

Banding your haemorrhoids (piles)

You have been given this leaflet because you might benefit from having your haemorrhoids treated with banding. This leaflet explains what banding involves, as well as the possible risks, benefits and alternatives to this form of treatment. If you have any questions or concerns, please speak to your doctor or nurse.

What are haemorrhoids?

Haemorrhoids are swollen blood vessels in the anal canal (back passage). The swellings can be either:

- **internal** - they are inside the anus (the opening of your bottom)
- **external** - they are outside the anus and cause lumps to protrude outside the anus.

Around half the people in the UK develop haemorrhoids at some point in their lifetime. Most haemorrhoids can be easily treated.

What are the symptoms of haemorrhoids?

The most common symptom of haemorrhoids is bleeding, which is usually bright red and separate from your stool. This often happens after you have opened your bowels. Other symptoms include itching and soreness around your anus.

What causes haemorrhoids?

The causes of haemorrhoids are not known. Straining (forcing a bowel movement by pushing down when trying to have a poo) may make the symptoms worse, as can constipation (having stool that is hard to pass). Haemorrhoids are very common after pregnancy, due to the baby's weight pushing down on the abdomen.

What is 'banding' and how will it help me?

Banding involves inserting a small instrument called a proctoscope into your anus. This is used to apply a tight elastic band around the internal section of your haemorrhoid, cutting off its blood supply. This makes the haemorrhoid fall off, relieving your symptoms within 10-14 days. The banding only takes a few minutes to perform, and is not painful. However, you may experience a dull ache for about 5 hours after it has been put on. You may also feel as though you want to open your bowels. This is normal, but please try to put off the urge to go until the following day if you can.

What are the risks of banding?

Banding is a safe, routine procedure that is performed in the Outpatient Department without an anaesthetic.

The main risk from the banding is bleeding. A small amount of bleeding (about an egg cupful) is normal, particularly after having a poo. If the bleeding is heavy and does not stop, you will need to go to your nearest Emergency Department (A&E).

There is also a small risk of infection inside the anus, which can be treated with antibiotics. If you develop a fever, you may have an infection.

What are the alternatives to banding?

Your specialist has advised you to have banding, as this is the best option to treat your haemorrhoids, based on your clinical examination. Other treatment options include injecting the haemorrhoids with a special substance to reduce their size, or an operation to remove them. Treating haemorrhoids with injections often needs to be repeated over time and an operation is only advised for external haemorrhoids.

After your treatment

Try not to open your bowels until the day after your banding, but do not worry if this is not possible. You will be able to take a bath or shower as you would normally, but please avoid strenuous exercise, such as jogging or riding a bike, for the rest of the day. You should be able to get back to normal activities the next day.

You may have a dull ache inside your anus for a short while. This is normal and you may take regular over-the-counter painkillers (such as paracetamol) if you need to. You may also have some bleeding over the next couple of days. You may even see the haemorrhoid and band in your stool when you open your bowels. This is perfectly normal.

Please avoid using creams or applicators directly into the anus after your treatment.

If you experience a lot of bleeding that does not stop, or if you feel unwell, feverish and have severe pain, go to your nearest Emergency Department and explain that you have had your haemorrhoids banded.

What follow-up care will you receive?

If you have several haemorrhoids, you may need the banding to be repeated, as we generally only band two haemorrhoids at a time. This is to minimise your discomfort and the risk of bleeding.

We will normally want to see you in the follow-up clinic 6-8 weeks after you have had your haemorrhoids banded. This is to check that the banding has been successful and that your symptoms have gone. It is important that you come to this appointment.

If you have not received your follow-up appointment within 3 weeks of the banding being applied, please telephone the surgical clinic clerks, **tel:** 020 7188 6208, 9am-5pm and ask for an appointment for the peri anal follow-up clinic.

How can you prevent the haemorrhoids from coming back?

Having your haemorrhoids banded does not mean that they will never come back. Now you know that you have a tendency to develop haemorrhoids, so it makes sense to try to avoid this happening in the future.

The best way to prevent haemorrhoids is to avoid straining to open your bowels. Try to go to the toilet when you feel the urge, rather than putting it off because you are busy. If you have a tendency towards constipation, try to increase the amount of fibre in your diet. Please ask for our leaflet that explains how you can do this.

Useful sources of information

CORE is a charity offering information on digestive disorders, **tel:** 020 7486 0341, **email:** info@corecharity.org.uk **web:** www.digestivedisorders.org.uk

Contact us

If you would like more advice or information about your haemorrhoids, please contact the colorectal nurse specialist, **tel:** 020 7188 2568, Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm.

For more information leaflets on conditions, procedures, treatments and services offered at our hospitals, please visit **web:** www.guysandstthomas.nhs.uk/leaflets

This leaflet has been adapted with permission from the Association of Coloproctology of Great Britain and Ireland. The association's website has more information on all aspects of colon and rectal disease, **web:** www.acpghi.org.uk.

Pharmacy Medicines Helpline

If you have any questions or concerns about your medicines, please speak to the staff caring for you or call our helpline, **tel:** 020 7188 8748, Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm, **email:** mymedicines@gstt.nhs.uk

Your comments and concerns

For advice, support or to raise a concern, contact our Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS), **tel:** 020 7188 8801, **email:** pals@gstt.nhs.uk. To make a complaint, contact the complaints department, **tel:** 020 7188 3514, **email:** complaints2@gstt.nhs.uk

Language and accessible support services

If you need an interpreter or information about your care in a different language or format, please get in touch, **tel:** 020 7188 8815, **email:** languagesupport@gstt.nhs.uk

NHS 111

This service offers medical help and advice from fully trained advisers supported by experienced nurses and paramedics. Available over the phone 24 hours a day, **tel:** 111, **web:** www.111.nhs.uk

NHS website

This website gives information and guidance on all aspects of health and healthcare, to help you take control of your health and wellbeing, **web:** www.nhs.uk

Leaflet number: 0460/VER6

Date published: February 2021

Review date: February 2024

© 2021 Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust

A list of sources is available on request