A novel approach to closure of perineal wounds during

abdominoperineal resection: use of fibrin sealant.

Authors: Vaid S, Nicholson T

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Abstract:

Abdominoperineal resection is associated with significant morbidity. The perineal wound poses a

unique risk and complications are common, including skin breakdown, abscess, sinus tracts,

perineal herniation, and evisceration. A 2-component fibrin sealant made from pooled human

plasma has been proven to achieve hemostasis and tissue sealing. We report a case series of 5

consecutive patients in whom we used this fibrin sealant during perineal wound closure. Of our

patients, 2 patients (40%) were diabetic and 4 patients (80%) received preoperative radiotherapy.

The median body mass index was 32 (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters

squared). The patients were at increased risk of perineal wound dehiscence and infection. Median

follow-up was 6 months, and no patients had perineal wound complications. A fibrin sealant could

be used as an alternative to more invasive procedures, such as flap reconstruction, in patients at

high risk of perineal wound dehiscence.