

# BOWEL MANAGEMENT IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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**National  
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## **Table of Contents**

<b>MANAGEMENT OF CONSTIPATION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>INVOLUNTARY BOWEL/FECAL INCONTINENCE: CAUSES AND MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>RECOMMENDED READINGS</b>	<b>8</b>

Bowel dysfunction is common in multiple sclerosis (MS) and is reported by approximately 60% of those with the disease. Both constipation and involuntary bowel movements may occur, with constipation being by far the more frequent complaint.

## Management of Constipation

Constipation can be reduced by a stepwise process beginning with a search for possible iatrogenic factors (side effects of medications) and assessment for the presence of neurogenic bladder dysfunction, followed by progression through: a) basic natural measures such as fluid and dietary intake, b) mechanical techniques such as digital stimulation and enemas, and c) medical interventions if necessary (see Algorithm A). In order to permit a true evaluation of effectiveness, sufficient time (up to four weeks) should be allowed for each of the regimens before moving to the next step. More extreme surgical procedures, which are indicated in rare cases, should be addressed by a gastroenterologist.

### Medication Review

Several categories of medication can precipitate or exacerbate constipation, and a review of medications should be the first step in evaluating constipation.

- Antihypertensives
- Analgesics/narcotics
- Tricyclic antidepressants
- Antacids
- Iron supplements
- Anticholinergics
- Sedatives/tranquilizers
- Some antibiotics
- Diuretics

### Bladder Management and Fluid Intake

If bowel and bladder dysfunction are occurring in tandem, bladder problems should generally be addressed first. Many patients practice fluid restriction in an attempt to control distressing urinary symptoms such as frequency, urgency and

incontinence. Once urinary dysfunction is no longer a major problem, it will be possible to work with the patient to increase fluid intake in order to prevent desiccated stool, which is difficult to move along the gastrointestinal (GI) tract and to evacuate. The generally recommended fluid intake is 2000 ml/day.

### **Diet-Fiber, Bulk Formers, and Concentrated Sugar Preparations**

In addition to fluids, prune juice and/or dried fruits are the easiest, and often most effective dietary measures. Sufficient dietary fiber is also essential. If a high fiber diet (25 grams/day for females and 38 grams/day for males) cannot be achieved, bulk supplements such as Metamucil, FiberCon, Perdiem, Benefiber, or Citrucel can be used. One or two glasses of clear fluid (e.g., water, apple juice, broth, tea) should be taken with these agents for full benefit. Six to 8 glasses of fluid should be consumed daily to facilitate movement of the bulk supplement and prevent potential impaction.

Liquid sugar concentrates (Sorbital and Lactulose) are another natural intervention. These products act by drawing water into the intestine, thereby softening the stool. Preparations include Sorbitol, Lactulose, and Golytely. Side effects are rare, making these agents useful for long-term management.

### **Behavioral Interventions**

- Educate to promote adherence to whatever plan is developed.
- Initiate and maintain a regular program of physical exercise.
- Schedule a regular time for evacuation that takes into account the person's normal frequency and takes advantage of the gastrocolic reflex 20–30 minutes after meals, especially breakfast.
- Integrate the planning with the person's life style and cultural mores. Promote confidence that bowel problems can generally be successfully managed.

### **Oral Agents**

A variety of oral agents facilitate the passage of stool through the GI tract:

- Colace (docusate 100 mg)

- Surfak (docusate 240 mg)
- Peri-Colace (docusate and casanthranol)
- Phillips' Milk of Magnesia
- miraLAX (polyethelene glycol 3350)

### **Suppositories**

Suppositories can be used to evacuate stool.

- Glycerin suppository
- Bisacodyl suppository

The patient or caregiver must be instructed to insert the suppository against the rectal wall and not into the stool.

### **Manual stimulation**

- Digital stimulation by the person with MS or the caregiver will stimulate the rectum for stool evacuation. If done properly, it can be used long term.

### **Enemas**

Most useful is the mini-enema: Therevac-SB, Therevac Plus, or Colace microenema. Fleet or tap water enemas should be reserved for episodic use.

## **Involuntary Bowel/Fecal Incontinence: Causes And Management**

Involuntary bowel or fecal incontinence can result from several pathologic situations: sphincter dysfunction, constipation with rectal overload and overflow, and/or diminished rectal sensation. Fecal incontinence is often associated with constipation. Constipation distends the rectum and interferes with compliance. Therefore, much of the management of involuntary bowel is similar to that for constipation. However, there are factors to consider first when fecal incontinence is reported (see Algorithm B).

Dietary irritants such as caffeine and alcohol should be considered as contributing factors, and eliminated when present. In addition, medications that reduce

spasticity in striated muscle (primarily baclofen and tizanidine) may be contributing to the problem and their dose or scheduling may need to be adjusted.

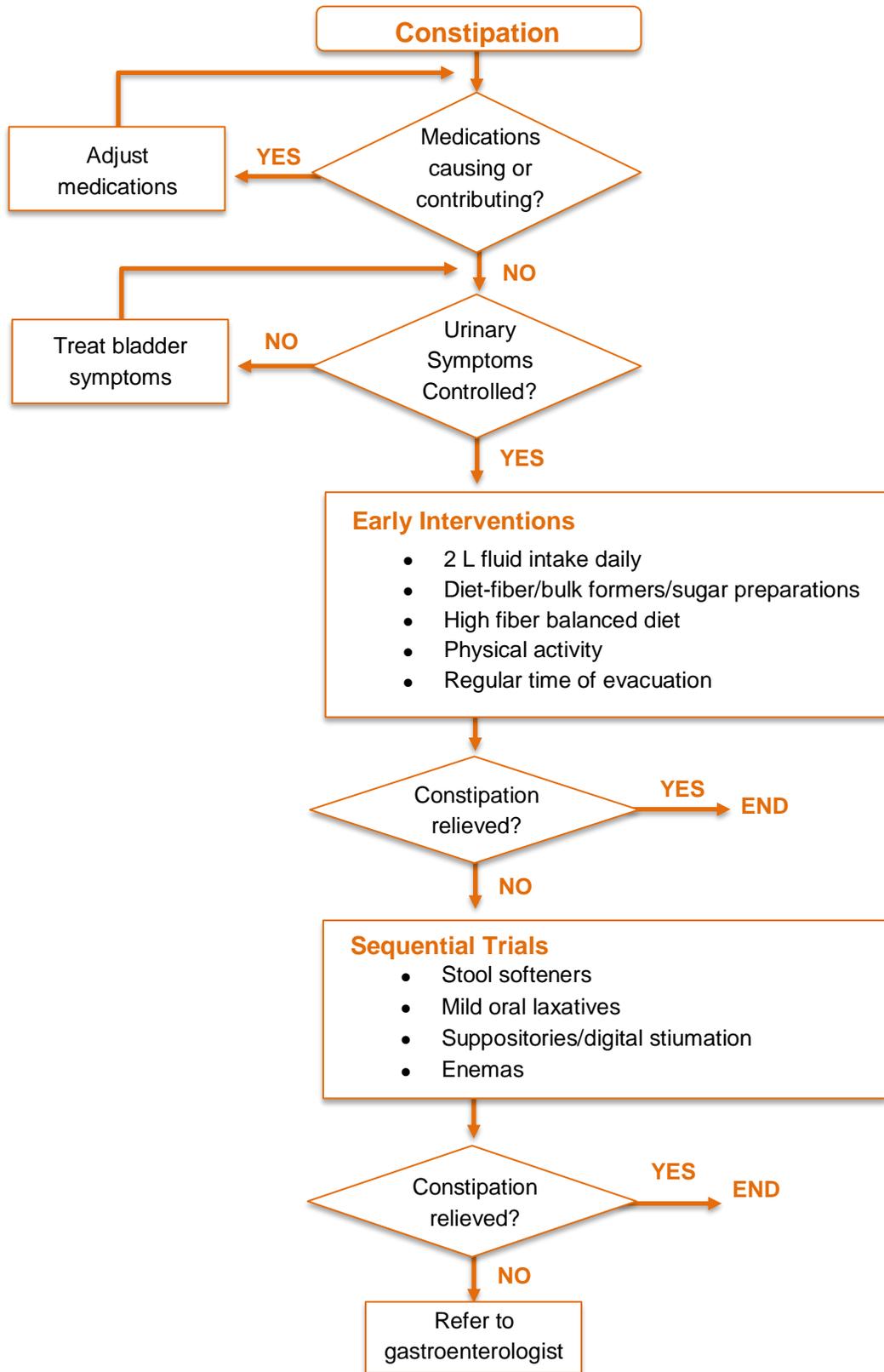
Bulk agents used regularly will promote fecal consistency.

Anticholinergic drugs can be helpful when a hyperactive bowel is the underlying cause of incontinence. Since these drugs also affect bladder function, careful initiation and titration are needed, and post-void residual urine volume should be monitored to avoid precipitating urinary retention.

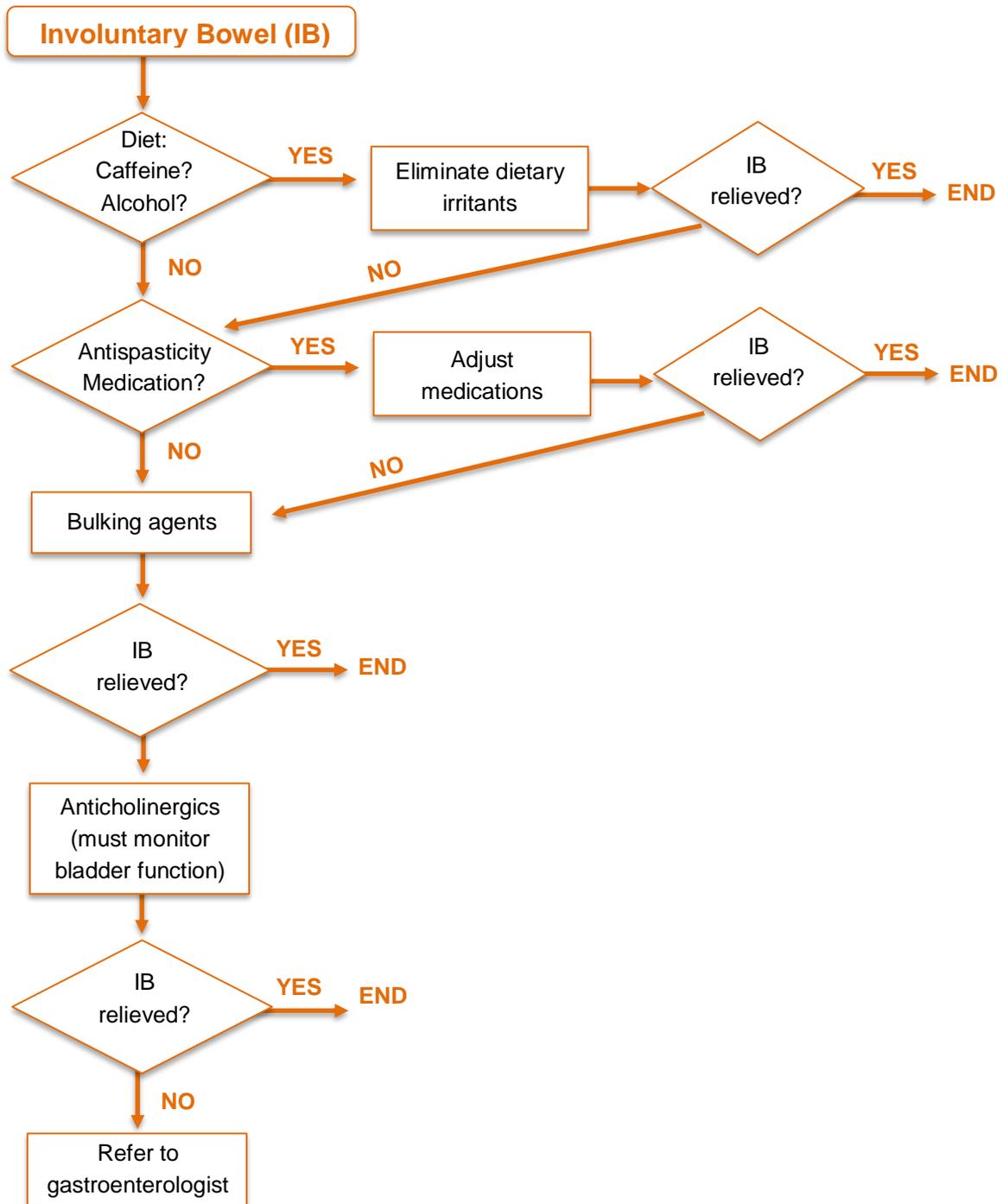
Diarrhea may lead to bowel incontinence, since it is difficult for the sphincter to contain liquid stool. If diarrhea is a regular problem, the cause needs to be identified. Impaction is a common component, with viral and bacterial causes also possible.

*See Bowel Algorithms A and B on the following pages*

### Algorithm A



### Algorithm B



## Summary

Most instances of constipation and involuntary bowel in MS can be managed with systematic persistence on the part of both the patient and clinician. It is important to remember that bowel dysfunction, like other MS symptoms, can change over time, and that referral to a gastroenterologist is appropriate when conservative measures have been unsuccessful.

## Recommended Readings

1. Geisser BS (ed). *Primer on Multiple Sclerosis*. Oxford University Press: New York 2011.
2. Halper J, Holland NJ (eds). *Comprehensive Nursing Care in Multiple Sclerosis* (3rd ed). Springer Publishing Company: New York 2011.
3. Schapiro RT. *Managing the Symptoms of Multiple Sclerosis* (5th ed). Demos Medical Publishing: New York 2007.