Clinical education:

Anorectal syndrome (proctitis)

Dr Melanie Bissessor, March 2021





Session Overview

- www.mshc.org.au
- VIC DHHS
 Interactive Infectious Disease Report
- scenarios



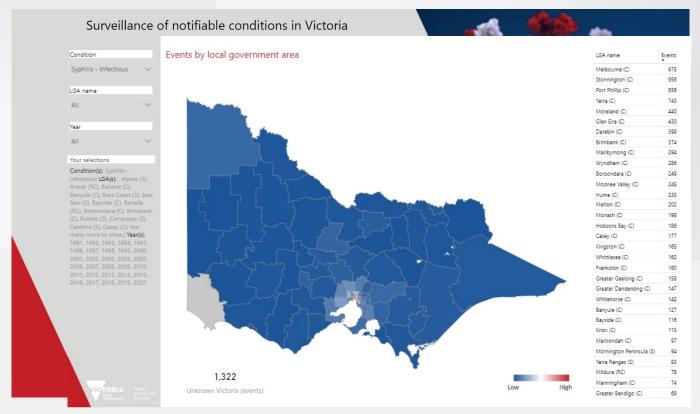


MSHC website-Health Professionals tab



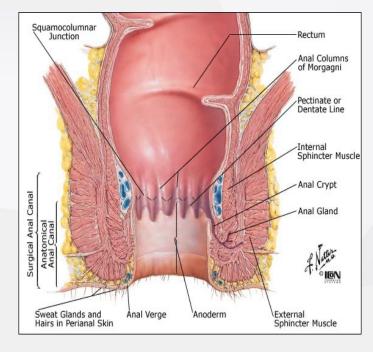


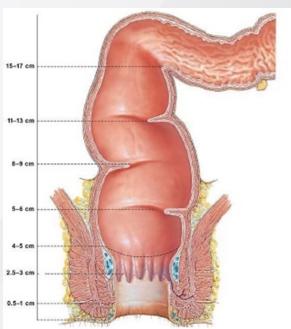
VIC DHHS Interactive Infectious Disease Report





Anatomy







Proctitis

- inflammation of the rectum (i.e. the distal 12 to 15 cm)
- Proctocolitis: symptoms of proctitis, diarrhoea/abdominal cramps and inflammation of the colonic mucosa extending 15cm above the anus



Symptoms

- deep seated anal pain
- PR bleeding
- rectal discharge
- tenesmus
- perianal lumps
- sores/ulcers
- rash
- itch

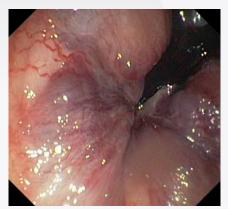


Anal Pain

- severe pain "throbbing"
- pain on defecation
- fear of defecation
- fever and malaise
- sleep disturbance
- inguinal lymphadenopathy



Haemorrhoids





- painless bleeding
 - bright and splashed on toilet bowl
- painful when thrombosed
- itch/irritation
- mucoid discharge
- history of constipation
- straining



Ano-rectal ulcers





- painless or
- extremely painful
- history of trauma
- past history of herpes
- painful defecation
- recent constipation



Causes

STI

- N.gonorrhoea
- C.trachomatis (LGV)
- T.pallidium
- HSV
- M.genitalium

Non STI

- inflammatory bowel diseases
 - Crohns
 - Ulcerative collitis
- radiation
- injury
- enemas
- antibiotics and C.difficile



Acute Proctitis

- ano-rectal pain
- passing mucus
 - coating on stools
- rectal bleeding
- tenesmus
 - frequent or continuous urge to have a bowel movement



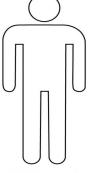
Clinical Approach

- History
 - symptomology
 - incubation period/ last sexual contact
 - past history
- Examination
 - external anal ulceration/lesion
 - discharge



STI tool

Proctitis in men who have sex with other men



Inspect the perianal area and palpate the anal canal for ulcers and fissures.

Anorectal swab for NAAT testing:

- chlamydia
- gonococci
- HSV
- syphilis
- Mycoplasma genitalium
- HIV serology
- Syphilis serology
- Hepatitis B serology if unvaccinated or known to be not immune
- Hepatitis A serology if unvaccinated or known to be not immune.





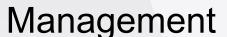


Investigations

- External genital ulceration
 - HSV PCR
 - TP PCR
- Rectal swab -NAAT
 - N.gonorrhoea
 - C.trachomatis
 - HSV PCR
 - TP PCR
- If gonorrhoea is suspected
 - Smear of anal discharge for gram stain microscopy,
 plus
 - Gonococcal micro-culture and sensitivities







- Start treatment before results come back!
- First line is doxycycline 100 mg bd for 7 days plus valaciclovir 500 mg bd for 10 days. If practical, give ceftriaxone 500 mg IM before starting other treatment.
- Call or refer if severe pain or treatment failure.



Management

- no sex during treatment period
- review in 7 days
- contact tracing
- extended course of doxycline for 21 days if chlamydia positive
 - > order LGV serovar



- Samuel
- 26 year old man presents with painful anal discharge
- started 2 days after having condomless receptive anal sex with casual male partner
- no other symptoms
- no history of HSV

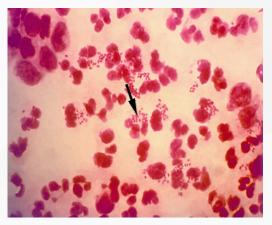




Examination

- purulent discharge on proctoscopy
- no lesions/blisters/ulcers/rashes







- If high suspicion of gonorrhoea:
 - purulent discharge
 - onset within a couple of days of possible exposure



Results

- HIV: negative
- Syphilis: negative
- pharyngeal gonorrhoea/chlamydia negative
- FPU gonorrhoea/chlamydia : negative
- rectal chlamydia : negative
- rectal gonorrhoea: positive
- N.gonorrhoea isolated on culture
- HSV PCR :negative
- TPPCR: negative





- diagnosis
 - gonococcal proctitis
- treatment
 - azithromycin 1g oral once with food
 - ceftriaxone 500mg with 2ml lignocaine 1% IMI once
 - no sex x 7 days
- Contact trace inform all partners and advise them of the treatment needed
 - Let Them Know website http://letthemknow.org.au/



- Geoff
- 37 yr. old bisexual male
- 2 day history:
 - > systemic illness-fever with myalgia
 - painful anus-to touch and deep seated
 - > unable to sit
 - painful defecation
 - > no blood or mucus



History

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- 10 days ago had oro-anal sex with girlfriend
- last male sexual contact more than 3 months ago
- never receptive anal sex
- 100% condoms for vaginal/anal sex
- no history of HSV
- no history of STIs
- regular STI screens





Examination







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- If high suspicion of herpes simplex:
 - > systemic illness
 - > recent oral sex
 - visible ulceration
 - > onset within a week to 10 days of possible exposure



Results

- HIV: negative
- Syphilis: negative
- pharyngeal gonorrhoea/chlamydia :negative
- FPU gonorrhoea/chlamydia : negative
- rectal gonorrhoea/chlamydia : negative
- HSV PCR :positive- Type I
- TPPCR: negative



- diagnosis
 - HSV I proctitis
- treatment
 - valaclovir 500 mg twice daily x 10 days
 - topical lignocaine
 - episodic vs suppressive treatment



Mycoplasma genitalium

- persistent s/s of proctitis
- M. genitalium detected in 7% of asymptomatic MSM at the rectum¹
- two studies^{2,3} showed an association with proctitis and MG
- resistance guided treatment
 - Read TR et al. Symptoms, Sites, and Significance of Mycoplasma genitalium in Men Who Have Sex with Men. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 25(4), 719-727.
 - Bissessor M, et al. The etiology of infectious proctitis in men who have sex with men differs according to HIV status. Sex Transm Dis. 2013;40:768–70
 - 3. Ong JJ, et al. Clinical characteristics of anorectal Mycoplasma genitalium infection and microbial cure in men who have sex with men. Sex Transm Dis. 2018;45:522–6

