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### SECTION 20. Medicine.

## OUTCOME OF OPEN VERSUS CLOSED HEMORRHOIDECTOMY

**Abstract:** *Objective: This study was conducted to determine benefits of closed and open hemorrhoidectomy.*

*Design and Duration: Study comprises on the duration of 6 months from January 2018 to June 2018. This is a cross sectional study of prospective type.*

*Setting: Study was conducted in Nishter Hospital Multan, a city of Pakistan.*

*Patients and Methods: All patients admitted in general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. Both male and female cases were included irrespective of their age. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was formed according to which patients were selected. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and presented via tables and graphs.*

*Results: There were 120 cases included in this study. Two groups of patients were formed containing equal number of cases 60 in each. Age range was 20-65 years with mean age of 35.5 years. Signs and symptoms were recorded on day one, after one week, one month and after 4 months. All data was recorded. On day one all 120 cases experienced anal pain, rectal bleeding was seen in 40 cases from group A and 55 cases from group-B. Post operative retention of urine was seen in 3 cases from group A and % cases from group-B. After 4 months duration in group-A, constipation was noted in 10 cases, anal pain in 2 cases, rectal bleeding in 3 cases and anal stenosis in 3 cases while in group-B anal pain was seen in one case, rectal bleeding in 2 cases, constipation in 4 cases and fecal incontinence in 2 cases was reported.*

*Conclusion: Closed method of hemorrhoidectomy is better than open method with early recovery, less pain and few complications. While in open method there is chance of anal stenosis and injury to anal sphincter.*

**Key words:** open Hemorrhoidectomy, closed hemorrhoidectomy, anal stenosis, anal pain.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Hemorrhoids are very common among people having less physical activity or any underlying disease causing increased portal pressure. Initially these are managed by conservative method with laxatives. When they are enlarge, protruding outside anus with pain or bleeding then surgery is indicated to remove them. If not treated well they may lead to gangrene, infection, perforation and bleeding, stenosis of anus etc. Hemorrhoidectomy is a procedure of choice for removing them surgically. It

is done either by open technique or closed technique. In open technique there are more complications than closed method. All patients admitted in general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. Both male and female cases were included irrespective of their age. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was formed according to which patients were selected. Early diagnosis of the disease with proper management can reduce complications. For cases in

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study, all investigations were carried out from within the hospital laboratory. Charges for investigations and operation was not taken from any patient.

### Patients and Methods

This is a cross sectional study conducted in a tertiary care hospital general surgery ward. Study was completed in duration of six months. All patients admitted in general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. Both male and female cases were included irrespective of their age. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was formed according to which patients were selected. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and presented via tables and graphs. Data collected from both groups was compared with each other and conclusion was made. Hemorrhoids are very common among people having less physical activity or any underlying disease causing increased portal pressure. Initially these are managed by conservative method with laxatives. When they are enlarged, protruding outside anus with pain or bleeding then surgery is indicated to remove them.

### Results

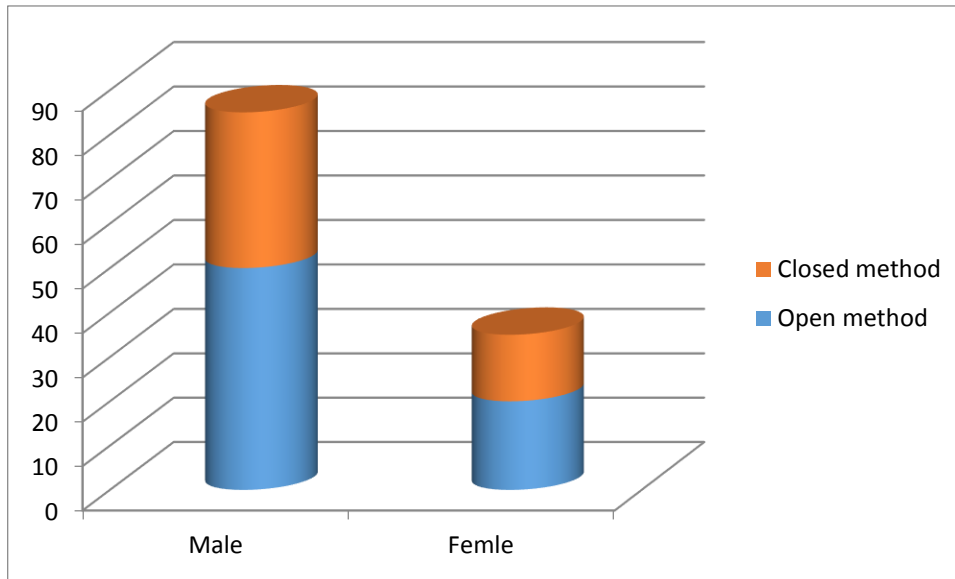
This is a cross sectional study conducted in a tertiary care hospital general surgery ward. Study was completed in duration of six months. All patients admitted in general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. There were 120 cases included in this study. Two groups of patients were formed containing equal number of cases 60 in each. Age range was 20-65 years with mean age of 35.5 years. Signs and symptoms were recorded on day one, after one week, one month and after 4 months. All data was recorded. On day one all 120 cases experienced anal pain, rectal bleeding was seen in 40 cases from group A and 55 cases from group-B, Post operative retention of urine was seen in 3 cases from group A and % cases from group-B. After 4 months duration in group-A, constipation was noted in 10 cases, anal pain in 2 cases, rectal bleeding in 3 cases and anal stenosis in 3 cases while in group-B anal pain was seen in one case, rectal bleeding in 2 cases, constipation in 4 cases and fecal incontinence in 2 cases was reported.

Table 1.

Complications	Day One		One Week later		One Month later		4 months later	
	Group-A	Group-B	Group-A	Group-B	Group-A	Group-B	Group-A	Group-B
Anal Pain	60	60	34	45	28	40	20	8
Per rectal bleeding	40	55	29	38	23	35	12	4
Urinary retention	3	5	15	22	13	12	7	2
Constipation	0	0	18	6	16	4	17	5
Fecal incontinence	1	0	2	1	4	1	3	1
Wound infection	-	-	11	8	17	5	22	6
Wound healing	-	-	40	57	39	55	45	58
Anal stenosis	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	1

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Picture 1.

### Discussion

Hemorrhoidectomy is a procedure of choice for removing them surgically. It is done either by open technique or closed technique. In open technique there are more complications than closed method. All patients admitted in general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. Both male and female cases were included irrespective of their age. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was formed according to which patients were selected. Early diagnosis of the disease with proper management can reduce complications. For cases in study, all investigations were carried out from within the hospital laboratory. Charges for investigations and operation was not taken from any patient. This is a cross sectional study conducted in a tertiary care hospital general surgery ward. Study was completed in duration of six months. All patients admitted in

general surgery ward of the study hospital with hemorrhoids and planned for surgery were included in this study. These cases were admitted in study duration of six months. Both male and female cases were included irrespective of their age. An inclusion and exclusion criteria was formed according to which patients were selected. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and presented via tables and graphs. Data collected from both groups was compared with each other and conclusion was made. There were 120 cases included in this study. Two groups of patients were formed containing equal number of cases 60 in each. Age range was 20-65 years with mean age of 35.5 years. Signs and symptoms were recorded on day one, after one week, one month and after 4 months. All data was recorded. On day one all 120 cases experienced anal pain, rectal bleeding was seen in 40 cases from group A and 55 cases from group-B, Post operative retention of urine was seen in 3 cases from group A and % cases from group-B.

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