**Rectal Prolapse Repair**

**Procedure (damaged or necrotic tissue):**

The rectum is pulled posteriorly as much as possible

Place a plastic syringe casing/tubing (with the nozzle removed) into lumen of rectum.

Insert two hypodermic needles perpendicular to each other through the tissue and the syringe.

A full thickness circumferential incision was made just distal to the Needles to remove the necrotic or damaged tissue.

Ligate any bleeding arteries seen.

Place simple interrupted sutures at the 12, 3, 6 and 9 o’clock position on the rectum.

Fill in the space between each simple interrupted suture with simple continuous suture pattern.

Remove the needles and syringes.

Gently place back the rectum by pushing in the proximal segments first.

Purse string suture pattern may be used around the anal opening to prevent re-prolapsing.

The procedure for an undamaged rectal prolapse involves gently replacing the rectum and preventing re-prolapse using purse string suture pattern around the anal opening.

**Advantages**:

* Contamination of sterile tissues during surgery is minimized.
* The diseased portion of the rectum is removed and it eliminates redundant rectum, thereby decreasing the risk of re-prolapse.

**Disadvantages**:

* Rectal resection has several serious postoperative complications, such as [stricture](https://www.vetstream.com/canis/Content/Disease/dis00657.asp) formation, incontinence, and dehiscence which may be life-threatening.