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Original Contributions: Benign Colorectal Disease

## Outcomes of 1 Patients With

Elagili, Faisal M.D.; Sto

**Author Information** 

**Department of Colorect** 

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Poster presentation at to 27 to May 1, 2013.

**Correspondence:** Luc Euclid Ave, A30, Clevela

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### **Abstract**

### **BACKGROUND:**

Data on percutaneous drainage followed by observation for diverticular abscess is scant.

#### **OBJECTIVE:**

The aim of this study is to assess outcomes of percutaneous drainage alone in the management of peridiverticular abscess.

#### **DESIGN:**

This is a retrospective study from a prospectively collected database.

#### **SETTING:**

This study was conducted in a high-volume, specialized colorectal surgery unit.

#### **PATIENTS:**

All patients with a diverticular abscess of at least 3 cm in diameter, treated between 2001 and 2012, who had prohibitive comorbidities or refused surgery after percutaneous drainage were included.

#### **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:**

The primary outcome measured was the treatment of diverticular abscess with percutaneous drainage alone.

#### **RESULTS:**

A total of 18 patients (11 surgery refusal, 7 comorbidity) were followed up until death, surgery for recurrent diverticulitis, or for a median of 90 (17–139) months. The median abscess size was 5 (3.8–10) cm, and the location was pelvic in 8 cases and intra-abdominal in 10. The mean duration of drainage was 20  $\pm$  1.3 days, with the exception of 2 patients who only had aspiration of the abscess because of technical difficulty in drain

placement. Three patier drainage. Seven of the s underwent surgery betweases of recurrence, one uncomplicated diverticaterm failure of percutan diverticulitis (p = 0.9).

# LIMITATIONS:

This study was limited l size.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

Percutaneous drainage population with sigmoid more liberal use of perc

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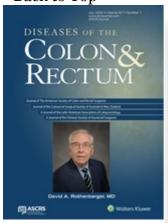
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