

Injection or Banding of Haemorrhoids

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This fact sheet is for general information about this procedure only. It is not intended to be used as medical advice or to replace advice that your relevant healthcare professional would give you. If you have a particular medical problem, please consult a healthcare professional.

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What are haemorrhoids?

Haemorrhoids, also known as piles, are soft fleshy lumps just inside your back passage (anus). They have a rich blood supply and bleed easily, usually causing fresh bright-red bleeding when you have had a bowel movement. They do not usually cause pain but can cause itching around your anus. When large, they can pass through your anus (prolapsed pile), feeling like a lump when you clean yourself.

Haemorrhoids develop gradually, often over a long period of time. They often run in families and can be made worse by pregnancy.

What are the benefits of banding the haemorrhoids?

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

Are there any alternatives to banding the haemorrhoids?

Haemorrhoids can often be treated by simple measures, such as making sure your bowel movements are bulky and soft, and that you do not strain while opening your bowels. Drinking plenty of fluid and increasing the amount of fibre in your diet usually improves the way your bowels work.

If these simple measure do not work, your surgeon may recommend banding the haemorrhoids.

What does the procedure involve?

You will not need an anaesthetic as there are no nerves that sense pain at the top of your anal canal.

Your surgeon will examine carefully your back passage and lower bowel using a small telescope.

Your surgeon will pass a device through the telescope and use it to place a silicone band onto the lining of your anal canal.

The band should block the blood supply to the haemorrhoid, causing it to shrink back up your anal canal.

What complications can happen?

General complications

- Infection
- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication

Banding complications

- For men, discomfort and blood in the urine when passing urine
- Bleeding after the procedure
- Feeling faint or light-headed
- Recurrence of haemorrhoids

Consequences of this procedure

- Pain

How soon will I recover?

After the procedure you should be able to go home.

You should be able to return to work the next day unless you are told otherwise.

Haemorrhoids can come back. You can reduce this risk by not straining while opening your bowels, drinking plenty of fluid and increasing the amount of fibre in your diet to avoid constipation.

Regular exercise should improve your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Summary

Banding is usually a safe and effective way of treating haemorrhoids when simple measures have failed.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you, and they may be able to tell you about any other suitable treatments options.

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Acknowledgements

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Illustrator

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