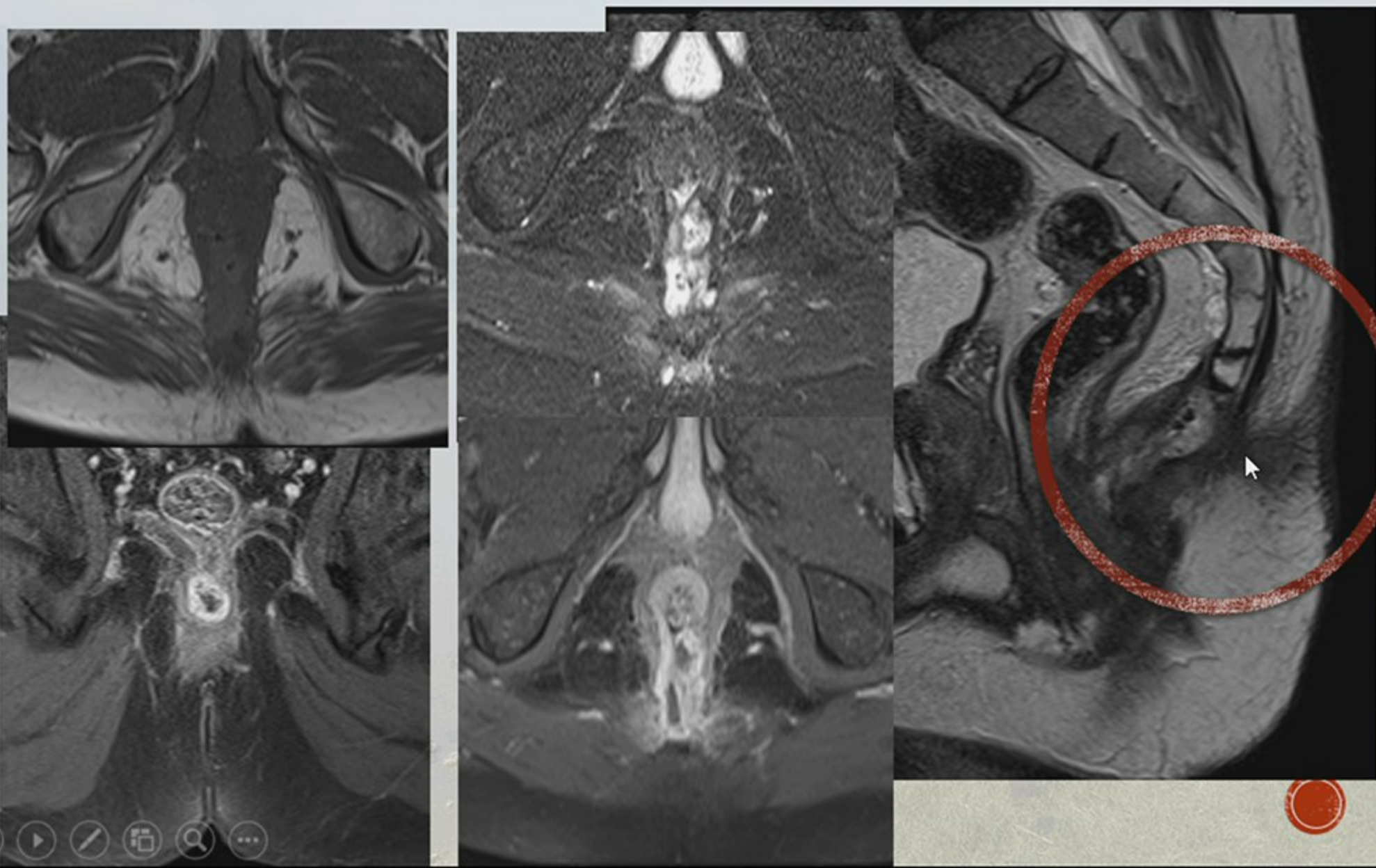


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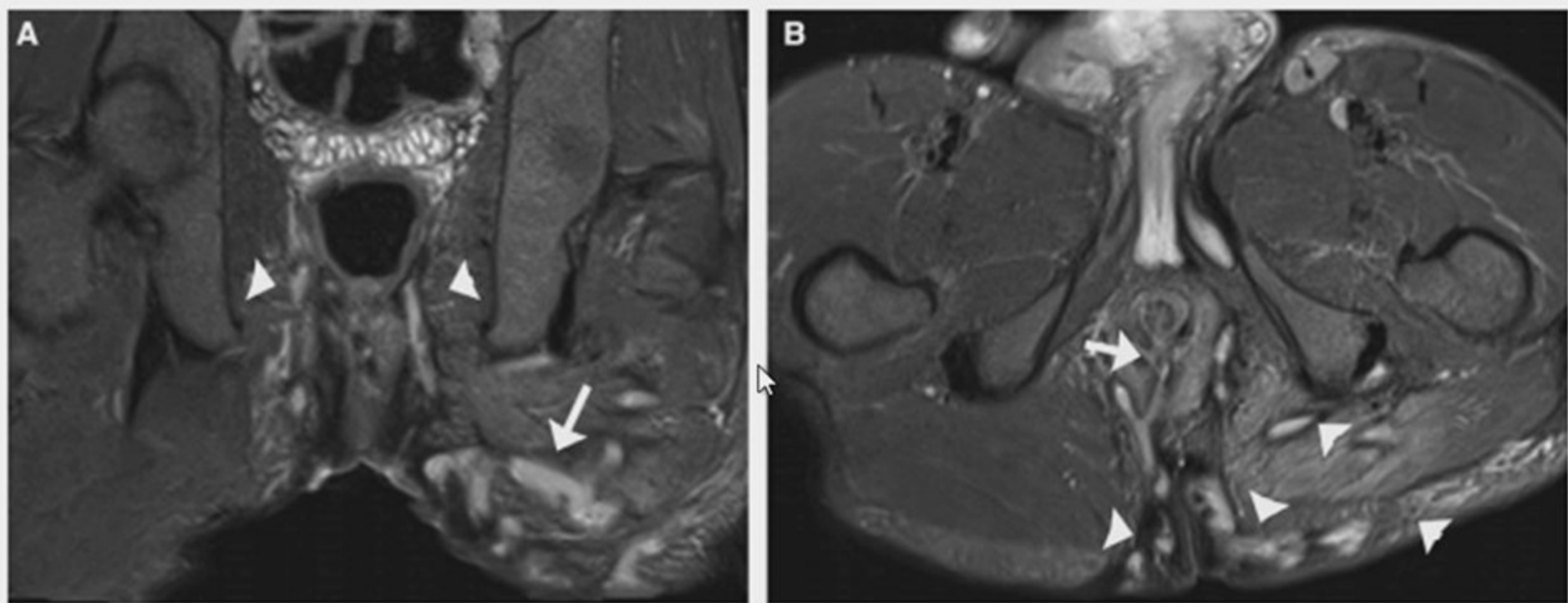


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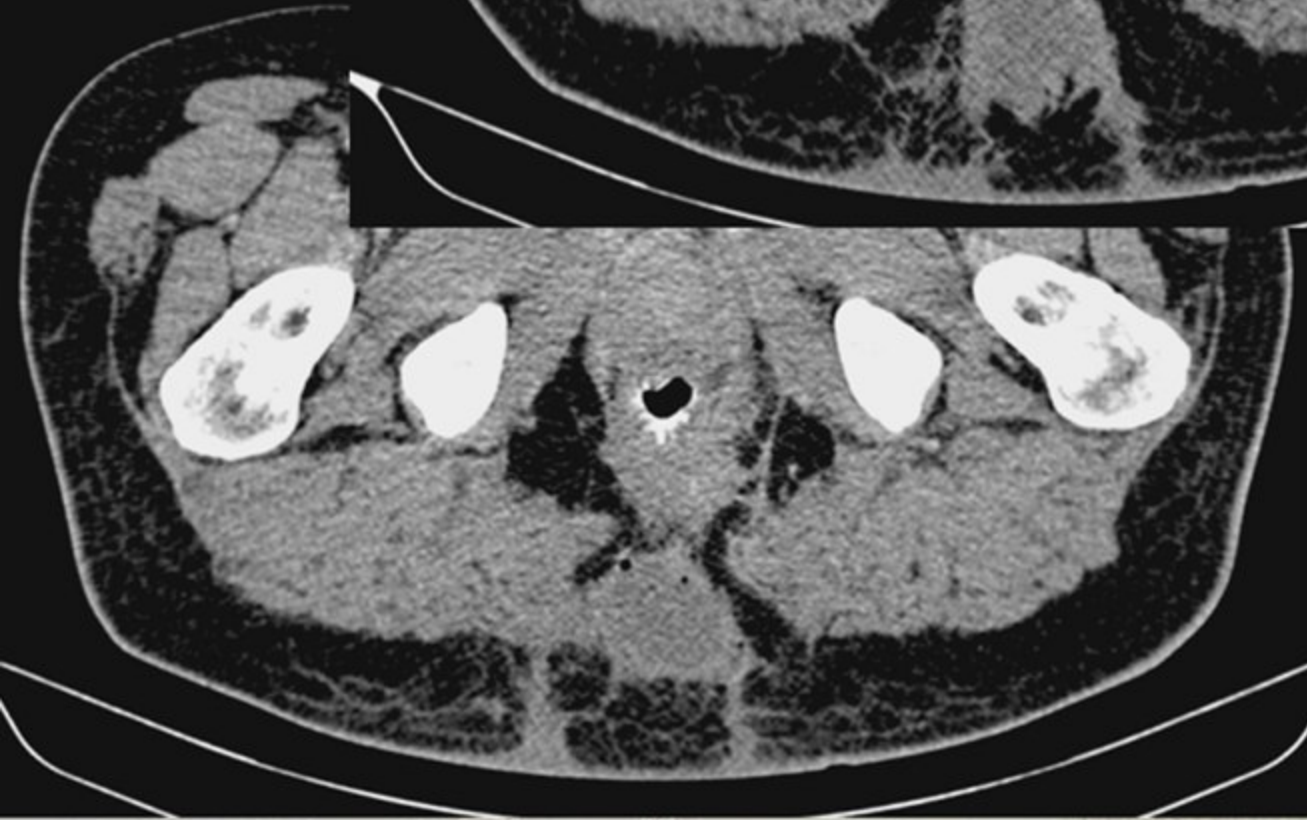
DİSTAL SAKRAL CERRAHİ



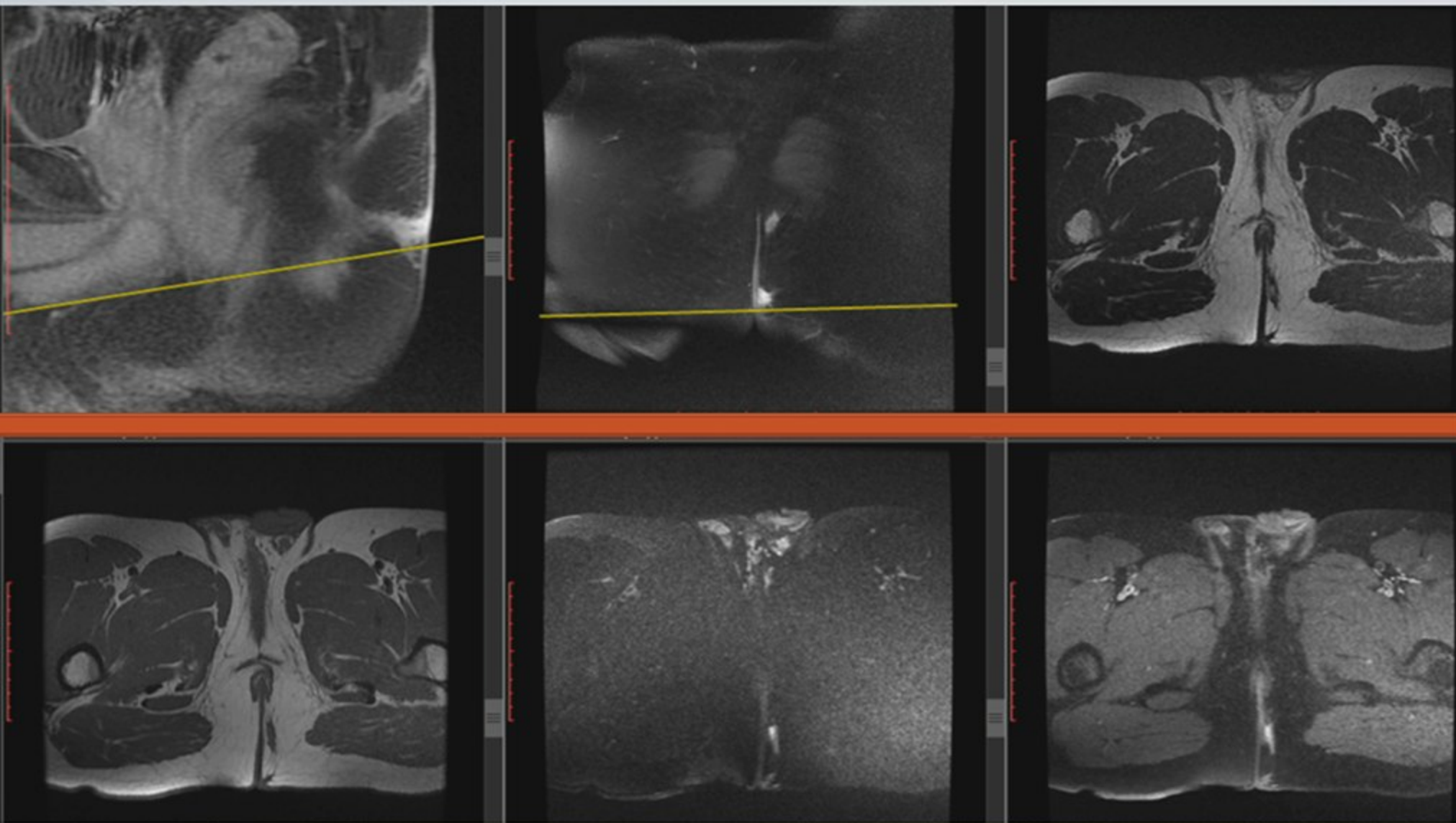
AYIRICI TANI: HİDRADENİTİS SÜPÜRATİVA



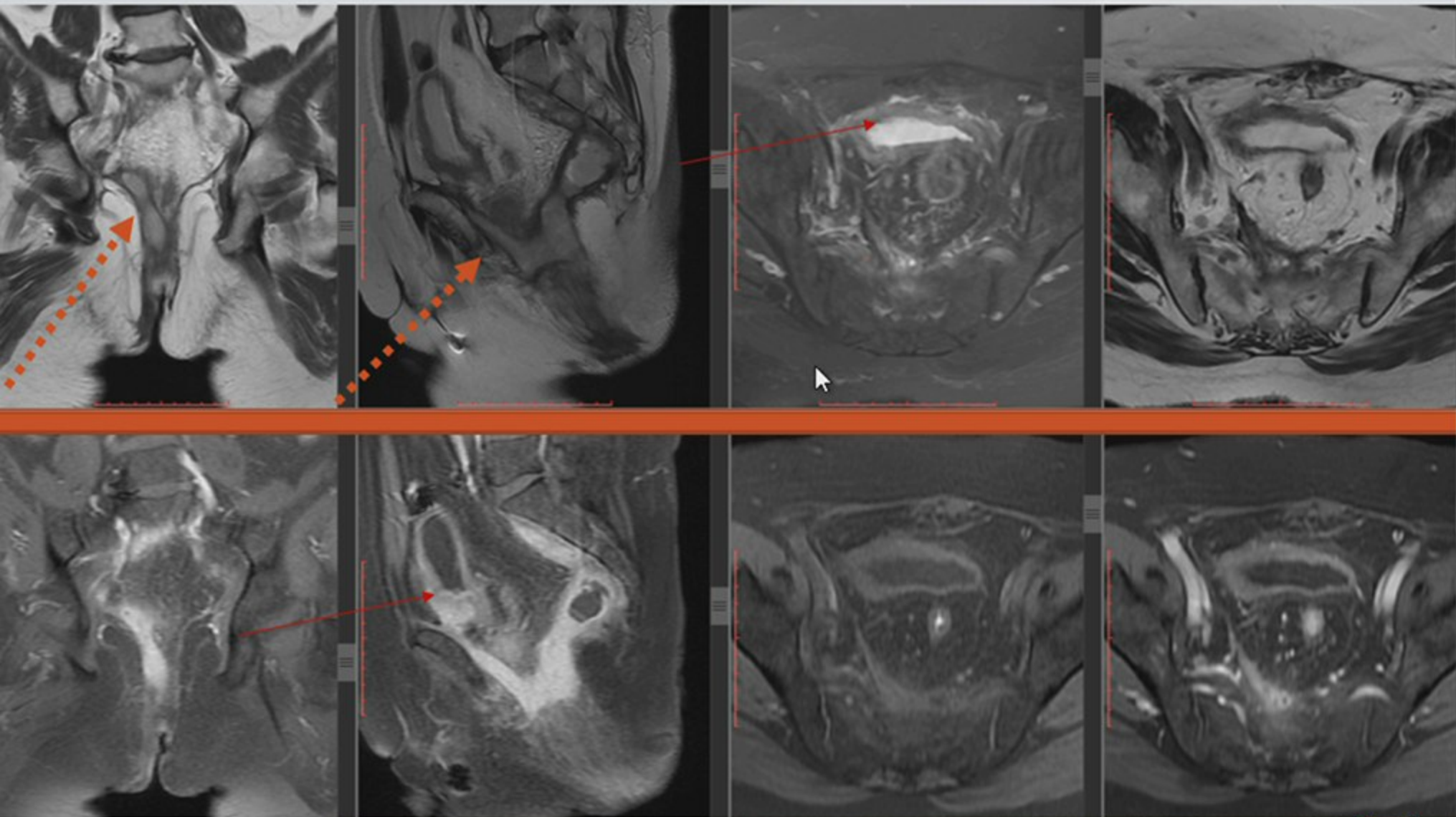
AYIRICI TANI: PİLONOİDAL SİNÜS



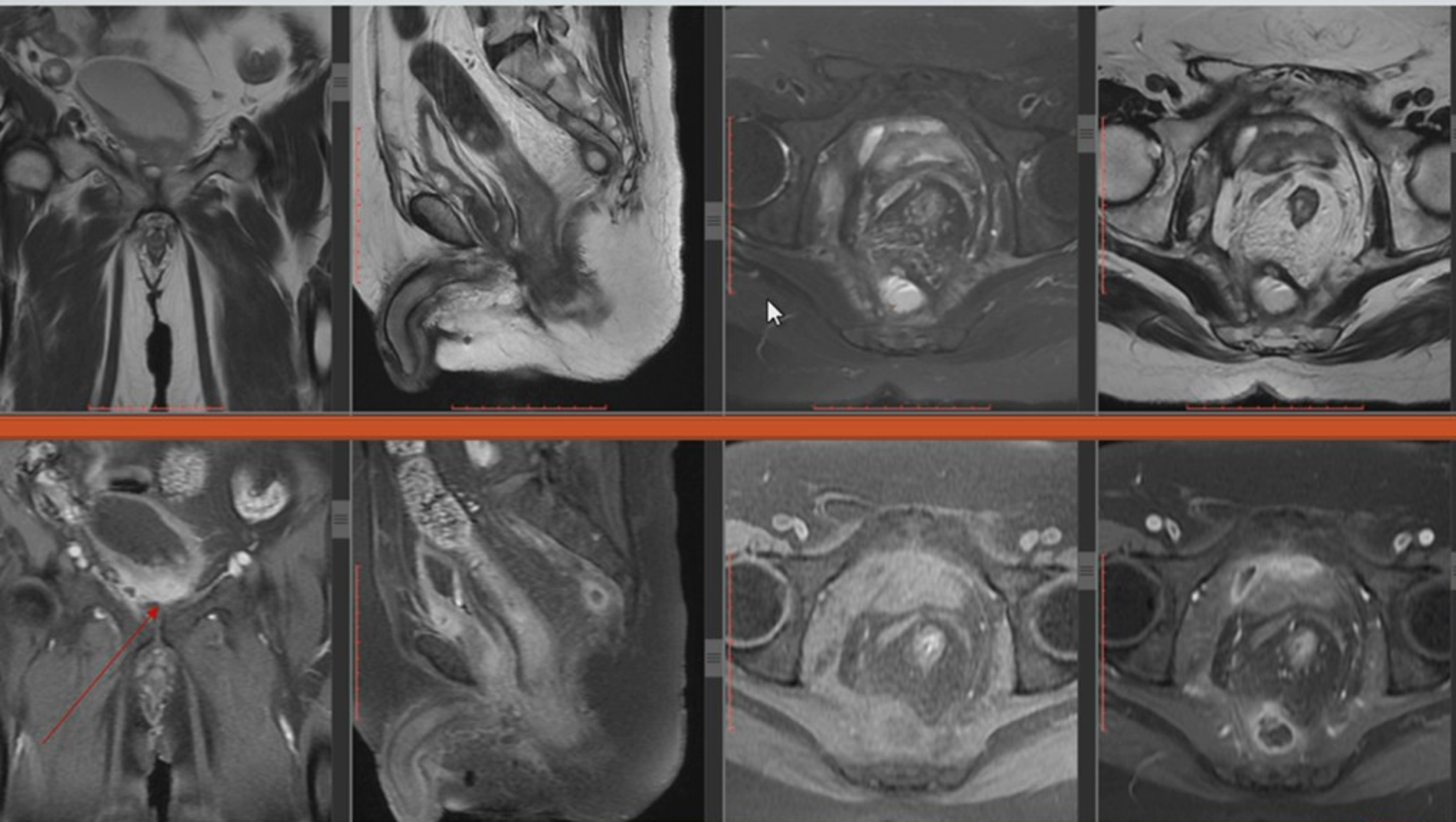
AYIRICI TANI: PİLONOİDAL SİNÜS



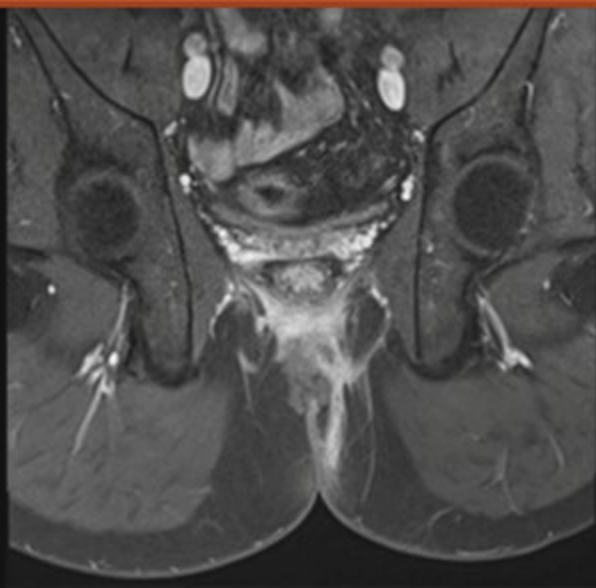
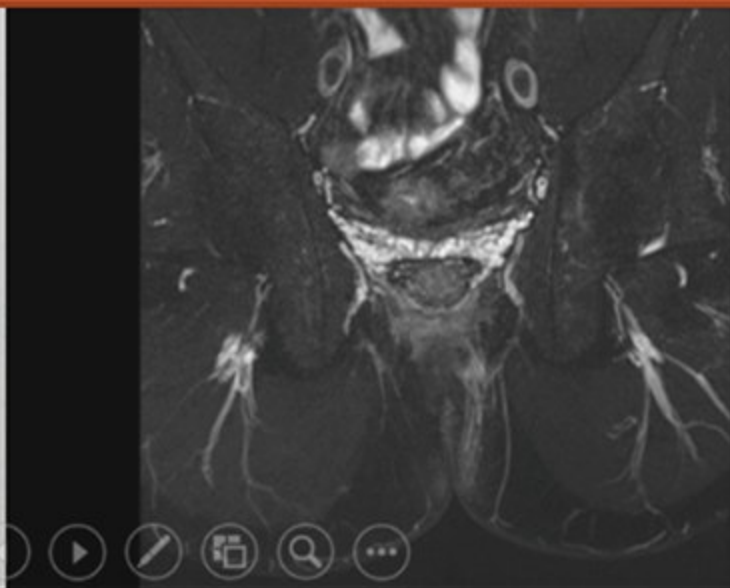
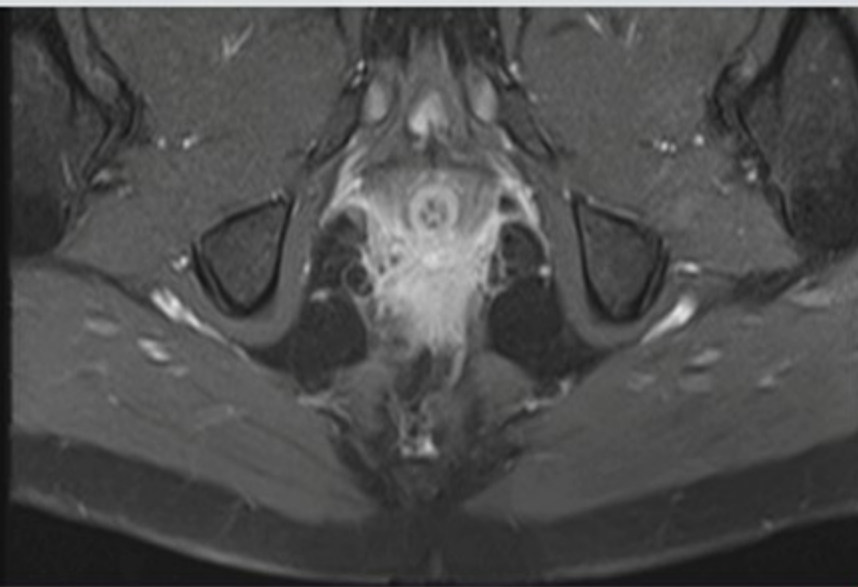
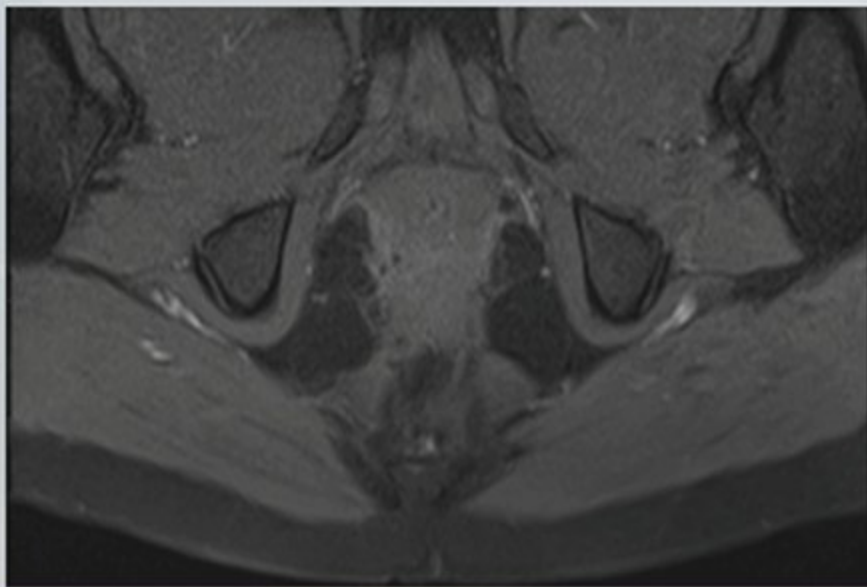
ÜLSERATİF KOLİT



ÜLSERATİF KOLİT

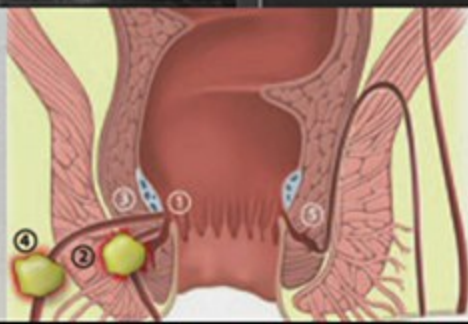
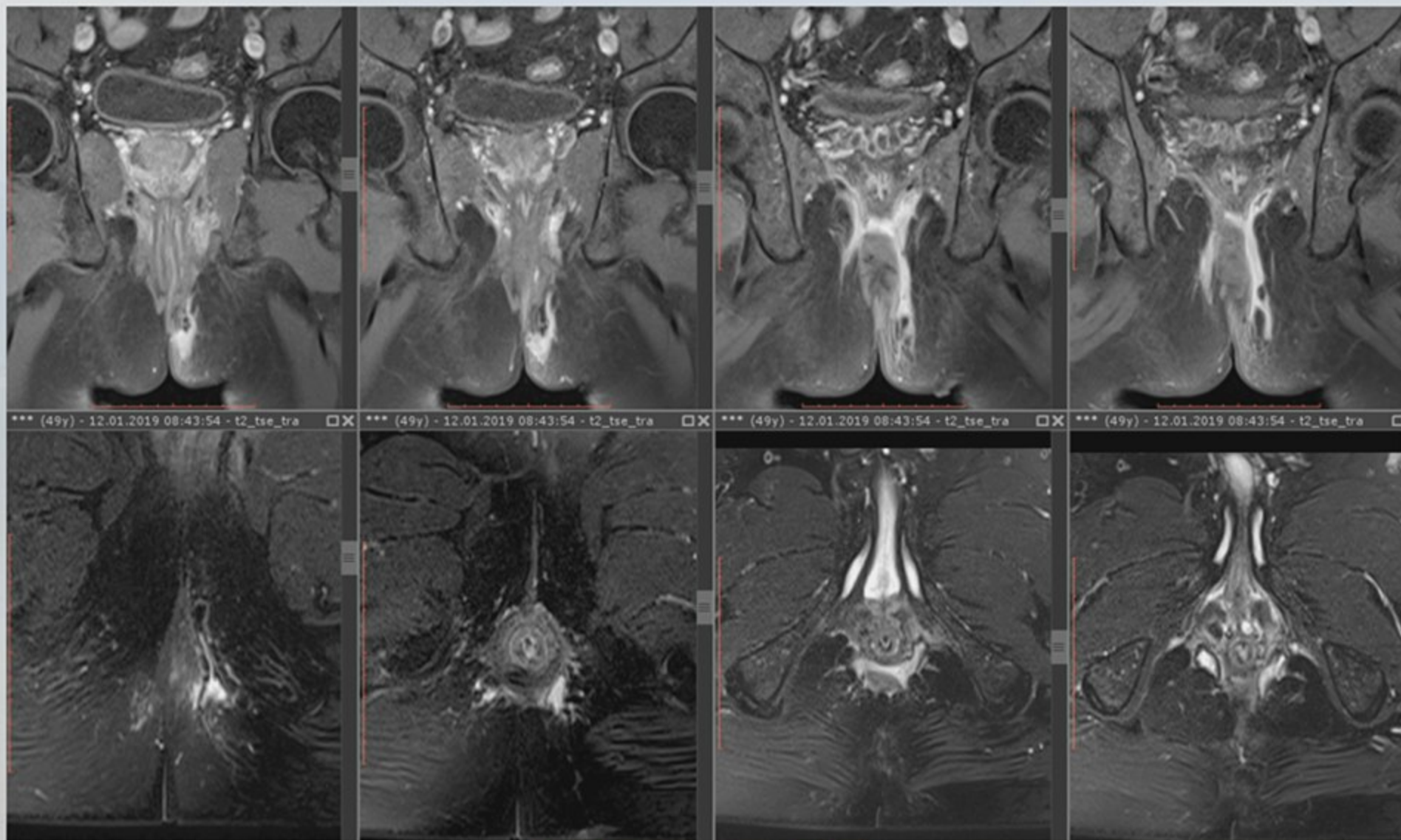


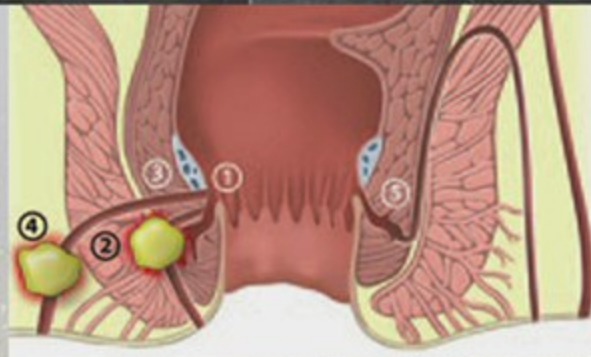
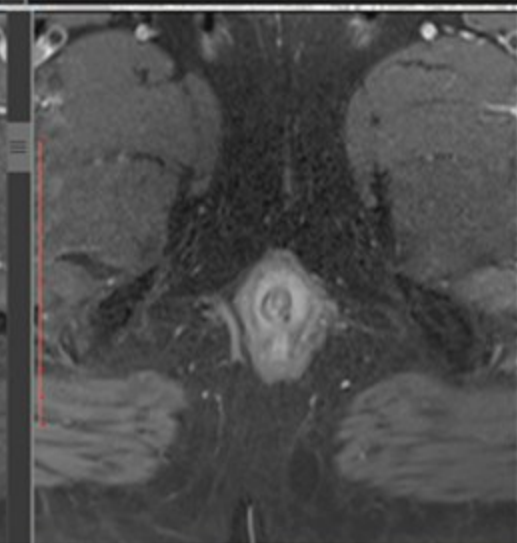
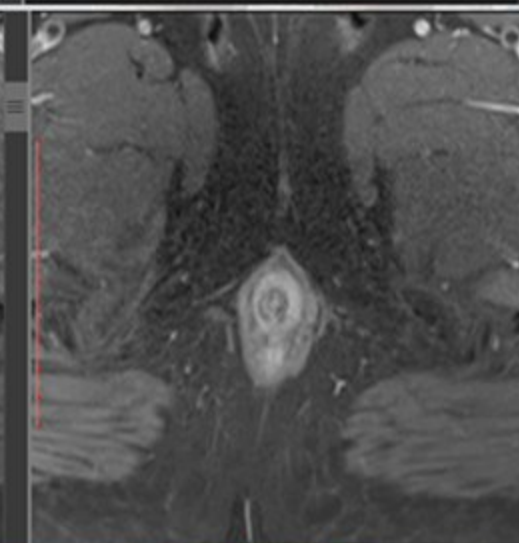
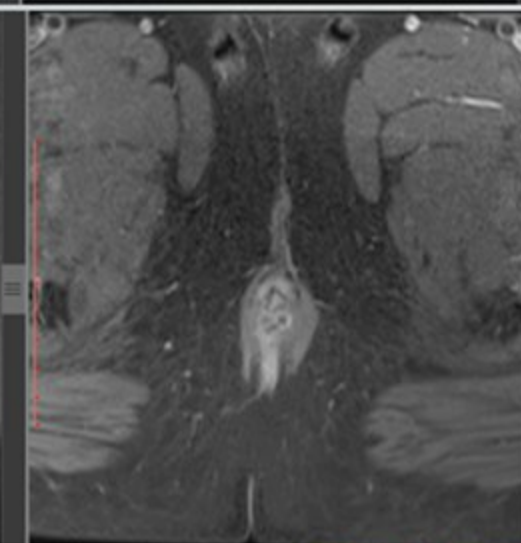
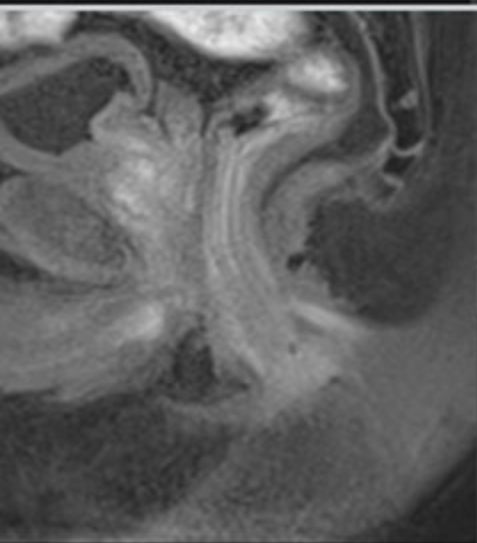
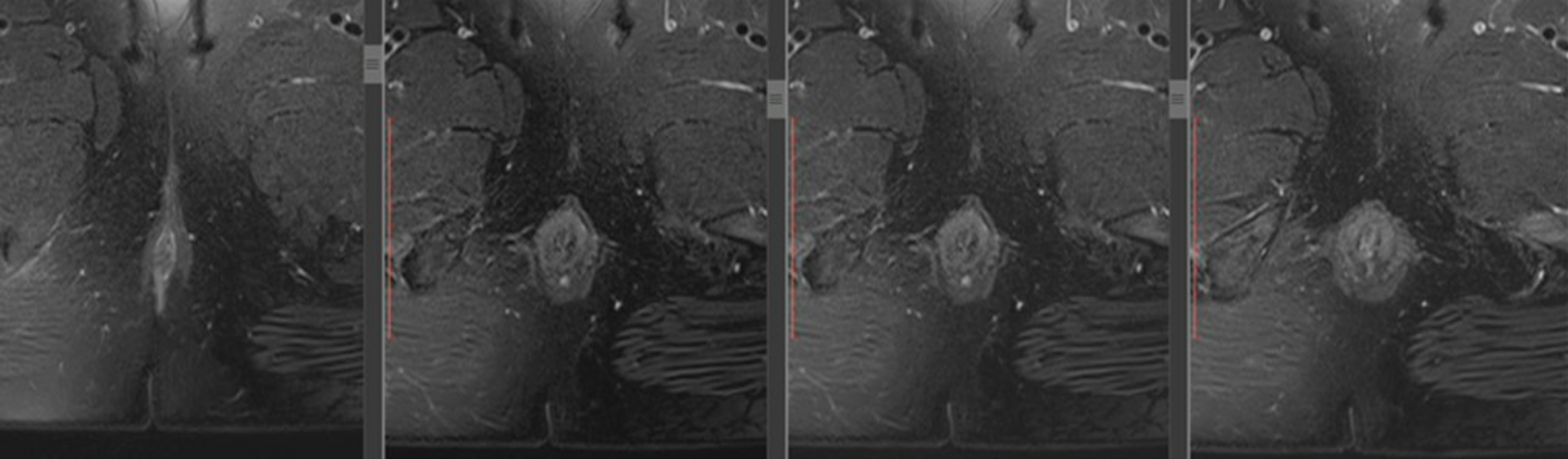
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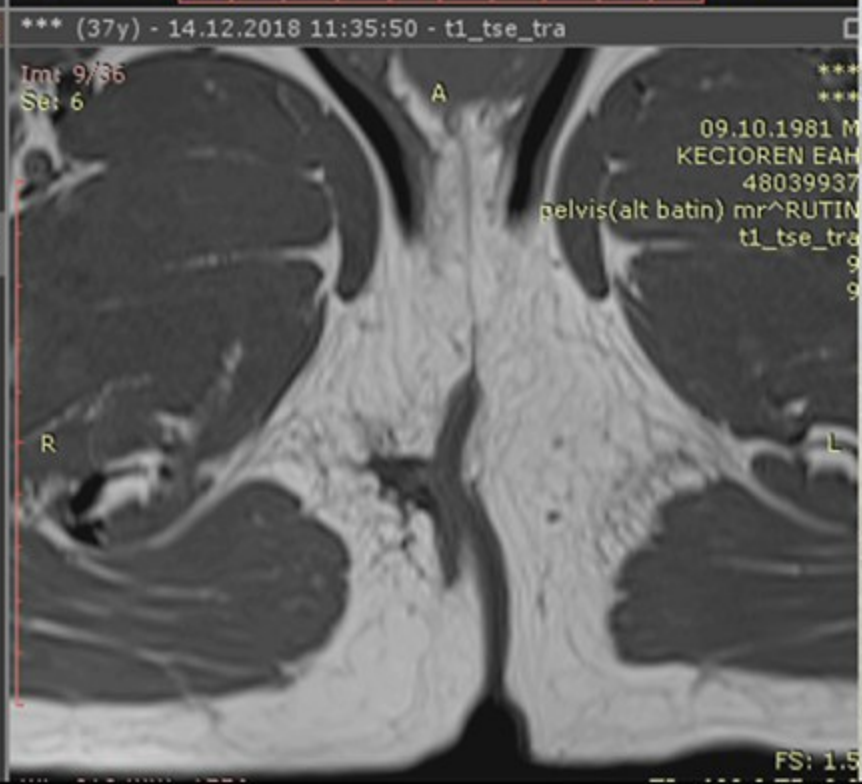
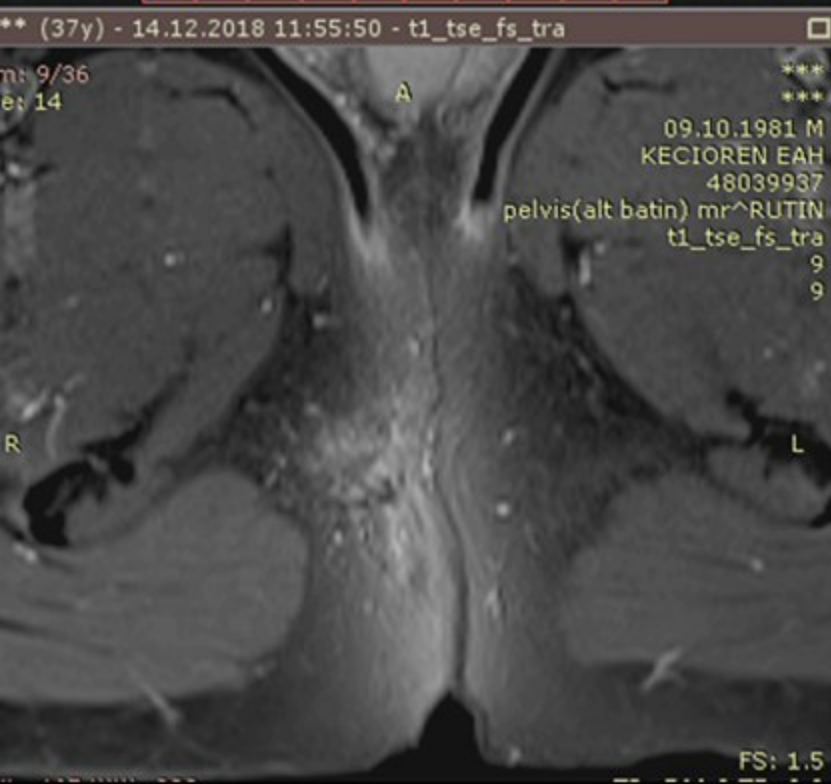
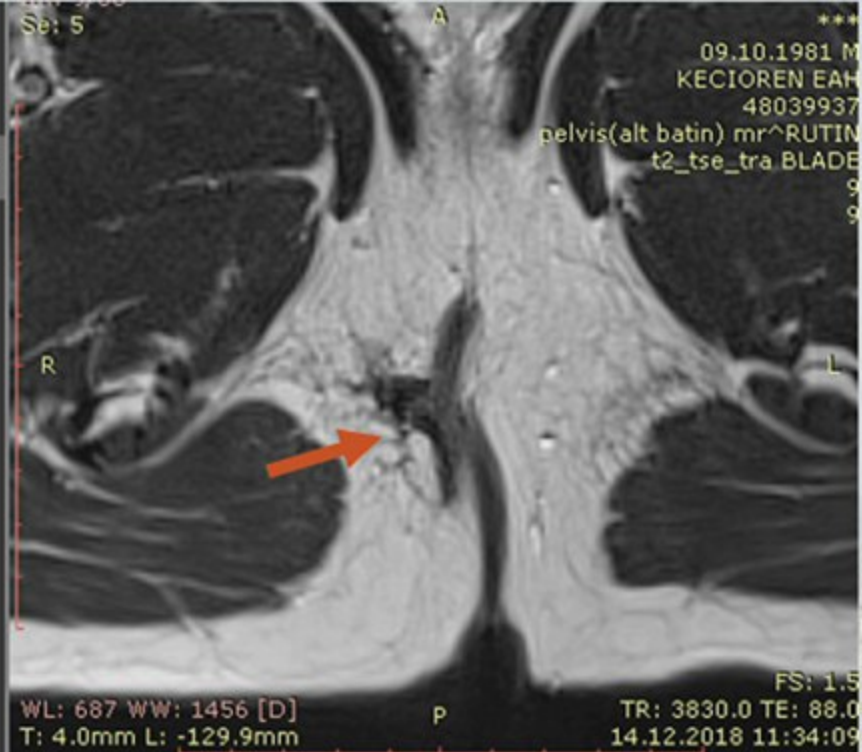
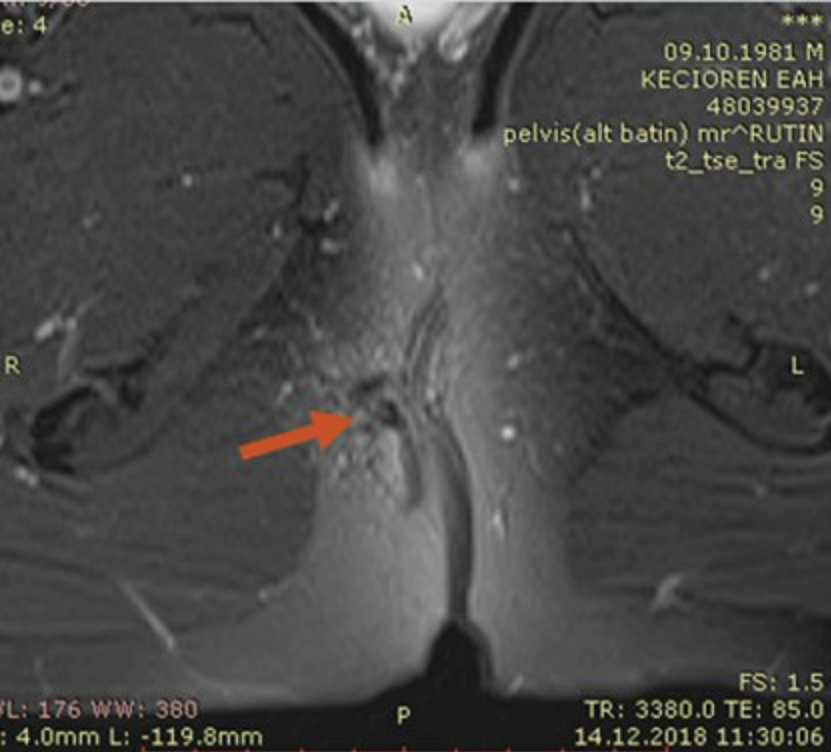


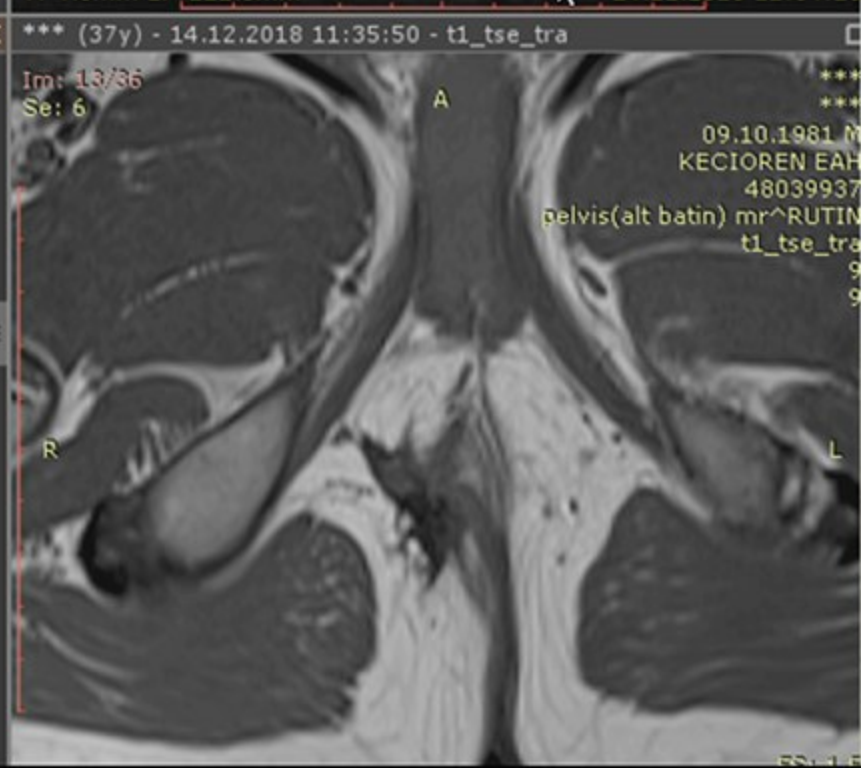
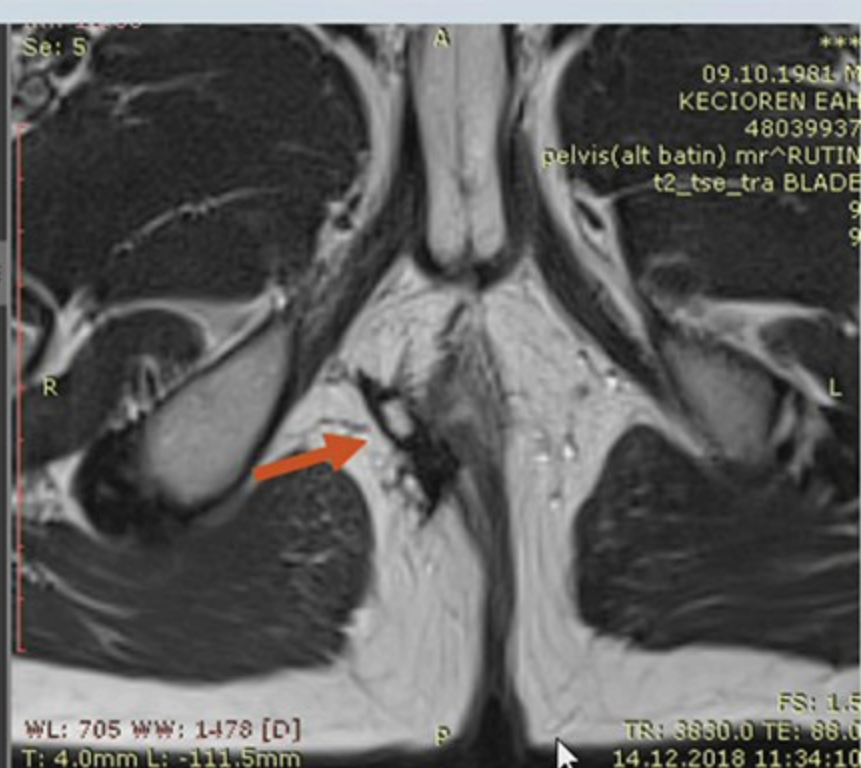
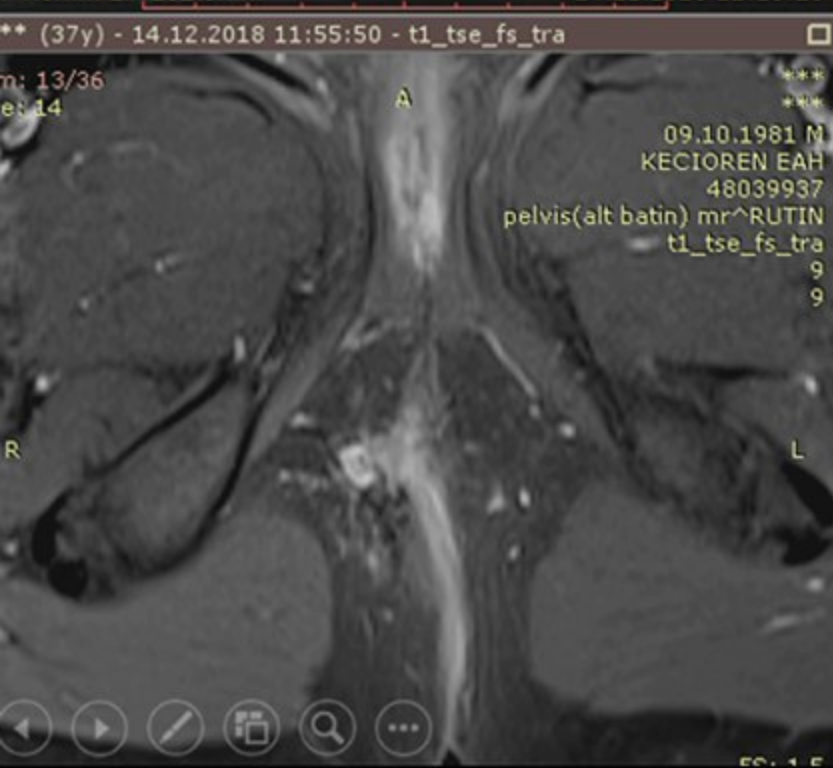
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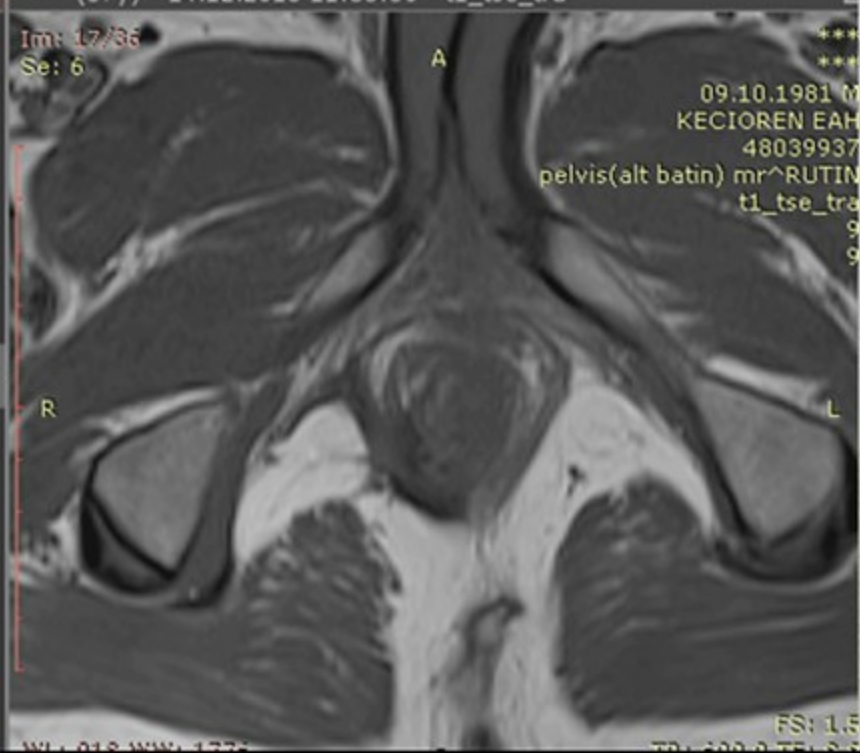
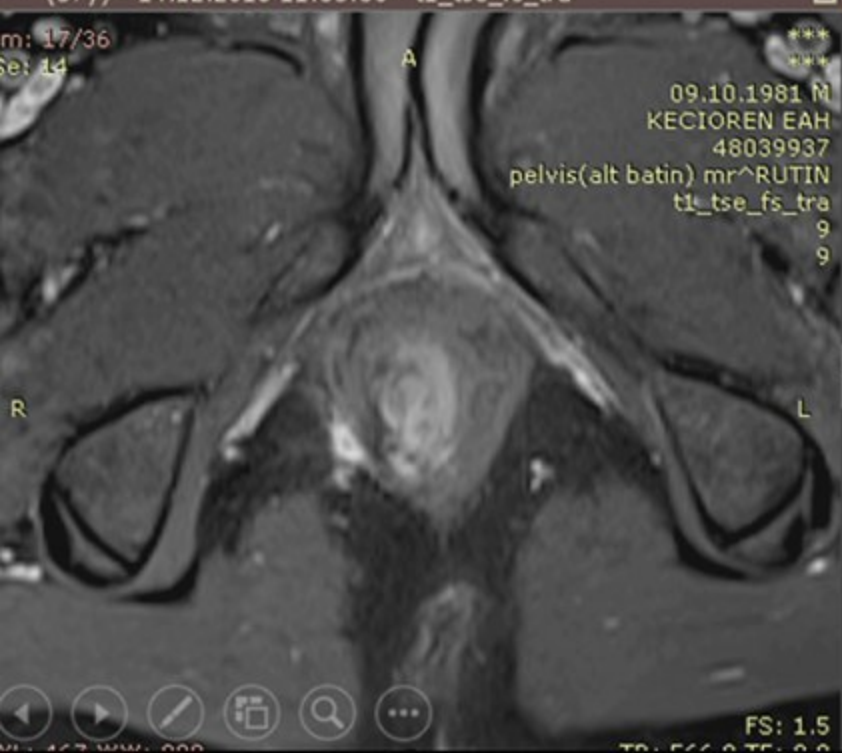
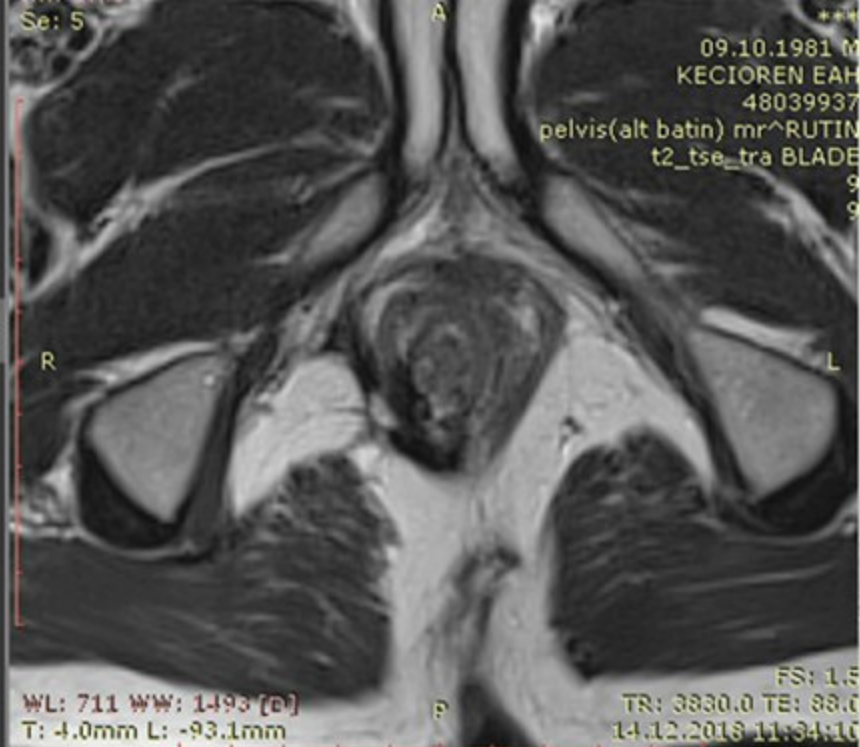
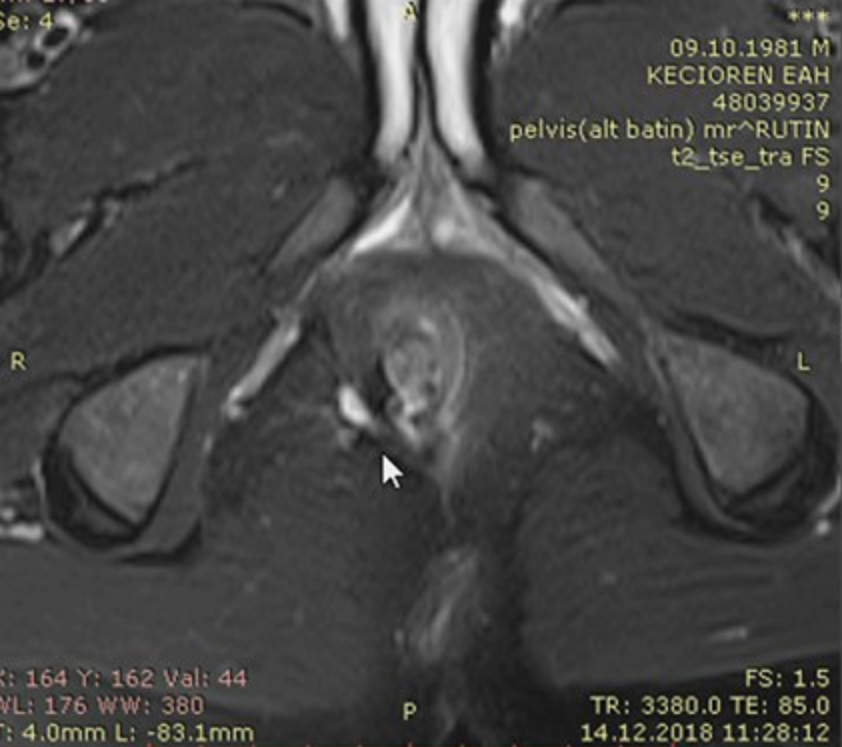


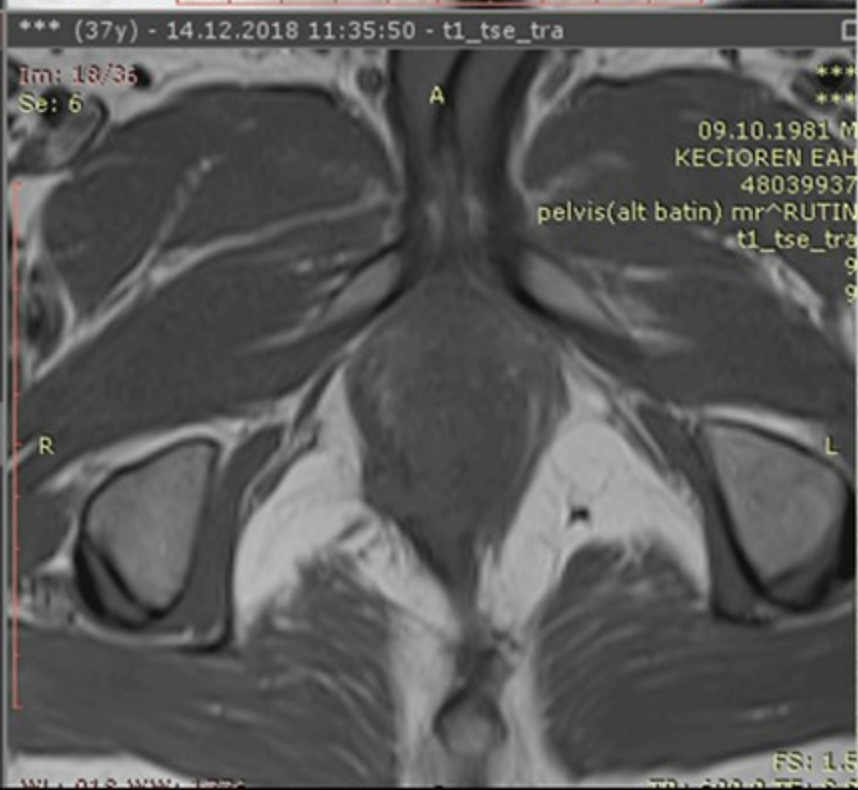
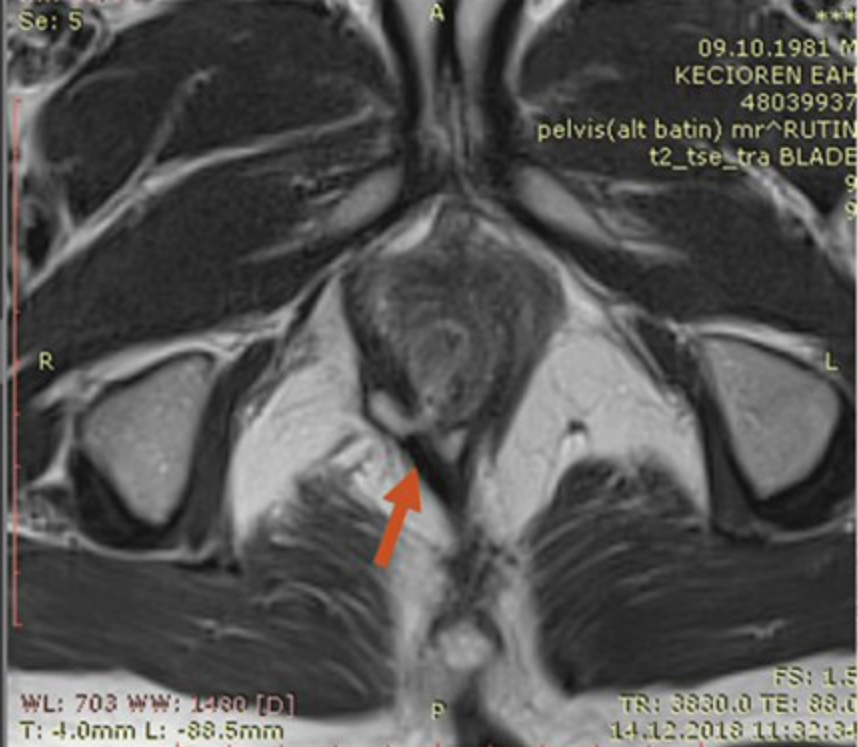
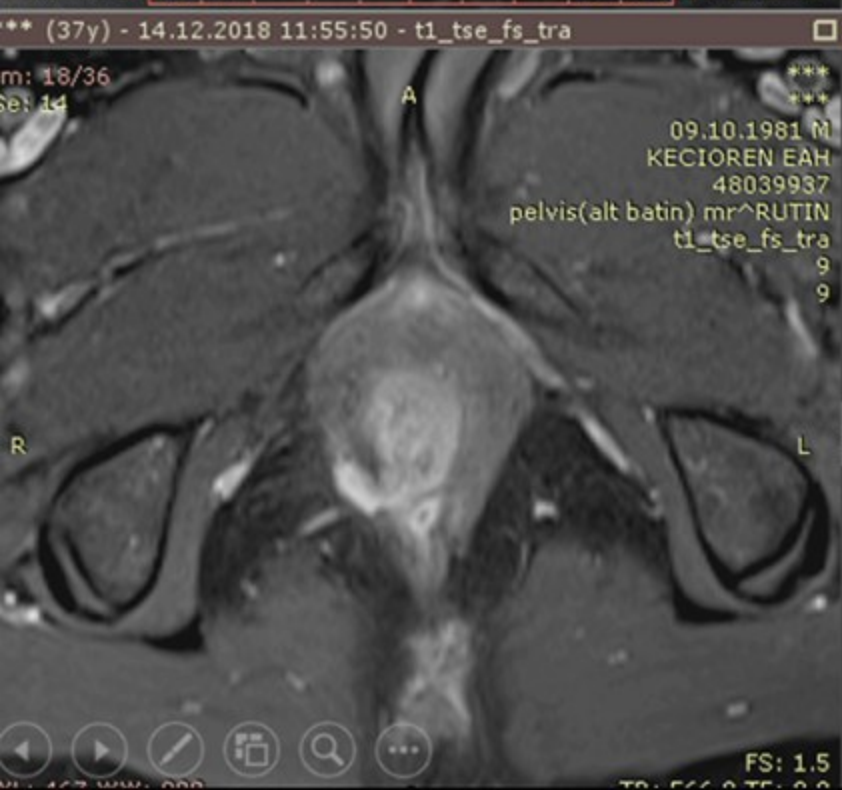


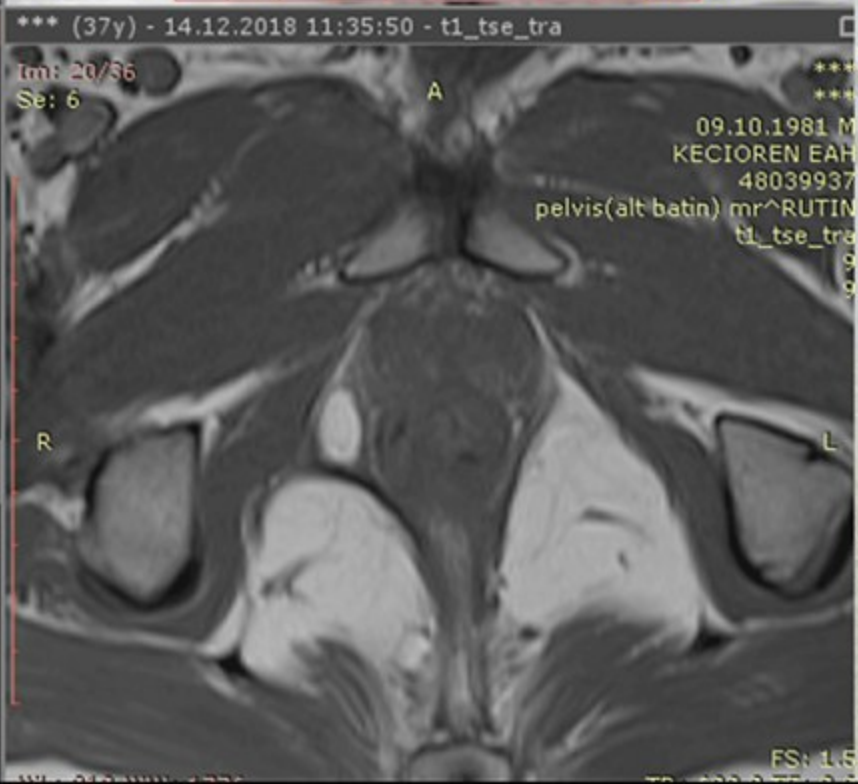
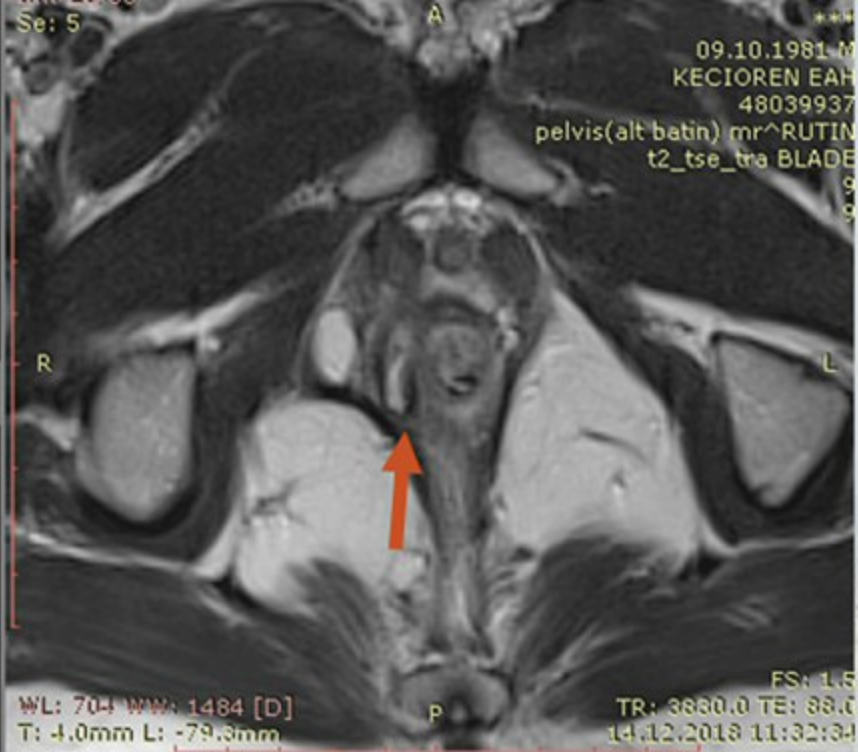


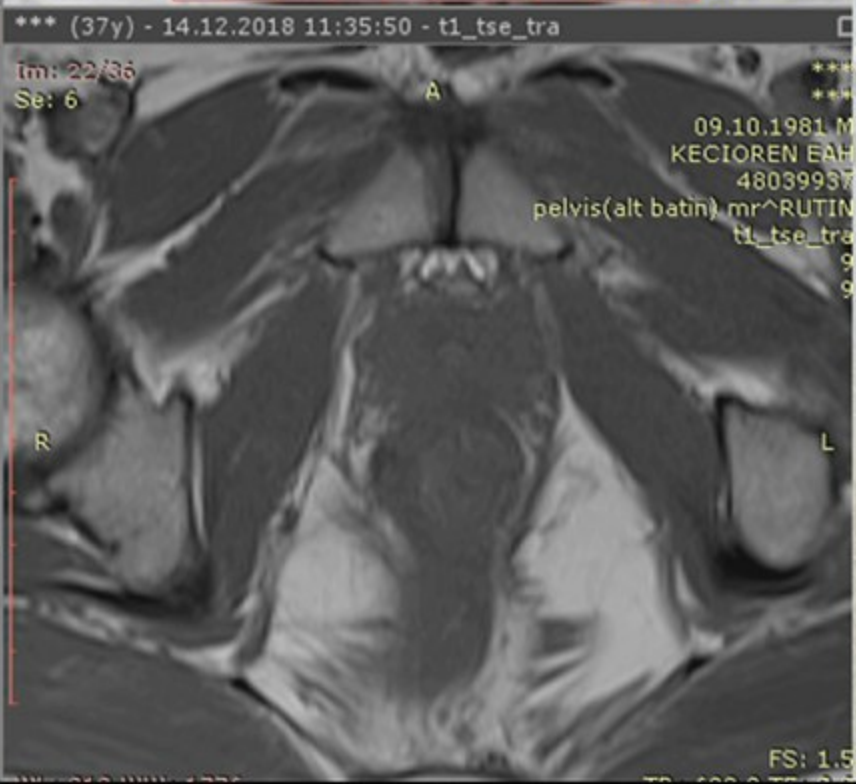
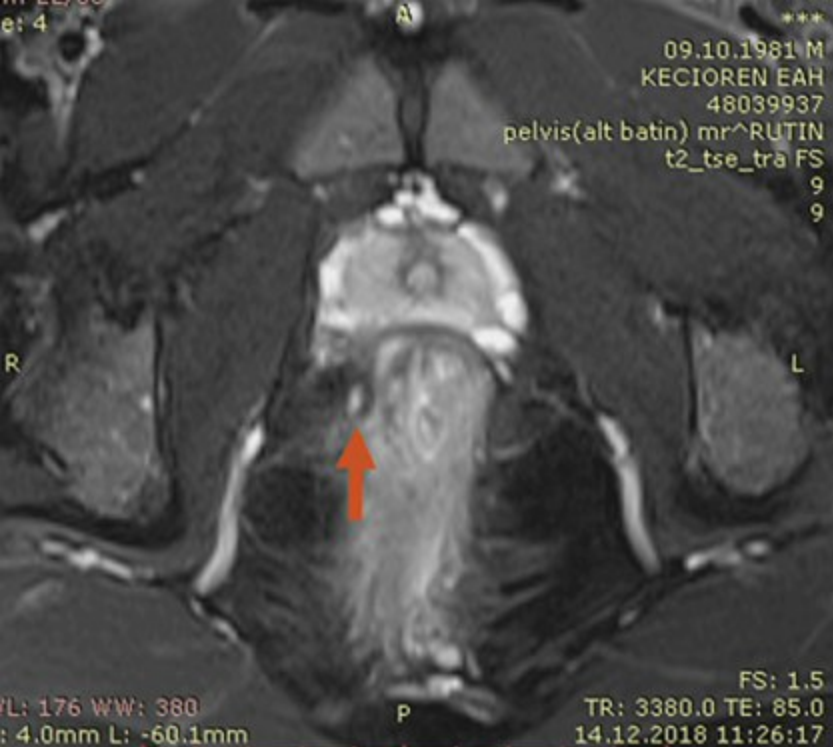


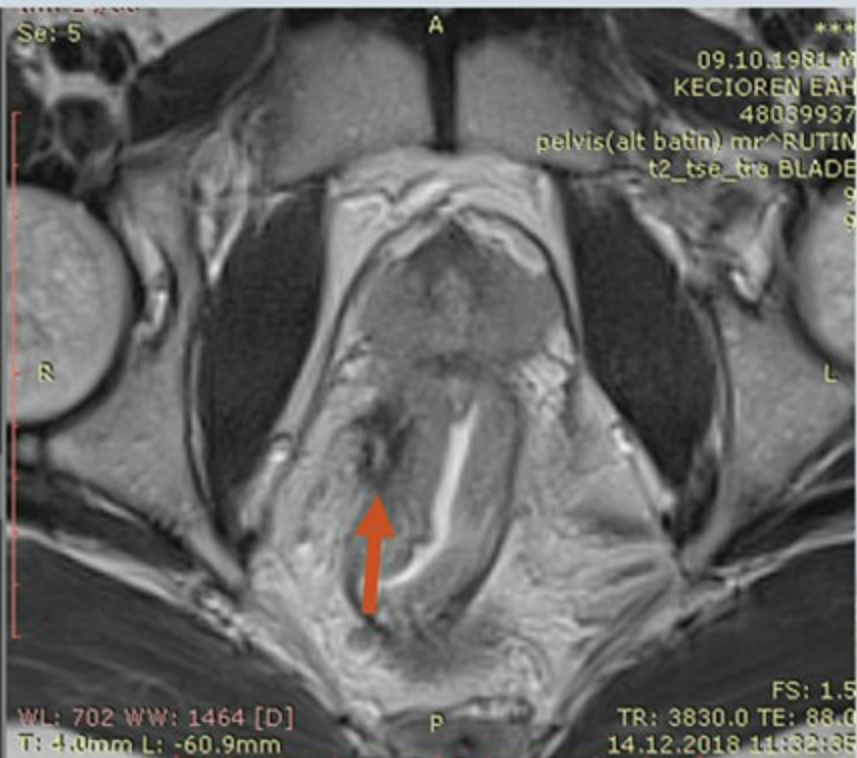
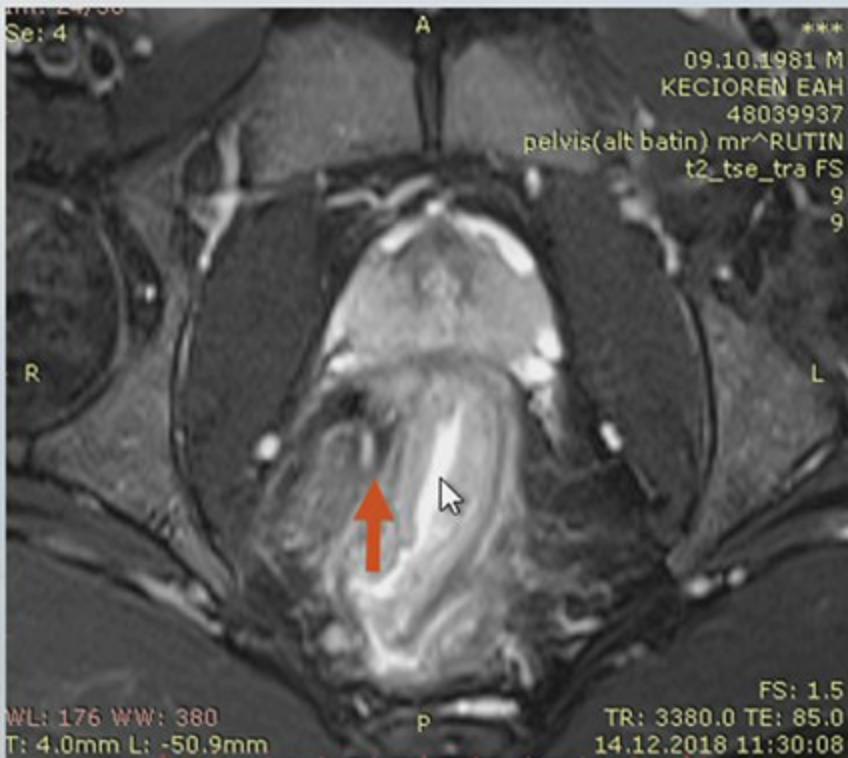


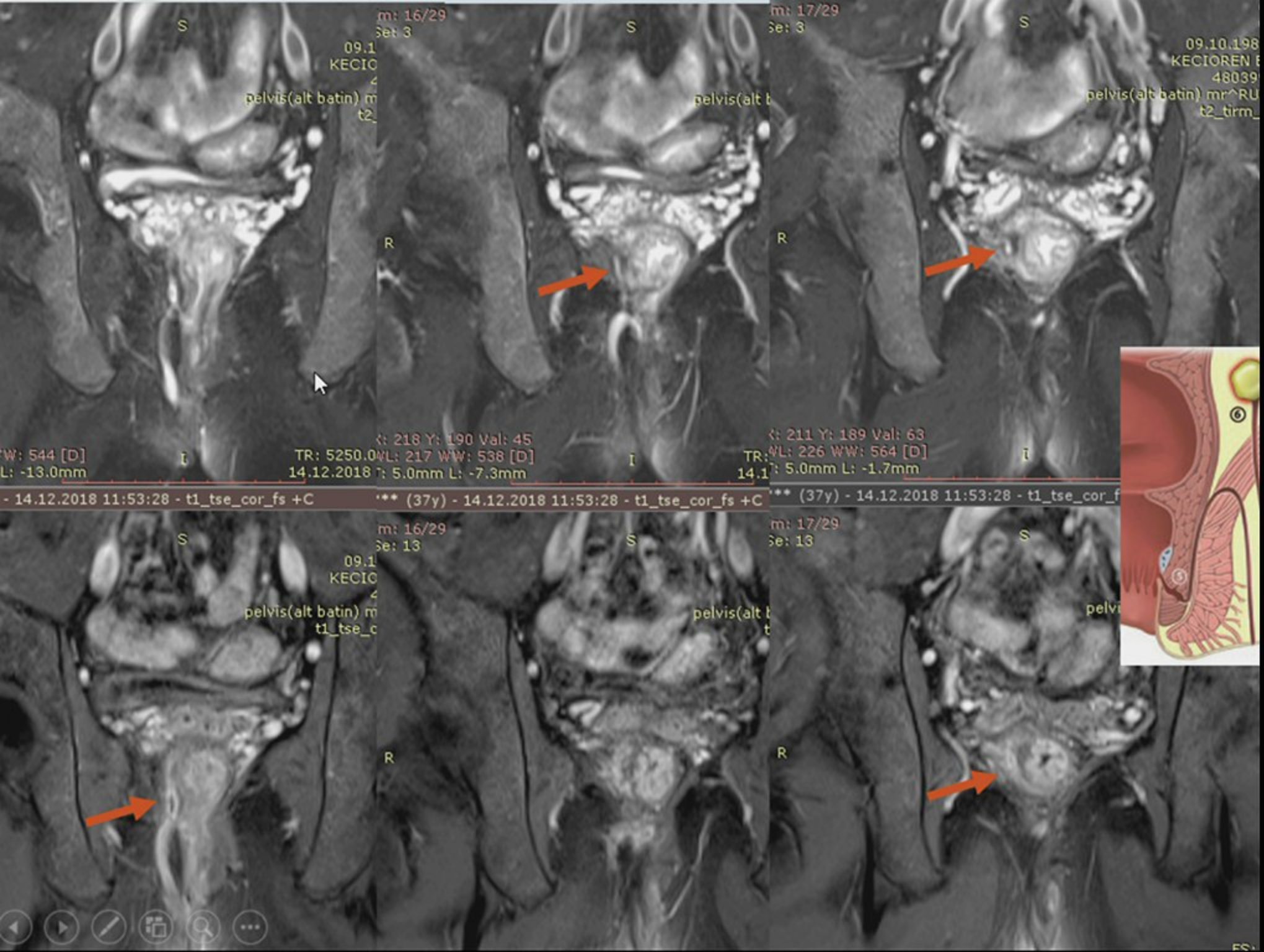












SONUÇ OLARAK

- Perianal fistül ve apse değerlendirilmesinde;
 - T2a YB(+) ve postkontrast T1a YB(+) sekanslar esastır.
 - Geçirilmiş operasyon, seton uygulaması bilgileri değerlendirme öncesinde bilinmelidir.
 - Fistül giriş, çıkış ağzı, uzanımları ve yan dal varlığı yönünden ayrıntılandırılmalıdır.





Teşekkür ederim

