

NURS 821 Gastrointestinal Disorders

Lecture 8
Part 5 Disorders of the Intestines (cont'd)

Obstructive Bowel Disorders

Colorectal Carcinoma

- Follows lung cancer as leading cause of cancer deaths in U.S.
- Risk factors-Hereditry, high fat diet, inflammatory bowel disease, homosexuality, colon polyposis
- Incidence=M=F; all ages; increased in age 50-70
- Prevalence-highest in NW Europeans, N. Americans; lowest in S. America, Africa, Asia

Colorectal Cancer

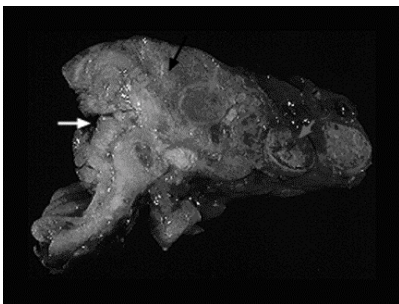
- Slow transit time of food in bowel increases predisposition-Americans-4-5 days compared with 30-35 hours in Africans
- 60-70% arise in rectum, rectosigmoid, sigmoid colon
- Asymptomatic, growing slowly
- Penetrate bowel causing peritonitis, obstruction, abscesses, bleedingMetastase to liver, lungs, bones, lymphatics

Colorectal Cancer

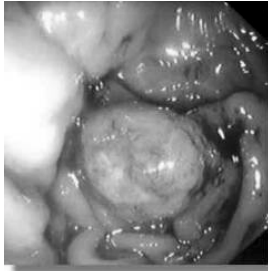
- Manifestations depend on tumor location
- Pain rare
- Obstruction usually first sign
- Highly curable, slow extension
- Left sided-encircles bowel causing early obstruction
 - melena, diarrhea, constipation
- Right sided-bulky, polypoid, fungating masses
 - Weakness, malaise, weight loss



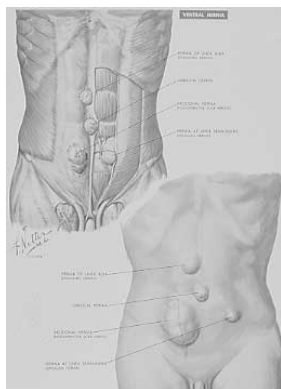
Colorectal Cancer



Colon Cancer







Intestinal Obstruction

- Proximal-intraluminal accumulation of gas and fluid
 - Distension
 - Increased pressure
 - Ischemia
 - Peritoneal fluid
 - Rapid bacterial proliferation
 - Peritonitis
 - Septicemia
 - Hypovolemic shock
- Distal
 - Decreased bowel sounds and activity
- Early-increased sounds proximal;
- vomiting
- Late-no sounds

