









	Drugs (A)						
	Stimulant laxatives		Softening laxatives	Othe	ers		
•	Bisacodyl – Tab: 5-10 mg at night to 10 mg TDS; Bisacodyl Suppository 10mg Senna 15 mg HS – 30 mg/ Day Glycerol 4g Sodium Picosulphate– 5 mg–30 mg / Day Poly Ethelene Glycol sachet – Peglec –1 sachet dissolved in not < 125ml of water. Up to 3 sachets may be used with proportionate volume of water. Intended volume is taken orally in < 4 hours. Used in patients with prolonged, severe constipation. who can take in large volumes of fluids orally and mechanical issues / bowel obstruction is completely ruled out.	TD  Do  Cro  Ma	yp.Lactulose 15 ml HS to30 ml DS ocusate Sodium remaffin  Osmotic / Bulk Forming acrogols 1 sachet paghula	• (	Look for and modify impact of Drugs which cause constipation- opioids, antacids, anticholinergics, ondansetron, antidepressants Opioid induced constipation, intractable with other treatments - S/C Methylnaltrexone 8 mg on alternate days (C.I - Bowel Obstruction) – is evidence based option – if accessible regionally. Local application agents – Lignocaine ointment/gel		

Supportive Care * (B)					
Education/ communication	MDT - Referrals	Supportive Equipment			
Discuss issues with privacy/ comfort in the environment, regularity of daily rhythm, toilet seating/ positioning (knee above hip for improved dynamics); hydration Elicit and address fears - of bleeding per rectum, withholding fluids, food – due to anxiety about being dependant on others for defaecation Elicit and respond to dignity concerns	Diet – high fiber; hydration; special diet if on tube feeding- whole cereal meals (wheat, oats, rice), pulses, nuts, vegetables, fresh/dried fruits, natural juice, Physiotherapy/ occupational therapy Physical range of movement exercises, energy conservation techniques, positioning	Position support during defecation with knees above hip-joints - Foot-stool Access to commode / Railings for support Walker			



### **Procedures (C)**

**Nursing Procedures** – Rectal procedures are avoided if there is neutropenia, thrombocytopenia This may require day care admissions.

#### Regular Enema

Minor procedure: Enema fluid is placed into the rectum using a lubricated end of Sodium Phosphate Enema sachet

#### High-up enema

Minor procedure - Enema fluid is placed high up beyond the rectum using a lubricated simple 16G catheter. 2 sachets of Sodium Phosphate Enemas

#### **Manual Evacuation**

Minor procedure - Local anaesthetic gel, gloves, day-care admission + suppository + enema

**Drug administration-** Subcutaneous injections / infusions, P/R suppository