Surgical Treatment and Diagnosis of Colorectal Surgery

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Description

Colorectal surgery is a major surgical procedure. Before surgery, you will be tested and tested more often, and your medications may change. A colectomy is a surgery to remove part or your entire colon also called colon resection surgery. You may need a colectomy if part or your entire colon has stopped working, or if it has an incurable condition that puts other parts at risk. Common causes include colon cancer and inflammatory bowel disease. Colectomy is a surgical procedure to remove part or your entire colon also called colon resection surgery. Your colon is part of your large intestine, making colectomy a type of large intestine excision.

Common cases include

Colon cancer: If cancer is found in your colon, it is important to remove part of your colon and the cancer to find the stage of the cancer and help keep it from spreading.

Dangerous situations: If a colonoscopy reveals changes in your colon that have a higher risk of developing cancer, your healthcare provider may recommend removing that part of the colon with prevention. You may also choose elective colectomy if you have an inherited condition that has a higher risk of colon cancer, such as Familia Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP) or Lynch syndrome.

Closure of the large intestine: If your colon is severely blocked and other treatments do not work, surgery may be necessary to remove the blockage. Clogging may be caused by a twist (volvulus) or a narrowing of the bowel.

In severe cases, colectomy can be used to treat

Inflammatory bowel disease: If ulcerative colitis or Crohn’s disease has severely affected your colon, your healthcare provider may suggest a colectomy to alleviate the symptoms.

Diverticulitis: If diverticulitis occurs several times over, it may not improve with treatment, or cause damage to other nearby organs, a colectomy may be needed.

Uncontrolled bleeding: Injuries and bleeding in your colon are difficult to treat outside. When the bleeding does not stop, it becomes very dangerous, and colectomy becomes a safer alternative.

Colorectal surgery is a field in medicine dealing with disorders of the rectum, anus, and colon. The field is also known as proctology, but this term is now used infrequently within medicine and is most often employed to identify practices relating to the anus and rectum in particular.

Colorectal surgeons or proctologists are doctors who specialise in this branch of medicine. To become a colorectal surgeon in the United States, surgical doctors must complete a general surgery residency and a colorectal surgery fellowship, after which they can be certified by the American Board of Colon and Rectal Surgery or the American Osteopathic Board of Proctology in their field of expertise. In other countries, certification to practice proctology is given to surgeons at the end of a 2–3 year subspecialty residency by the country’s board of surgery.

Surgical treatment and diagnostic procedures

Colectomy, colostomy, polypectomy, strictureplasty, hemorrhoidectomy (in severe cases of haemorrhoids), minimally invasive surgery, anoplasty, and other surgical treatments are available depending on the patient’s condition. In colorectal surgery, diagnostic techniques such as a colonoscopy are critical because they can tell the doctor what sort of diagnosis is to give and what procedure to perform to correct the disease. Proctoscopy, defecating proctography, and sigmoidoscopy are some of the other diagnostic procedures utilised by colorectal surgeons. Because of the lower risks, shorter recovery times, and smaller, more precise incisions achieved by utilising laparoscopic instruments, the laparoscopic form of surgery has gained favour in recent years.