

Treatment of haemorrhoids



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- Much overlap of haemorrhoidal symptoms with other conditions
- *Is it just the haemorrhoids?*
- *what 'type' of haemorrhoidal problem is it?*

Presentation

- Rectal outlet bleeding
- Lumps
- Mucus discharge
- Itch
- Difficulty getting clean
- Pain
- ‘constipation’
 - Straining
 - Incomplete evacuation
 - Blockage
- Faecal incontinence
- ‘Rectal prolapse’

On rectal bleeding...

■ Outlet

- Bright red
 - During/after BM
 - On paper/in bowl
- No change of bowel habit
- No personal/family history neoplasia

On rectal bleeding...

- Suspicious
 - Dark red
 - Mixed with stool
 - Assoc with change of BH or passage of mucus
 - Personal/family history neoplasia

On rectal bleeding...

- Haemorrhage
 - Large volume needing
 - hospital admission
 - Transfusion RBCs

On rectal bleeding...

- Occult
 - PRB and anaemia
 - +ve FOB

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Relevant previous history

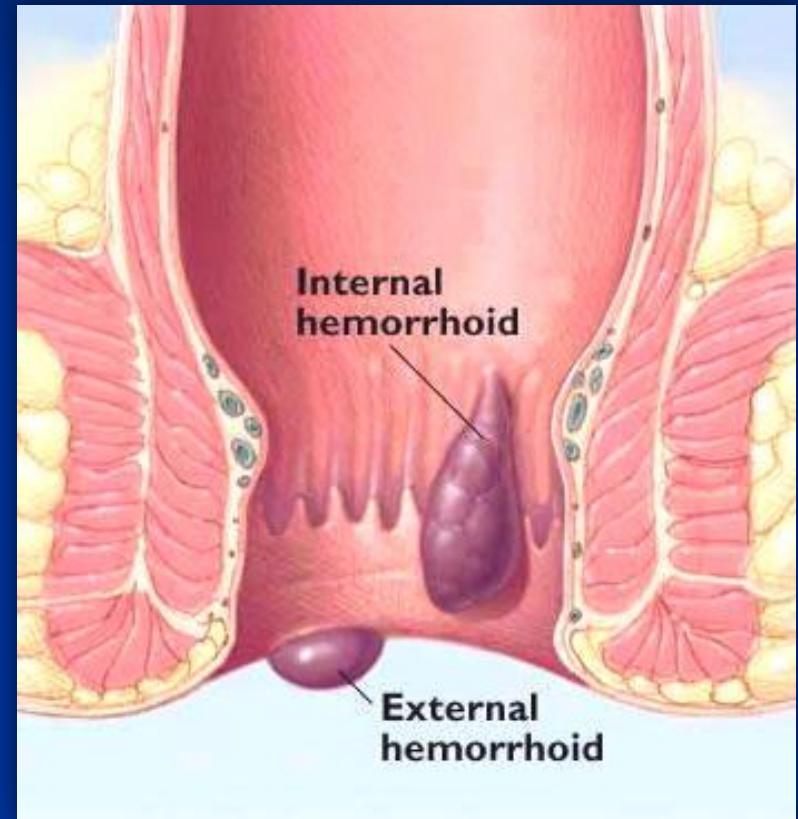
- increasing age
- pregnancy and childbirth
- chronic constipation
- chronic diarrhoea
- family history
- previous perianal surgery
- (cirrhosis)

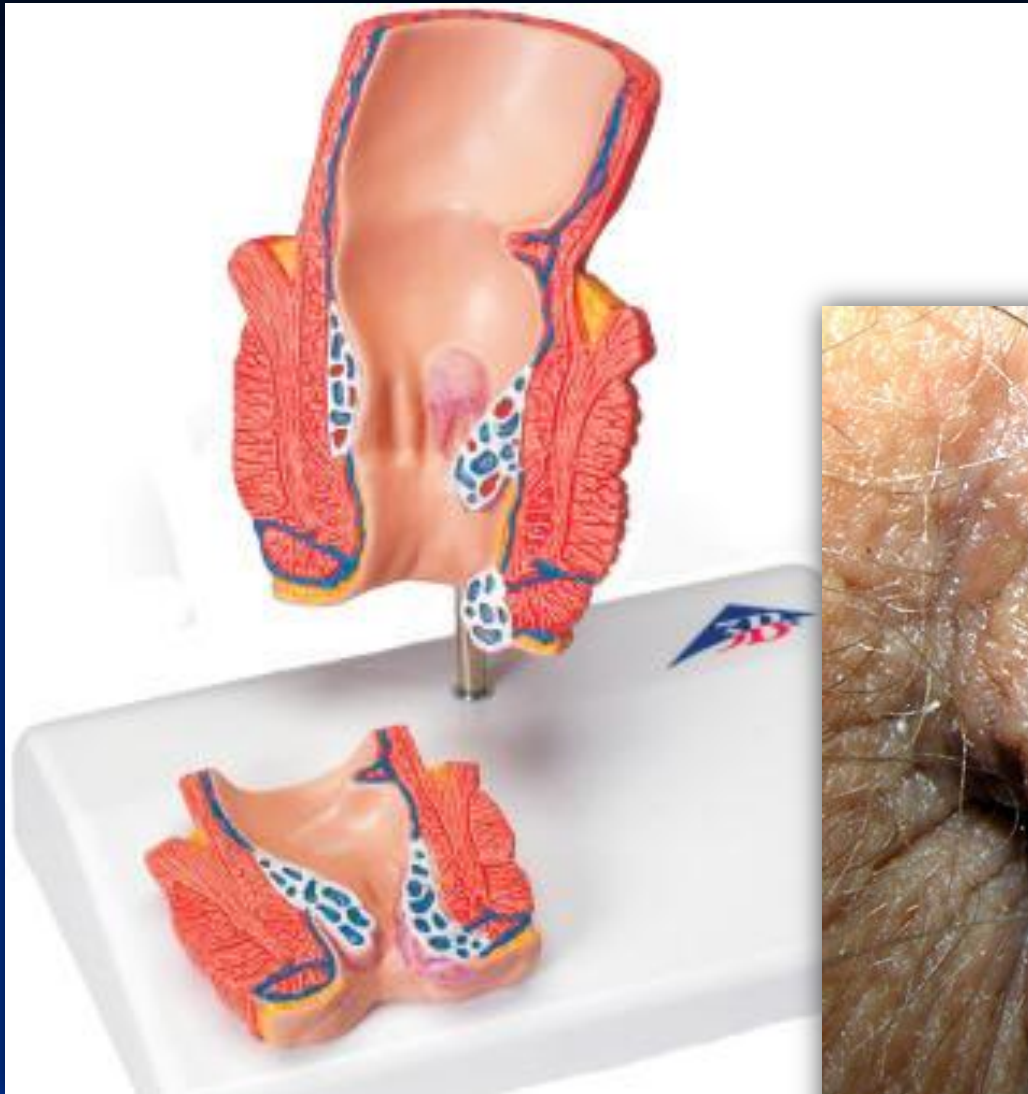
Pathophysiology

- ~~‘varicose vein’ theory~~

- ~~‘Vascular hyperplasia’ theory~~

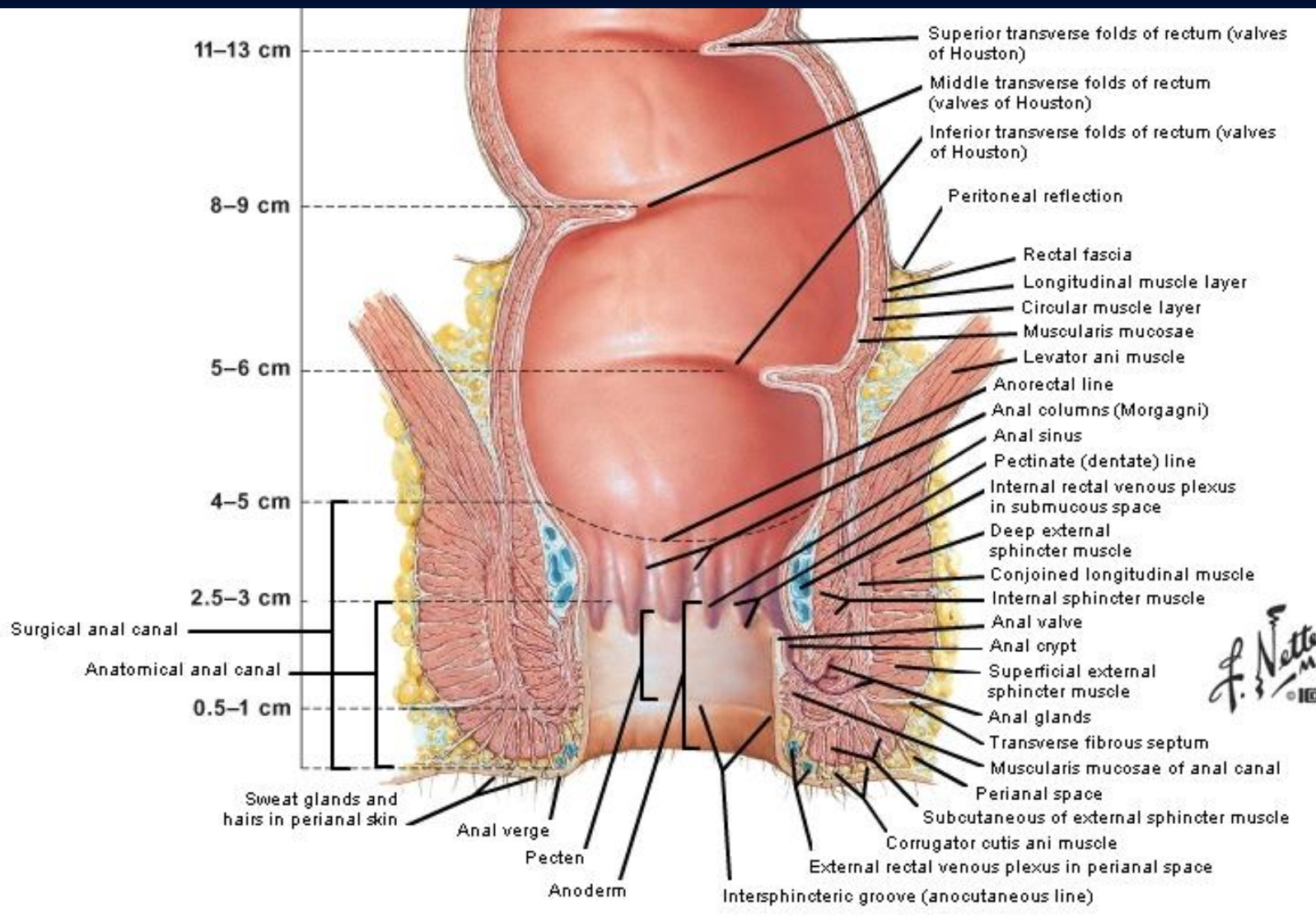
- ‘Sliding anal lining’ theory





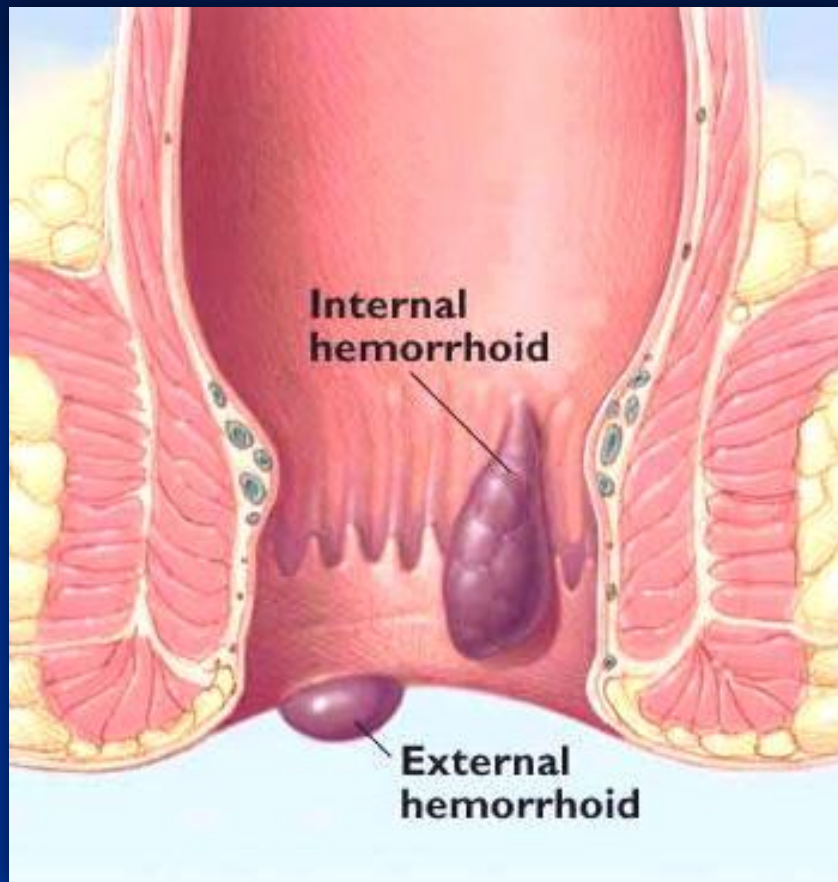
Relevance?

- History/Examination
- Interpretation of response to conservative treatments
- Theory behind office treatments
- Theory of selection of operative approach



Classification

- 1° non-prolapsing
- 2° prolapsing on straining with spontaneous reduction
- 3° prolapsing on straining and requiring manual reduction
- 4° permanently prolapsed/thrombosed
- *The severity of symptoms does not necessarily correlate with the degree of haemorrhoids.*



Differential diagnosis

- Anal tags
- Rectal prolapse
- Fibroepithelial polyp
- Dermatitis
- Fissure
- Rectal tumour
- Sentinel pile

Examination

- Abdominal palpation
- External inspection
- PR exam
- Proctoscopy/sigmoidoscopy



\$17





Re-useables

\$1135

Disposables

\$10





\$70

Conservative management

- Cochrane review 2008
 - beneficial effect of fibre laxatives for improving symptoms
 - Especially bleeding

- The results for other symptoms
 - prolapse, pain or itching
 - not as clear

Topical preparations

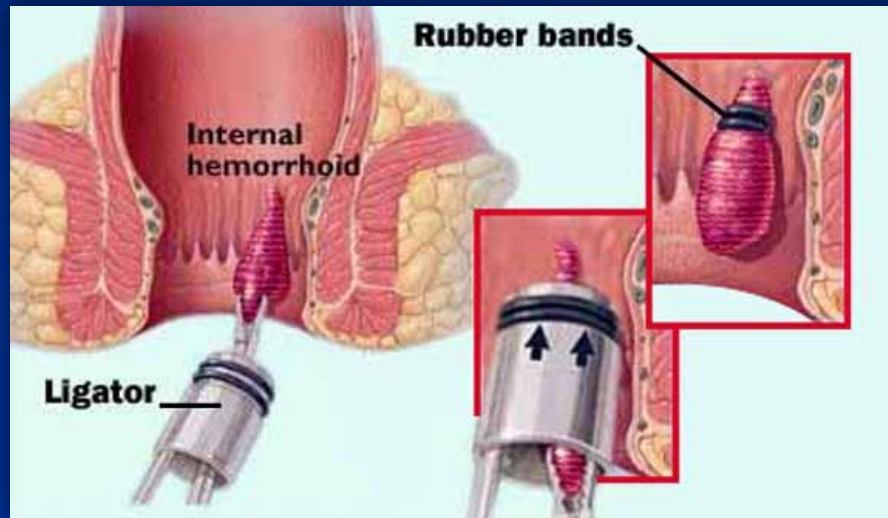


- Little evidence of efficacy
- In pregnancy avoid steroid preparations
- Short term usage worth a trial

Rectogesic

- 14 day trial
 - significant reduction in rectal bleeding
 - significant improvement of
 - anal pain
 - Pruritis
 - Irritation
 - difficulty in bowel movement
 - Headache in 43.1% of patients.

Rubber band ligation



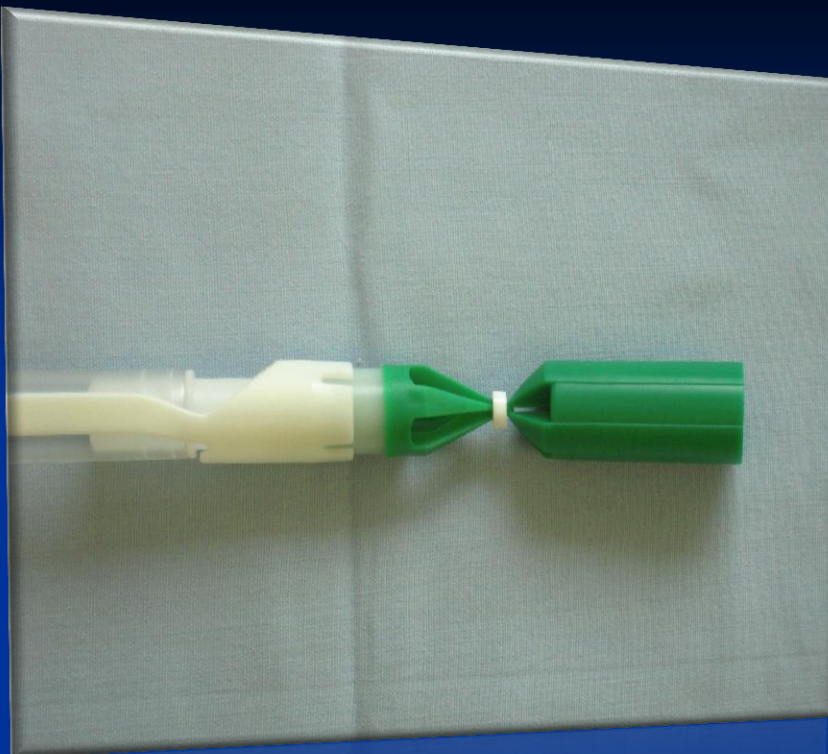
Disposable haemorrhoid suction ligator

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ASTRATECH
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Side effects

- vaso-vagal syncope
- anal pain
- minor bleeding
- chronic ulcer
- Urinary retention
- thrombosis of external haemorrhoids
- Life-threatening complications
 - massive bleeding
 - pelvic sepsis

Side effects



- superior to other office procedures
 - Compliance
 - long-term efficacy
 - Side effects

Surgery

- Very dependent on symptoms
 - essential to establish the true presenting complaint.
- Excisional haemorrhoidectomy
 - Stapled haemorrhoidopexy
 - Haemorrhoidal artery ligation

Excisional haemorrhoidectomy

- Indications
 - Troublesome 1 or 2 haemorrhoids
 - Major skin tag component
 - Thrombosed pile
 - Failed RBL

- Can be 'open' or 'closed'

- Daystay procedure

Post haemorrhoidectomy pain is the commonest problem

■ Other early complications

- urinary retention (20.1%)
- bleeding (secondary or reactionary) (2.4% - 6%)
- subcutaneous abscess (0.5%)
- 'failure' of suturing

■ Long-term complications

- anal fissure (1% -2.6%)
- anal stenosis (1%)
- Incontinence (0.4%)
- fistula (0.5%)

Postop regime

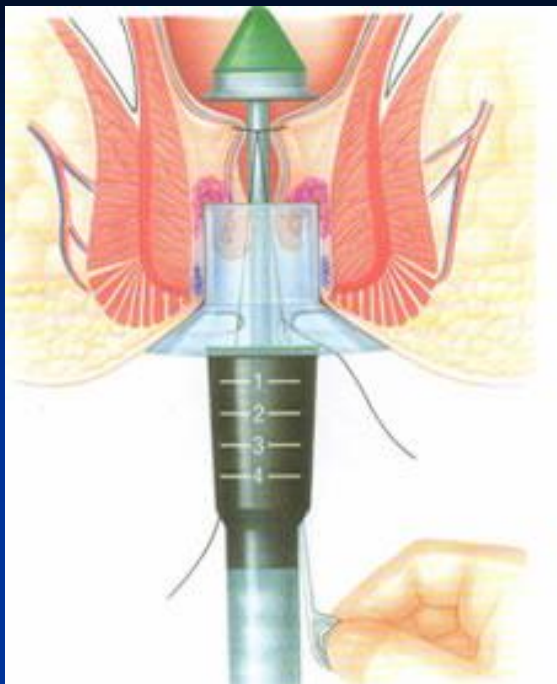
- Analgesia
- Laxatives
- Antibiotics

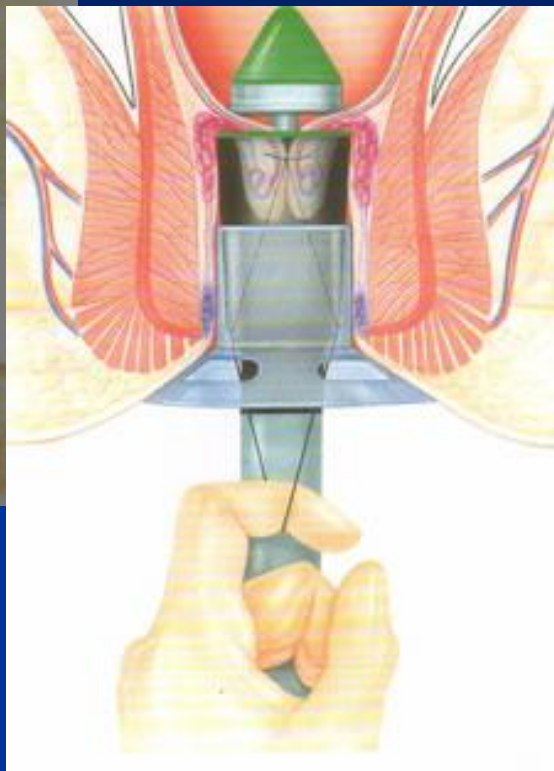
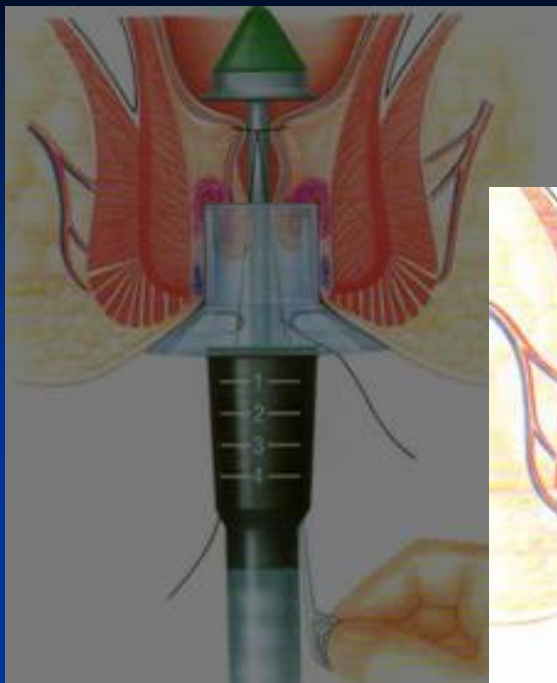
- Compared with RBL
 - Lower recurrence rate
 - more pain after the procedure
 - more minor complications
 - more time off work
 - Similar patient satisfaction

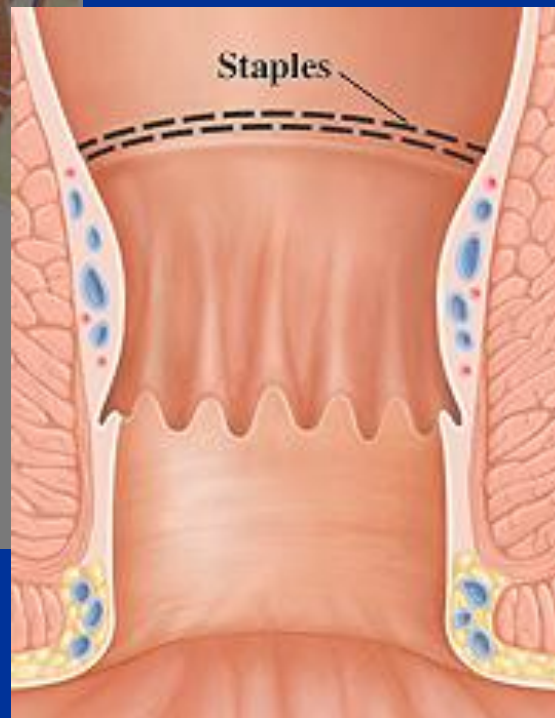
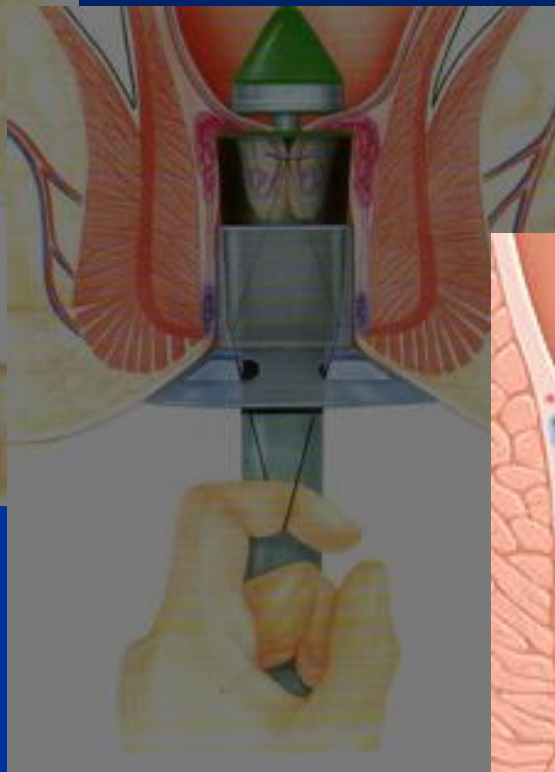
Stapled haemorrhoidopexy

- Since 1998
- 'Kitset' operation
- Addresses the 'sliding anal lining'
- Does not address external skin component





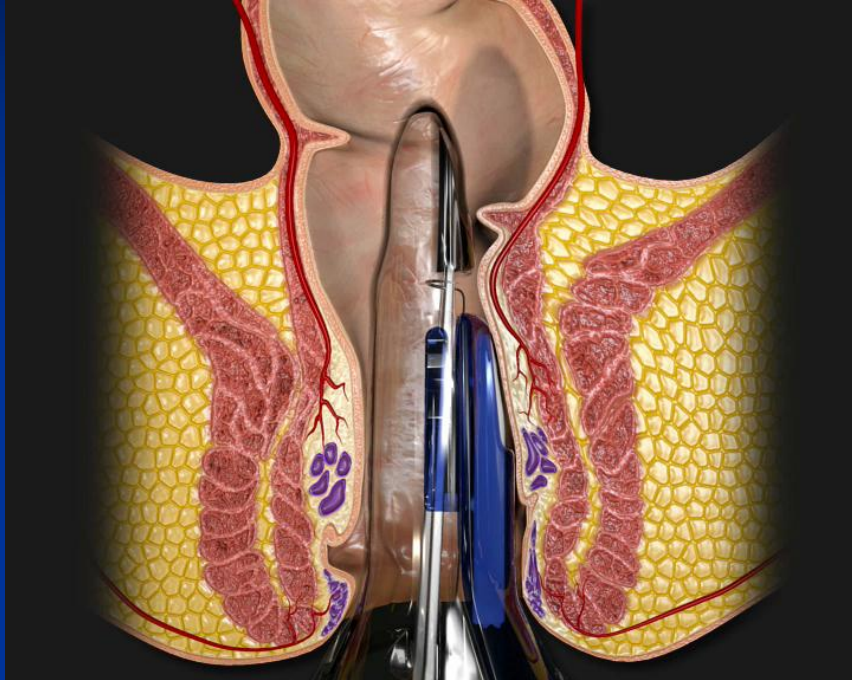




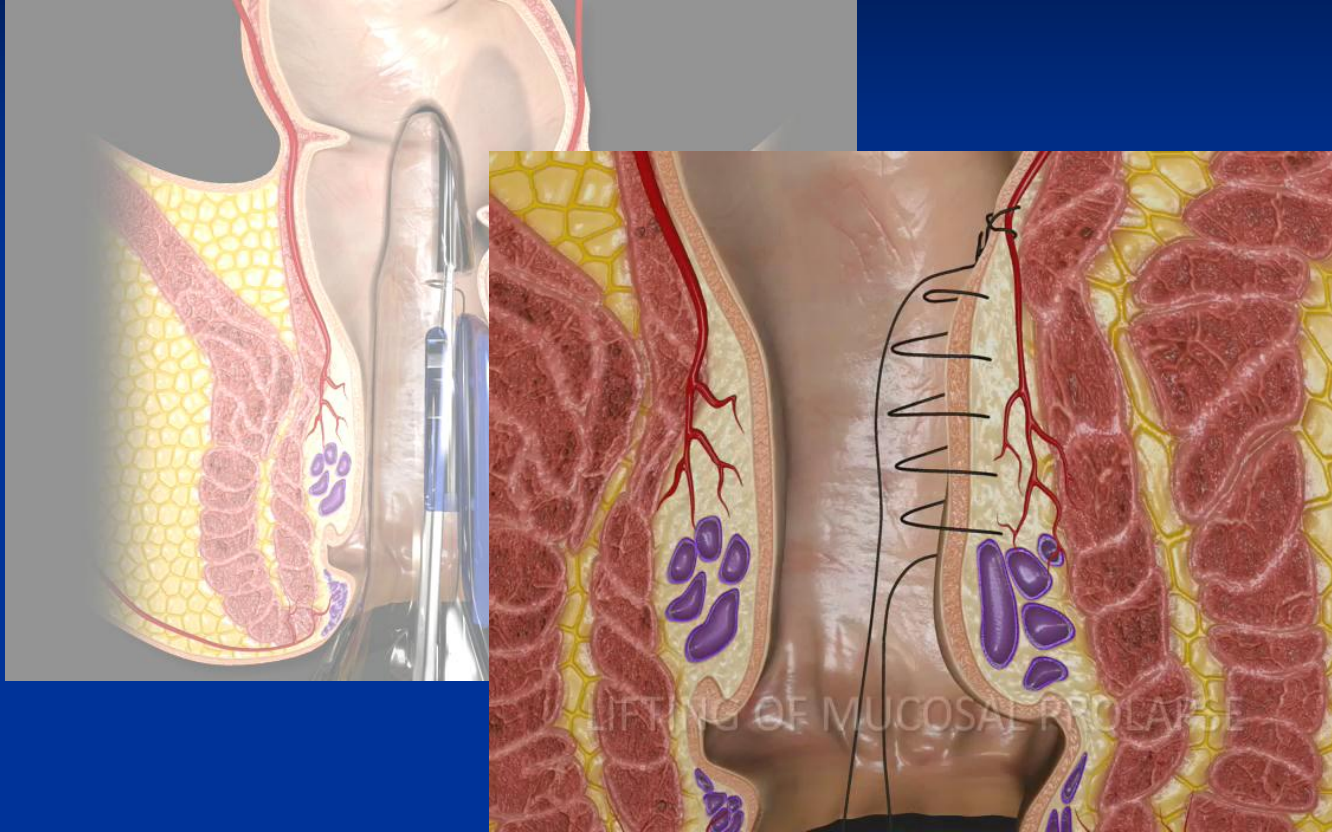
Results vs conventional surgery

- significantly more likely to have recurrent haemorrhoids in long term follow up
 - 8% vs 2%
- more likely to require an additional operative procedure
- Non-significant trends in favour of SH
 - Pain
 - pruritis ani
 - faecal urgency.

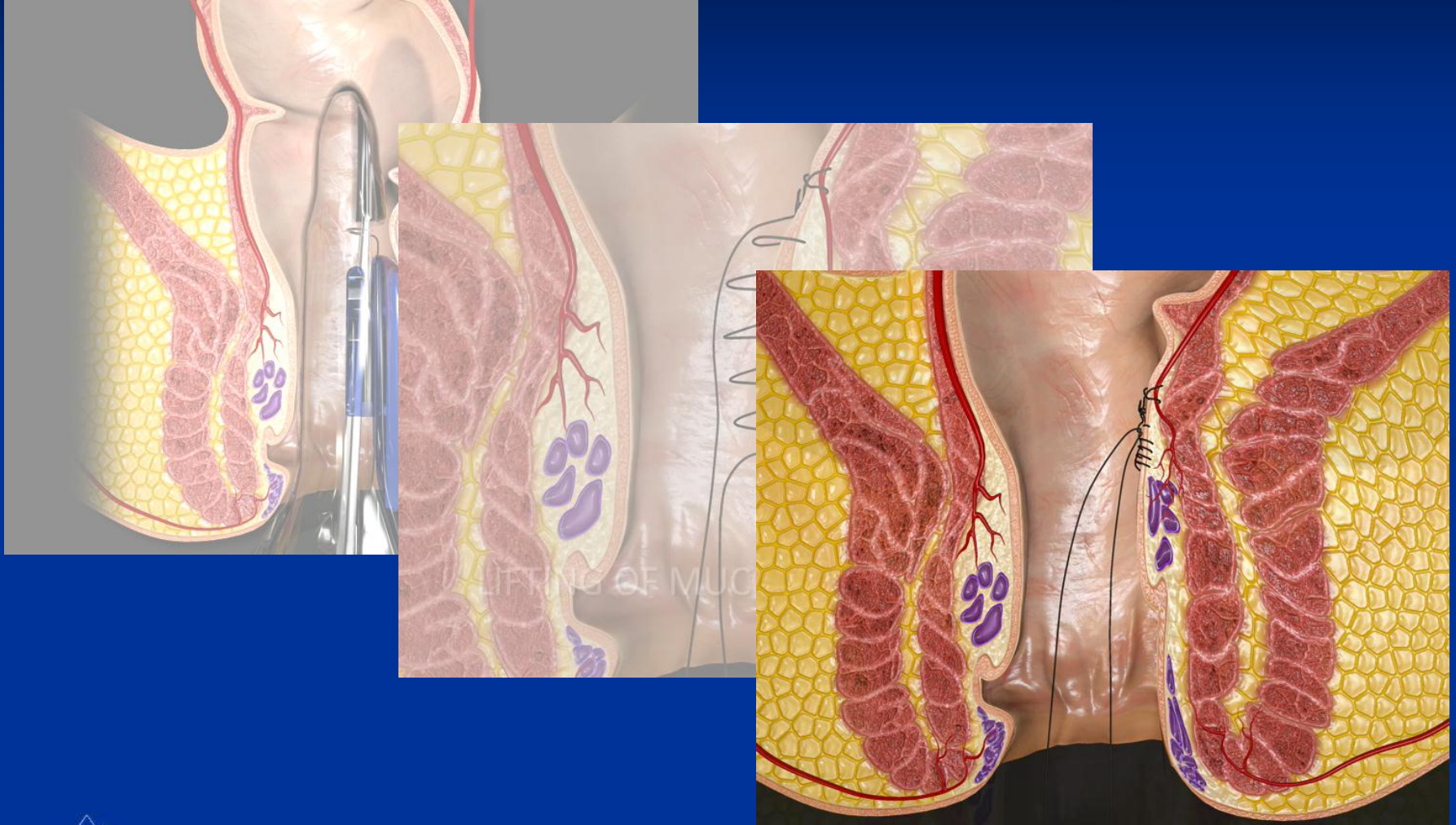
Haemorrhoidal artery ligation



Haemorrhoidal artery ligation



Haemorrhoidal artery ligation



My approach to haemorrhoids...

- *Be clear* on what is the presenting complaint
- Open mind to differential diagnoses
- Encourage conservative measures
- Tailored approach to surgery