

Gross appearance of hemorrhoidal lesions

Hemorrhoids are defined as the symptomatic enlargement and distal displacement of the normal anal cushions. The hemorrhoids above the dentate line are called as internal hemorrhoids, and the most common symptom is rectal bleeding. The hemorrhoids below the dentate line are called as external hemorrhoids, and the main symptom can be anal pain. The abnormal dilatation and distortion of the vascular channel is the basic pathogenesis of hemorrhoids. Destructive changes of soft tissue within the anal cushion are also noted. The lack of venous valves in hemorrhoidal veins provokes congestive various changes of the venous branches in the anus, a very unique phenomenon in the human being who walks on two legs (bipedal walking).

Ref.: Lohsiriwat V. Hemorrhoids: from basic pathophysiology to clinical management. World J Gastroenterol 2012; 18(17): 2009-2017. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v18.i17.2009



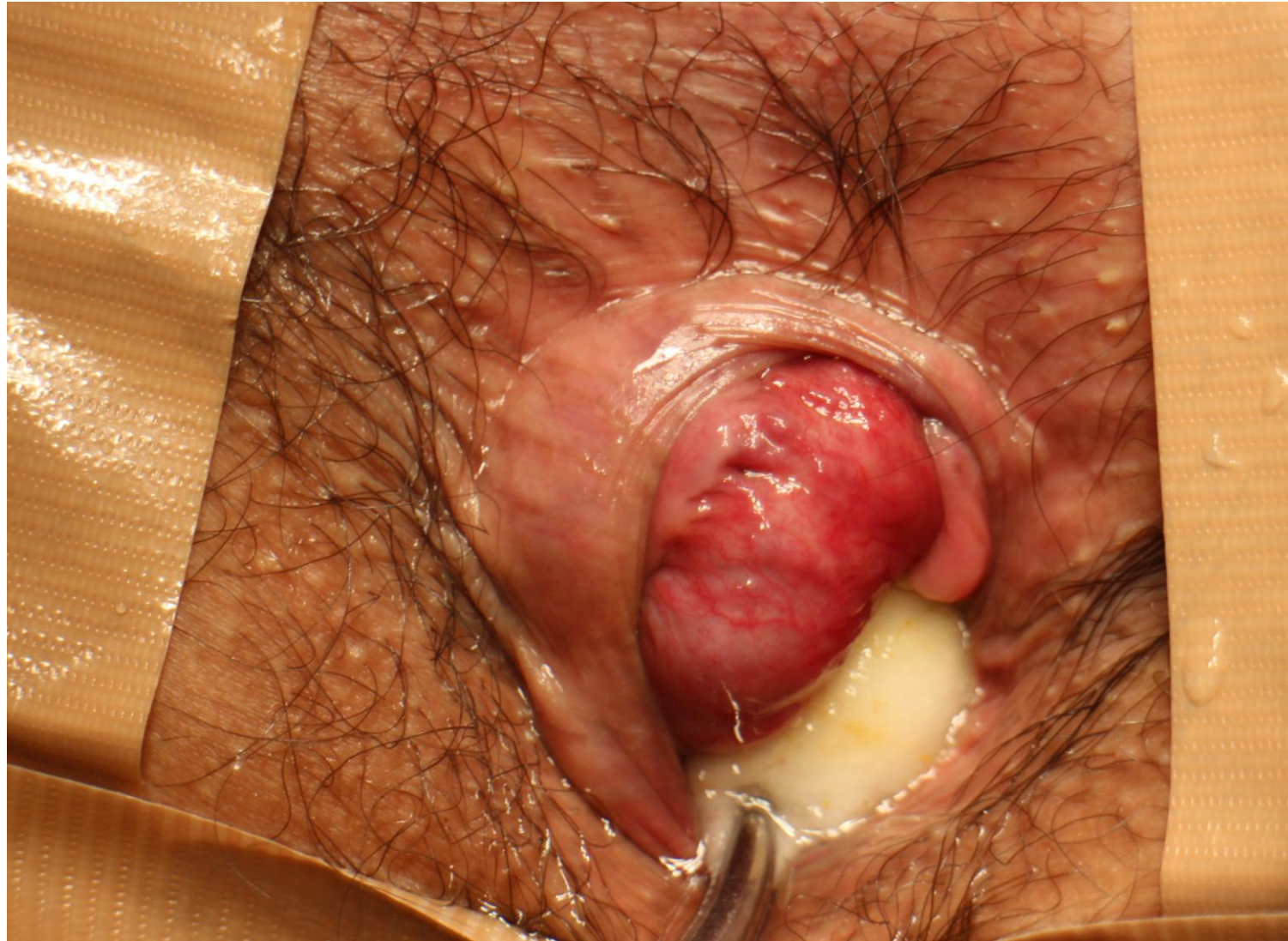
External hemorrhoids. Small polypoid projection is observed.



Thrombosed external hemorrhoids. A large polypoid projection with black-colored tint is observed.



Thrombosed external hemorrhoids. A large polypoid projection with red-colored swelling is observed.



Internal hemorrhoids. Large polypoid projections with red-colored swelling are observed. White-colored cotton has been impacted.



Internal hemorrhoids. Large polypoid projections with red-colored swelling are observed. External hemorrhoids are also noted.



Internal hemorrhoids with anal polyp formation. Large polypoid projections with red-colored swelling are observed. Anal polyp formation is associated.



Incarcerated internal hemorrhoids. When internal hemorrhoids prolapse, they can become incarcerated and strangulated with thrombosis. Patients present with acute pain and urgent treatment with hemorrhoidectomy is the treatment of choice.



Incarcerated internal hemorrhoids. When internal hemorrhoids prolapse below the dentate line, they can become incarcerated and strangulated with edema and thrombosis. Patients present with acute pain and urgent treatment with hemorrhoidectomy is requested.



Anal fistula in Crohn's disease. Anal fistula is a frequent complication of Crohn's disease. Fistula opening is seen adjacent to the anus.



Rectal prolapse. The red-colored rectal mucosa forms a mass protruding through the anus. Initially, the mass protrudes from the anus only after a bowel movement and usually retracts when the patient stands up. As the disease process progresses, the prolapse easily occur when sneezing, coughing or walking.



Rectal prolapse. The red-colored rectal mucosa forms a mass protruding through the anus. As the disease process progresses, the rectal mucosa progresses to continual prolapse.