

Biological tissue graft for pelvic floor reconstruction after cylindrical abdominoperineal excision of the rectum and anal canal

C. L. Boereboom · N. F. S. Watson ·
R. Sivakumar · N. G. Hurst · W. J. Speake

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Cylindrical abdominoperineal excision of the rectum and anus (APER) entails resection of the levator muscles en bloc with the lower rectum and anal canal, thereby reducing the incidence of circumferential resection margin involvement and intra-operative tumour perforations. Options for reconstruction of the resulting defect include myocutaneous flaps, which add significantly to the operating time, or biological tissue grafts. The series of images illustrate our method of tension free repair of the pelvic floor defect with a 7 × 10 cm Surgisis® Biodesign™ 4-layer tissue graft (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

Fig. 1 Cylindrical APER specimen containing low rectal tumour with en bloc resection of the mesorectum, anal canal and levator muscles

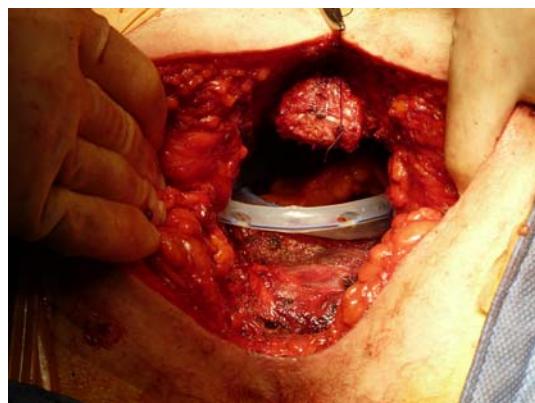


Fig. 2 The resulting pelvic floor defect is shown in the prone position, with sacrum superiorly, Denonvilliers' fascia over prostate inferiorly and ischiorectal fat laterally. Two abdominal gravity drains are visible in the pelvic cavity

C. L. Boereboom · N. F. S. Watson (✉) · R. Sivakumar ·
N. G. Hurst · W. J. Speake
Department of Colorectal Surgery, Derby City General Hospital,
Uttoxeter Road, Derby DE22 3NE, UK
e-mail: nicholas.watson@nottingham.ac.uk



Fig. 3 The omentum and several sheets of Collatamp® G (EUSA Pharma) are placed in the pelvis after previous abdominal mobilisation. A 7 × 10 cm Surgisis® Biodesign™ 4-layer tissue graft is then secured to the margin of the pelvic floor as a parachute inlay using interrupted 2/0 PDS (Ethicon TM New Jersey, USA) sutures



Fig. 5 The superficial layers are then closed with 1 Vicryl and Vicryl rapide (EthiconTM)



Fig. 4 The tissue graft seen in final position bridging the pelvic floor defect



Fig. 6 Wound seen at 2 months post-surgery