

POLIDOCANOL FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY: A BREATH OF FRESH AIR FOR THE TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDAL DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH BLEEDING DISORDERS

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Poster

Colorectal

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A prospective multicentric study of 228 patients found that polidocanol foam sclerotherapy achieved similar therapeutic success and safety for treating grades I-III hemorrhoidal disease in patients with and without bleeding disorders.

KEY POINTS

- Overall therapeutic success rate was 93.4% with no significant difference between patients with bleeding disorders (n=73) and without (n=155), despite patients with bleeding disorders presenting with higher baseline bleeding and symptom severity scores
- Patients with bleeding disorders required a higher average number of treatment sessions (1.68 vs 1.43, $p=0.013$) but experienced similar recurrence rates and complication rates compared to patients without bleeding disorders
- The overall complication rate was 11.4%, with 96.2% classified as mild and bleeding complications occurring in only 4.8% of patients across both groups
- Patients with congenital bleeding disorders did not receive prior bleeding prophylaxis and those on antithrombotic drugs did not discontinue therapy, yet no increased thrombotic risk was observed with polidocanol foam sclerotherapy

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