

The Importance of Near Follow-Up in Perianal Fistula

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Anal canal mucinous adenocarcinoma constitutes 2-3% of anal canal tumors. It is very rare to see perianal fistula and anal canal mucinous adenocarcinoma (MA) together. The underlying pathophysiology leading to malignant transformation is still not clear. For MA to develop, the perianal fistula must be at least 10 years old, and this is one of the diagnostic criteria.^{1,2} However, Michihiro Koizumi et al. They revealed the existence of a perianal fistula-related MA with a 3-year follow-up.³

A sixty-three-year-old male patient was admitted to our clinic with anal discharge and palpable hardness in the anal canal while using the toilet. Perianal fistulas had been present for 3 years. In proctological examination, a mass appearance was observed in the anal canal close to the anal verge and 3 external fistula orifices were

observed in the perianal region (►Fig. 1). In magnetic resonance imaging, the anal canal wall thickness was increased. In addition, the inner mouth of the intersphincteric fistula was intertwined with the MA. Colonoscopy revealed that the tumor surrounded the anal canal in a circular manner. Pathology was reported as MA. CEA: 2.51 ng/mL, CA19.9: 5.37 U/mL were within normal values. After chemotherapy and radiotherapy, the patient underwent abdominoperineal resection (miles) and fistulectomy (►Figs. 2 and 3).

It is thought that it takes at least 10 years for anal canal tumor to develop in perianal fistula patients.¹ This may delay the early diagnosis of MA. Therefore, we recommend close follow-up and treatment of perianal fistula patients.



Fig. 1 Fistula and Anal canal tumor.

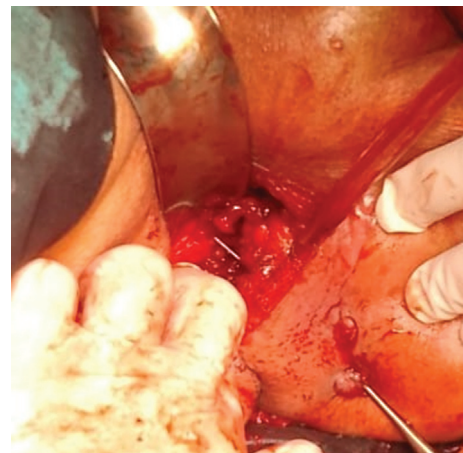


Fig. 2 Fistula tract.

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Fig. 3 Miles and fistulectomy.

Conflict of Interest
None.

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