

What Causes Chronic Constipation

Volvulus Onset of symptoms may be rapid or more gradual. Other rare syndromes, including Ogilvie's syndrome, chronic constipation, and impaction, may cause a pseudo-obstruction. Symptoms include abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, vomiting, constipation, and bloody stool. The mesentery may become so tightly twisted that blood flow to part of the intestine is cut off, resulting in ischemic bowel. In this situation there may be fever or significant pain when the abdomen is touched. Abdominal x-ray – tire-like shadow A volvulus is a bowel obstruction resulting from a loop of intestine twisting around itself and its supporting mesentery

Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction can be caused by a variety of other disorders or it can be idiopathic. Certain genetic disorders can also cause CIPO. Mechanisms behind CIPO include abnormalities in the smooth muscle cells, interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs), and intrinsic and extrinsic neurons.

Stercoral ulcer It is most commonly located in the sigmoid colon and rectum. Treatment modalities can include both surgical and non-surgical techniques. These ulcers may be seen on imaging, such as a CT scan but are more commonly identified using endoscopy, usually a colonoscopy. e. These hard lumps irritate the rectum and lead to the formation of these ulcers. It results in fresh bleeding per rectum (i. present with a history of constipation, likely chronic constipation. Prolonged constipation leads to production of fecaliths, leading to possible progression into a fecaloma. hematochezia). Patient populations vulnerable to chronic constipation include, but are not limited to Stercoral ulcer is an ulcer of the colon due to pressure and irritation resulting from severe, prolonged constipation due to a large bowel obstruction, damage to the autonomic nervous system, or stercoral colitis

Lubiprostone is a laxative used for the treatment of constipation, specifically:
Typical patients will present with a history of constipation, likely chronic constipation. Patient populations vulnerable to chronic constipation include, but are not limited to, the elderly, persons with dementia, those with damage to the autonomic nervous system, infectious diseases, or intestinal vascular compromise. Some patients, due to their condition, may have limitations in reporting their symptoms. Typical symptoms can include abdominal pain...
Risk factors include a birth defect known as intestinal malrotation, an enlarged colon, Hirschsprung disease, pregnancy, and abdominal adhesions. Long term constipation and a high fiber diet may also increase the risk. The most commonly affected part of the intestines in adults is the sigmoid colon, with the cecum being the second most affected. In children the small intestine is more often involved. The stomach can also be affected. Diagnosis is typically with medical imaging such as plain X-rays, a GI series, or CT scan.

Lubiprostone The drug Lubiprostone, sold under the brand name Amitiza among others, is a medication used in the management of chronic idiopathic constipation, predominantly irritable bowel syndrome-associated constipation in women and opioid-induced constipation. management of chronic idiopathic constipation, predominantly irritable bowel syndrome-associated constipation in women and opioid-induced constipation. The drug is owned by Mallinckrodt and is marketed by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company

Chronic pain Persistent pain often serves no apparent useful purpose. This type of pain contrasts with acute pain, which is associated with a specific cause, typically resolves when the cause is treated, and decreases over time. causes the release of prostaglandin and increase the sensitivity of that part to stimulation; Prostaglandin secretion causes unbearable and chronic pain Chronic pain is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months. It is also described as burning, electrical, throbbing, or

nauseating pain. Chronic pain can last for years a92618328a

The most common symptom associated with bloating is a sensation that the abdomen is full or distended. Rarely, bloating may be painful or... a92618328a The most common types of chronic pain include back pain, severe headache, migraine, and facial pain. Chronic pain can lead to severe psychological and physical effects that may persist for a lifetime. Physical complications can include damage to brain neurons (grey matter loss), insomnia and sleep deprivation, metabolic disorders, chronic stress, obesity, and heart attack. Mental health consequences may include depression and neurocognitive disorders. a92618328a

Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction include abdominal pain, constipation, nausea, vomiting, dysphagia, and abdominal distention. CIPO can lead to malnutrition. The most common symptoms of CIPO include abdominal pain, constipation, nausea, vomiting, dysphagia, and abdominal distention. Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstruction (CIPO) is a very rare syndrome with chronic and recurrent symptoms that suggest intestinal obstruction in the absence of any mechanical blockage of the lumen. CIPO can lead to malnutrition a92618328a

Functional constipation requires symptoms to be present at least a fourth of the time. Causes include anismus, descending perineum syndrome, inability to control the external anal sphincter, poor diet, unwillingness to defecate, nervous reactions, and deep psychosomatic disorders. Comorbid symptoms such as headache may also be present, especially in children. a92618328a The drug was developed by Sucampo Pharmaceuticals and approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2006. It was recommended for use in the UK by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) in July 2014. Health Canada approved the drug in 2015. Lubiprostone received approval from the Food and Drug Administration in 2008, to treat irritable bowel syndrome with constipation (IBS-C), and in 2013, for the treatment of opioid-induced constipation in adults with chronic noncancer pain. It is available as a generic medication. a92618328a == Signs & symptoms == a92618328a Functional constipation is diagnosed using the Rome criteria, a consensus of experts. The criteria include over 25% of defecations involving straining, 25% resulting in lumpy or hard stools, 25% requiring partial evacuation, 25% experiencing anorectal blockage or obstruction, and 25% using manual techniques... a92618328a == Symptoms and signs == a92618328a SNS may be indicated if non surgical treatments do not work. SNS has been used for many different pelvic conditions. Sometimes more than one indicated condition coexists. For example, pelvic pain might be combined with bladder, bowel, or sexual dysfunction. a92618328a The diagnosis of CIPO is made based on clinical symptoms and radiographic studies. Abdominal X-rays, CT scans, endoscopies, laboratory tests, and biopsies may be used to make the diagnosis of CIPO. Treatment involves ensuring adequate nutrition and managing the symptoms of CIPO. Enteral or parenteral nutrition may be needed to maintain proper nutrition. Analgesics, antiemetics, antisecretory, antispasmodics, prokinetic agents, laxatives, or antidiarrheal medications may be used to help manage the symptoms of CIPO. The long-term prognosis for... a92618328a Sacral nerve stimulation is used to treat various pelvic disorders, including urinary incontinence, urinary urgency, urinary frequency, urinary retention, overactive bladder, fecal incontinence, constipation, and low anterior resection syndrome. a92618328a

Functional constipation Many illnesses, including endocrine, metabolic, neurological, mental, and gastrointestinal obstructions, can cause constipation as a secondary symptom. Functional constipation, also known as chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC), is defined by less than three bowel movements per week, hard stools, severe Functional constipation, also known as chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC), is defined by less than three bowel movements per week, hard stools, severe straining, the sensation of anorectal blockage, the feeling of incomplete evacuation, and the need for manual maneuvers during feces, without organic abnormalities. When there is no such cause, functional constipation is diagnosed a92618328a

Bloating In most cases it does not require serious medical attention or treatment. gastrointestinal problem is constipation—infrequent bowel movements, hard stools, or strain during the movements—which causes serious cases of bloating Abdominal bloating (or simply bloating) is a short-term disease that affects the gastrointestinal tract. Bloating is generally characterized by an excess buildup of gas, air or fluids in the stomach. A person may have feelings of tightness, pressure or fullness in the stomach; it may or may not be accompanied by a visibly distended abdomen. Although the term bloating is usually used interchangeably with abdominal distension, these symptoms probably have different pathophysiological processes, which are not fully understood. Bloating can affect anyone of any age range and is usually self-diagnosed a92618328a

Chronic pancreatitis It is a disease process characterized by irreversible damage to the pancreas as distinct from reversible changes in acute pancreatitis. implicated causes, and the two risk factors are thought to have a synergistic effect with regard to the development of chronic pancreatitis. It can present as episodes of acute inflammation in a previously injured pancreas, or as chronic damage with persistent pain or malabsorption. Chronic pancreatitis is a risk factor for the development of pancreatic cancer. Tobacco smoke and alcohol misuse are two of the most frequently implicated causes, and the two risk factors are thought to have a synergistic effect with regard to the development of chronic pancreatitis. Chronic pancreatitis Chronic pancreatitis is a long-standing inflammation of the pancreas that alters the organ's normal structure and functions a92618328a

== Signs and symptoms == a92618328a Bloating can also be caused by chronic conditions and in rare cases can be a reoccurring life-threatening problem. a92618328a The first step for management is to find a treatment for the underlying causes that produce it through a detailed medical history and a physical examination. The discomfort can be alleviated by the use of certain drugs and dietary modifications. a92618328a == Indications == a92618328a == Medical uses == a92618328a

Chronic diarrhea of infancy Diarrhea is separated into three clinical categories; acute diarrhea may last multiple hours or days, acute bloody diarrhea, also known as dysentery, and finally, chronic or persistent diarrhea which lasts 2–4 weeks or more. There are various tests that can be performed to rule out other causes of diarrhea that don't fall under the chronic. The condition may be related to irritable bowel syndrome. Diarrheal disease takes the lives of 525,000 or more children per year. 7 billion children between ages 6–30 months worldwide every year, usually resolving by age 4. various tests that can be performed to rule out other causes of diarrhea that don't fall under the chronic criteria, including blood test, colonoscopy, and Chronic diarrhea (alternate spelling: diarrhoea) of infancy, also called toddler's diarrhea, is a common condition typically affecting up to 1. In chronic diarrhea there is no evidence of blood in the stool and there is no sign of infection. Diarrhea is characterized as the condition of passing of three or more loose or watery bowel movements within a day sometimes with undigested food visible. There is normal growth with no evidence of malnutrition in the child experiencing persistent diarrhea. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrheal disease is the second greatest cause of death in children 5 years and younger a92618328a

Initial treatment for sigmoid volvulus may occasionally occur via sigmoidoscopy or with a barium enema. Due to the high risk of recurrence, a bowel resection within the next two days is generally... a92618328a Symptoms are as follows: a92618328a

Sacral nerve stimulation SNS may be indicated if non surgical Sacral nerve stimulation (SNS) also termed sacral neuromodulation (SNM), is a minimally invasive surgical procedure in which a device (pulse generator) is implanted in the body. frequency, urinary retention, overactive bladder, fecal incontinence, constipation, and low anterior resection syndrome. It is an example of neuromodulation. The device delivers mild electrical pulses, resulting in continuous electrical stimulation of the sacral spinal nerves (usually sacral spinal nerve 3) a92618328a

A wide range of treatments are used for chronic pain; drug therapy including opioid and non-opioid drugs, cognitive behavioral therapy and physical therapy are the most common interventions. Medications such as aspirin and ibuprofen are used for mild pain whereas morphine and codeine are prescribed for severe pain. Non-pharmacological treatments... a92618328a

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