PRURITUS ANI

DEFINITION

1. **Pruritus ani** is a condition of intractable itching around the anus.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

- 2. The main feature is the intense irritation.
- 3. Usually, the perianal skin is reddened and may become cracked and moist.

AETIOLOGY

- 4. Poor cleanliness or incorrect hygiene.
- 5. Anal or perianal discharge which renders the anus moist. Underlying lesions include anal fissure, fistula-in-ano, internal or external haemorrhoids, genital warts and excessive ingestion of liquid paraffin. Mucous discharge is an intense pruritic agent and so any cause of a mucous discharge (eg mucous secreting polyps) may be the cause of pruritus.
- 6. Vaginal discharge, for example as due to trichomonas vaginalis.
- 7. Parasites such as threadworm; scabies and pediculosis pubis may also infest the anal region.
- 8. Epidermophytosis (fungal skin infection) is a common cause, especially if the skin between the toes is also infected.
- 9. The condition may be a manifestation of an allergic diathesis, in which case there is likely to be a history of other allergic manifestations such as urticaria, hay fever, or asthma. Antibiotic therapy may be a precipitating factor.
- 10. Local irritation from the wearing of unsuitable underclothing (rough or woollen garments).
- 11. Skin diseases localised to the perianal skin, such as psoriasis, lichen planus, and contact dermatitis.
- 12. Excess perianal sweating, including that due to obesity, or excess perianal hair.
- 13. Bacterial infection due to intertrigo or erythrasma. Diabetes mellitus may be relevant to the establishment of bacterial skin infections, just as it may be at other body sites.
- 14. Psychoneurotic illness. In some neuroses, a pain/pleasure complex develops, the pleasure being the scratching.

CONCLUSION

15. **Pruritus ani** is a condition of intractable itching around the anus. There are many causes, these having been listed above.

REFERENCE

Mann C V and Russell R C G (Eds). Bailey and Love's Short Practice of Surgery. 21st Ed. 1992. London. Chapman & Hall Medical. p1263 - 1264.

December 1992