

Irritable Bowel Disorder Syndrome

Dani Fasil*

Department of gastroenterology, University of Wollo, Dessie, Ethiopia

Description

Irritable Bowel Disorder syndrome is a common bowel disorder that infect large intestine. Large Intestine is part of digestive system that affects water absorption from indigestible food residue. Irritable bowel disorder is a long term chronic disorder which includes symptoms such as Gassiness, Constipation, Bloating, Crampy Stomach pain. In the beginning, medical science was capable of describing the features of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), and medical therapeutics were guided by trial and error, misguided hypotheses about disease pathogenesis, and some measure of serendipity. Inflammatory bowel disease remain is not yet known, considerable progress has been made in the identification of important pathophysiologic mechanisms. IBD is most commonly seen in developed countries. Irritable bowel syndrome is a bio psychosocial disorder in which three major mechanisms interact: psychosocial factors; altered motility; and/or sensory function of the intestine.

Cause of irritable bowel disorder syndrome

There are many ways which direct to the inhomogeneous cause. The basic aspects which leads to IBS are

- 1. Muscle contractions in the intestine:** The synchronized contraction of the muscles is termed as "peristalsis". Peristalsis allows food to progress along the digestive tract and also helps in the absorption of the important nutrients.
- 2. Nervous system:** Abnormality in the nerves in your digestive system may to cause several pains in abdomen. Poorly coordination between signals of brain and intestines can cause your body to overreact to changes that normally occur in the digestive process, resulting in pain, diarrhea or constipation.
- 3. Severe infection:** IBS can be observed after gastroenteritis or bacterial overgrowth.
- 4. Stress levels:** People who are exposed to high stress levels in day to day life. Stress affects the nerves, for which digestive system becomes overactive.
- 5. Changes in gut microbiota:** Change of gut microbiota (Microorganism that generally reside in the large intestine such as Fungi, Bacteria or Virus).

Symptoms of irritable bowel disorder syndrome

Symptoms of IBS fluctuate and as per the latest studies the prevalence rate of the disorder remains constant in the western communities. Irritable Bowel Disorder syndrome include

Abdominal pain and cramping: Abdominal pain is the most common symptom and can be assumed as a key role in diagnosis of IBS. Generally gut and brain work in a coordinated manner via help of neuro signals, hormones and gut microbiota. In IBS, these helping agents become distorted, which leads to uncoordinated and painful tension in the muscles of the digestive tract.

Changes in bowel movements: Altered coordination between the brain and gut can influence the speed of transit time of stool, which can result in either constipation or diarrhea.

Diarrhea: Accelerated bowel transit in Irritable Bowel Disorder syndrome can result to diarrhea.

Constipation: When transit time decreases, the bowel absorbs high amount of water from stool, and it becomes more difficult to pass.

Gas and bloating: In IBS condition, Alterations in digestive system can leads to more gas production in the gut. This can cause bloating, which is one of the most constant and troublesome symptoms of the IBS disorder

Fatigue and difficulty sleeping: IBS is related to sleeping disorder (insomnia), Various studies have found that due to poor sleep or insufficient sleep there are more chances of gastrointestinal disorders.

Anxiety and depression: Cortisol is known as the stress hormone., which increases the blood glucose level in bloodstream. High levels of cortisol is present in patients with IBS. Cortisol is known as hormone which is responsible for stress.

Treatment

There are many ways to treat IBS disorder, Symptomatic treatment include self-care steps like taking probiotics, intake of high fiber for constipation and gluten free diet, Increasing physical activity, Avoiding stress or managing stress by doing yoga, Adequate sleeping.

*Address for Correspondence: Dani Fasil, Department of gastroenterology, University of Wollo, Dessie, Ethiopia; E-mail: dani_79@yahoo.com

Copyright: © 2021 Fasil D. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

There are several medicines taken for Gut antispasmodic (which help to decrease contractions in muscles), laxative (Loosens stools), Nerve pain medications, antibiotics (for killing bacteria), loperamide for diarrhea and low-dose antidepressants or infrequent use of antispasmodics for pain; novel pharmacological agents, psychotherapy and hypnotherapy are being evaluated. dietary supplements (for health promotion).

References

1. Whitehead, William E, Holtkotter Beate, Enck Paul, and Hoelzl Rupert, et al. "Tolerance for rectosigmoid distention in irritable bowel syndrome." *Gastroenterology* 98, (1990): 1187-1192.
2. Drossman, Douglas A, Camilleri Michael, Mayer Emeran A, and Whitehead William E. "AGA technical review on irritable bowel syndrome." *Gastroenterology* 123, (2002): 2108-2131.
3. Whitehead, William E, Cheskin Lawrence J, Heller Barbara R, and Robinson J Courtland, et al. "Evidence for exacerbation of irritable bowel syndrome during menses." *Gastroenterology* 98, (1990): 1485-1489.
4. Camilleri, Michael. "Management of the irritable bowel syndrome." *Gastroenterology* 120, (2001): 652-668.
5. Horwitz, Brenda J, and Fisher Robert S. "The irritable bowel syndrome." *Engl J Med* 344, (2001): 1846-1850.

How to cite this article: Fasil Dani. "Irritable Bowel Disorder Syndrome." *J Inflamm Bowel Dis Disorder* 6 (2021) : 150.