

STUDY OF CASES OF MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE PAINFUL NON-INFECTIVE ANAL DISORDERS

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Abstract

Objective: To study the clinico-epidemiology and identify the etiology of acute painful non infective anal disorders and to study the management of such disorders. **Methods:** This prospective study was conducted on 50 patients admitted and treated in our institute, for Acute Anal Fissure, grade 3 and 4 internal hemorrhoids, and acute external hemorrhoids. Patients not fitting in criteria of 'Acute Painful Non infective disorder' and pregnant females were excluded from study. **Results:** Among 50 sample size, Internal hemorrhoids being the most common disorder, presented in 31 (62%) patients. Most common age group was 31-40 years (30%) and had gender wise Male predominance (74%). Pain and bleeding PR was seen in all the patients (100%). Constipation as a most common predisposing factor (90%) in such disorders. All patients underwent examination under anaesthesia. Out of 31 patients of Internal Haemorrhoids, 27 patients (87.1%) underwent Milligan Morgan haemorrhoidectomy, and 4 (12.9%) patients underwent Ferguson haemorrhoidectomy. 3 patients of External Haemorrhoids underwent External Haemorrhoid Thrombectomy, while all patients of acute anal fissure underwent Lords Dilation, among them 6 patients (23.07%), underwent lateral internal sphincterotomy. **Conclusion:** Acute painful non-infective disorders were seen most commonly in 31-40-year Age group. Males comprised more than half of the patient population. The most common disease was internal hemorrhoids. Constipation was found to be the most predisposing factor. Pain and bleeding PR were the most common presenting complaints. Examination under anesthesia and definitive operative intervention was done in all patients with satisfactory results.

Keywords: Acute painful non-infective disorders, Bleeding PR, Examination under anaesthesia

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