Short bowel syndrome (SBS) is a rare, complex clinical condition that may allow quantification of the HRQL associated with the burden of the haemorrhoidal disease and anal fissure (HEMO-FISS) on patients’ daily life. METHODS: The questionnaire HEMO-FISS, including 38 questions, has been pre-tested among patients suffering from a haemorrhoidal disease or an anal fissure and, consulting a participating proctologist in France during the study period (2012-2014). The psychometric properties were evaluated by testing the acceptability, construct validity and reliability. A principal component analysis (PCA) using Varimax rotation. The timestep correlation with SF-12 and a multiple trait analysis (MTA) were conducted to assess the construct validity of the questionnaire. The reliability was evaluated using Cronbach’s alpha coefficient (CAG). Backward Cronbach alpha curves (BCAG) were drawn. RESULTS: A total of 256 patients were included in the study. Following the factor analysis, four dimensions were identified: physical disorders, psychology, troubles defecting and sexuality. The number of questions was reduced from 38 to 26. Item reduction was based on MTA and BCAG. A clinical correlation between HEMO-FISS and SF-12 was observed. The dimension regarding physical disorders (with PCS) and psychology (with MCS). The Cronbach’s coefficient (α = 0.7) reflected a good internal consistency of the different dimensions of the questionnaire. The questionnaire has also the ability of evaluating the good properties to evaluate the burden of haemorrhoidal diseases and anal fissures. Consecutive to this preliminary validation, a graded response model (GRM) will be developed to precise the unidimensionality of each dimensions.