

INTRODUCTION

Crohn's disease (CD) is generally seen in young adults. It is a chronic inflammatory bowel disease with a progressive and destructive course that can involve the entire gastrointestinal tract. CD itself and its complications seriously impair patients' quality of life. The development of a perianal fistula±abscess is one of the main complications that requires a multidisciplinary approach. The aim of this study, is to examine the frequency, characteristics and treatments of perianal fistula±abscess in patients with CD.

MATERIAL & METHOD

Patients aged 18-65 years who referred between June 2019 and June 2022 to the Gastroenterology and General Surgery Outpatient Clinic of Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital for perianal fistula and perianal Crohn's disease (perianal fistula±abscess) will be included in this study. All information regarding the presence of perianal fistula±abscess, information about characteristics of perianal fistula in MRI reports, symptoms and treatments that are seen and applied to these patients will be analyzed retrospectively.

RESULTS

PATIENTS WITH CROHN'S DISEASE (N=218)

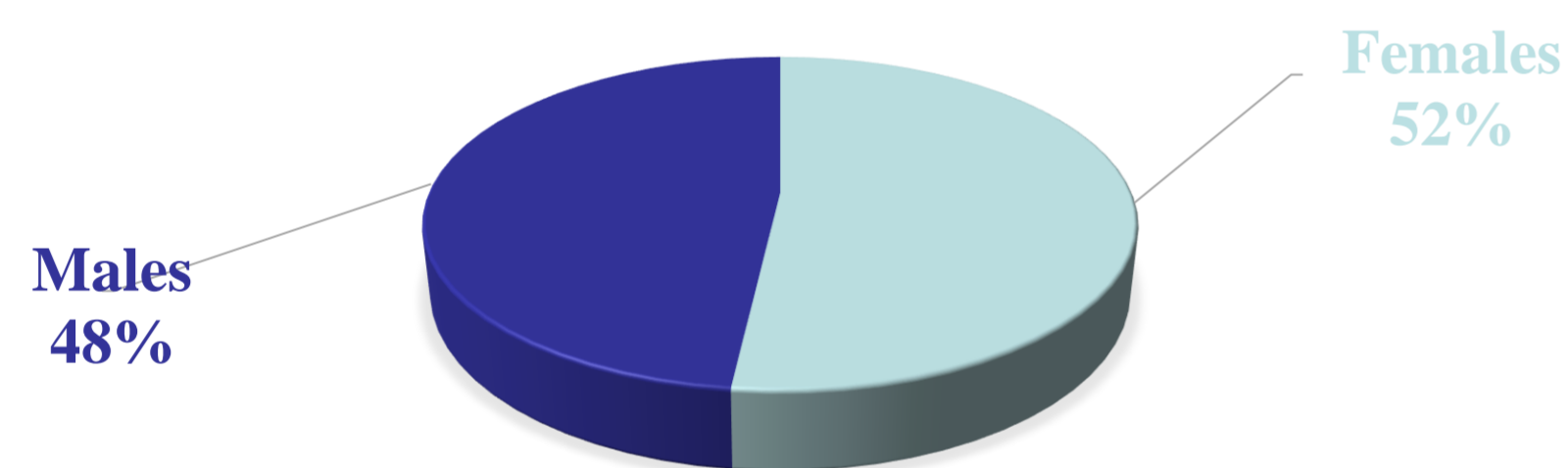


Table 1: Demographic data

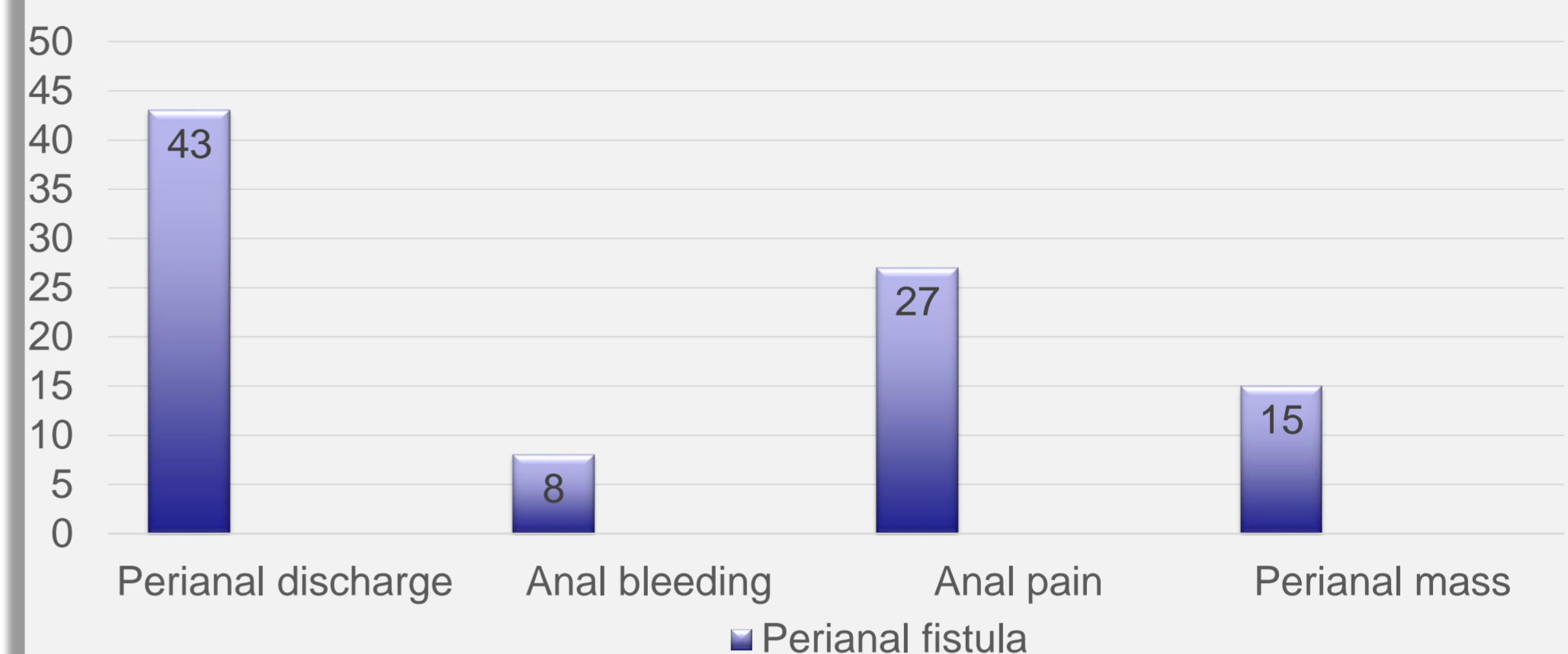
	CD (n=218)	p-value
Gender		
Males	105(48,2%)	
Females	113(51,8%)	
Mean Age		p=0,011
Males	40	
Females	44	
Average age for two gender	42,53	p<0,001*

Table 2: Perianal fistula frequency in Crohn's disease patients

	CD (n=218) with PF	without PF	p-value
%	58(26,6%)	160(73,39%)	p<0,001*
Comparison			p=0,011
Gender			p<0,001*
Males	31(53,4%)		
Females	27(46,6%)		
Perianal abscess	30(51,7%)		

CD: Crohn's disease, PF: Perianal fistula

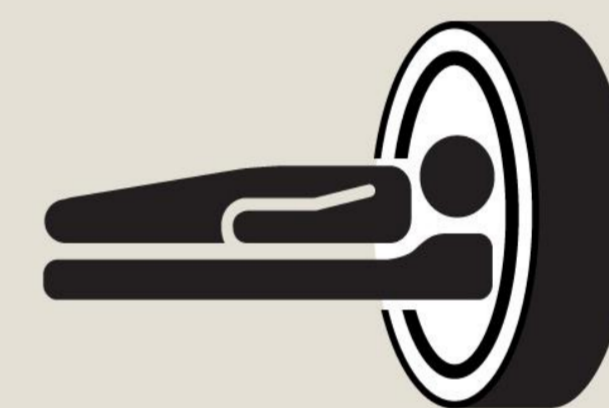
Symptoms of patients with perianal fistula which referred in outpatient clinics.



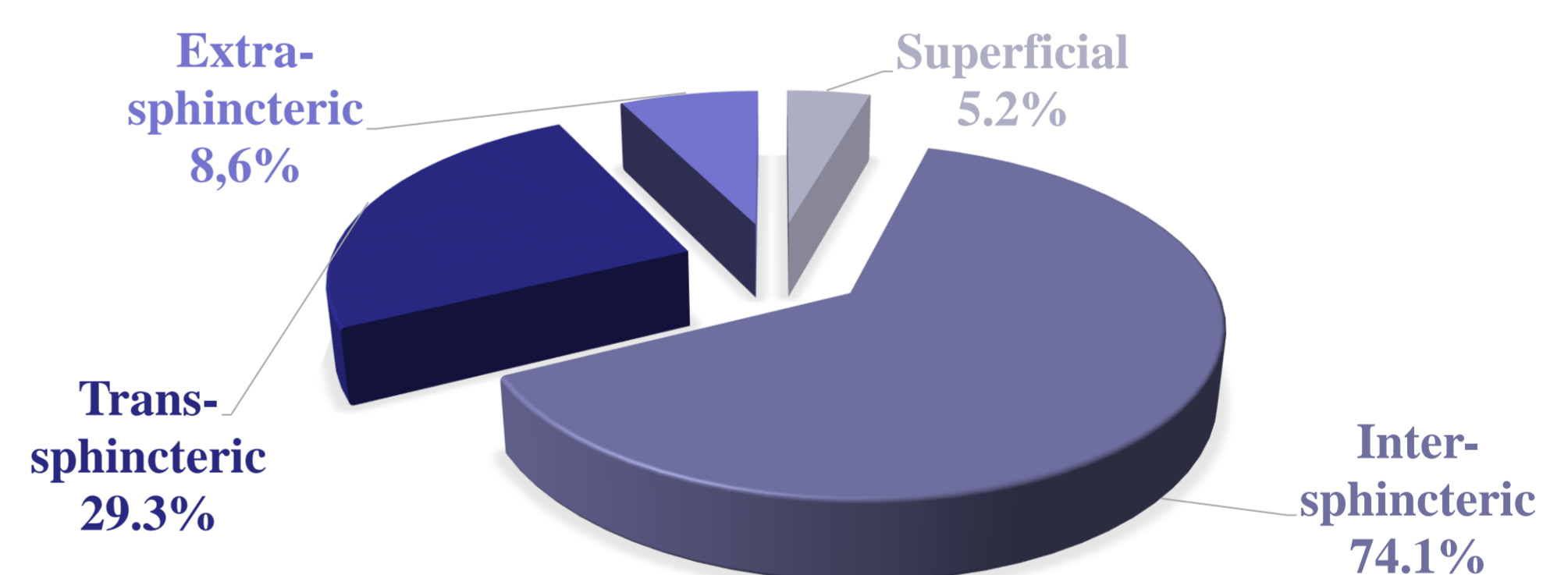
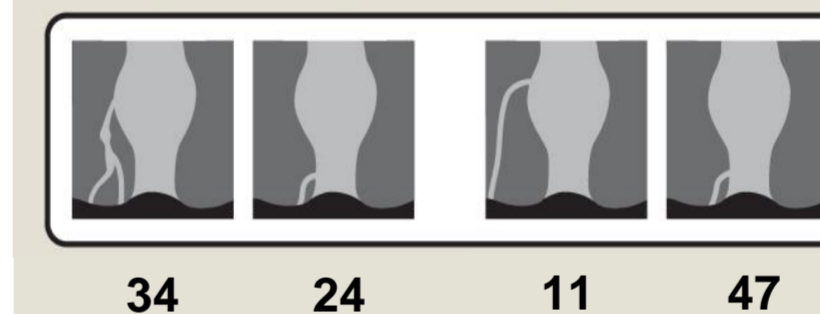
17 patients were initially **undiagnosed** with Crohn's disease (%29,3)
Only **28** patients had **seton surgery** (%48,3)

Based on AGA Classification

Fistulas categorized by magnetic resonance imaging



Complex Simple High Low



Based on the Park's Classification

CONCLUSION

There is a statistically significant difference between males and females regarding to the frequency of Crohn's disease and age distribution. Although the disease itself is more frequent in females, fistulizing Crohn's disease is more frequent in males. In some patients perianal fistula±abscess may be the initial presentation of Crohn's disease. The difference between isolated perianal fistula and perianal Crohn's disease is also representative. Simple, low and inter-sphincter fistulas are the most frequent type of perianal fistula.

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