



Miklós Kassai MD, EBSQ colo
Consultant General and
European Colorectal Surgeon

Patient Information for Consent

CR09lite Haemorrhoidectomy

Expires end of November 2016
Issued November 2015

Local information

Private secretary:
Fiona Clemets
Tel: 01534 880 030

Private Clinic:
Little Grove Clinic
La Rue De Haut
St Lawrence
Jersey
JE3 1JZ

Get more information and references at www.aboutmyhealth.org
Tell us how useful you found this document at www.patientfeedback.org



www.rcseng.ac.uk

www.rcsed.ac.uk

www.asgbi.org.uk

www.pre-op.org



This document will give you information about a haemorrhoidectomy. If you have any questions, you should ask your GP or other relevant health professional.

What are haemorrhoids?

Haemorrhoids, also known as piles, are soft fleshy lumps just inside your back passage (anus). They bleed easily when you have a bowel movement. They do not usually cause pain but can cause itching. When large, they can pass through your anus (prolapsed pile), feeling like a lump when you clean yourself (see figure 1). Haemorrhoids develop gradually, often over a long period of time. They are associated with constipation, often run in families and can be made worse by pregnancy.

What are the benefits of surgery?

Surgery will remove the haemorrhoids. You should no longer have any of the symptoms that haemorrhoids can cause.

Are there any alternatives to surgery?

Haemorrhoids can often be treated by simple measures, such as drinking more fluid and increasing the amount of fibre in your diet. If these simple measures are unsuccessful, the haemorrhoids can usually be treated in a clinic. Local treatments include 'banding' or 'injecting' the haemorrhoids.

What does the operation involve?

The operation is usually performed under a general anaesthetic and takes about 20 minutes. Your surgeon will remove your haemorrhoids by either cutting them away or using a staple gun.

What complications can happen?

1 General complications

- Pain
- Bleeding
- Infection of the surgical site (wound)
- Blood clots

2 Specific complications

- Incomplete haemorrhoidectomy
- Difficulty passing urine
- Anal stenosis
- Developing skin tags
- Developing an anal fissure
- Incontinence

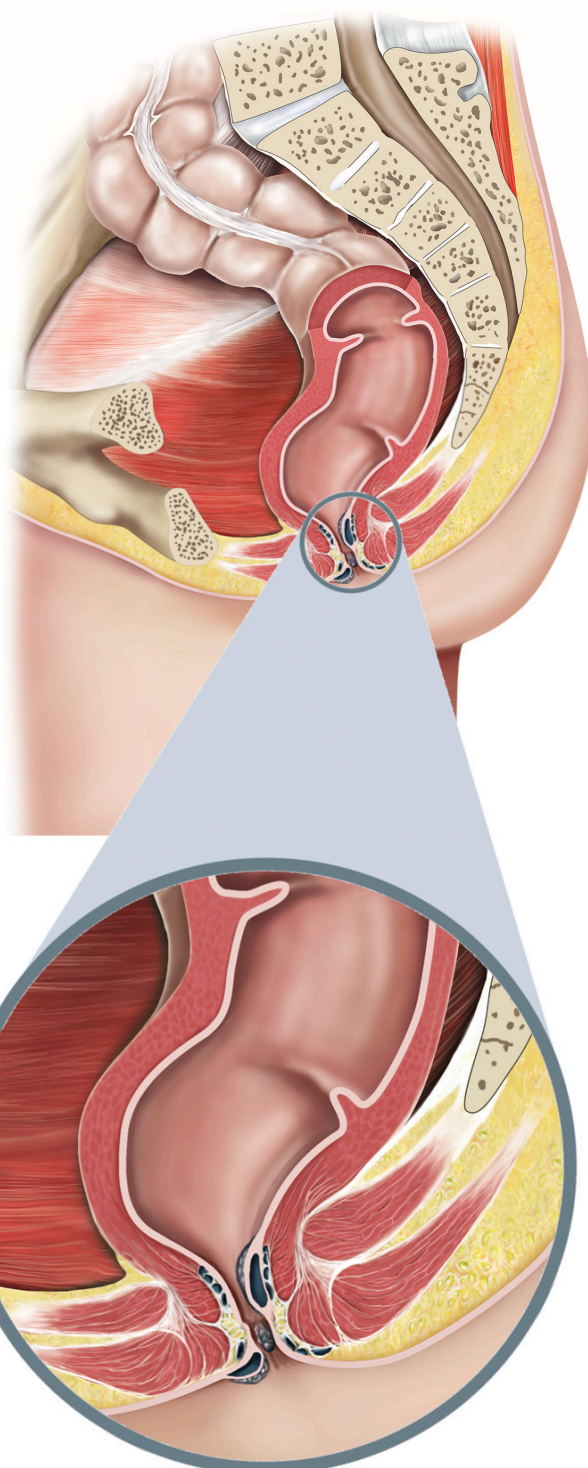


Figure 1
Haemorrhoids in the anal canal

How soon will I recover?

You should be able to go home the same day, especially if your haemorrhoids were treated using a staple gun.

Drink plenty of fluid and increase the amount of fibre in your diet to avoid constipation.

The wounds often take several weeks to heal completely. There are no open wounds with the stapled technique.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

You should make a full recovery and the symptoms should clear completely. However, haemorrhoids can come back.

Summary

Haemorrhoids are a common problem. If non-surgical treatments fail, surgery is usually recommended.

Acknowledgements

Author: Mr Jonathan Lund DM FRCS (Gen. Surg.)

Illustrations: Medical Illustration Copyright ©

Medical-Artist.com

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant health professional would give you.