

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Management of PR Bleeding in Primary Care**

Per rectal bleeding is a common presentation in the outpatient setting. Usually the amount is small and does not really trouble the patient. If the bleeding is in large amount, they would have gone straight to the hospital. Even though most of the aetiology is benign, per rectal bleeding should not be taken lightly in patients above 50 years old. The possibility of colorectal malignancy is high in patients above that age group. Hence these patients should always be referred to the specialist for colonoscopy assessment. Younger patients are less likely to have bleeding due to malignancy. Once the attending doctor conducts proper examination especially inspection, digital rectal examination & proctoscopy, most of the conditions can be diagnosed. Usually in the primary setting, bleeding due to anal canal pathology like haemorrhoids, anal fissure etc can initially be treated by general practitioners. Most other conditions especially when the source of bleeding is higher up, a specialist attention is necessary. Therefore it is best that the patient is referred to see a proctologist.

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