





Protocol and Pitfalls

Laser Coagulation of Pilonidal Sinus (LCP)

Sonografie	OP-Methode	Präoperativ	Postoperativ
			

Before surgery:

Blood thinner: discontinue (controverse discussion)

During surgery:

Antibiotics: not necessary
 Anaesthesia: general anaesthesia
 Local anaesthesia: bupivacaine 0,5% with adrenaline 1:10.000 to broaden tissue thickness
 Wavelength: 1470 nm (810 or 980 nm going deeper into tissue, not as much effective)
 Probe: 600 µm fiber with special glass top with 360 spreading laser light
 Power: 10 Watts
 Shots: each 5 mm 3 sec, beginning at one end of fistula tract, gently pulling until adherence loosed, remove gently pasting necrosis from glass top, then pushing probe into fistula tract again until you feel resistance
 In cases of fistula cavities you'll not feel resistance. Therefore try fan-shaped burning to reach every edge of cavity.
 Bandage: compressing dressing

After surgery:

What normally happens: low pain, low discharge and bleeding until 4 weeks

Bandage: no adhesive bandage after first changing dressing, shower with water 3 times a day and PVP-iodine ointment on a gauze compress
 Sick note: 3 days, but man with own business will go for business next day
 Pain killer: Ibuprofen 600 if necessary
 Sports: no heavy weights and contact sports for 3 weeks
 no jogging, cycling for 1 week
 no swimming in pools until wound closure
 Hair removal: There is no strong evidence for advantage of hair removal after complete healing. Nevertheless it is very necessary until wound closure.

Pitfalls:

- There will be a more or less synclinal scar in place of pit wound.
- If fistula tract is longer than 5 cm, make an additional opening between the two of fistula openings.
- Don't miss fistula tracts using ultrasound.