



Comparison of Long-term Outcomes between Hirschsprung's Disease Patients after Soave Procedure and Duhamel Procedure Based on the Paediatric Incontinence and Constipation Scoring System: A Retrospective Cohort Study

Joko Wibowo Sentoso ^{a*}, Nunik Agustriani ^b
and Ida Bagus Budhi SA ^c

^a Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Dr. Moewardi Hospital, Surakarta, Indonesia.

^b Sub Paediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Dr. Moewardi Hospital, Surakarta, Indonesia.

^c Sub Digestive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Dr. Moewardi Hospital, Surakarta, Indonesia.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJMAH/2024/v22i51011

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/114771>

Original Research Article

Received: 22/01/2024
Accepted: 28/03/2024
Published: 01/04/2024

*Corresponding author: E-mail: jokowibowo.dr@gmail.com;

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hirschprung's disease is a congenital disease that causes intestinal motility disorders. Hirschprung's disease is still the most common condition that causes intestinal obstruction in children. The incidence of Hirschprung's disease is 1:5000 live births. The incidence ratio of this disease is around 4:1 between men and women, with a higher percentage of men^{1,3,4}. Approximately 75% of cases of Hirschprung's disease occur in the rectosigmoid colon area, 17% in the splenic flexure or transverse colon and 8% along the colon and terminal ileum. The Duhamel technique still remains a popular procedure most surgeons especially for long segment treatment and redo procedures.^{28, 30} The advantage of the Duhamel Procedure is that it is easy to perform, reduces the risk of damage to surrounding structures such as genitourinary innervation, but has the possibility of complications of anastomotic leakage which causes fistulas and abscesses.

Materials and Methods: Total subjects of this study was 441 patients with Hirschprung's disease who were treated with the Soave procedure and the Duhamel procedure at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia for the period January 2017 - January 2022. This type of research is descriptive analytics with a retrospective cohort.

Results: The results of the study can be concluded that patients with HAEC increases the risk of constipation. Congenital abnormalities predispose to fecal incontinence. Differences in surgical techniques do not significantly influence or increase the risk of constipation and fecal incontinence based on statistical tests. However, the increased risk of constipation and fecal incontinence is higher in patients undergoing the Duhamel surgical procedure.

Conclusion: Conclusions that can be drawn from research regarding the comparison of long-term outcomes of Hirschprung disease patients after Soave and Duhamel operations based on the Pediatric Incontinence and Constipation Scoring System at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Indonesia for period January 2017 – January 2022, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the outcome of patients who underwent the Soave or Duhamel procedures. The Duhamel procedure has a higher prevalence of complications of constipation and fecal incontinence compared to the Soave procedure. The presence of HAEC before the surgical procedure increases the risk of constipation, significantly in the Soave and Duhamel procedures.

Keywords: Hirschprung's disease; soave procedure; duhamel procedure; incontinence; constipation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hirschprung's disease is a congenital disease that causes intestinal motility disorders. Hirschprung's disease is still the most common condition that causes intestinal obstruction in children. The incidence of Hirschprung's disease is 1:5000 live births [1,2,3]. The incidence ratio of this disease is around 4:1 between men and women, with a higher percentage of men [4,5].^{18, 19} Approximately 75% of cases of Hirschprung's disease occur in the rectosigmoid colon area, 17% in the splenic flexure or transverse colon and 8% along the colon and terminal ileum [6,7,8].

After making a diagnosis through history taking, physical examination and supporting examinations, patients with Hirschprung's disease must be given immediate treatment [9,10,11]. The principle of action in Hirschprung's disease is to resect the aganglionic intestine and pull the ganglionic intestine through a point just above the dentate line [12-14,15,16,17]. There

are several pull-through procedures for Hirschprung's disease such as Swenson, Soave, Duhamel and Rehbein with varying functional results [18,19,20]. Each procedure has its own advantages and disadvantages [21,22,23].

The Duhamel technique still remains a popular procedure most surgeons especially for long segment treatment and redo procedures [24,8,25]. The advantage of the Duhamel Procedure is that it is easy to perform, reduces the risk of damage to surrounding structures such as genitourinary innervation, but has the possibility of complications of anastomotic leakage which causes fistulas and abscesses [26,1,2].

The principle of the Soave procedure is to make a circular cut through muscle layer of the large intestine in the pelvic peritoneal reflection [27,6]. The advantage of this procedure is that it has a lower risk of pelvic dissection of intra-abdominal organs, such as bleeding, injury to other organs and the formation of adhesions. However, this

procedure can cause functional obstruction due to the remaining seromuscular layer in the ganglionic segment [28,29,30,24,31]

Although currently, the Duhamel procedure is one of the most widely used to treat Hirschsprung's disease, but there is still some debate regarding which technique offers the best results [32,33,34]. The absence of incontinence and constipation after the procedure is the most important indicator in determining which procedure is better. This study aims to determine the long-term outcomes of Hirschsprung patients after Duhamel and Soave surgery at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Total subjects of this study was 441 patients with Hirschsprung's disease who were treated with the Soave procedure and the Duhamel procedure at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia for the period January 2017 - January 2022. This type of research is descriptive analytics with a retrospective cohort in patients with Hirschsprung's disease who were treated with the Soave procedure and the Duhamel procedure at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia.

The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling, namely by determining subjects who meet the inclusion criteria and then including them in the research within a certain

period of time so that the number of respondents can be met. Inclusion criteria in this study: 1. Patients with Hirschsprung's disease who were treated with the Soave procedure and the Duhamel procedure. 2. Patients who underwent surgery in the period January 2017 – January 2022.

The samples that will be taken are all Hirschsprung patients managed with the Soave and Duhamel procedure at Dr. Moewardi Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia for the period January 2017 – January 2022 who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

$$n = \left\{ \frac{Z\alpha + Z\beta}{0.5 \ln \left[\frac{(1+r)}{(1-r)} \right]} \right\}^2 + 3$$

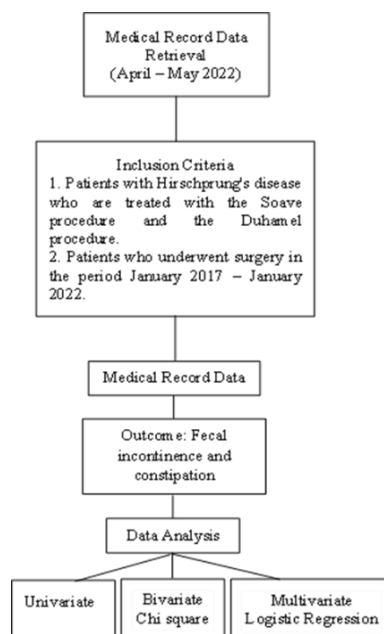
$$n = \left\{ \frac{1.65 + 0.842}{0.5 \ln \left[\frac{(1+0.4)}{(1-0.4)} \right]} \right\}^2 + 3$$

For the minimum total sample, the formula is used Dahlan (2016)

n: 38 subjects (19 respondents for each group)

Information: n: number of subjects; Z: standard alpha value; Z: standard beta value; r: minimum relation coefficient.

Flow chart showing study protocol:



List 1. Paediatric incontinence and constipation scoring system (PICSS)

Incontinence / Constipation Paediatric Score	Fecal Incontinence			Constipation		
Does your child wear diapers at night?	0	2.5	5	-	-	-
Always	Sometimes	No				
Does your child wear diapers during the day?	0	2.5	5	-	-	-
Always	Sometimes	No				
How often your child defecates?	0	2.5	5			
Several times a day	1 time a day	Seldom				
What is the consistency of the stool?	0	2	4	1	0.5	0
Liquid	Variety	Solid				
Can your child hold back when he wants to defecate?	5	2.5	0	-	-	-
Yes, always	Sometimes	No				
Can your child differentiate between the urge to fart and defecate?	4	2	0	1	0.5	0
Yes, always	Sometimes	No				
Does your child often accidentally defecate in his underwear?	-	-	-	0	1	2
Yes, always	Sometimes	No				
Does your child often have incomplete emptying?	-	-	-	0	1.5	3
Yes, always	Sometimes	No				
Does your child feel pain when defecating?	2	1	0	0	2	4
Yes, always	Sometimes	No				
Does your child have to strain when defecating?	2	1	0	0	2	4
Yes	Normal	No				
Does your child fart a lot?	-	-	-	0	1	2
Yes, always	Sometimes	Never				
Does your child have difficult defecating?	-	-	-	0	2	4
Always	Sometimes	Never				
Does your child have abdominal pain?	-	-	-	0	2	4
Always	Sometimes	Never				
Total Score						
Chronic laxative use?	Yes			No		

3. RESULTS

3.1 Characteristics of Research Subjects

General characteristics of research subjects are shown in Table 1. including age, gender,

prematurity status, congenital abnormalities, HAEC (Hirschprung Associated Enterocolitis), and patient outcomes (PICSS score, constipation, fecal incontinence) in each study group according to the surgical procedure performed.

Table 1. General characteristics of research subjects

Characteristics	Procedure	
	Soave	Duhamel
Age (mean)	3,2	8,37
Sex		
Man	14	13
Woman	6	6
Prematurity		
Yes	1	1
No	19	18
Congenital Abnormalities		
Yes	1	1
No	19	18
Hirschprung Associated Enterocolitis		
Yes	1	3
No	19	16
PICSS Score (mean)	20,9	20,89
Constipation	3	6
Fecal Incontinence	4	6
Without Complications	13	7

Table 1. shows differences in age trends in Soave and Duhamel surgical procedures. In younger patients, the dominant procedures of choice are Soave and Duhamel in older patients. Therefore, to facilitate analysis in the next analysis, age was grouped into two categories, namely <6 months and >6 months. Regarding the gender of Hirschsprung disease patients, the prevalence is more male. Outcomes of constipation and fecal incontinence were measured using the PICSS score. From the table it can be seen that there are similar mean scores for the Soave and Duhamel procedures.

More specific characteristics of research subjects are shown in Table 2. This table explains, in particular, several factors of research subjects on post-operative outcomes, namely the presence of complications in the form of constipation and fecal incontinence.

Table 2. shows that younger patients in the Soave procedure are more likely to experience incontinence. Meanwhile, in the Duhamel procedure, the same prevalence of complications of constipation and fecal incontinence was found. Men experienced more complications than women in this study. Then, babies with congenital abnormalities tend to experience

incontinence rather than constipation. Meanwhile, patients with HAEC tend to experience constipation rather than incontinence.

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

The data was then analyzed using statistical tests to determine the significance value. Table 3. displays the results of the bivariate chi-square analysis test.

The results of the study showed a significant comparison in the HAEC variable, where patients with HAEC had a 14.5 times risk of causing constipation compared to patients without HAEC. For other research results, the results were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). The table above also shows that prematurity and HAEC do not increase the risk of fecal incontinence compared to patients who are not premature and without HAEC.

The age variable which was divided into age <6 months and >6 months showed results that were not statistically significant, but from the odds ratio it could be concluded that age >6 months increased the risk of constipation 4 times and 1.4 times for fecal incontinence compared to <6 months of age.

Table 2. Characteristics of differences in surgical techniques on post-operative outcomes

Variable		Constipation	Fecal Incontinence	Normal Value
<6 months	Soave	2	4	6
	Duhamel	-	-	4
≥6 months	Soave	1	-	7
	Duhamel	6	6	3
Woman	Soave	1	1	4
	Duhamel	2	1	3
Man	Soave	2	3	9
	Duhamel	4	5	4
Prematurity	Soave	1	-	-
	Duhamel	-	-	1
Congenital Abnormalities	Soave	-	1	-
	Duhamel	-	1	-
HAEC	Soave	1	-	-
	Duhamel	2	-	1

Table 3. Chi-square test results

Variable	Constipation		Fecal Incontinence	
	OR	P	OR	P
Age	4.000	0.103	1.400	0.468
Surgical Techniques	2.615	0.199	1.846	0.323
Sex	1.167	0.576	0.475	0.332
Prematurity	3.625	0.413	0.000	0.548
Congenital Abnormalities	0.000	0.587	Undefined	0.061
HAEC	14.500	0.032	0.000	0.289

Table 4. Logistic regression test

Variable	P
Constipation	0,120
Fecal Incontinence	0,056

Table 5. Partial test

Variable	P	
	Constipation	Fecal Incontinence
Age	0.249	0.269
Surgical Techniques	0.423	0.198
Sex	0.541	0.167
Prematurity	0.171	0.993
Congenital Abnormalities	0.340	0.008
HAEC	0.011	0.116

In the surgical technique variable by comparing Soave and Duhamel, it was found that patients who underwent Duhamel surgery had a 2.6 times risk of experiencing constipation and a 1.8 times risk of experiencing fecal incontinence. However, the significance test is not statistically significant.

3.3 Multivariate Analysis

The variables were tested using logistic regression for multivariate analysis. The results of the logistic regression statistical test are displayed in Table 4. and Table 5.

Table 4. shows the results of whether the independent variables generally influence the dependent variable. Obtained $p > 0.05$ so that in general the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable. Then, the partial test results obtained in Table 5. show that HAEC significantly influences the incidence of constipation and congenital abnormalities most influence the incidence of fecal incontinence. For other variables, including surgical technique, $p > 0.05$ was obtained so that this variable did not influence/correlate with the dependent variable.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the author obtained. Conclusions that can be drawn from research regarding the comparison of long-term outcomes of Hirschsprung disease patients after Soave and Duhamel operations based on the Pediatric Incontinence and Constipation Scoring System at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia for period January 2017 – January 2022, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the outcome of patients who underwent the Soave or Duhamel procedures. The Duhamel procedure has a

higher prevalence of complications of constipation and fecal incontinence compared to the Soave procedure. The presence of HAEC before the surgical procedure increases the risk of constipation, significantly in the Soave and Duhamel procedures.

CONSENT

It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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