

Title: The rectosigmoid junction: are limits important?

Authors: Jorge Luna-Abanto

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CE 5983 The rectosigmoid junction: are limits important?

Jorge Luna-Abanto

Surgical Oncology Department. National Neoplastic Disease Institute. Lima, Peru. Postgraduate School. Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia. Lima, Peru

Correspondence: Jorge Luna-Abanto e-mail: Jorgelunaabanto@gmail.com

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Dear Editor,

The rectosigmoid junction (RSJ) is the limit between the sigmoid colon and the rectum. The limits of this transition zone have been a source of controversy (1,2). There are multiple definitions that aim to establish the beginning of the rectum. Some organizations propose the use of more than one definition. Generally, these definitions use either radiological markings, endoscopic measurements or anatomical landmarks. However, no consensus exists currently (1,3).

The traditional anatomical bony landmark for the beginning of the rectum is the third sacral segment, although some definitions use the sacral promontory that can be seen preoperatively (2). The anterior peritoneal reflection, coalescence of tenia coli and the cessation of appendices epiploic and sigmoid take-off constitute the anatomical landmarks between the colon and rectum. They have the advantage of being recognizable preoperatively via enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and also intraoperatively (2). Metric endoscopy has been widely used and consists of the measurement from the anal verge to the distal tumor edge by endoscopy. A high specificity for the identification of rectal cancer has been described with this technique (3). Nevertheless, a variable distance from the anal verge is proposed worldwide. German guidelines, TNM staging and SEER staging propose 16 cm as the upper limit of



the rectum, whereas 15 cm has been proposed by United States (ASCRS), United Kingdom and European guidelines (ESMO) and the UICC Manual. Other guidelines include a distance of 12 cm (Spanish guidelines) and 9 cm (Korea) (2).

The treatment of a sigmoid colon cancer is surgical resection, whereas rectal cancer is usually treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiation (4,5). Thus, defining the origin of the neoplasm found in the RSJ is of great importance. Several proposals to define the limits of the RSJ have been described. In this context, we believe standardization is not as important as an individualized assessment and the use of population-based guidelines.

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