

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

*World J Clin Cases* 2022 August 6; 10(22): 7620-8056



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**RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE**

Production Editor: *Xu Guo*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Jin-Lei Wang*.

**NAME OF JOURNAL**

*World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**ISSN**

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

**LAUNCH DATE**

April 16, 2013

**FREQUENCY**

Thrice Monthly

**EDITORS-IN-CHIEF**

Bao-Gan Peng, Jerzy Tadeusz Chudek, George Kontogeorgos, Maurizio Serati, Ja Hyeon Ku

**EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

**PUBLICATION DATE**

August 6, 2022

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

**STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

**ONLINE SUBMISSION**

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## Retrospective Cohort Study

# Is anoplasty superior to scar revision surgery for post-hemorrhoidectomy anal stenosis? Six years of experience

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**Specialty type:** Surgery**Provenance and peer review:**

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

**Peer-review model:** Single blind**Peer-review report's scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0  
Grade B (Very good): B  
Grade C (Good): 0  
Grade D (Fair): 0  
Grade E (Poor): E

**P-Reviewer:** Gallo G, Italy;  
Tuncyurek O, Turkey

**Received:** February 16, 2022

**Peer-review started:** February 16, 2022

**First decision:** April 16, 2022

**Revised:** April 19, 2022

**Accepted:** June 26, 2022

**Article in press:** June 26, 2022

**Published online:** August 6, 2022



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## Abstract

### BACKGROUND

Anal stenosis is a rare but frustrating condition that usually occurs as a complication of hemorrhoidectomy. The severity of anal stenosis can be classified into three categories: mild, moderate, and severe. There are two main surgical treatments for this condition: scar revision surgery and anoplasty; however, no studies have compared these two approaches, and it remains unclear which is preferable for stenoses of different severities.

### AIM

To compare the outcomes of scar revision surgery and double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty.

### METHODS

Patients with mild, moderate, or severe anal stenosis following hemorrhoidectomy procedures who were treated with either scar revision surgery or double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty at our institution between January 2010 and December 2015 were investigated and compared. The severity of stenosis was determined *via* anal examination performed digitally or using a Hill-Ferguson retractor. The explored patient characteristics included age, sex, preoperative severity of anal stenosis, preoperative symptoms, and preoperative adjuvant therapy; moreover, their postoperative quality of life was measured using a 10-point scale. Patients underwent proctologic follow-up examinations one, two, and four weeks after surgery.

## RESULTS

We analyzed 60 consecutive patients, including 36 men (60%) and 24 women (40%). The mean operative time for scar revision surgery was significantly shorter than that for double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty ( $10.14 \pm 2.31$  [range: 7-15] min *vs*  $21.62 \pm 4.68$  [range: 15-31] min;  $P < 0.001$ ). The average of length of hospital stay was also significantly shorter after scar revision surgery than after anoplasty ( $2.1 \pm 0.3$  *vs*  $2.9 \pm 0.4$  d;  $P < 0.001$ ). Postoperative satisfaction was categorized into four groups: 45 patients (75%) reported excellent satisfaction (scores of 8-10), 13 (21.7%) reported good satisfaction (scores of 6-7), two (3.3%) had no change in satisfaction (scores of 3-5), and none (0%) had scores indicating poor satisfaction (1-2). As such, most patients were satisfied with their quality of life after surgery other than the two who noticed no difference due owing to the fact that they experienced recurrences.

## CONCLUSION

Scar revision surgery may be preferable for mild anal stenosis upon conservative treatment failure. Anoplasty is unavoidable for moderate or severe stenosis, where cicatrized tissue is extensive.

**Key Words:** Anal canal; Anoplasty; Scar revision; Stenosis; Surgery-induced tissue adhesions; Surgical flaps

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**Core Tip:** The severity of anal stenosis can be classified into three categories: mild, moderate, and severe. According to our study, we drew an algorithm for the management of anal stenosis based on severity. For mild anal stenosis, scar revision surgery can be attempted first if nonsurgical methods fail, with anoplasty performed if recurrence occurs. For moderate and severe anal stenosis, opting for anoplasty from the outset is the best option to prevent subsequent surgeries.

**Citation:** Weng YT, Chu KJ, Lin KH, Chang CK, Kang JC, Chen CY, Hu JM, Pu TW. Is anoplasty superior to scar revision surgery for post-hemorrhoidectomy anal stenosis? Six years of experience. *World J Clin Cases* 2022; 10(22): 7698-7707

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v10/i22/7698.htm>

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v10.i22.7698>

## INTRODUCTION

Anal stenosis is defined as the narrowing of the anal canal due to contraction of the epithelial lining[1, 2]. The normal anoderm is replaced with an inelastic fibrotic tissue, which renders the anal canal abnormally tight and non-pliable[3]. It is a rare but frustrating circumstance that commonly occurs as a complication of hemorrhoidectomy or other anorectal surgical procedure[4-6]. Anal stenosis may also develop due to inflammatory bowel disease, trauma, chronic laxative abuse, venereal disease, and local radiation therapy[7-10]. It is estimated that approximately 90% of anal stenoses are sequelae of hemorrhoidectomies[11-13]. Patients may have symptoms such as decreasing stool caliber, difficult defecation, bleeding, fecal incontinence, incomplete evacuation, anal pain, and/or diarrhea[4,11,14,15]. The severity of anal stenosis is classified into three degrees: mild, moderate, and severe; These are determined based on an anal examination with a Hill-Ferguson retractor or index-small finger[11,16]. For mild stenosis, conservative management methods such as fiber supplements, stool softeners, or bulk-forming agents are usually suggested; Periodical digital or mechanical anal dilations, as well as sphincterotomy, may also be performed[12,17]. For moderate-to-severe stenosis, a surgical approach is indicated[18,19], with the two main surgical methods being scar revision surgery and anoplasty. The former method involves excision of the scar tissue and suturing the wound, whereas the latter uses local flaps to excise the cicatrized tissue, dissect the stricture, and increase the anal canal size to lessen the

severity of symptoms and recover normal anal function[20,21]. Ideally, the selected procedure should be simple to perform and be well-tolerated, with a low complication rate and good long-term results without recurrence. However, there are no studies comparing the two aforementioned surgical approaches, and it remains unclear whether the choice of procedure depends on the severity of the stenosis. Therefore, we performed this retrospective study to compare patients who underwent scar revision surgery to those who underwent anoplasty over a six-year period.

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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

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### **Patients**

This retrospective cohort analysis included patients who were treated between January 2010 and December 2015 for mild-to-severe anal stenosis and who underwent scar revision surgery or double diamond-shaped flap at the Department of Surgery, Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan (Figure 1). We included patients who were diagnosed with anal stenosis post-hemorrhoidectomy. Patients with this condition owing to other causes such as inflammatory bowel disease, tuberculosis, trauma, previous radiation therapy, and previous anal malignancy were excluded from the study, as were those who were lost to follow-up. Ultimately, 60 patients who fulfilled the selection criteria were included in the analysis.

### **Preoperative management**

Preoperative evaluation included clinical and proctologic examinations. The following variables were collected during the clinical examination: age; sex; the preoperative severity of anal stenosis, symptoms, and adjuvant therapy. A proctologic examination was performed digitally or using a Hill-Ferguson retractor to determine the severity of the stenosis. All the patients had first attempted conservative management methods but were unsuccessful, thereby necessitating surgical intervention to ameliorate their discomfort. All data were inputted into an electronic database.

### **Surgical technique**

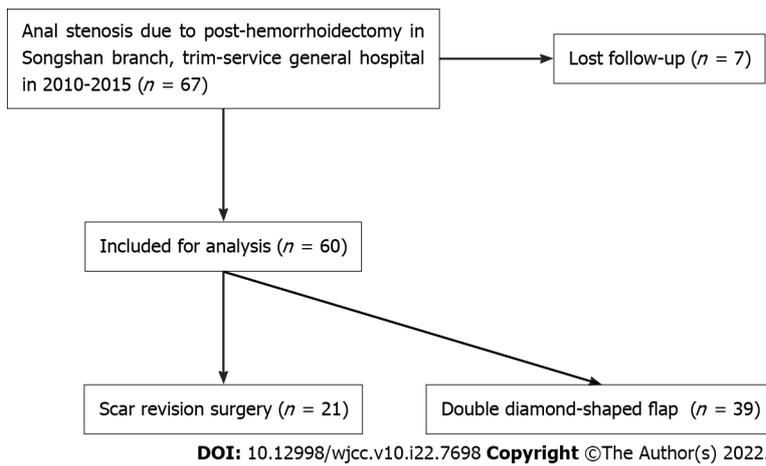
Full bowel preparation was performed preoperatively, and the same team performed all surgical procedures for all the patients. Scar revision surgery or double diamond-shaped flap was chosen according to the surgeon's experiences and preference. We performed these two procedures under intravenous general anesthesia; moreover, a single dose of intravenous antibiotics (cefazolin) was administered upon the induction of anesthesia as a prophylactic against wound infection. The patients were placed in the jackknife position, and the skin was sterilized and draped per standard protocol. For scar revision surgery, the scar was commonly found in the 3, 7, and 11 o'clock directions. We removed the scar with a longitudinal incision through the stricture while controlling bleeding with wet epinephrine tape. The wound was closed with a 3-O catgut (transverse closure) and covered with gauze (Figure 2A). For the double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty, a diamond-shaped flap from the adjacent perianal skin was delineated and dissected together with its pedicle on both sides. The dissection was generally performed deep into the fascia to create a well-perfused, tension-free flap transposed into the anal canal. The flap was then introduced into the anal canal defect for wound coverage (Figures 2B and 3).

### **Postoperative follow-up**

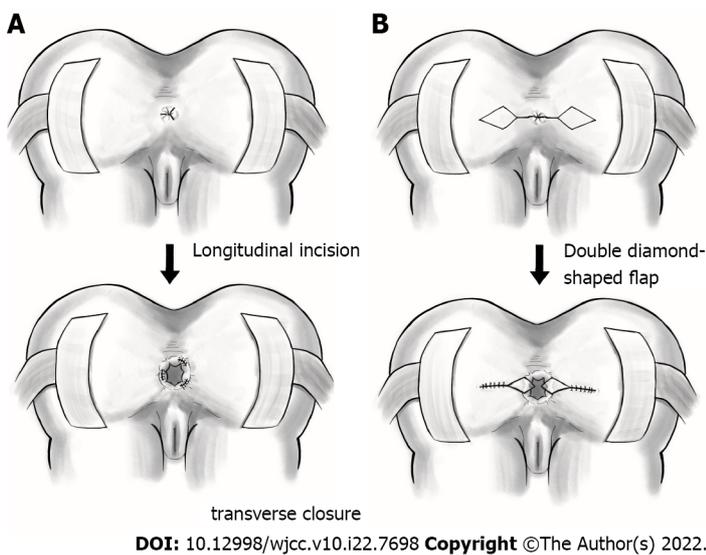
Before discharge, the operative time, length of hospital stay, and postoperative complications were recorded. The patients underwent scheduled clinical and proctologic examinations at the outpatient clinic 1, 2, and 4 wk after surgery. Subsequently, regular inspections were performed upon patient request. Patients were contacted by telephone after 6 mo and were invited to the outpatient clinic for a final follow-up evaluation. During their postoperative workups, the patients underwent clinical and proctologic evaluations during which the following variables were collected: postoperative symptoms, postoperative adjuvant therapy, recurrence, and postoperative quality of life. Recurrence was defined as experiencing symptoms of anal stenosis that could not be relieved by conservative treatment. The patients' postoperative quality of life was assessed using a satisfaction questionnaire that comprised a 10-point rating scale ranging from 1 (poor) to 10 (excellent). The satisfaction scores were grouped into four categories: excellent (8-10), good (6-7), same (3-5), and poor (1-2).

### **Statistical analysis**

The patients' characteristics are summarized as total numbers, percentages, and means  $\pm$  standard deviations. Student's *t*-test for paired samples was used to detect differences in the means of continuous variables over time. Statistical significance was set at a *P*-value  $< 0.05$ . The SPSS software for Windows, version 22.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, United States) was used to perform the statistical analyses.



**Figure 1** Selection process of the patients in the study.



**Figure 2** Surgical technique. A: Scar revision surgery. The scar is removed with a longitudinal incision through the stricture in the 3, 7, and 11 o'clock directions. The wound is then closed transversely; B: Double diamond-shaped flap. A diamond-shaped flap from the adjacent perianal skin is delineated, and the flap is introduced into the anal canal defect for wound coverage.

### Approval and consent

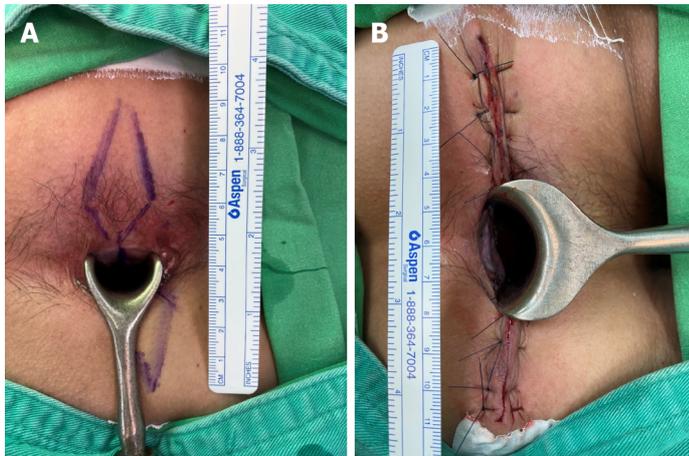
The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board of our hospital (approval No. 111-E-01). All procedures were performed under the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and those of the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments, or comparable ethical standards. The requirement for informed consent was waived by the institutional review board of our hospital due to the retrospective nature of the study, and patient information was anonymized and de-identified prior to analysis.

## RESULTS

The patients' demographic data and characteristics are presented in [Table 1](#). Thirty-six men (60%) and 24 women (40%) with anal stenosis underwent scar revision surgery or double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2015. Among them, 8 with moderate or severe anal stenosis had previously undergone scar revision surgery, but underwent diamond-shaped flap anoplasty owing to recurrence; these individuals were categorized into the diamond-shaped flap anoplasty group. The median patient age was  $54.65 \pm 12.65$  years (range: 27-76 years). All patients had previously undergone hemorrhoidectomy, and all reported having a poor quality of life due to anal stenosis. In terms of severity, 48.33%, 33.33%, and 18.33% of the patients had mild, moderate, and severe conditions, respectively. All patients had strained defecation; other symptoms are shown in [Table 1](#). All

**Table 1** Demographic characteristics of patients who underwent surgery for hemorrhoidectomy-associated anal stenosis

	Scar revision surgery	Double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty	P value	Total
Patient numbers	21 (35%)	39 (65%)		60
Age (yr)	54 ± 14.5	55 ± 11.8	0.773	54.65 ± 12.65
Sex (male/female)	13/8 (61.9%/38.09%)	23/16 (58.97%/41.03%)	0.825	36/24 (60%/40%)
Preoperative severity of anal stenosis			< 0.001	
Mild	17 (80.95%)	12 (30.77%)		29 (48.33%)
Moderate	4 (19.05%)	16 (41.03%)		20 (33.33%)
Severe	0	11 (28.21%)		11 (18.33%)
Preoperative symptoms				
Strained defecation	21 (100%)	39 (100%)	-	60 (100%)
Incomplete evacuation	13 (61.9%)	26 (66.67%)	0.712	39 (65%)
Painful evacuation	4 (19.04%)	25 (64.1%)	0.001	29 (48.33%)
Defecation bleeding	0	8 (20.51%)	0.026	8 (13.33%)
Incontinence	0	7 (17.95%)	0.039	7 (11.67%)
Adjuvant therapy				
Laxative medication	21 (100%)	39 (100%)	-	60 (100%)
Pain control medication	4 (19.05%)	25 (64.1%)	0.001	29 (48.33%)
Digital dilatation	7 (33.33%)	17 (43.59%)	0.439	24 (40%)



DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v10.i22.7698 Copyright ©The Author(s) 2022.

**Figure 3** Double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty. A: Intraoperative double diamond-shaped flap design; B: Postoperative double diamond-shaped flap.

patients had previously tried conservative management, and all were administered laxatives, while smaller proportions attempted other additional treatments. Ultimately, 21 patients (35%) underwent scar revision surgery while 39 (65%) underwent double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty.

The perioperative results are shown in [Table 2](#). The mean operative times for scar revision surgery was significantly shorter for that for double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty ( $10.14 \pm 2.31$  [range: 7-15] min *vs*  $21.62 \pm 4.68$  [range: 15-31] min;  $P < 0.001$ ). The average of length of hospital stay was also significantly shorter in the former group ( $2.1 \pm 0.3$  d) than in the latter ( $2.9 \pm 0.4$  d;  $P < 0.001$ ). Four patients in the double diamond-shaped flap group underwent urinary catheterization because of urinary retention, but the difference in this complication between the two groups was not significant ( $P = 0.129$ ). None of the patients in our study experienced wound dehiscence, wound infection, postoperative fever, or postoperative bleeding.

Finally, we investigated the postoperative conditions of the patients after 6 mo ([Table 3](#)). Two patients of moderate anal stenosis in the scar revision surgery group had strained defecation and one had incomplete evacuation; these were considered recurrence. None of the patients in the anoplasty group

Table 2 Surgical outcomes of patients treated surgically for anal stenosis

Patient numbers	21 (35%)	39 (65%)		60
Operative time (min)	10.14 ± 2.31	21.62 ± 4.68	< 0.001	17.6 ± 6.8
Length of hospital stay (d)	2.1 ± 0.3	2.9 ± 0.4	< 0.001	2.62 ± 0.52
Complications				
Acute urinary retention	0	4 (10.3%)	-	4 (6.7%)
Wound dehiscence	0	0	0.129	0
Wound infection	0	0		0
Postoperative fever	0	0		0
Postoperative bleeding	0	0		0

Table 3 Postoperative 6-mo follow-up

	Scar revision surgery	Double-diamond-shaped flap anoplasty	P value	Total
Patient numbers	21 (35%)	39 (65%)		60
Postoperative symptoms				
Strained defecation	2 (9.52%)	0	0.05	2 (3.33%)
Incomplete evacuation	1 (4.76%)	0	0.169	1 (1.67%)
Painful evacuation	0	0		0
Defecation bleeding	0	0		0
Incontinence	0	0		0
Adjuvant therapy				
Laxative medication	2 (9.52%)	0	-	2
Pain control medication	0	0	0.05	0
Digital dilatation	0	0		0
Recurrence	2 (9.52%)	0	0.05	2 (3.33%)
Quality of life				
Poor (1-2)	0	0	0.035	0
Same (3-5)	2 (9.52%)	0		2 (3.33%)
Good (6-7)	6 (28.57%)	7 (17.95%)		13 (21.67%)
Excellent (8-10)	13 (61.90%)	32 (82.05%)		45 (75%)

had any postoperative symptoms or required adjuvant therapy (*i.e.*, there were no recurrences in this group). On their postoperative satisfaction questionnaires, 45 patients (75%) reported excellent satisfaction scores, whereas 13 (21.7%) and 2 (3.3%) reported good satisfaction and no change, respectively; the latter two were those who experienced recurrences. Importantly, there was a significant difference in satisfaction between the two groups ( $P = 0.035$ ), with more satisfaction in double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty group.

## DISCUSSION

Anal stenosis is not uncommon after anal surgery; its rate has been reported to range from 1.2% to 10% in patients who have undergone hemorrhoidectomy[22]. As mentioned in the Introduction, there are numerous causes of anoderm tissue scarring that can lead to anal stenosis or stricture. Mild anal stenosis is defined as a stenotic anal canal that can still be examined using a well-lubricated index finger or medium-size Hill-Ferguson retractor[11]. Most patients with mild anal stenosis can be managed nonsurgically using methods such as increasing fiber-rich food in the diet or using stool softening or bulk-forming agents[11,23]. Daily gentle self-digital or instrumental dilation with Hegar dilators can also be

considered. Digital dilatation is a much simpler method and avoid the costs of Hegar dilators; however, patients may unintentionally injure the anal sphincter, resulting in further fibrosis and stricture and ultimately more serious stenosis[4,24]. Therefore, Hegar dilators used by surgeons while patients are under adequate anesthesia are a safer choice. Casadesus *et al*[3] described 4 patients who achieved satisfactory results with regular progressive self-dilatation using Hegar dilators. If conservative management fails, scar revision surgery ought to be the first choice; this simpler procedure can often achieve satisfactory outcomes and produce fewer complications. Scar revision surgery involved only the excision of the fibrotic tissue and suturing of the wound, causing less trauma to the anoderm and thus risks fewer postoperative complications than anoplasty. Most of our patients with mild anal stenosis in whom conservative treatment failed were satisfied with scar revision surgery, and had none complications or recurrences. Anoplasty is only indicated if scar revision surgery fails.

Moderate anal stenosis is defined as the ability of a lubricated index finger or medium- sized Hill-Ferguson retractor to penetrate the anus only after forceful dilatation[11]. Such patients usually require surgical intervention, as conservative management is likely to fail. In our study, 2 of the 4 patients with moderate anal stenosis reported no change in their postoperative quality of life after undergoing scar revision surgery; they still experienced strained defecation and incomplete evacuation, which we considered recurrences. Three and five patients in our study with moderate and severe anal stenosis, respectively, had previously undergone scar revision surgery before attempting diamond- shaped flap owing to recurrence; they also required adjuvant therapy such as laxatives, pain control medication, and/or self-digital dilatation. Accordingly, these findings suggest that patients with moderate anal stenosis should undergo anoplasty instead of scar revision surgery to avoid subsequent operations.

Severe anal stenosis is defined as the inability of either a lubricated little finger or a small Hill-Ferguson retractor to penetrate the anus[11]. As in patients with moderate stenosis, conservative management is not adequate for patient with severe stenosis. Moreover, scar revision surgery is not feasible owing to extensive cicatrized tissue. Therefore, we immediately opted for anoplasty for these patients. Anoplasty consists of excising the fibrotic tissue, dissecting the stricture, and increasing the dimension of the anal outlet using proximal or distal local flap advancement to restore normal anal function[20,21,25]. In our study, all patients with severe anal stenosis who underwent double diamond flap anoplasty achieved good outcomes; their postoperative quality of life improved significantly, and none required adjuvant therapy or experienced recurrence.

There are numerous procedures described in the literature regarding anoplasty for anal stenosis, and the choice of the surgery depends on the surgeon's experience as well as the severity of the stricture[6, 12,17,26]. No single procedure is superior to others, and it is difficult to evaluate the outcomes of the various techniques owing to the lack of adequate prospective trials[12]. We selected the double diamond flap anoplasty technique because of its good long-term results and low complication rates, as well as our departmental experience with this procedure. Moreover, this method is performed on both sides of the anus simultaneously, which can ameliorate the stenosis remarkably. After the anoplasty procedure, the postoperative quality of life improved greatly, and none of the patients required adjuvant therapy or experienced recurrences.

However, we found that the length of hospital stay was significantly longer in the double diamond flap anoplasty group than in the scar revision surgery group. Given that the anoplasty produced a larger operative wound, it is likely that more pain control medication is required in this group. The number of postoperative complications associated with urinary retention was also higher in the anoplasty group, even though this group experienced better performance than the scar revision surgery group in terms of quality of life improvement, recurrence rate, and the need for postoperative adjuvant therapy.

Based on our experience, we developed an algorithm for selecting the appropriate anal stenosis management methods according to severity (Figure 4). According to this algorithm, conservative management should be considered first for mild anal stenosis; if non-operative approaches fail, scar revision surgery can then be performed. A simpler procedure can often achieve satisfactory outcomes and produce fewer complications. If the patient experiences recurrence after scar revision surgery, anoplasty is indicated. For patients with moderate or severe anal stenosis, conservative management or scar revision surgery may not be adequate first choices; rather, directly opting for anoplasty may be the best way to achieve satisfactory outcomes and avoid secondary operations.

There are some limitations in our study. First, some biases were inevitable because of the retrospective and single-hospital nature of this study. Second, it was small sample size because most of the patients with anal stenosis did not need surgical intervention, which were excluded in advance. Third, information on important confounders for the associated risks (*e.g.*, smoking habits, consumption of alcohol, dietary patterns, type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and many other comorbidities) were not well-recorded. Finally, it was a retrospective cohort analysis. Further large-scale prospective studies are needed to investigate these results.

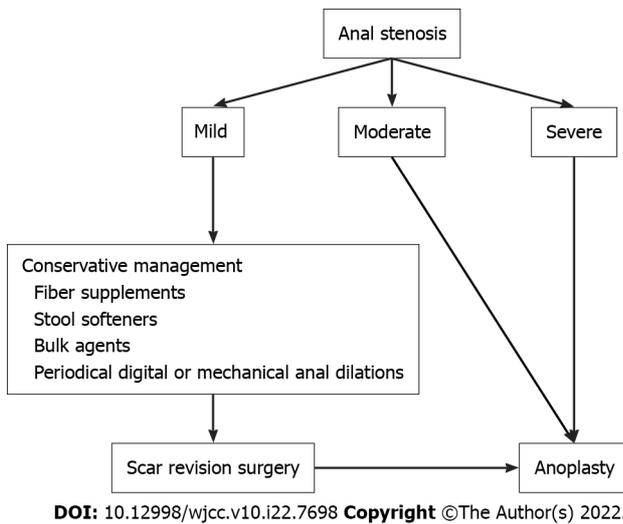


Figure 4 Algorithm for the different severity of anal stenosis management.

## CONCLUSION

Anal stenosis can be managed effectively, with the optimal method based on the condition's severity. For mild anal stenosis, scar revision surgery can be attempted first if nonsurgical methods fail, with anoplasty performed if recurrence occurs. For moderate and severe anal stenosis, opting for anoplasty from the outset is the best option to prevent subsequent surgeries.

## ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

### Research background

There are two main surgical treatments for anal stenosis: scar revision surgery and anoplasty. There were no studies comparing these two approaches, and it remains unclear which is preferable for stenoses of different severities, including mild, moderate, and severe.

### Research motivation

To compare the outcomes of scar revision surgery and double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty for anal stenosis.

### Research objectives

To analyze which surgery have benefit to different severity of anal stenosis.

### Research methods

Patients with anal stenosis following hemorrhoidectomy procedures who were treated with either scar revision surgery or double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty at our institution between January 2010 and December 2015 were investigated and compared.

### Research results

The mean operative time for scar revision surgery was significantly shorter than that for double diamond-shaped flap anoplasty. The average of length of hospital stay was also significantly shorter after scar revision surgery than after anoplasty.

### Research conclusions

Scar revision surgery may be preferable for mild anal stenosis upon conservative treatment failure. Anoplasty is unavoidable for moderate or severe stenosis, where cicatrized tissue is extensive.

### Research perspectives

Further study must conduct to analyze which surgery have benefit to different severity of anal stenosis.

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**FOOTNOTES**

**Author contributions:** Weng YT contributed to this work; Weng YT, Jung CK, Lin KH, Chang CK, Kang JC, Chen CY, Hu JM, and Pu TW designed the research study; Weng YT, Jung CK and Pu TW performed the research; Weng YT and Lin KH contributed new reagents and analytic tools; Weng YT, Jung CK, Lin KH and Pu TW analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript; all authors have read and approve the final manuscript.

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved by the Taiwan Adventist Hospital Institutional Review Board, Approval No. 111-E-01.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

**STROBE statement:** The authors have read the STROBE Statement – checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement – checklist of items.

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**S-Editor:** Chang KL

**L-Editor:** A

**P-Editor:** Chang KL

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