

# 기능성 배변장애의 진단과 치료

## Diagnosis and Management of Functional Evacuation Disorders

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### Abstract

Over the last decade, anorectal physiologic investigations have emerged as a useful adjunct for patients with functional evacuation disorders. Through application of new sophisticated techniques and armamentarium, it has been possible to find more specific aspects of the colorectal function in patients with refractory defecation disorders. There are three groups of patient's with constipating symptoms. These patients have obstructed defecation, slow transit constipation, or a combination of both. Slow transit constipation is a severe disorder of colonic motility presenting predominantly in women. Obstructed defecation is a clinical problem frequently thought to be due to functional abnormalities of the pelvic floor leading to outlet obstruction. Defecation is an integrated process of colonic and rectal emptying, and has led to the realization that obstructed defecation is more complex than just a simple disorder of the pelvic floor muscles. Anorectal manometry establishes a quantitative measure of the pressure generated by the anal sphincters. Defecography is used to diagnose a variety of anatomical abnormalities of the rectum, including rectocele and intussusception. Tests of motor and sensory conduction in the pudendal nerves may indicate nerve damage, which accompanies chronic straining at stool. Colonic transit is an important variable and should always be considered in the assessment of patients with pelvic floor abnormalities, and measurement of colon transit by radioopaque markers or radioisotope techniques is an essential part of the workup of these patients. For the great majority of patients, dietary adjustment with increased fiber and liquid supplement can resolve these symptoms. Patients with slow transit colon can be expected to have a satisfactory outcome from colectomy and ileorectal anastomosis, but it is now appreciated that these patients form only a small proportion of those with chronic idiopathic constipation. Current management strategies for patients with obstructed defecation should be based on carefully identifying the underlying pathophysiological disorder and the use of conservative nonsurgical methods, including pelvic floor retraining (biofeedback) where appropriate. Surgical intervention should be limited to the very few patients with identifiable, surgically correctable causes of outlet obstruction.

**Keywords :** Functional evacuation disorders; Anorectal physiology; Slow transit constipation; Obstructed defecation

가

“

”

1999

“Rome II criteria”

( C3)

( F1)

(1). “ ”

(symp-

tom based diagnostic criteria)

. 1988

가

“Rome I criteria”

가 가 가

“Rome II criteria”

,

,

.

NHIS(National Health Interview Survey) 2%

(anorectal physiologic investigation) 가 NHNES(National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) 12.8%

.

20%

(4, 5).

가 (pelvic 가 가

floor) 420

(2, 3). , 1 3

8%

10.5%

(6).

가

. 1980

가

.

가

1.

(idiopathic fecal incontinence)

(encopresis) 가 (infrequent stools), (incomplete evacuation) (tenesmus),

1.	(1)
12	12 ( )
2가	
1.	가 1/4
2.	1/4
3.	1/4
4.	1/4
5.	1/4
6.	3 (< 3 defecations)

(inadequate volume), (dif-  
 ficult or prolonged passage), (very  
 firm stool), (straining),  
 (digitation) . 가

“  
 ”, “  
 ”, “  
 ”, “  
 가 ”, “  
 가 ”, “  
 가 ”  
 가  
 1

(check list)

(diary log)

가

1)

( 1)

가  
 가  
 2000 4  
 가  
 2. (Anorectal Physiologic Investigation)  
 (anorectal manometry),  
 (balloon defecation test), (defeco-  
 graphy) (cinedefecography),  
 (colonic transit time study),  
 (anal sphincter EMG)  
 (PNTML ; pudendal nerve terminal  
 motor latency)  
 (psychological investigation) 가

가

가 (rectal emptying),  
가  
(HPZ ; high pressure zone)  
(RAIR : rec- 가  
to anal inhibitory reflex), (sensory 가  
threshold), (compliance)  
가 4)  
가  
PVC가 24  
(sitzmarks)  
2) 3 5 , 7 KUB  
(simulated defecation) 가 3  
(obstructed  
defecation) 가  
(slow transit constipation),  
3) (segmental delay),  
(outlet obstruction)  
가  
(scout film)  
5)  
가  
가 가  
,

. 3~4  
 . (pelvic floor dyssynergia)  
 가 10  
 가  
 가 3.  
 가  
 6)  
 .  
 (terminal motor latency) (pancolonic slow transit)  
 (evoked potential) (segmental delay)  
 가 가 가  
 가  
 . 1999  
 가  
 1.9±0.2 msec  
 .  
 (strech injury) 가  
 가 가 가  
 (8, 9).  
 7) (Psychological Investigation) 가  
 가 1) (Slow Transit Constipation)  
 가  
 MMPI(Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) 1 3 가  
 Hathaway McKinley(7) (slow  
 1943 transit colon)  
 가 가

586

가 (pubo - coccygeal line)  
가  
가  
(13, 14). 60% 가 3~5 cm  
(fixed descent) ,  
가 4 cm (dynamic de-  
scent) . ,  
5) (Sigmoidocele) .  
7) (Anal Dyschezia)  
1987 Yoshioka (9)  
가 (terminal constipation)  
가  
5%  
1.2% (2, 3). 가 가  
1 , -  
2 , (anorectal pressure gradient)가  
3 (8, 16). ,  
3 가  
가  
6) (Perineal Descent)  
가  
가  
가 (15). 가  
가  
, 가 가

1.

plantago seed

가 . 가 .

가 가

“ 가 ”

가 가

“ ”

(crude fiber) 가 ( , , )

20~30 g 가 , , ,

가

15 g 가 가 가

가 가 가

(17). 가 가 (18). 가

(colonic inertia) 가 (20).

가

(19). 가

2.

(bulk forming) , 가 .

(osmotic) , (stimulant)

가 .



2.

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

가

(visual biofeedback),

biofeedback),

(audio - visual biofeedback)

가

(audio

(22, 23).

“trial and error”

“biofeedback”

가

3.

1987

Bleijenberg

Kuijpers(21)

1)

(EMG - based biofeed-

back),

(manometry -

based biofeedback),

가

가

(home trainer

unit)

가

가

가

“ ”

가

( 2).

(strain)

가

가 가

가 4.

(sensory threshold)가

가

가 가

가 TV

1)

가 가

가

2)

8%

100% 가 가

(23, 24).

가 가

가

가 (TAC with IRA ; total abdominal colectomy with ileorectal anastomosis) 89%

(26). 가

가 (segmental resection)

가 가

가 가

가

(25). 가

2)

“slow learning”

가  
가  
1~2 cm  
“ (tailored sphincterotomy)”  
(28).  
1 nitroglycerin 가  
(posterior colporrha- 가  
phy)  
20 (29, 30).  
가  
가  
가  
88~98% 가  
(27).  
(rectal prolapse) 가  
가  
가  
70% 가  
가

### 3

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지금 시장에선 귀사의 제품을 찾고 있습니다

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귀사의 상품이 선택되길 원하십니까?  
**해답을 알려드리겠습니다**

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