



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56936/18290825-2025.19v.4-97>

## COMPARISON OF POST-DEFINITIVE-SURGERY COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH HIGH AND LOW ANORECTAL MALFORMATIONS IN MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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Received 10.11.2024; Accepted for printing 21.10.2025

### ABSTRACT

*Introduction:* Managing anorectal malformations generally includes posterior sagittal anorectoplasty. We compared complications in patients with high and low anorectal malformations after definitive posterior sagittal anorectoplasty.

*Methods:* Data for this descriptive, analytic, retrospective cohort study were obtained from medical records of anorectal malformation patients who had undergone posterior sagittal anorectoplasty and colostomy closure between 2017 and 2019.

*Results:* Among the 45 patients included, most were aged  $\leq 30$  years (57.5%) and were male (64.4%). High anorectal malformation was more prevalent (84.4%) than low. Most high anorectal malformation patients presented without fistula (52%); among those with fistula, the most prevalent form was rectourethral (18.4%) followed by recto-vestibular (15.6%). Among low anorectal malformation patients, 71.4% presented with perineal fistula and 28.6% presented without. This study showed that chronic complications were the most type of complication from anorectal malformation, where chronic complications are mostly found in High type anorectal malformation, but not significantly with type anorectal malformation.

*Conclusions:* Incontinence was more prevalent in patients with high anorectal malformations, while constipation was more common with low anorectal malformation, although this was not statistically significant. Chronic complications occurred more frequently than early complications regardless of the type of anorectal malformation. High anorectal malformations had more complications than low anorectal malformations, but this difference was not statistically significant.

**KEYWORDS:** anal stenosis, anorectal malformation, constipation, incontinence, posterior sagittal anorectoplasty.

### CITE THIS ARTICLE AS:

WINOTO S., HABAR T.R., HENDARTO J., KUSUMA M.I., PRIHANTONO P., MARIANA N., NURMANTU F., AHMADWIRAWAN A., SULMIATI S., FARUK M. (2025). Comparison of post-definitive-surgery complications between patients with high and low anorectal malformations in Makassar, Indonesia; The New Armenian Medical Journal, vol.19 (4), 97-103; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56936/18290825-2025.19v.4-97>

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