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Patient satisfaction and symptom relief after anal dilatation

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Abstract

Anal dilatation is used as a simple method of treatment and has been used for both anal fissure and haemorrhoids. This study examined longer-term results among a cohort of 162 patients, 132 of whom responded to a detailed questionnaire, an 82% response (66 patients were male; age range 17-75 years, median 42 years). Follow-up ranged from 16 months to 36 months (median 27 months) after anal dilatation (68 patients for fissure, 32 for haemorrhoids, and 32 for both). In the early months after dilatation, 83% had symptomatic improvement and 76% remained improved. Five (7%) patients with fissure and 11 with haemorrhoids (17%) required further hospital treatment, while 10% and 17%, respectively, had received further treatment from their general practitioners (GPs). Seventy-one percent said they would have a further anal dilation if symptoms recurred. There was no difference in results obtained by surgeons of different seniority. Complications--bleeding (29%) and difficulty controlling flatus (15%) or faeces (8%)--resolved in all cases. The results of anal dilatation for fissure are generally satisfactory in the longer term, with a trend toward better symptom relief in patients with fissure compared with those with haemorrhoids. We do not recommend anal dilatation as the sole treatment of patients with haemorrhoids, but it may be a useful adjunct to other treatments such as banding or sclerotherapy. Morbidity was generally acceptable and the majority of our patients would be prepared to have this procedure again if their symptoms were to return.

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