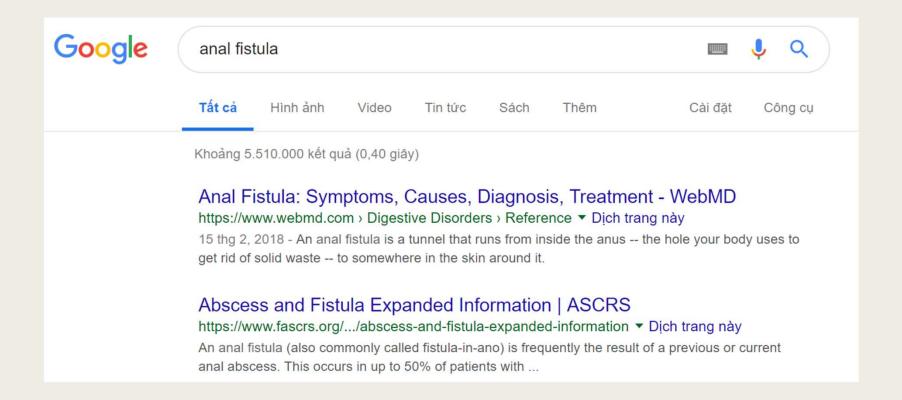
GIỚI THIỆU BỆNH TỔ LÔNG

Pgs. Ts. Bs. Nguyễn Trung Tín Bệnh viện Đại học Y Dược





pilonidal sinus







Tất cả

Hình ảnh

Video

Tin tức

Sách

Thêm

Cài đặt

Công cụ

Khoảng 784.000 kết quả (0,33 giây)

Pilonidal Sinus: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments - Healthline

https://www.healthline.com/health/pilonidal-cyst ▼ Dich trang này

7 thg 9, 2017 - A pilonidal sinus is a small hole or tunnel in the skin at the top of the buttocks. When hair or debris fill the cavity, it can form a pilonidal cyst.

Causes · Symptoms · Treatment

Pilonidal sinus - NHS

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/pilonidal-sinus/ ▼ Dịch trang này

History of anal fistulas

Robert D. Fry, MD, FACS, FASCRS



Division of Colon and Rectal Surgery, Pennsylvania Hospital, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 800 Walnut St., 20th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19106

ABSTRACT

The recorded history of anal fistulas dates back to the Ancient Greeks, but no fistula in history has been as well or interestingly documented as that of Louis XIV, the Sun King of France. His story illustrates not only the state (or lack thereof) of medicine at the time, but also the first recorded use of the fistulotomy. This narrative provides a unique perspective for the role of the surgeon in 17th century France as well as cementing the place of cryptoglandular fistula disease in history.



Figure 2 This instrument – a scalpel with royal curvature – was developed for operating on Louis XIV. Photo: Musée d'Histoire de la Médecine, Paris



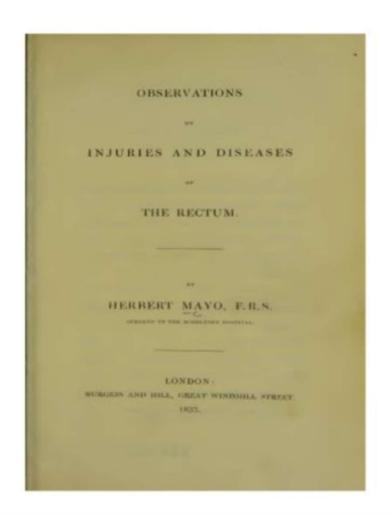
 $\label{lem:confessor} \emph{Figure 1} \ \textit{Spouse Mme de Maintenon and confessor Père La Chaise with the tormented Louis XIV. Woodcut. Illustration: AKG Images/scanpix$

LICH SỬ

- Bệnh tổ lông (pilonidal disease), xoang tổ lông (pilonidal sinus) hay bệnh xoang tổ lông (pilonidal sinus)
- Từ tiếng Latin: pilus có nghĩa là lông và nidus là tổ
- Năm 1833: Hertbert Mayo báo cáo lần đầu tiên

1833

- This date is 1833 for pilonidal sinus disease.
- Herbert Mayo, British Physiologist, Anatomist and Surgeon (3rd April 1796-28th June 1852), described it as a sinus containing hair follicles located in the sacrococcygeal region in a woman, in 1833.



ANDERSON A.W. (1847)

The first reference in the literature is a letter entitled "Hair Extracted from an Ulcer" written on February 8, 1847, by Dr. A. W. Anderson of Gray, Maine, to the Editor of *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* in which he reported the case of a young man twenty-one years of age with a "scrofulous sore upon his back, which he believed would use him up."

WARREN MASON J. (1854)

Seven years later (1854) Dr. J. Mason Warren reported three cases of abscess of the buttocks to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement in an article entitled "Abscess, containing Hair, on the Nates." He, too, reported the presence of hair within the abscess cavities and emerging from the coccygeal openings. Following

HODGES R.M. (1880)

In his paper "Pilo-nidal Sinus," read on November 8, 1880, before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Dr. R. M. Hodges referred to the cases of Warren and continued with his own description of the lesion: "A fistulous opening—rarely more than one—over the coccyx, in the immediate vicinity of the anus, and always in the median line, annoys the patient by the itching, irritation, and discharge of pus by which it is accompanied.

CHON LỰA THUẬT NGỮ

Terminology Background

PD until 1880 was given many names. Widely used names were: sacral, coccygeal or sacrococcygeal infundibulum, dermoid and dermoid fistula, congenital dermal sinus and sacrococcygeal ectodermal sinus. [Kooistra HP. "Pilonidal sinuses. Review of the literature and report of three hundred fifty cases". Am J Surg 1942; 55: 3-17]

In 1880, Hodges stated: "I venture to give the name of pilo-nidal sinus to this rather singular lesion" (from Latin language: "pilus" –hair- and "nidus" –nest-).

[Hodges RM. "Pilonidal sinus". Boston Med Surg J 1880; 103: 485-6].

[de Parades V, Bouchard D, Janier M, Berger A. "Pilonidal sinus disease". J Visc Surg 2013; 150: 237-47].

Considerations on Terminology Different terms are used for PD: Pilonidal / Sacro-coccygeal Cyst / fistula / "Sinus Pilonidalis". However, this does not always consist of cyst(s), fistula(e), and is not even always in the natal cleft and sacrococcygeal area. Therefore, "Pilonidal Disease" (PD) probably is a more comprehensive & appropriate term.

NGUYÊN NHÂN BỆNH TỔ LÔNG

NGUYÊN NHÂN BẨM SINH

1. Cystic remnants of the medullary canal persist in the sacrococcygeal region. These develop into a pilonidal cyst, which later becomes a sinus. This was the explanation of Tourneaux and Herrmann (1887), Mallory (1892), Gage (1935), and Kooistra (1942), amongst others.

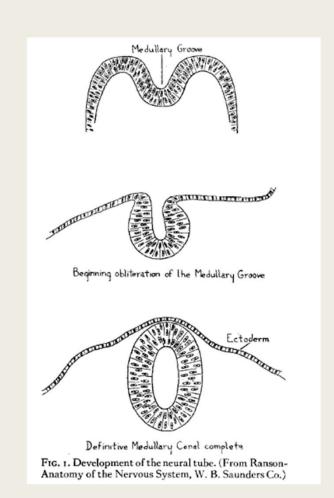
2. Faulty development of the median raphe in the sacrococcygeal region leads to dermal inclusions which become pilonidal cysts and later sinuses. Féré (1878), Lannelongue (1882), Bland-Sutton (1922), and Fox (1935) adopted this view.

3. Pilonidal sinus is a vestigial structure homologous with the preen gland of birds (Stone, 1931) or a vestigial sex gland (Kallett, 1936).

NGUYÊN NHÂN THẦN KINH

■ Di tích ống cùng thần kinh

Tourneaux and Herrmann, Mallory, Gage, Moise, Ripley and Thompson and Kooistra are of the opinion that epithelial cells of the caudal end of the neural tube persist as vestiges which result in the formation of pilonidal cyst and sinus.



DÂY CHẰNG ĐUỘI

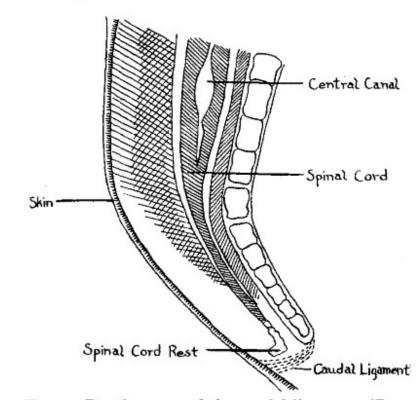


Fig. 2. Development of the caudal ligament. (From Oehlecker. Deutsche Ztschr. f. Chir., 197: 268, 1926.)

Lõm da ở vùng cùng cụt là do dây chẳng đuôi

Tourneaux and Herrmann, Mims Gage states that pilonidal cysts arise from two distinct embryologic developmental defects, the cyst from vestiges of the medullary canal and the dimple from the attachment of the caudal ligament.

NGUYÊN NHÂN MẮC PHẢI

■ Tần xuất bệnh mới mắc cao trong quân đội Mỹ trong thế chiến thứ II, bệnh được gọi tên: JEEP SEAT / JEEP RIDER'S DISEASE, JEEP DRIVER'S BOTTOM



NGUYÊN NHÂN MẮC PHẢI

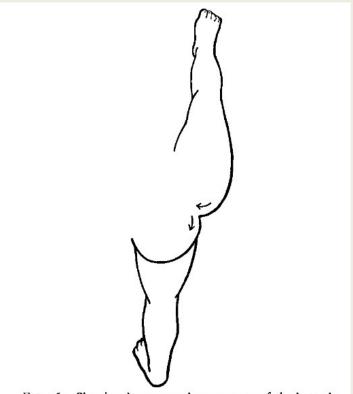


Fig. 76.—Showing how natural movements of the buttocks produce a cigarette-rolling action.

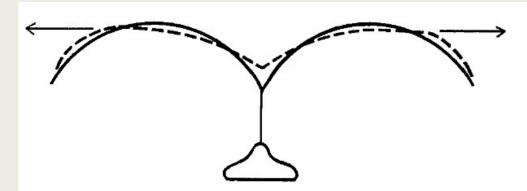


FIG. 77.—Showing how separation of the buttocks pulls the skin of the midline away from the sacrum, causing a suction force.

SACROCOCCYGEAL PILONIDAL CYST*

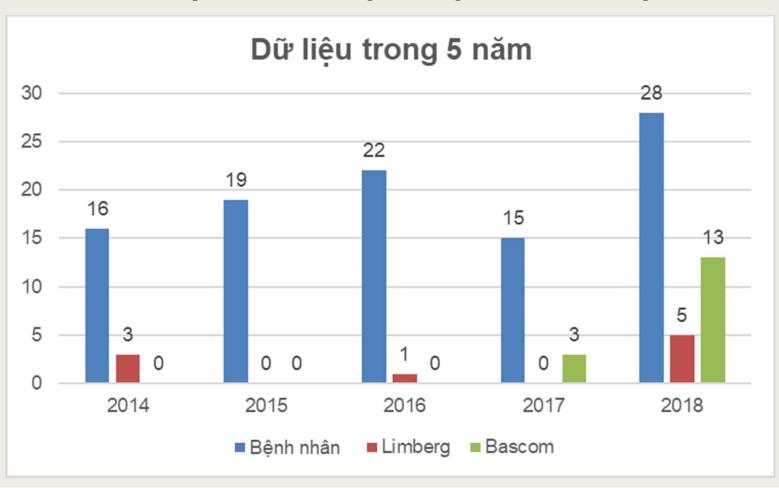
American Journal of Surgery

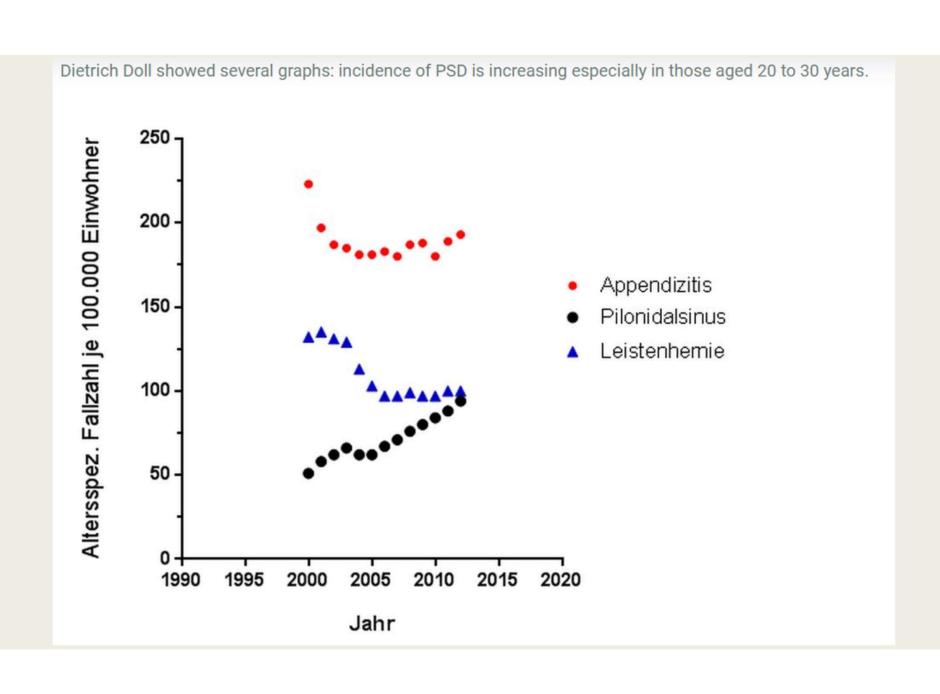
Joseph Berkowitz, M.D. Boston, Massachusetts

April, 1949

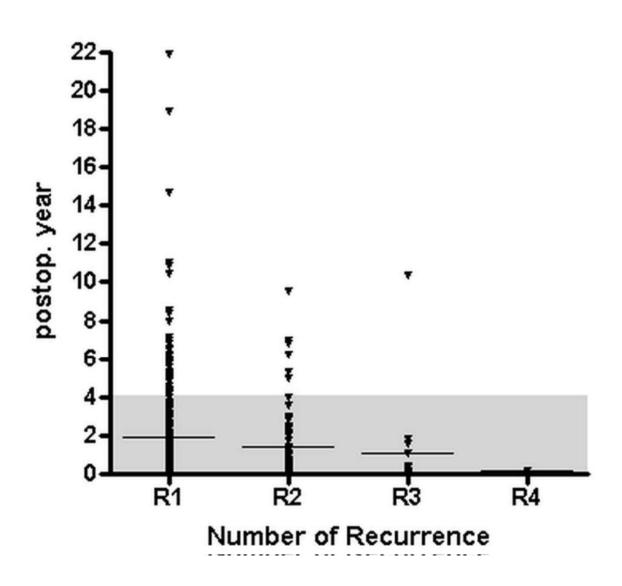
Sacrococcygeal pilonidal cyst has always been considered a minor surgical lesion. Ottenheimer writes: "All of us are confronted from time to time with problems of minor surgery. . . . The treatment of pilonidal sinus justly falls into this category, . . . " Surgical staffs usually refer the surgical management of this condition to less experienced surgeons. In the military

DỮ LIỆU BV ĐẠI HỌC Y DƯỢC

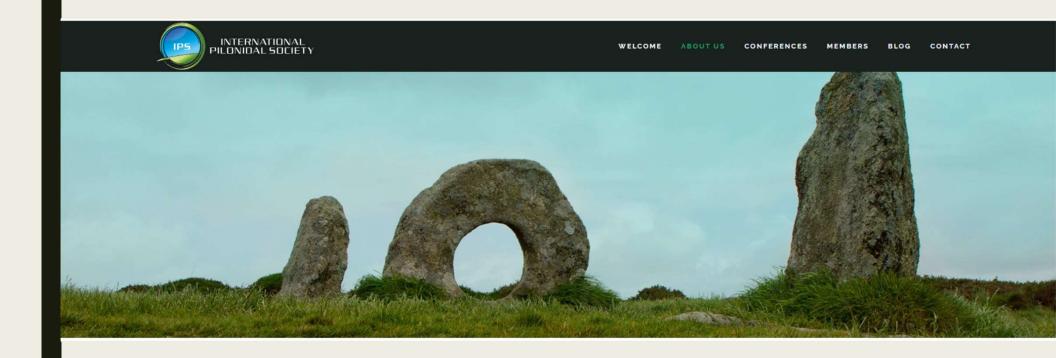




Dietrich Doll illustrated the trends in recurrence – the longer the follow up the greater the pick up rate.



HIỆP HỘI BỆNH TỔ LÔNG QUỐC TẾ - 2013





Pilonidal Disease Month European Society of Coloprotology

Pilonidal Disease videos



Luigi Basso - introduction

Peter Wysocki - basic science and Karydakis Flap

Louis Banka Johnson - plastic surgery

Scott Steele - to flap or not

Steve Immerman - Bascom Cleft Lift

all latest news from ESCP

KHẢO SÁT PHÂN LOẠI BỆNH TỔ LÔNG

Survey towards pilonidal classification



There is no universally accepted and used classification of Sacrococcygeal Pilonidal Disease.

This leads to studies being non-generalizable with difficult to compare outcomes driving the tendency towards surgeon specific management.

A survey of pilonidal surgeons was perforemed to determine the necessary components of a classification system.

Sunday, 09 September 2018

CONTINUE READING



Confirmed topics / speakers:

Science (Dietrich Doll)

Classification (Ekmel Tezel)

Anaesthesia (Markus Luedi)

Modified Lord-Millar (Roland Andersson)

Minimally Invasive Surgery (Vahit Onur Gul)

EPSiT - current state (Marco Milone)

Limberg flap design (Mehment Kaplan)

Karydakis flap (Peter Wysocki)

Managing the failed flap (Igors Iesalnieks)

Clef lift as a rescue (Steve Immerman)

Lasers (Georgios K. Georgiou)

Wound healing (Rhiannon Harries)

PITSTOP study design (Steven Brown)

Midwest Pediatric Surgical Consortium (Nelson Rosen)

