

Safety of Anastomoses in Right Hemicolectomy for Colon Cancer

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Abstract

Introduction: Colorectal cancer is one of the most common malignant tumor of the digestive system, the incidence of this cruel disease has been increasing at a constant rate.

Materials and methods: 236 patients diagnosed with right colon cancer were retrospectively reviewed. For all patients included in this study, right hemicolectomy or extended right hemicolectomy with ileo-colonic anastomosis was performed. Patients were divided in two groups, as follows: study group including patients which developed anastomotic leakage, and control group including patients without anastomotic leak. There were compared clinical, surgical, postoperative and anastomotic leakage (AL) related data within the two groups. The study investigates possible risk and protective factors for developing anastomotic leakage, furthermore the relationship between anastomotic leakage and mortality was analyzed.

Results: risk factors for AL as advanced age, tumors of the right 1/3 of transvers colon, emergency surgery, mechanical suture, S-E anastomosis, late start of bowel motility were identified during the current research. S-S anastomotic technique were identified as protective factor in the development of fistula.

Conclusion: According to the results of the present research, in right colon tumors S-S anastomotic technique should be used, being linked with the lowest chances of anastomotic leakage.

Key words: colon cancer, right hemicolectomy, safeness, anastomotic leakage, mortality