Constipation Clinical Practice Guideline

Diagnosis and Treatment in the ED

FINAL 11/30/16 UPDATED 3/31/22

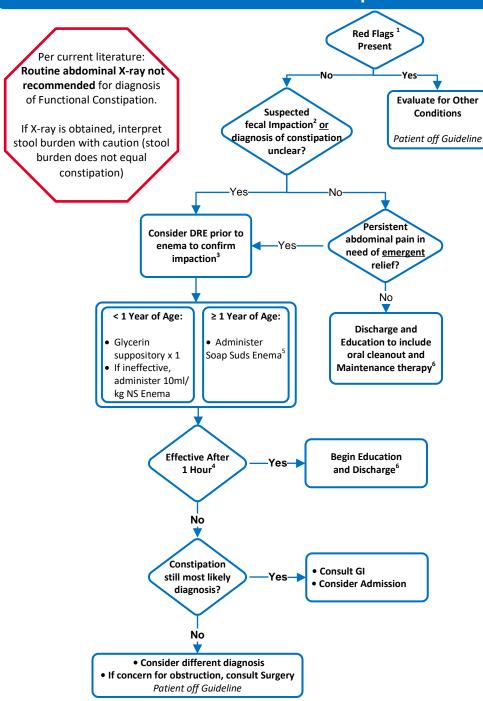


Diagnostic Criteria for Functional Constipation

Must include TWO or more of the following:

- 1. Two or fewer defecations per week
- 2. At least one episode per week of incontinence after the acquisition of toileting skills
- 3. History of retentive posturing or excessive stool retention
- 4. History of painful or hard bowel movements
- 5. Presence of a large fecal mass in the rectum
- 6. History of large diameter stools which may obstruct the toilet

Treatment of Functional Constipation



Inclusion Criteria

- ≥ 6 months of age
- Refer to diagnostic criteria for functional constipation

Exclusion Criteria

- Neutropenia
- BMT
- Bowel surgery within 30 days (Consult Surgery)
- Kidney failure
- Cardiac patient on Diuretics (concern for electrolyte disturbance)

1 Red Flags

(Concern for underlying disease)

- Persistent abnormal vital signs
- Persistent abdominal distention/vomiting or bilious emesis (Consider obstruction and other etiologies)
- Blood in the stool without anal fissures on exam
- New onset lower limb weakness/motor delay
- Signs of systemic illness:
- o Fever, mouth sores, joint pain, rash, weight loss
- Failure to thrive; Malabsorption
- Midline dimple; Tuft of hair over lower back
- Concern for Hirschsprung's disease:
- o First passage meconium after 48 hours of life
- Tight rectum gripping finger; Explosive stool/air from rectum upon withdrawal examining finger
- o Family history of Hirschsprung's disease

² Fecal Impaction

- Fecal impaction is defined as:
- A hard mass in the lower abdomen identified on physical examination **OR**
- A dilated rectum filled with a large amount of stool on rectal examination **OR**
- Excessive stool in the distal colon on abdominal radiography

³ DRE (Digital Rectal Exam)

- For children who need a cleanout or admission in the absence of a large stool mass, a DRE is advised to confirm an impaction.
- An Abdominal X-ray is less reliable but can be considered if a DRE cannot be completed.
- Consider another diagnosis before proceeding with enema if impaction not found

⁴ Enema Effectiveness

Discharge only if enema is effective

- •Enema is effective if:
- Patient evacuated enema with stool output, Improvement in clinical symptoms, AND Improvement on repeat physical exam

Constipation Clinical Practice Guideline

Diagnosis and Treatment in the ED



⁵Preferred Medication: Soap Suds Enema

- Add 27 ml Castile Soap (3 packets) to 1000 ml of Normal Saline
- Dose 20 ml/kg (Max Dose 1000 ml)

⁶Home Miralax Dosing and Discharge Education

CLEANOUT

1 to <3 years old

3 day oral disimpaction: Take 1 capful (17 grams) Miralax every day for 3 days in 8 oz. of juice

3 to <6 years old

3 day oral disimpaction: Take 2 capfuls (34 grams) Miralax every day for 3 days in 16 oz. of juice

<u>6-11 years old</u>

1 day oral disimpaction: Take 7 capfuls (119 grams) Miralax for 1 day in 32 oz. Gatorade

12 years and older

1 day oral disimpaction: Take 14 capfuls (238 grams) Miralax for 1 day in 64 oz. Gatorade

MAINTENANCE

1 to <3 years old

After 3 day cleanout: On day 4 take ½ capful (4.25 grams, 1 baking tsp) Miralax daily in at least 4 oz. of any liquid

If stools are too liquid, decrease Miralax to 1/8 capful ($^\sim$ ½ baking tsp) but do not stop taking

3 to <6 years old

After 3 day cleanout: On day 4 take ½ capful (8.5 grams) Miralax daily in at least 4 oz. of any liquid

If stools are too liquid, decrease Miralax to 1/4 capful (~1 baking tsp) but do not stop taking

6-11 years old

After 1 day cleanout: On day 2 take 1 capful (17 grams) Miralax daily in at least 8 oz. of any liquid

If stools are too liquid, decrease Miralax to 1/2 capful but do not stop taking

12 years and older

After 1 day cleanout: On day 2 take 1 capful (17 grams) Miralax daily in at least 8 oz. of any liquid

If stools are too liquid, decrease Miralax to 1/2 capful but do not stop taking

DISCHARGE EDUCATION

- Encourage fluid intake (especially during cleanout)
- Follow up with PCP or GI for ongoing management of constipation o Return to care sooner if abdominal pain persists or symptoms not improving
- Continue maintenance dosing until contact with PCP/GI