

Epidemiological profile of anal tuberculosis fistula

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Introduction: the anal fistula is a rare site of tuberculosis. This infection continues to present a differential diagnosis of other inflammatory diseases (Crohn's disease) and tumor (cancer of the anal canal).

Aim: To study the clinical and paraclinical features and evolution of tuberculous fistulas in our population. Patients and methods: a retrospective study of tuberculous fistulas recruited in the gastroenterology department of UHC Mohamed VI of Marrakech, between January 2003 and December 2009.

Results: on 203 cases of anal fistulas included in this study we have collected 8 cases of tuberculose fistules. Five men and three women, average age 36 years [15 and 70 years]. The fistula had revealed anal tuberculosis in all cases. The examination had suspected specific fistula in three cases that had a histological confirmation. In five other cases the diagnosis is confirmed by histological study of surgical resection specimen. The treatment had consisted of antibiotic treatment for 6 months for seven patients and 9 months in one case with surgical drainage in cases not operated. The evolution was good in all cases.

Conclusion: in our practice the prevalence tuberculous anal fistula is 6.8%. The particularities of our series is the sex ratio 1,6 and the advancing age at diagnosis (36 vs 24years) and the delay of the consultation of our patients.

Biography

Diffaa Azeddine has completed his MD at the age of 25 years in Casablanca medical school. Actually he is assistant professor in the gastroenterology department in King Mohamed VI university hospital and cadi ayad university school of medicine of Marrakech Morocco. He is a research in IBD and oncology. He has published in many reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.