

Successful Outcomes in Anal Fistula Treatment Using Ovine Forestomach Matrix Implant Technique

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Background

- Surgical management of cryptoglandular perianal fistulas (PF) is challenging due to high recurrence rates and potential for injury to the sphincter complex with more invasive techniques.

Study Aim

- To assess the safety and efficacy of a non-invasive treatment for PF with a novel biomatrix plug.

Methods

- This is a retrospective observational consecutive case series studying the first nine patients who underwent a non-invasive procedure using ovine forestomach matrix (OFM-implant) in a single center in 2020-2022.
- Exclusion criteria: patients with Crohn’s disease.
- Primary outcome was healing at 8th week after procedure.

Figures & Tables

Figure1. The Ovine Forestomach Matrix Implant

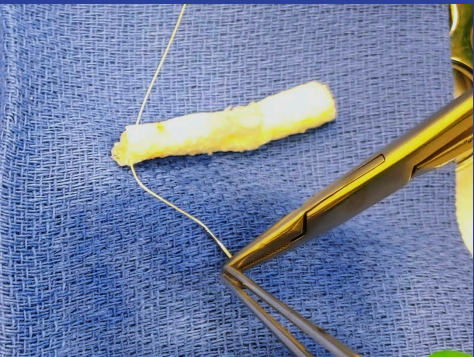


Figure2. The OFM-implant placement

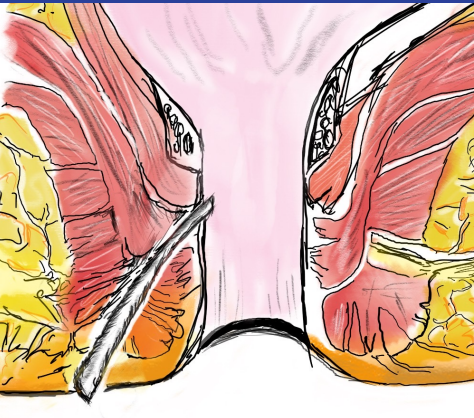


Table1. Baseline characteristics and primary outcome

	N=9 cases
Age	64.2 ± 7.6 years old
Gender	7 Male 2 Female
Follow-up period	10.1 ± 4.2 months
Healing at 8 th week	7 out of 9 cases (77.8%)
Recurrence	0%

Results

- 9 patients with average age of 64.2 years.
- 5/9 patients had prior fistula and 3/9 patients had undergone prior surgical intervention.
- All cases were transsphincteric type.
- Healing rate at 8th week was 77.8%.
- Non-healing cases manifested clinically as drainage from the external opening.
- No post-procedural infections or adverse events.

Conclusions

- This OFM-implant closure technique in anal fistula treatment is a safe and feasible non-invasive option for patients with trans-sphincteric perianal fistulas of cryptoglandular origin.
- Higher efficacy was observed in comparison to published outcomes for other non-invasive methods.
- The efficacy is comparable to invasive surgical techniques such as LIFT and flap procedure.
- A prospective study is planned to validate the preliminary results.

Author Disclosure

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