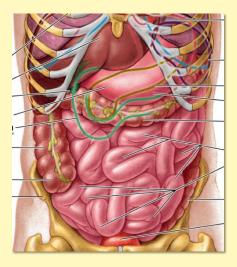


Your favourite colorectal surgeon (AKA: see you in Court)



AvMA, Bristol, 9th March 2017

Province of colorectal surgeon



- Colon
- Rectum
- **Small intestine**
- **Anal canal**
- **Abdominal wall**



COLORECTAL SURGERY Medicolegal issues

- latrogenic bowel injuries
- **Delay in tumour diagnosis**
- latrogenic anal injuries
- **Obstetric anal injuries**



latrogenic bowel injuries

- **IATROGENIC BOWEL INJURIES**
- Delay in tumour diagnosis
- latrogenic anal injuries
- Obstetric anal injuries





latrogenic bowel injuries



- Open
- Laparoscopic

latrogenic bowel injuries



- **Uncommon (virgin)**
- More in re-operations



latrogenic bowel injuries



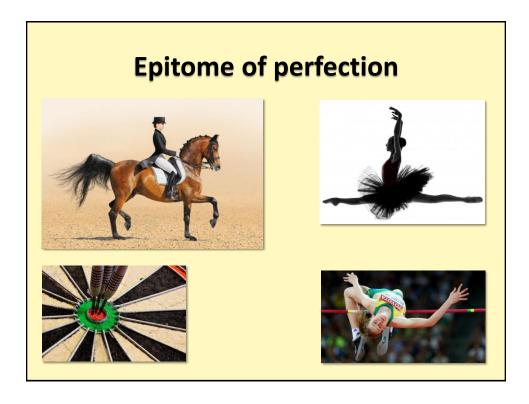
- **Uncommon (virgin)**
- More in re-operations
- May be seen and mended
- Pre-closure, must be sought

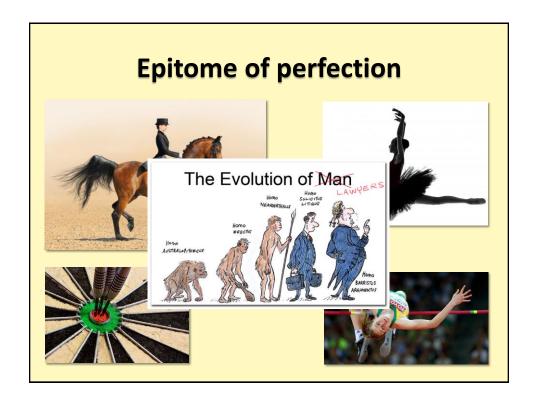
latrogenic bowel injuries



- Uncommon (virgin)
- More in re-operations
- May be seen and mended
- Pre-closure, must be sought
- **Worst nightmare**

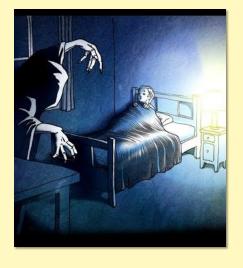


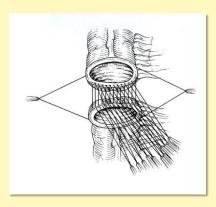






Perfection every time - or else . . . The anastomosis



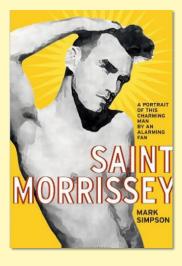


CHILL - self awareness and vigilance





BEWARE THE CHILLED CHARMER



Dangerous tendencies



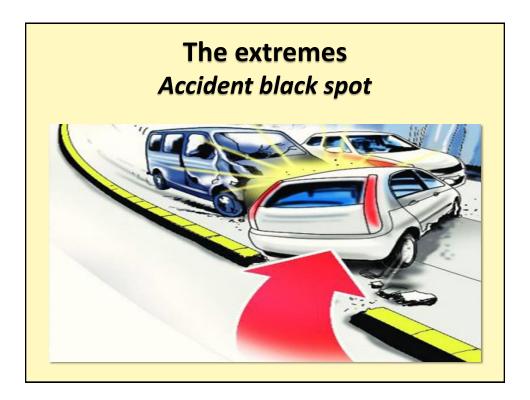














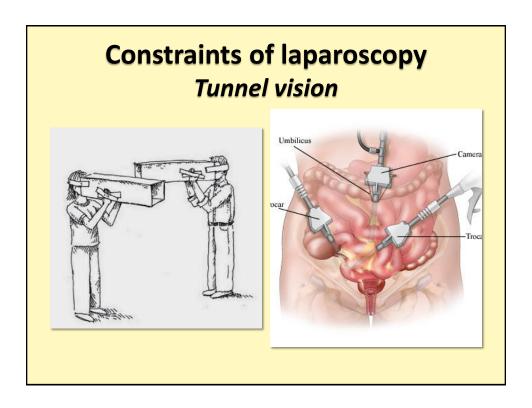
KEYHOLE SURGERY: Psst, lads! The patient's DOWN THERE!!

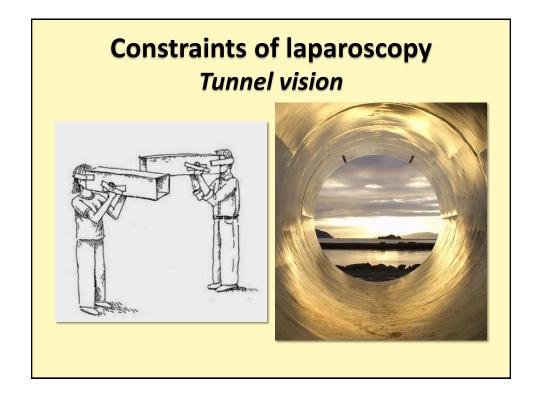


Open surgery Poetry in motion



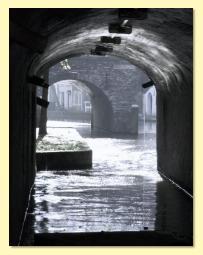








Keyhole surgery Restricted vision

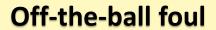




Keeping control





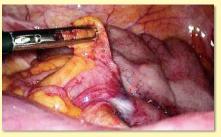






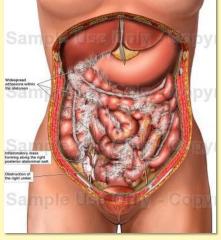
Off-the-ball foul







Abdominal surgery – open or closed Dissecting adhesions



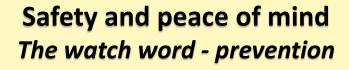


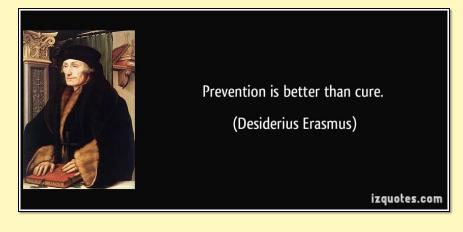
Adhesions - and none





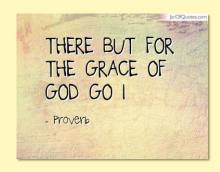






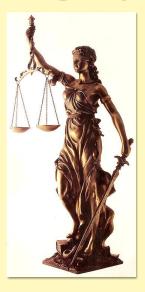
Imaginary sign above my desk

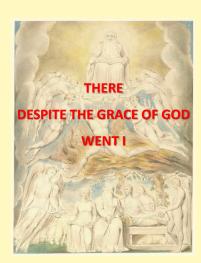






Imaginary sign above my desk

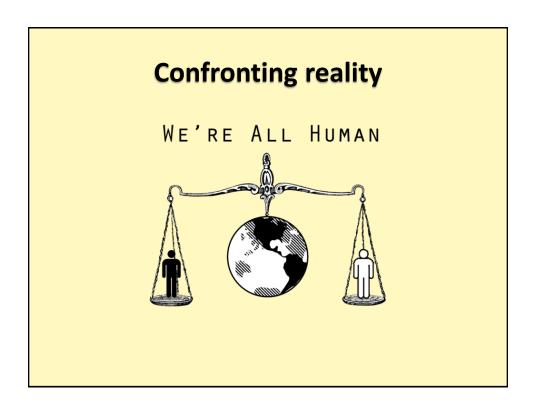




Been there, done that ...

Who are these people and why are they calling me て一つ毛らてんのりん









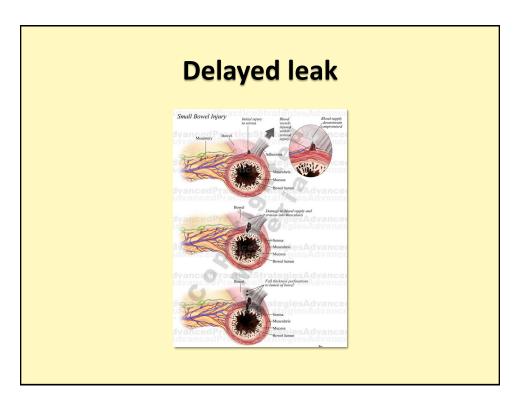
Bowel injury – clinical scenarios

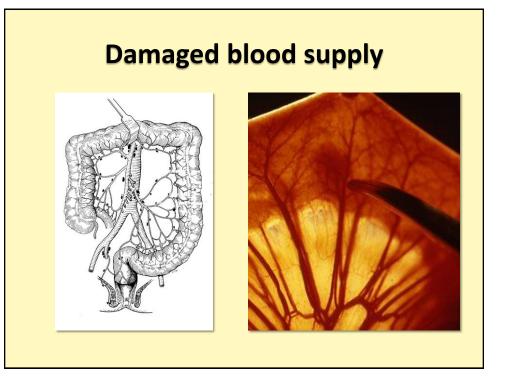
- Leaking anastomosis (commonest)
- The missed enterotomy
- Delayed leak from dissection injury
- Injury to blood supply

Bowel injury – clinical scenarios

- Leaking anastomosis (commonest)
- The missed enterotomy
- Delayed leak from dissection injury
- Injury to blood supply









Postoperative timetable Likely dates for complications



- Missed enterotomy (d1)
- Ischaemic bowel (d1-2)
- Partial thickness (d2-5)
- Anastomotic leak (d3-7)

Postoperative timetable Likely dates for complications



- Missed enterotomy (d1)
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- Partial thickness (d2-5)
- Anastomotic leak (d3-7)

Q: WHEN TO BE VIGILANT?
A: EVERY DAY



Postoperative timetable Trawling for clues



- Joint ward rounds
- **Nursing observations**
- **Patient symptoms**
- Clinical exam x1-2/d
- Consultant visits (RECORD!)
- **Routine bloods**
- **WBC and CRP**
- Low threshold to scan

Postoperative timetable Management



- **Careful handover**
- **Anything unexpected**
- **Decide what next**
- **Update plan**



Consequences of a leak

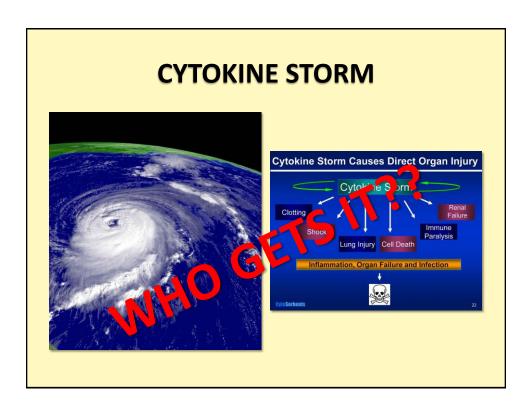


- Localised ? just monitor
- Early diagnosis surgery
- **Delayed diagnosis sepsis**
- Cytokine storm



CYTOKINE STORM Cytokine Storm Causes Direct Organ Injury Cytokine Storm Clotting Lung Injury Cell Death













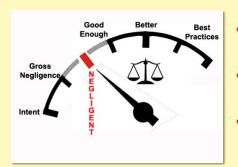




Small but DANGEROUS



When is a leak 'negligent'?



- Leak per se? NO
- Lap missed injury? YES
- 'Late' diagnosis? YES



Outcomes of late diagnosis







COLORECTAL SURGERY Medicolegal issues

- latrogenic bowel injuries
- **TUMOUR DIAGNOSIS DELAY**
- latrogenic anal injuries
- Obstetric anal injuries



Bowel cancer - some facts

- 41,000 per year in UK
- 1: 16 get it
- Mean age 70
- 65% five year survival
- 95% 5YS in diagnosed early





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- 10% early with symptoms
- 50% early if screened

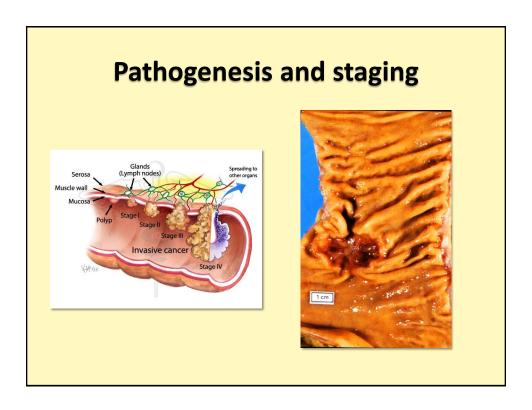


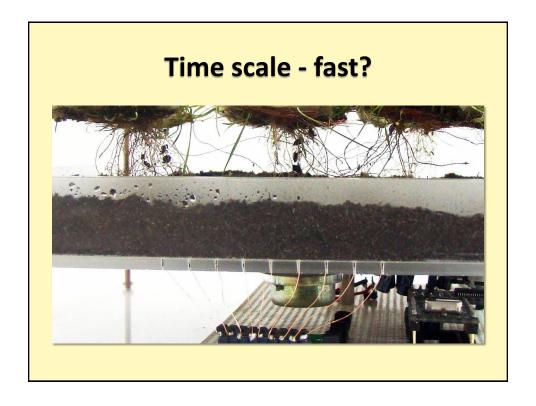
Bowel cancer - some facts

- 41,000 per year in UK
- 1: 16 get it
- Mean age 70
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- 95% 5YS in diagnosed early
- 10% early with symptoms
- 50% early if screened
- 30% present as emergency





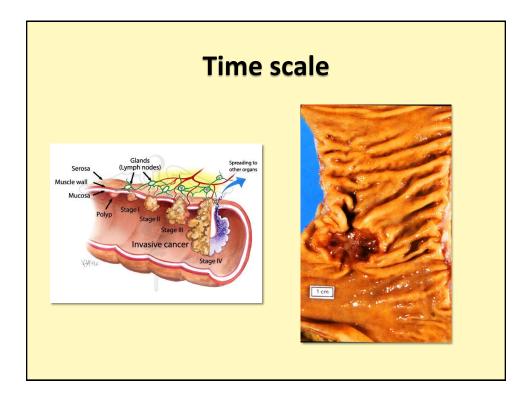




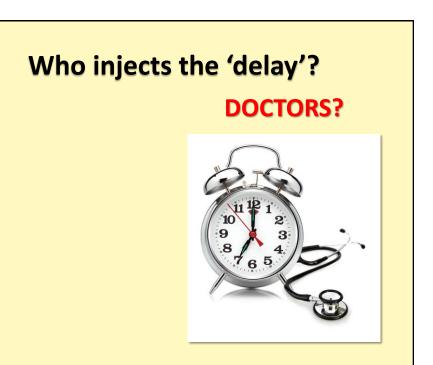


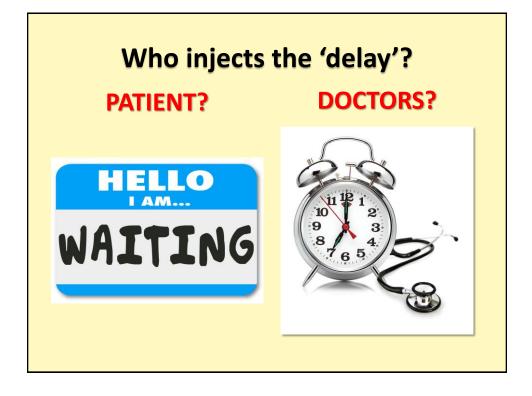












Patient perceptions

SYMPTOM OVERLAP HOPING IT'S NOTHING

Who injects the 'delay'? **DOCTORS?** PATIENT?



GP referral guidelines

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

GP referral guidelines

colorectal cancer if:

they are aged 40 and over with unexplained weight loss and abdominal pain or they are aged 50 and over with unexplained rectal bleeding or

- iron-deficiency anaemia or
- changes in their bowel habit, or

tests show occult blood in their faeces (see below for who should be offered a test for occult

cancer in adults with a rectal or abdominal mass

Consider a suspected cancer pathway referral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for colorectal cancer in adults aged under 50 with rectal bleeding and any of the following unexplained symptoms or findings: abdominal pain

change in bowel habit

Offer testing for occult blood in faeces to assess for colorectal cancer in adults without rectal

are aged 50 and over with unexplained:

- · abdominal pain or
- are aged under 60 with



GP referral guidelines



GP referral guidelines

they are aged 40 and over with unexplained weight loss and abdominal pain they are aged 50 and over with unexplained rectal bleeding or they are aged 60 and over with:

iron-deficiency anaemia or

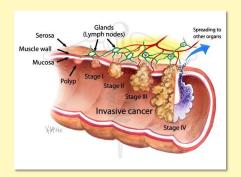
changes in their bowel habit, or

er a suspected cancer paths, "Geerral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for col n adults aged under 0 w. a rectal bleeding and any of the following unexplained erral (for an appointment within 2 weeks) for colorectal

iron-deficiency anaemia.



What delay makes a difference?





What delay makes a difference? Lawyers' 'fishing expedition'

A delay in diagnosing bowel cancer

A delay in carrying out digital rectal examination (DRE)

Failure to carry out sigmoidoscopy & colonoscopy

Failure to carry out CT, MRI scan, ultrasound scan and X rays

A delay in carrying out relevant blood tests

Misdiagnosis of classic symptoms

Failure to treat bowel cancer

Failure in providing the correct surgery

Failure of GP to refer patient to hospital when required

And other types of misdiagnosis and delays in treatment of bowel cancer errors

What can you win?

Eight month delay due to poor management

What can you win?

- Eight month delay due to poor management
- Three year delay due to poor management

What can you win?

- Eight month delay due to poor management
- Three year delay due to poor management
- Tumour segment left in:
 - Defied MDT to re-operate
 - Re-presented with obstruction one year later



COLORECTAL SURGERY Medicolegal issues

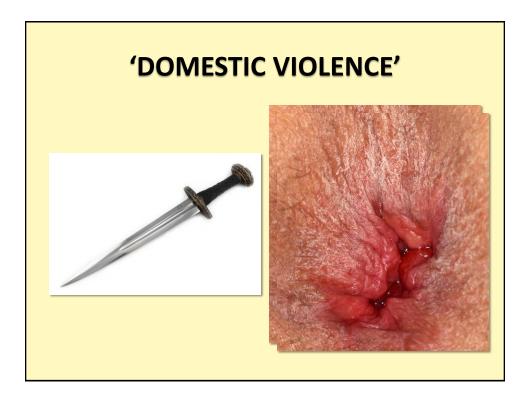
- latrogenic bowel injuries
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Done by a doctor?







latrogenic anal injuries - causes

- **Sphincterotomy**
- **Anal stretch**
- **Fistula surgery**
- Haemorrhoidectomy
- **Tumour excision**

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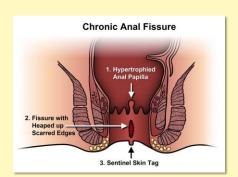


Anal canal - anatomy Transverse Longitudinal



ANAL FISSURE

- ?Cause
- Pain++ 士 bleeding
- **Treatment:**
 - Non-surgical
 - -sphincterotomy



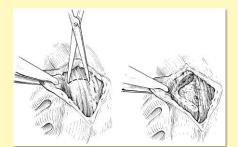
Sphincterotomy OPEN CLOSED



Sphincterotomy

INCONTINENCE

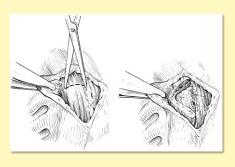




- Variable degree, persistence
- 2nd line in women
- ?1st line in men
- **FULLY INFORMED CONSENT**

Sphincterotomy

Surgical errors



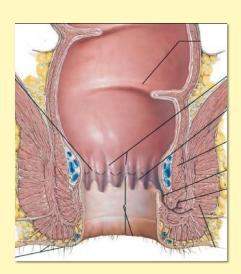
- **Cut too long**
- **EAS** injured

Exclude if incontinent+



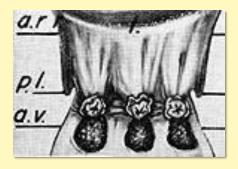
HAEMORRHOIDS

- Non-surgical
- Standard L&E
- Stapled
- Arterial ligation



Haemorrhoids

- Non-surgical
- Standard L&E
- Stapled
- Arterial ligation





Ligation and excision Tried and trusted

IF IT LOOKS LIKE A **CLOVER YOU'RE** TROUBLES ARE OVER.

IF IT LOOKS LIKE A **DAHLIA THE OPERATION'S** A FAILURE.

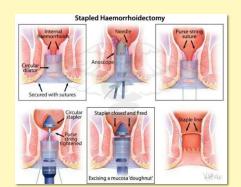






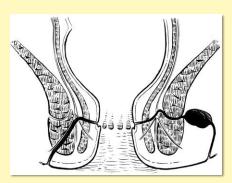
Stapled haemorrhoidectomy Flavour of the decade

- **BIG SELL**
- Avoids sphincters
- Rectal leak/sepsis
- Pain



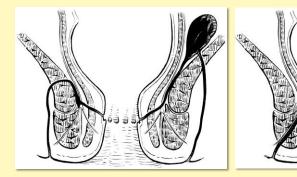
FISTULA IN ANO

- Septic origin
- Discharge
- **Abscess**
- Chronicity



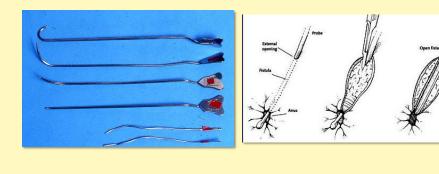


Fistula in ano – bad news, and OK

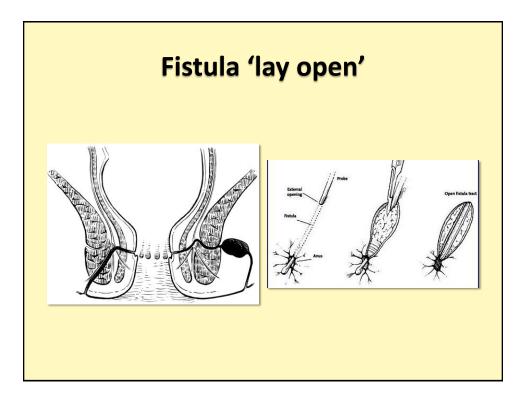


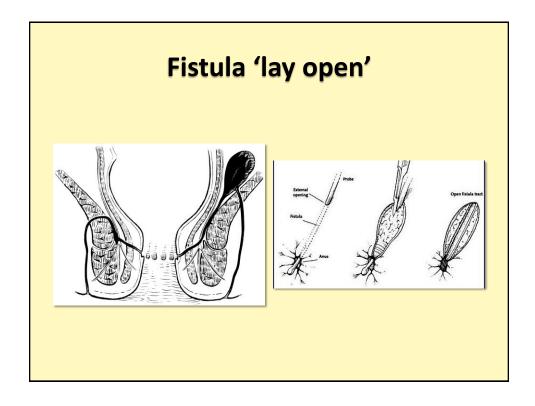
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL OPENINGS

Fistula probes







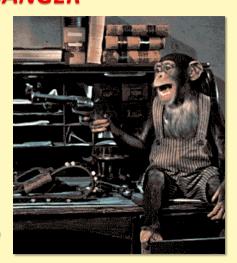




Fistula surgery THE DANGER

"The unskilled surgeon with a fistula probe is more dangerous than a monkey with a pistol."

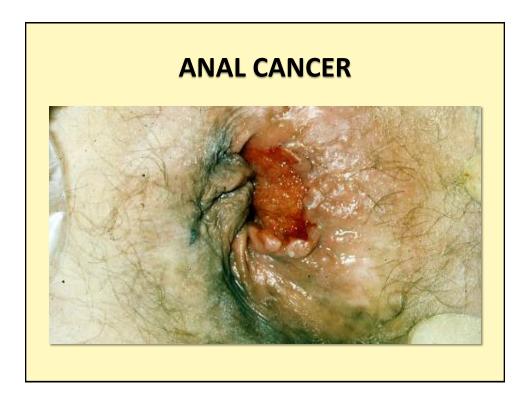
Henry Thompson



AVOIDABLE DISASTER









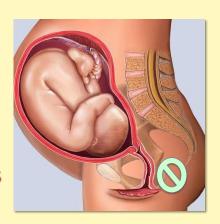
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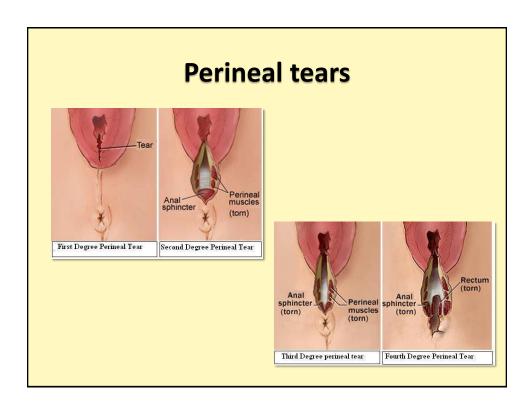


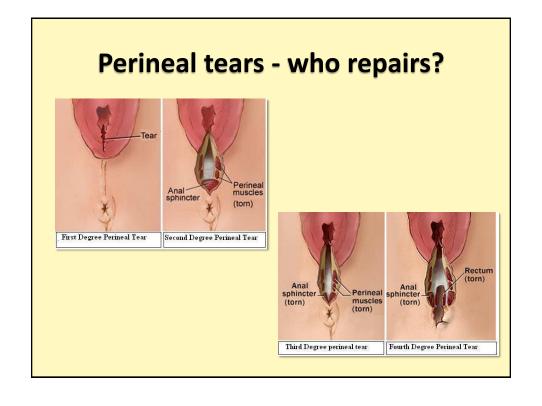
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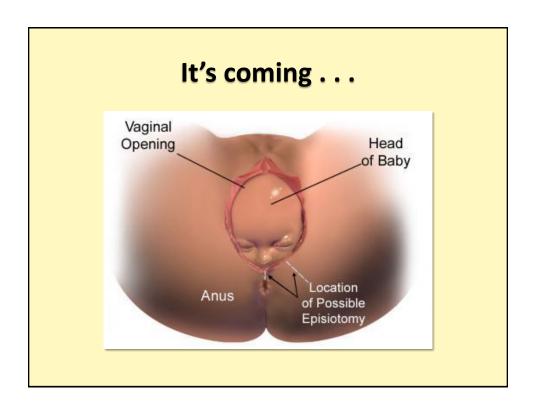


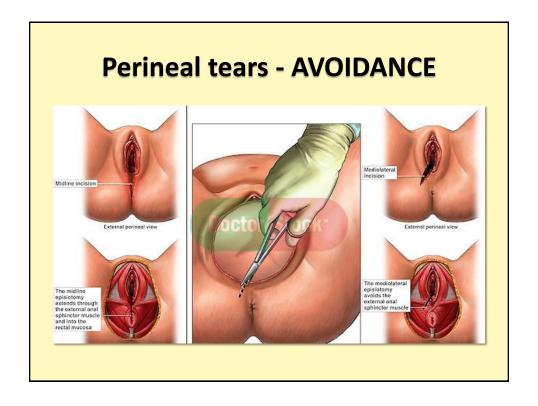






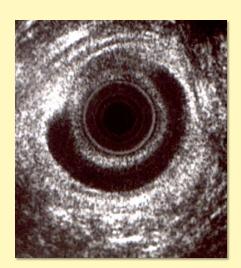






3/4° injury - management

- **Clinical examination**
- **Ultrasound scan**
- Physiology
- ?Non surgical care
- **Surgery**



4° tear – 'cloacal injury'





4° tear – 'cloacal injury'





Medicolegal issues

- Who conducted delivery?
- Avoidable tear?
- **Episiotomy type?**
- Sphincter injury detected?
- Who repaired?
- **OK management?**
- Incontinence non-negligent?







