Review of Medical and Surgical Management of Chronic Anal Fissure

Nandini Madankar a† and Saood Ali b

a Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, India.
b Department of Respiratory Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, India.

Authors’ contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JPRI/2021/v33i61A35115

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/79838

Received 22 October 2021
Accepted 27 December 2021
Published 28 December 2021

ABSTRACT

To determine which treatment modality has the best outcome for chronic anal fissures in terms of pain relief, fissure healing, and recurrence. The main symptoms are pain while the passage of stools is acute in primary fissures but often persists in case of longstanding fissures causing significant discomfort to the patient. The management of anal fissure has progressed immensely in the last decade due to a better understanding of its pathophysiology. The main aim of the treatment is to reduce the spasm of the internal anal sphincter, thereby reducing the anal canal pressure. The Conservative approach consists of topical nitrates, calcium channel blockers, and calcium channel blockers. It is often preferred over surgical alternatives as it is not invasive. Surgeries for chronic anal fissures include anal dilatation, posterior mid-line sphincterotomy, lateral internal sphincterotomy, fistulectomy, sphincterolysis, and advancement flap repair. This narrative review article aims to review all the existing and newer complex modalities available for the management of chronic anal fissures. Currently the initial management of fissures is pharmacological therapy with topical nitroglycerin or diltiazem or botulinum toxin A injection. The following line of treatment is surgical, which is lateral internal sphincterotomy. Non-surgical therapy often proves ineffective in providing relief and healing, frequently culminating in the recurrence of fissures. On the other hand, surgical therapy has postoperative drawbacks like intestinal incontinence, commonly gas, loose stool or rarely hard stool. There is inadequate data on the latest treatment modalities like fistulotomy, sphincterolysis, flap procedures, etc. They may be considered only when conventional therapy fails to provide relief.

1 Final year MBBS Student;
*Corresponding author: E-mail: nandini.madankar@gmail.com;
Keywords: Chronic anal fissure; lateral internal sphincterotomy; diltiazem; nitroglycerin; botulinum toxin A.

1. BACKGROUND

An anal fissure is an ischemic ulcer in the longitudinal axis of the lower anal canal. It occurs most commonly in the posterior midline may be seen in the anterior midline (in females). Spasm and contracture of the internal anal sphincter have a principal role in the pathogenesis of this condition [1,2,3]. A fissure that doesn't heal in 3 months can be called chronic [1]. The symptoms include extreme pain during and after bowel movements, rectal bleeding, and constipation as patients hesitate to pass stools due to pain - further aggravating the symptoms [1]. The incidence is higher in young and working-age adults, making the treatment issues highly relevant [2].

2. OBJECTIVE

This article reviews the various treatment modalities available to manage chronic anal fissures.

3. DISCUSSION

Anal fissures are the result of increased internal anal sphincter tone. Acute anal fissures usually heal spontaneously within 6 weeks. Over the years, there have been many alterations in the hypotheses aiming to understand the pathophysiology of chronic anal fissures. The earliest theory proposed trauma as a cause due to the passage of hard stools; however, this only explained acute fissures, and their progression to chronic fissures remained unaccounted for [4]. The persistence of anal fissures was subsequently explained by two other factors – the constant presence of anal sphincter hypertonia and ischemia preventing the healing of fissures [3,4]. The distal anal canal (posterior commissure) has been demonstrated to have a deficient blood supply and is the most common site for fissures [3,4].

Healing is more difficult in cases of chronic fissures. The goals of medical management are targeted, consisting of:

1) Removal of the underlying pathology responsible for the development of the fissure - by decreasing constipation and straining and averting anal trauma [4],
2) Relaxing the internal anal sphincter to increase the blood flow and allow better healing - can be achieved by various available therapies [4]
3) Providing symptomatic relief [3,4].

Most of the fissures usually resolve without surgical intervention. Healing is more prolonged in chronic fissures [4]. Surgical interventions for definitive management are considered when conservative therapy fails to provide relief. Surgeries aim to reduce the pressure of the anal canal and decrease the tone of the internal anal sphincter [1,2,3,4].

Fig. 1. Chronic posterior anal fissure showing proximal extent below the dentate line and a sentinel pile [1]
4. MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

The conservative treatment consists of:

4.1 High Fiber Diet or Fiber Supplements

A randomized control trial showed that consumption of 10g of unprocessed bran fiber daily along with warm sitz baths for 15 minutes daily after passing bowel movements gave quicker symptomatic relief and improved healing at three weeks as opposed to 2% lignocaine ointment or 2% hydrocortisone cream [4]. Dietary fiber is only shown to be effective only when consumed before stools are formed. It however, plays little to no role in relieving pre-existing constipation [5].

4.2 Sitz Baths

They help by improving hygiene, reducing pain, and relieving the anal sphincter spasm. Various RCTs have shown that sitz baths have no influential role in providing symptomatic relief to the patient or in accelerating wound healing [6,7]. However, sitz baths have been shown to improve patient satisfaction. There are few reported side effects like perianal skin rash [6]. No other severe complications have been reported. Thus, there is no solid proof for the role of sitz baths in treating anal fissures, although it may be used for patient satisfaction [6,7].

4.3 Topical Nitrates

Nitrates are a group of compounds that release NO, a vascular smooth muscle relaxant [1,8]. NO acts through production of cGMP. cGMP has various intracellular actions - one of which is the relaxation of smooth muscles [1]. GTN (Glyceryl trinitrate) is readily absorbed cutaneously and applied as a 0.2% paste to the perianal skin. It has been demonstrated to increase the endodermal blood flow and reduce the mean anal resting pressure [1,4]. The most prevalent negative effect of GTN medication is headache, which typically leads to treatment noncompliance [1,4]. Although the healing rates are low, effective symptomatic relief is achieved. It should also be noted that the treatment may take up to eight weeks to be effective [1,4,8].

4.4 Calcium Channel Blockers

Topical and local calcium channel blockers have the exact mechanism of action as nitrates. They are also reportedly not associated with headaches [1,4,8]. Topical diltiazem application has been proven to be effective in healing fissures with minimal side effects [1,4,8]. The main side effect observed with calcium channel blockers is itching, but it seldom leads to treatment discontinuation [4]. It can thus be considered as an effective conservative treatment alternative.

4.5 Botulinum Toxin

It is an exotoxin released by the C. botulinum bacterium [1,4]. When injected locally, the toxin attaches itself to the nerve terminals located at the presynaptic neuromuscular junction, stopping acetylcholine release and causing short-lasting muscle paralysis [1,4]. The exact role of BT injection in the anal fissure therapy protocol is unknown [1,4]. The transitory nature of the procedure makes it desirable to patients concerned about the chances for future incontinence, as well as individuals with significant levels of anxiety who are unable to consent to lateral internal sphincterotomy [4]. The pain was reportedly alleviated in 24 hours, and healing of fissures was observed in 12 weeks [1].

The BT injection can be done safely in the office, or it can be done as an outpatient treatment under anesthesia [4]. Although this has not been rigorously studied, proponents of doing this technique as an outpatient surgery suggest that including fissure debridement in the process may improve healing [4]. However, it is important to note that the effects of this procedure wear off in three months and if the causative factors have not been addressed by then, a high chance of recurrence is seen [4].

The summary of outcomes and recurrence rates of different pharmacological agents is listed below [9] (Table 1).

5. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

Despite the availability of non-surgical treatments, surgery is still an effective and popular treatment for persistent anal fissures. It not only provides immediate clinical relief, but it also cures the fissure in up to 95% of patients. Anal dilation, posterior mid-line sphincterotomy, lateral internal sphincterotomy, fissurectomy, and advancement flap repair are the commonly employed surgical procedures. Postoperative incontinence is a concern associated with all surgical procedures.
### Table 1. Literature survey

| S/N | Reference | Details of study | Outcomes | Remarks |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| 1   | Lund et al. 1997 Double armed, prospective, randomized | 0.2% GTN vs placebo 80 patients | Within eight weeks, GTN had a 68 percent recovery rate. Healing rate of placebo: 8% In the GTN group, recurrences were 7.9%. GTN treatment for a further six weeks was successful. | |
| 2   | Kennedy et al. 1999 Double arm, prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled | 0.2% GTN vs placebo 43 patients | Healing rate of 46% in the GTN group, 16 percent healing rate in the placebo group. | Statistically noteworthy. |
| 3   | Altomare et al 2000 Double arm, prospective, randomized | 0.2% GTN vs placebo 132 patients | GTN had a healing rate of 49.2 percent. Placebo had a healing rate of 51.7%. The GTN group showed a recurrence of 19%. | GTN's superiority against placebo could not be demonstrated. |
| 4   | Scholefield et al 2003 Four armed, prospective, randomized | 0.1% GTN vs 0.2% GTN vs 0.4% GTN vs placebo 200 patients | Intention-to-treat analysis: Placebo-37.5% healing rate 0.1% GTN-46.9% healing rate 0.2% GTN-40.4% healing rate 0.4% GTN-54.1% healing rate | The inclusion of acute fissures may have contributed to the high healing rates of placebo. Owing to the small sample size, the 0.2 percent GTN had the lowest healing rate. |
| 5   | Kocher et al 2002 Double arm, prospective, randomized | 61 patients received 0.2 percent GTN vs. 2 percent Diltiazem cream. | GTN-25/29 (86.2%) patients showed improvement or recovered. Patients who had diltiazem healed or improved 24 of 31 times (77.4%). | |
| 6   | Knight et al 2001 Single arm, prospective, non-randomized | 71 patients received 2% Diltiazem cream for longstanding anal fissures. | Within 16 weeks, 59 of 66 patients (89.4%) had healed. On follow-up, 7/59 (11.8%) of patients had persistence. | |
| 7   | Carapeti et al 2002 Two separate pilot studies | 30 individuals received 2% Diltiazem cream vs. Bethanechol gel of 0.1% concentration. | Diltiazem was effective in 67 percent of patients. Bethanechol provided relief in 60 percent. | |
| 8   | Jonas et al 2002 Single arm, prospective, non-randomized | 2 percent topical diltiazem for fissures resistant to GTN therapy in 39 patients | 67 percent relief rate with diltiazem Healing rate of Bethanechol is 60%. | |

52
| S/N | Reference | Details of study | Outcomes | Remarks |
|-----|-----------|------------------|----------|---------|
| 9   | Maria et al 1998 Double arm, prospective, randomized | 20 units of botulinum toxin injection vs saline for thirty patients | At two months, Botulinum toxin-eleven out of fifteen (73.3 percent) patients were healed. After an additional 25 units, the remaining four patients (26.7 percent) healed. At 2 months, 12 of the saline patients had healed. In the botulinum group, there were no recurrences. | |
| 10  | Lindsey et al 2003 Single arm, prospective, non-randomized | Botulinum toxin 20 units injection for persistent anal fissures following an initial 8-week treatment with 0.2 percent GTN 40 patients | Healing is complete in 43% of cases. With symptom remission, only 12% of people are still unhealed. With symptom relief, 18% of people are still unhealed. 27 percent of patients are still unhealed, with no signs of recovery. A total of 27% received surgery at some point. | |
| 11  | Brisinda et al 1999 Dual arm, prospective randomized, non-controlled | Botulinum toxin A injection of 20 units vs GTN 0.2 percent for 8 weeks. failure to achieve relief after 8 weeks treatment was offered from another arm for fifty patients | Botulinum toxin= healing of fissures seen in 96 percent after 2 mo. With GTN therapy - 60 percent got relief after 2 mo. | Statistically noteworthy |
| 12  | Jones et al 2006 Dual arm, prospective randomized, non-controlled | Injection of 25 units if botulinum toxin along with 0.2 percent GTN vs only botulinum toxin 25 units in 30 patients | At 8 weeks, Botulinum toxin and GTN-47 had completely healed the wound. Botulinum toxin alone is responsible for 27% of full recovery. By 6 months, Botulinum toxin and GTN-27 therapy failure had reached 27 percent. By 6 months, botulinum toxin alone had a 47 percent treatment failure rate | Statistically not noteworthy. |
| 13  | Garrido et al 2007 Single arm, prospective, non-randomized | Gonyautoxin 100 units injection 23 patients | 18 out of 23 patients got relief in 7 days 3/23-healed in 12 d 2/23 patients-healed in 2 weeks | |
5.1 Anal Dilatation

One of the first devised methods for the management of anal fissures was anal dilatation [1,4,9]. The technique varies, but it usually entails inserting four fingers into the anal canal and straining the sphincters for two to four minutes [1,4,9]. This procedure has been reported to heal up to 90% of fissures, but recurrence has been documented in 2.2 percent–56.5 percent of cases [1,4,9]. The dangers of incontinence have not been properly recognized until recently. The likelihood of incontinence after an anal stretch is substantially higher than after other treatment methods, with more than 50% of patients reporting incontinence impairment [4]. As seen on endoanal ultrasonography, incontinence is caused by sphincter disruption caused by anal strain [4]. Other methods for standardizing anal dilation or reducing trauma have not been broadly accepted. Because of these potential risks and the availability of better treatment modalities, anal dilatation as a management modality for anal fissures has now been deemed redundant [1,4,9].

5.2 Lateral Internal Sphincterotomy

Boyer proposed sphincterotomy as a treatment modality for anal fissures for the first time in 1818. To treat persistent anal fissures, a variety of surgical methods (fissurectomy, anal dilatation, posterior and lateral sphincterotomy, and advanced flap) have been used [1,4,8,9-12]. Medication that lowers the internal anal sphincter tone can successfully reduce anal pressure, allowing in the recovery of chronic fissures. Unfortunately, this effect is reversible, and if the problem reappears, the medicine should be stopped, even if the fissure has healed completely. Sphincterotomy is the most efficient and successful way of management in individuals with chronic anal fissures as opposed to other surgical and pharmacological treatment options [1,4,9,10,11,12-16].

A radial incision in the anoderm is made laterally to expose the internal sphincter muscle fibers during a lateral internal sphincterotomy [1,4,8,12]. The distal four-fifths of the internal anal sphincter muscle are then sharply divided with a scalpel or scissors under direct observation. The wound may be left open or closed primarily. The spasms associated with anal fissures are eased by partially splitting the internal anal sphincter. This promotes blood flow to the ischemic anal ulcer, which promotes healing. LIS provides the best results, accompanied by a positive rate of over 90%, but there is a possibility of fecal incontinence that must be considered. Infection, abscess, fistula, and hematoma are occasionally seen complications after LIS [1,4,9,11,12,13]. In spite of the high success rate of fissure recovery post sphincterotomy, between 1.6 and 6% of patients will experience recurrence. Inadequate sphincterotomy is the leading cause of recurrence. Sphincterotomy can be performed again in such instances.

5.3 Fissurectomy

Fissurectomy is the surgical removal of an anal fissure [4,9,13]. It is a procedure that involves removal of the anal fissure edges, curettage or excision of the fissure base, and maybe removal of sentinel skin tags and anal polyps to allow the anal fissure to heal [4,9,13]. Scissors and diathermy are two methods for excising the fissure that have been documented [4]. Some approaches support primary defect closure, whereas others advocate healing by secondary intention [4,9].

5.4 Flap Anoplasty

Chronic anal fissures are also treated using flap anoplasty surgeries [4,9]. A local flap is created to cover the fissure defect in these treatments. Flap procedures are particularly beneficial in patients with normal anal pressures or in fissures owing to obstetric trauma, where there is commonly concomitant internal sphincter disruption, because they spare the disruption of the internal anal sphincter [4,9].

5.5 Sphincterolysis

Anal spasms in patients suffering with persistent anal fissures can be addressed by closed manipulation of the fibers of the internal anal sphincter. This technique is known as sphincterolysis. Ecchymosis, hematoma, and a submucous abscess were among the significant consequences. Within four weeks, the majority of the patients were completely healed. Thus, for the management of chronic anal fissure, manipulation of the internal anal sphincter fibers is a simple, safe, and effective approach [15].

6. NEWER INNOVATIONS

6.1 Posterior Perineal Support Device

The usage of a device that supports the posterior perineum placed into a toilet seat to promote the
healing rates of longstanding anal fissures was investigated in a recent study [4,9]. This posterior perineal support device is believed to counteract the posterior anal sphincter complex and mucosa’s preferential overstretching, making defecation easier and less traumatizing [4,9].

6.2 Gonyautoxin Injection

Gonyautoxin is the newest pharmacological therapy to hit the market, and the preliminary results are promising, with a 100 percent recovery rate in just two weeks and no instances of incontinence[4,9]. Gonyautoxin acts by binding to voltage-gated sodium channels on excitable cells in a dose-dependent reversible manner, resulting in a blocking of neuronal transmission [10-15]. The effects are reversible and transient, and the mechanism is comparable to that of Botulinum toxin [4,9]. As a result, this does not fix the underlying issue of Botulinum toxin injection recurrence. Gonyautoxin, on the other hand, may help heal fissures in ways that have yet to be found [16-22].

7. CONCLUSION

Anal fissures are a very common pathology of the anorectal region with a high incidence in the working age group adults. It is associated with extreme pain and has a high morbidity resulting in poor quality of life and often disability. Medical management includes high fiber diet, sitz baths, topical CCB, or topical nitrates. The treatment of primary anal fissures is usually done in stages, with first-line medical therapy lasting up to 6–8 weeks. Though often preferred due to its noninvasive nature, it has a high recurrence rate and unsatisfactory relief of symptoms. As the statistics above demonstrate, no single standard pharmaceutical therapy has consistently demonstrated to be preferable to others. When conservative treatment fails, BT injection, which has few side effects and a high cure rate, may be
tried. The limited lateral internal sphincterotomy is the best amongst surgical intervention, with no difference between open and closed procedures. If all other pharmacological therapies have failed or have been stopped due to problems, lateral internal sphincterotomy should be considered. The internal anal sphincter is separated up to the apex of the fissure, which helps in decreasing anal incontinence. Fecal incontinence caused by a restricted lateral internal sphincterotomy is rare and usually only lasts a few days.

The following is a brief summary of the treatment algorithm for chronic anal fissures [9] –

CONSENT

It is not applicable.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Garner J, McFall M, Edwards D. The Medical and Surgical Management of Chronic Anal Fissure [Internet]. Research Gate; 2002. [Cited 10 October 2021]. Available:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/11003051_The_Medical_And_Surgical_Management_of_Chronic_Anal_Fissure

2. Frolov S. Complex Treatment of a Chronic Anal Fissure. Case Medical Research [Internet]; 2019. [Cited 7 September 2021]. Available:https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03855046

3. STEELE S, MADOFF R. Systematic review: The treatment of anal fissure. Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics [Internet]. 2006 [Cited 26 November 2021];24(2):247-257. Available:https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2036.2006.02990.x

4. Shashidharan M, Beaty J. Anal Fissure. Clinics in Colon and Rectal Surgery [Internet]. 2016 [cited 22 October 2021];29(01):030-037.

5. Ho K. Stopping or reducing dietary fiber intake reduces constipation and its associated symptoms. World Journal of Gastroenterology [Internet]. 2012 [cited 15 September 2021];18(33):4593. Available:https://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v18/i33/4593.htm

6. Gupta P. Randomized, controlled study comparing sitz-bath and no-sitz-bath treatments in patients with acute anal fissures. ANZ Journal of Surgery [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2 October 2021];76(8):718-721. Available:https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1445-2197.2006.03838.x

7. LANG D, THO P, ANG E. Effectiveness of the Sitz bath in managing adult patients with anorectal disorders. Japan Journal of Nursing Science [Internet]. 2011 [cited 16 October 2021];8(2):115-128. Available:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22117576/

8. MR M, P H. Chronic Anal Fissure: A Comparative study of medical treatment versus surgical sphincterotomy [Internet]. PubMed; 2021. [Cited 10 September 2021]. Available:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27424014/

9. Poh A. Innovations in chronic anal fissure treatment: A systematic review. World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery [Internet]. 2010 [cited 10 September 2021];2(7):231. Available:https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/full/v2/i7/231.htm

10. Collins E, Lund J. A review of chronic anal fissure management. Techniques in Coloproctology [Internet]. 2007 [cited 14 September 2021];11(3):209-223. Available:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17676270/

11. Gandomkar H, Zeinoddini A, Heidari R, Amoli H. Partial lateral internal sphincterotomy versus combined botulinum toxin a injection and topical diltiazem in the treatment of chronic anal fissure. Diseases of the Colon & Rectum [Internet]. 2015 [cited 8 October 2021];58(2):228-234. Available:https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25585082/

12. Schlichtemeier S, Engel A. Anal fissure. Australian Prescriber [Internet]. 2016 [cited 9 October 2021];39(1):14-17.
13. Sritharan H, Ashok Kumar N, Syed Ibrahim M. Management of chronic anal fissures: a narrative review. International Surgery Journal [Internet]. 2020 [cited 26 November 2021];7(4):1327. Available:https://www.ijssurgery.com/index.php/ijss/article/view/5768

14. T A, N A, F G, E K, H G, K A et al. Comparative efficacy of medical treatment versus surgical sphincterotomy in the treatment of chronic anal fissure [Internet]. Research Gate; 2020. [Cited 20 October 2021]. Available:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340447365_Comparative_efficacy_of_medical_treatment_versus_surgical_sphincterotomy_in_the_treatment_of_chronic_anal_fissure

15. PJ G. Closed anal sphincter manipulation technique for chronic anal fissure [Internet]. Pub Med; 2008. [Cited 10 September 2021]. Available:https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18792671

16. Salih A. Chronic anal fissures: Open lateral internal sphincterotomy result; a case series study. Annals of Medicine and Surgery [Internet]. 2017 [cited 22 September 2021];15:56-58. Available:https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S204908011730033X?via%3Dihub

17. Bhojraj, Nandini, and Gaurav Sawarkar. The Effect of Panchagavya Formulations in the Case of CA Rectum. International Journal of Ayurvedic Medicine. 2020;11(3):572–74.

18. Thomas Sophia, Arvind Bhake. Expression of K-Ras, P53 and Ki-67 in Precancerous and Cancerous Lesions of Colorectum. Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences-JEMDS. 2020;9(32 ):2261–65. Available:https://doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2020/661

19. Yeola, Meenakshi Eknath, Aditya Prabhalkarao Borgaonkar. Passage of gangrenous small bowel per rectum following superior mesenteric vessel thrombosis. Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research. 2019;13(12). Available:https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2019/42828.13381

20. Raja, Kolluru Karthik, Shilpa Gaidhane, Sharad Bhagwanrao Sonawane, Nazli Khatib, Yash Gupte. Atrial Fibrillation Presenting with Acute Abdomen in an Elderly Patient - A Case Report. Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences-JEMDS. 2020;9(40):3019–21. Available:https://doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2020/661

21. Shinde R, Dighe S, Shinde S. A rare case of triple vessel disease of abdomen. Medical Science. 2021 Jan;25(107):101–5.

22. Mahawar R, Chandak S, Yeola M. A Prospective Study on Clinico-Radiological Correlation and Conservative Management of Non-Traumatic Acute Abdomen at a Tertiary Care Centre. Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International. 2021;33(32B):119–24.