

:

가

가?¹².

:

: 2001 2003 2 , II

가가 가 104 가
 6가 ; I = , II = (
), III =
 (), IV =
 (), V = (
), VI = (,
). (0-3) .

: type IV; 104 50 (48%) 가
 type II (21/104, 20%), type III (12/104, 11.5%), type V (9/104, 9%),
 type VI가 12 (11.5%) . 104 71 (68%)
 ($p=0.630$). 78 (75%)
 2 가 66 .
 71 66 (93%)
 ($p<0.001$).

:

5 - 20% 가 가
 가 (2, 3).
 (non - relaxing puborectalis syndrome)
 (functional constipation) 가 (chronic
 idiopathic constipation) (1). 31% 100%
 (4 - 7).

¹²

(8, 9). 가가 가 104 (: =54:60, =56)
(non -
relaxating puborectalis syndrome),
(paradoxical puborectalis contraction), (anismus),
(spastic pelvic floor syndrome) 2-3 (16
(pelvic)
dyssynergia)
가 () ()
가)
가 ,
가
(10, 11)
(left lateral decubitus)
200 - 250 ml (semisolid paste
barium) (caulking gun) 가
150
ml, (Solotop powder for suspension, , ,
) 150 ml, 100 ml
(special commode)
(lateral position) (resting) ,
(squeezing) , (straining) (defecation)
(spot)



Fig. 1. A 42-year-old man with chronic functional constipation: Hypertonic lower anal sphincter pattern (type II). On defecogram, this patient shows a persistent contraction of lower anal sphincter (arrows) during straining and defecation phases with poor opening of anus. However, loss of mild indentation on posterior rectal wall by puborectalis sling (arrowhead) is noted on straining phase.

floor syndrome) , Type V
(Figs. 1 - 3). (pri-
mary rectocele), (rectal intussusception),
(perineal descent syndrome)
Type VI
3 cm,
2 cm
0-
가
1
3
2
(Fig. 4).
1 cm
가
20%
Type II
(hypertonic lower anal sphincter)
Type III
가
(dyskinetic puborectal sling)
Type IV
(spastic pelvic
3
가
2
4

(Orion Platinum,
SRS Medical systems, Inc., Redmond, WA, U.S.A.)
, Perryanal™ EMG

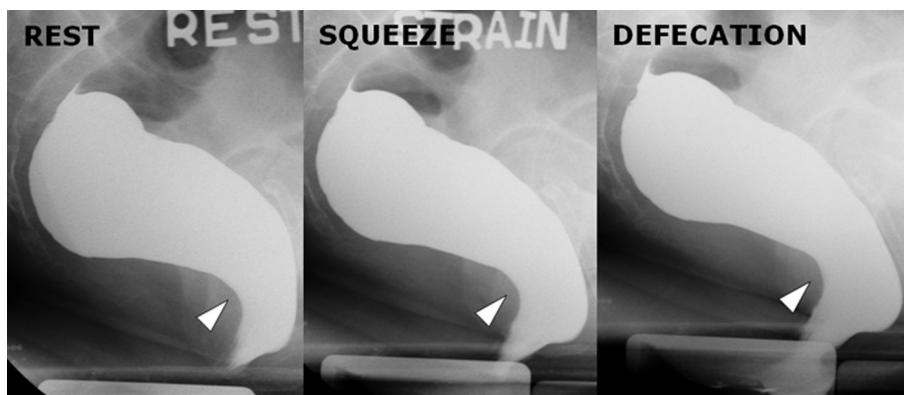


Fig. 2. A 77-year-old woman with chronic functional constipation: Dyskinetic puborectal sling pattern (type III).

The distinctive indentation on posterior rectal wall by contraction of puborectalis muscle is consistently noted on all phases of defecography (arrowheads). However, opening of the lower anal canal is normally seen on defecation phase.

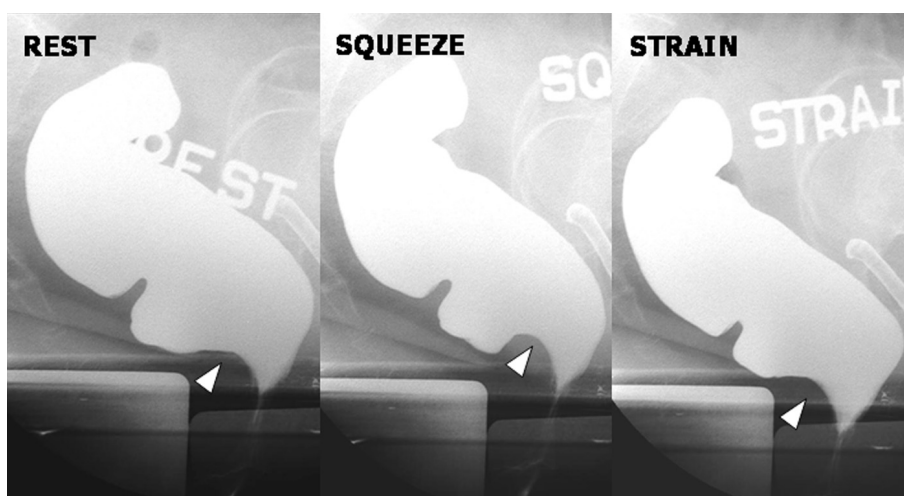


Fig. 3. A 28-year-old woman with chronic functional constipation: Spastic pelvic floor syndrome (type IV).

All phases of defecogram show a prominent posterior indentation of rectum by persistent contraction of puborectalis muscle (arrowheads) and non-relaxating anorectal canal.

가 (54%)

(23%).

type IV; 104
50 (48%) 가 type II;
21 (20%), type III;
가 12 (11.5%), type V가 9 (9%),
type VI가 12 (11.5%)
가 8 , 가 2 ,
가 2 . 104 86%
71 (68%) 가 33
가 . Park 25% (16)

($p=0.63$) (Fig. 5).

104 78 (75%)
0 26 , 1 12 , 2 45 ,
3 21 . 71
66 (93%)

($p<0.001$) (Fig. 6).

(17)

($p=0.67$).

가 (18).

(19, 20)

가

가

(one functional unit)

(14)

가 (10, 15).

biofeedback),

가 (visual
(audio biofeedback),

(16)

(6, 21).

(anorectal pressure gradient)가
(22)

가

(4 - 7)

가

Type

VI (12)

가

가 (23, 24) 가

(25, 26).

가

Rhee (27) 가

(rectal maximum tolerable vol -

가 (28)

가 , (defecation index;

)가 ,

가

(29) (high pressure

zone) 가

bias) 가

(colonic transit time study)

가

104 71 (68%)

가

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Pattern Analysis of Defecography in Patients with Chronic Functional Constipation: Is It Predictable for the Responsiveness of Biofeedback Therapy?¹

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Purpose: To determine if pattern analysis of defecography can predict the responsiveness of biofeedback therapy in patients with chronic functional constipation.

Materials and Methods: Over a two-year period, 104 patients with chronic functional constipation underwent defecography and biofeedback therapy. Two blinded readers analyzed the defecographic findings and classified them into six types; I = normal defecation, II = hypertonic lower anal sphincter (poor anal opening due to a persistent contraction of the lower anal sphincter), III = dyskinetic puborectal sling (inadequate laxity of the puborectal sling), IV = spastic pelvic floor syndrome (persistent contraction of both the puborectal sling and the lower anal sphincter), V = unclassified (including paradoxical contraction of the anal sphincter), VI = anatomical obstruction. In addition, the degree of rectal contraction during defecation was scored (grade 0 to 3). After biofeedback therapy, the differences in the defecography patterns or rectal contractions between the two groups, the responsive or non-responsive group, were analyzed.

Results: The defecograms revealed that the type IV of the spastic pelvic floor syndrome was most common (50 of 104 patients, 48%), followed by II (21/104, 20%), III (12/104, 11.5%), V (9/104, 9%) and VI (12/104, 11.5%). Biofeedback therapy showed a therapeutic response in 71 out of 104 patients (68%) but failed in 33 patients (32%). However, there were no significant differences in the defecographic pattern between the responsive and non-responsive groups ($p = 0.630$). The defecograms revealed rectal contractions in 78 patients (75%) and moderate to vigorous contractions (more than grade 2) in 66 patients. Most of the biofeedback-responsive group showed rectal contractions (66 of 71 patients, 93%, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: In patients with chronic functional constipation, there was no significant difference in the morphological patterns of the defecogram between the responsive and non-responsive biofeedback groups. However, the presence of rectal contractions during defecation was strongly associated with the therapeutic response after biofeedback therapy.

Index words : Defecography
Rectum, radiography

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