

Managing functional constipation in children

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Abstract

Constipation is a common childhood problem, with both somatic and psychological effects. The etiology of paediatric constipation is likely multifactorial, and seldom due to organic pathology. Children benefit from prompt and thorough management of this disorder. The goal of treatment is to produce soft, painless stools and to prevent reaccumulation of feces. Education, behavioural modification, daily maintenance stool softeners and dietary modification are all important components of therapy. Fecal disimpaction may be necessary at the outset of treatment. Investigations are rarely necessary. Polyethylene glycol is a safe, effective and well-tolerated long-term treatment for constipation. Regular follow-up for children with constipation is important. Referral to a gastroenterologist should be made in refractory cases or when there is a suspicion of organic pathology.

Key Words: *Constipation; Encopresis; Laxative; Paediatric*

Constipation is a common childhood complaint [1][2]. Despite its prevalence, it remains a challenging affliction for paediatric patients, their families and health care providers. The etiology of paediatric constipation is likely multifactorial, and is very seldom due to organic pathology. It has been shown that childhood constipation is undertreated [3]. If constipation is unrecognized or inadequately treated, its effects can be far reaching – in children, it can lead to significant abdominal pain, appetite suppression, fecal incontinence with lowered self-esteem, social isolation and family disruption. Children with constipation benefit from prompt and thorough treatment intervention.

Definition

Constipation is defined variably, but involves infrequent, difficult, painful or incomplete evacuation of hard stools. The term ‘functional constipation’ describes all children in whom constipation does not have an organic etiology. Functional constipation is commonly the result of withholding of feces in a child who wants to avoid painful defecation. Frequently, children with constipation will also experience recurrent episodes of fecal incontinence due to overflow caused by fecal impaction (known as encopresis).

The Rome II paediatric criteria for functional gastrointestinal disorders were established in 1999, and were to be used as a diagnostic aid and to provide categorization for research purposes [4]. The updated Rome III criteria for functional constipation were published in 2006 [5]:

Rome III diagnostic criteria for functional constipation (criteria fulfilled at least once per week for at least two months before diagnosis):

Must include two or more of the following in a child with a developmental age of at least four years, with insufficient criteria for the diagnosis of irritable bowel syndrome:

1. Two or fewer defecations in the toilet per week.
2. At least one episode of fecal incontinence per week.
3. History of retentive posturing or excessive volitional 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 that may obstruct the toilet.

Objective

The current practice point focuses on the management of functional constipation in children, rather than its differentiation from organic pathology. The reader is referred to other resources for a diagnostic discussion [6][7].

Management

The goals in treating constipation are to produce soft, painless stools and to prevent the reaccumulation of feces. These outcomes are achieved through a combination of education, behavioural modification, daily maintenance stool softeners and dietary modification. Fecal disimpaction may be necessary at the outset of treatment.

Initial laboratory and radiographical investigations are not necessary unless history and examination suggest organic disease [8][9].

Education

Parents and older children will benefit from a brief description of the mechanism of functional constipation. This should be the first step in treatment.

When stool enters the normal rectum, the involuntary smooth muscle of the internal anal sphincter is relaxed. The urge to defecate is signaled when the stool reaches the external anal sphincter. If the child voluntarily relaxes the external sphincter appropriately, the rectum is evacuated. If, however, the child tightens the external sphincter and the gluteal muscles, the fecal mass is pushed back in the rectal vault and the urge to defecate subsides. Parents will likely recognize examples of these characteristic withholding behaviours: squatting, rocking, stiff walking on tiptoes, crossing the legs or sitting with heels pressed against the perineum. Withholding leads to stretching of the rectum and lower colon, and retention of stool. The longer the stool remains in the rectum, the more water is removed and the harder the stool becomes, to the point of impaction. Involuntary overflow soiling then occurs around this mass of impacted stool.

Loss of control over defecation confuses the child and angers the parents, who may believe that the child is intentionally soiling his/her underwear. It is very important to remove these negative attributions, and to have parents understand that soiling is not a willful or defiant behaviour.

Two transition periods in which the developing child is particularly prone to functional constipation are at the time of toilet learning, and during the start of school [6]. Toilet learning should not be a struggle, and the clinician may have a role in aiding parents to determine the child's readiness [10].

By the time a child is referred to a clinician, constipation may have been a problem for a long period. Thus, it is very important to instill hope and positivity in the frustrated child and her/his parents. Positive messaging is aided by education and a clear management plan to foster a sense of control. In addition, it is crucial to acknowledge that proper management of constipation is a long-term partnership, necessitating patience and realistic goals for improvement.

Parents often worry (but may not ask) about the potential for medications to render the bowel 'lazy' or 'addicted to laxatives'. Misconceptions must be anticipated and dispelled through education about stool softeners, which do not make the bowel contract or spasm, are absorbed minimally (if at all) from the gut, and are safe for long-term use.

Fecal disimpaction

Fecal impaction is identified by the presence of a large and hard mass in the abdomen or dilated vault filled with stool on rectal examination, and often substantiated by a history of overflow incontinence. (An abdominal radiograph is not needed to diagnose fecal impaction.) It is important to recognize the presence of fecal impaction because maintenance stool softeners can worsen overflow incontinence if the impaction is left untreated [8].

Disimpaction can be achieved by either oral or rectal medication. In a double-blind uncontrolled study, Youssef et al [11] showed that the three-day administration of polyethylene glycol (PEG) 3350 at a dose of 1 g/kg/day to 1.5 g/kg/day (maximum dose 100 g/day) successfully disimpacted 95% of children, and was well tolerated [11]. Another study showed that a regimen of daily enemas for six days was equally as effective as PEG 3350 (1.5 g/kg/day) in relieving disimpaction, but may be less well tolerated [12]. High-dose mineral oil has also been shown to be effective [13].

Children with severe impaction may need to be admitted to hospital or an outpatient medical unit for nasogastric lavage with PEG solution if the volume required is intolerable orally. This is usually continued until the rectal effluent is clear.

Digital disimpaction cannot be recommended based on available information, and may have harmful effects [6][14].

Maintenance therapy

Once the impacted stool has been removed, the focus of the treatment should be on preventing recurrence with use of laxatives. Refer to Table 1 for a list of medications used to treat constipation. Medications have been shown to be more effective than behavioural change alone in the treatment of constipation [15]. A systematic review of laxative treatments for childhood constipation has been recently published, and acknowledges the relative paucity of well-designed trials for laxatives in children and the resultant difficulty in establishing first-line therapy [16].

TABLE 1
Medications for the treatment of paediatric constipation

Laxative	Dosage	Side effects
Lactulose	1 mL/kg/day – 3 mL/kg/day in divided doses	Flatulence, abdominal cramps
Milk of magnesia (Magnesium hydroxide)	1 mL/kg/day – 3 mL/kg/day of 400 mg/5 mL available as liquid	Magnesium poisoning (infants). In overdose, hypermagnesemia, hypophosphatemia and secondary hypocalcemia
Polyethylene glycol 3350	Disimpaction: 1 g/kg/day – 1.5 g/kg/day for 3 days Maintenance: Starting dose at 0.4 g/kg/day – 1 g/kg/day	Limited. Occasional abdominal pain, bloating, loose stools
Polyethylene glycol-electrolyte solution (lavage)	Disimpaction: 25 mL/kg/h (to 1000 mL/h) by nasogastric tube until clear effluent Maintenance: 5 mL/kg/day – 10 mL/kg/day (older children)	Nausea, bloating, abdominal cramps, vomiting and anal irritation
Mineral oil	Disimpaction: 15 mL/year – 30 mL/year of age (up to 240 mL daily) Maintenance: 1 mL/kg/day – 3 mL/kg/day <1 year of age: Not recommended	Lipid pneumonia if aspirated. Theoretical interference with absorption of fat-soluble substances, but no evidence
Senna	2–6 years: 2.5 mL/day – 7.5 mL/day 6–12 years: 5 mL/day – 15 mL/day	Idiosyncratic hepatitis, melanosis coli, hypertrophic osteoarthropathy, analgesic nephropathy
Bisacodyl	Oral: 3–12 years: 5 mg – 20 mg Rectal: <2 years: 5 mg/day 2–11 years: 5 mg/day – 10 mg/day	Abdominal cramping, nausea, diarrhea, proctitis (rare)

Docusate sodium	5 mg/kg/day divided three times a day or as a single dose	Abdominal pain, cramping, diarrhea
Glycerin suppositories	–	None
Phosphate enemas	<2 years old: Not recommended >2 years: 6 mL/kg (up to 135 mL)	Risk of mechanical trauma to rectal wall Abdominal distention or vomiting Hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia
<i>Adapted from references [6] and [42]</i>		

There is growing evidence to support the efficacy and safety of PEG 3350 in the maintenance treatment of children with constipation [17]. PEG 3350 without electrolytes (Lax-A-Day [Pendopharm, Canada] or RestoraLAX [Merck Canada Inc]) is a tasteless, odourless, osmotic laxative. It is available in powder form, and dissolves well when mixed in juice or water. It is absorbed only in trace amounts from the gastrointestinal tract and, unlike other colonic lavage solutions, carries no risk of electrolyte imbalance. The effects of PEG 3350 start within the first week of treatment.

Compared with placebo, PEG 3350 was more effective in increasing defecation frequency [18][19]. PEG 3350 has been shown to be more effective (with increase in bowel movement frequency and decrease in fecal incontinence) than lactulose [20]–[23], and equally as effective as milk of magnesia, although better tolerated [24]. A recent study showed no additional effect of regular enemas compared with PEG 3350 alone in children with severe constipation [25].

Dose-finding studies for PEG 3350 used starting doses of 0.4 g/kg/day to 0.8 g/kg/day as either a single or twice-daily dose and, when tailored to effect, a range of doses from 0.27 g/kg/day to 1.4 g/kg/day [26], and 0.3 g/kg/day to 1.8 g/kg/day [27] was reported. Maintenance doses of 0.4 g/kg/day to 1.0 g/kg/day have been shown to be effective and well tolerated [26]–[28]. A common reason for the lack of response to stool softening therapy is inadequate dosing; physicians should not hesitate to start PEG therapy at a higher dose of 1.0 g/kg and then decrease as necessary.

The safety profile for PEG 3350 has been favourable. Clinical adverse effects are minor and can include bloating, flatulence, abdominal pain and loose stools [17][18][26]–[28]. In none of the aforementioned trials was PEG 3350 discontinued due to side effects related to the medication.

There is no evidence that docusate is effective in paediatric constipation. There is no evidence to recommend mineral oil in jelly form (Lansoyl [Aurium Pharma Inc, Canada]) over standard mineral oil, other than the issue of palatability. Sennosides have been shown to be inferior to lactulose, with respect to symptom control, relapse rate and side effects in two trials [29][30].

With any stool softener, parents should be advised to adjust the dose according to the response, increasing the dose every two days until the child has one to two soft stools per day, or decreasing the dose if the child has loose stools. Parents should be warned that some leaking or soiling might persist at the start of treatment. Physicians should also discuss an ‘emergency plan’ with the parents, to be used if there is indication that impaction is recurring (eg, increasing the dose of stool softener or using a suppository).

Behavioural modification

A toileting regimen that dedicates time for defecation is valuable. Most people who have normal stooling habits tend to defecate at the same time each day [8]. This conditioned reflex tends to occur within 1 h of eating, and usually in the morning. A constipated child should have a routine scheduled toilet sitting for 3 min to 10 min (age dependent), once or twice a day. Ensure that the child has a footstool on which they can support their legs to effectively increase intra-abdominal pressure (Valsalva). There should be no punishment for not stooling during the toileting time; praise and reward for stooling and the

behaviour of toilet sitting can be offered.

It is helpful to have children and their caregivers keep a diary of stool frequency to review at the next appointment. A copy of the Bristol chart can be helpful for standardizing stool descriptions [31].

Regular physical activity can be recommended, although its role in treating constipation remains unclear [32].

Dietary modification

A balanced diet that includes whole grains, fruits and vegetables is recommended as part of the treatment of constipation in children [6].

Carbohydrates (especially sorbitol) found in prune, pear and apple juices can cause increased frequency and water content in stools [6].

Fibre intake below the minimum recommended value has been shown to be a risk factor for chronic constipation in children [33][34]. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends a fibre intake of 0.5 g/kg/day (to a maximum of 35 g/day) for all children [35]. There is little evidence supporting fibre supplementation (above the recommended daily intake) in children with constipation. There are no published studies regarding the use of wheat dextrin (Benefiber [Novartis Consumer Health Inc, USA]) or psyllium fibre (Metamucil [Procter & Gamble, USA]) supplements for treating childhood constipation. Adequate fluid intake must be ensured with a bulking agent such as fibre.

Although excessive milk intake can exacerbate constipation, there is insufficient evidence that eliminating it from the diet improves refractory constipation [19]. For children unresponsive to adequate medical and behavioural management, consideration could be given to a time-limited trial of a cow's milk-free diet [6]. Intolerance to cow's milk, particularly in children with atopy, has been associated with chronic constipation [36].

Two studies have addressed the use of probiotics in treating constipation in children [37][38]. In the first study, the addition of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG was not an effective adjunct to lactulose in treating constipation [37]. The second study's sample size was too small to draw any meaningful conclusion [38].

Constipation in infants

In infancy, constipation is mostly functional, but a heightened vigilance for identifying red flags suggestive of an organic disorder in this age group is necessary. It is known that breastfed infants can have greater variability than formula-fed infants in stool frequency. (Some normal breastfed newborns may stool with each feeding or may not have a bowel movement any more often than every seven to 10 days.) [6]. Mineral oil is contraindicated in infants because of uncoordinated swallowing and the risk of aspiration and subsequent pneumonitis. Increased intake of fluids and reducing excess cow's milk intake may be helpful for constipation in older infants [6]. Recommendations to add brown sugar to formula or water for infant constipation are anecdotal and not evidence based, as well as pose a risk of caries development. Lactulose and glycerin suppositories may be used [6]. Two retrospective chart reviews examining the safety of PEG 3350 in infants have been reported [39][40]. Both showed that at doses of 0.8 g/kg/day, PEG was well tolerated, effective and safe in the management of constipation in infants younger than 18 months of age.

Follow-Up

Regular follow-ups with ongoing support and encouragement to the child and caregivers at scheduled office visits or through phone conversations are essential. In many cases, stool softeners need to be taken for months or years to promote soft daily stools [41]. Children with constipation should be treated for at least six months, and should have regular bowel movements without difficulty before considering a trial of weaning maintenance therapy. The relapse rate for constipation can be quite high, and problems with stooling may persist into adulthood [8].

Referral to a gastroenterologist

Consultation with a gastroenterologist should be sought when adequate therapeutic measures fail or there is a concern that organic disease exists [6]. Further investigations may be warranted at this time.

Summary of recommendations

- A thorough history and physical examination are required to rule out organic causes of constipation.
- Investigations (laboratory and radiography) are seldom required.
- Education is critical at the initial visit and should be regularly reinforced at subsequent visits.
- Disimpaction can be achieved with either oral or rectal medication.
- A balanced and varied diet with requisite fibre intake is recommended.
- Behavioural management should be used in conjunction with medication therapy.
- PEG 3350 is a safe, effective and well-tolerated long-term treatment for constipation.
- Regular follow-up is very important.
- Referral to a gastroenterologist should be made in refractory cases or when there is a suspicion of organic disease.

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