The Antique Art of Proctology

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Dinner Conversation with Dr. Goldberg

• Me: I don’t think there has been a significant advance in proctology since the 1950s.
• Dr. Goldberg: That’s ridiculous. What about the LIFT procedure?
• Me: Okay, I’ll give you the LIFT procedure. What about the stapled hemorrhoidectomy?
• Dr. Goldberg: That should never be done.
• Me: That’s my point.
Bibliography

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William H. Van Buren, M. D., LL. D.
THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

OF

EASES OF THE RECTUM

BEING

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON FISTULA, PILES,
IRE AND PAINFUL ULCER, PROCIDENTIA,
OLYPUS, STRicture, CANCER, ETC.

Obsolete?
Anatomy
Pelvic Anatomy

Albright
Pelvic Anatomy
Normal Rectum and Anus
Tools of the Trade
Position for rectal examination.
Proctoscope with battery light source.
Speculum open at side.

A fenestrated speculum. (Allingham.)

Kelsey’s rectal speculum.

Cook’s tubular speculum.

Anoscopes
Cook’s rectal speculum
Fig. 19.—Jamison’s rectal irrigator, with reservoir and alcohol.
Hemorrhoids
Metal pile plug

of local applications

Metal pile plug.
Hemorrhoidal truss
Sclerolosing a Hemorrhoid
Hemorrhoidal excision

Allingham
Excision of Thrombosed Hemorrhoid
Sutured hemorrhoidectomy.
Hemorrhoidectomy
Fistulas and Abscess
Cryptoglandular disease

Fig. 1. Pockets and Papillae. Blunt Hook Engaging Pocket. Papillae Projecting from Margins of Pockets.
Perirectal Abscesses
Goodsell’s Rule

Allingham
Fistulatome
Seton placement

Mathews
Fistulotomy
Fistulotomy
Fistula tracts found in Chronic Proctitis

Albright
Fissures
Fig. 2. Irritable Anal Ulcer caused by Tearing of Ulcerated Pocket.
Anal Fissure and Sentinel Pile of Brodie.
Procidentia
Partial Prolapse, consisting of Mucous Membrane alone. (Br...
are as follows: There is no prot...
Procidentia
4.—Complete Prolapse, comprising all the Coats of the Organ.
Fig. 5.—Complete Prolapse, with a Peritoneal Pouch, as shown in a Dissection of a Child. R, rectum; B, bladder; S, sacrum; P, pubes; U, uterus; V, vagina; H R, H R, the prolapse; C S P, the cavity of the peritoneal sac (displayed by hooks). (Cruveilhier.)
Polyps and Tumors
Benign Polyp
Section of a Benign Polypus, at Right Angles to its Surface, showing Internal Structure, and also Free Margin lined with Columnar Epithelial Cells and Alveolar Epithelium.

350 diameters.
FIG. 12. HUGE PAPILLOMA OF THE ANUS.

Giant Condylomata/Squamous cell
Conclusions

• By the early 20th century, there was a sophisticated understanding of proctologic diseases and their treatment.
• This foundation provides the basis for most of current therapy.
• There have been many innovations in the interim, but few actual improvements.