# Surgery Intestinal Obstruction

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# Today we will be talking about intestinal obstruction

- Definition
- Review of Basics
- History and Examination
- Differential Diagnosis
- Investigation
- Fluid prescription
- Clinical algorithm

# Definition

Clinical condition, due to; failure of the intestine (small or large) to pass gas, liquid and solid material.

# Review of the Basics

- Pathophysiology
- The 3 pains / The 3 guts
- Causes

# Intestinal Obstruction; Pathophysiology

- **Blocked Lumen**
- Distension (solid, liquid, gas); Pain, vomit,
- constipation
- Increased Wall tension; Perforation
- Ischaemia
- Closed and Open loops

# Closed and Open loops





# Review of the Basics

- Pathophysiology
- The 3 pains / The 3 gut
- Causes

# The 3 Pains

- Visceral
- Referred
- Somatic

# Visceral Pain

- Sensation of the intestines is not the same as the sensation of the skin
- The gut does not mind being cut or burnt
- It does not like to be pulled or distended
- It does not like being irritated by things that are not normally present

#### Referred Pain

Diaphragmatic irritation (pneumonia, pus, blood)

- Diaphragm is irritated
- Pain travels along the phrenic nerve (C3, C4, C5)
- Pain signals enter cord at C3–5
- Brain thinks that the pain is coming from the suprascapular nerves which supply the shoulder tip and enter the cord in the same place

#### What is this?



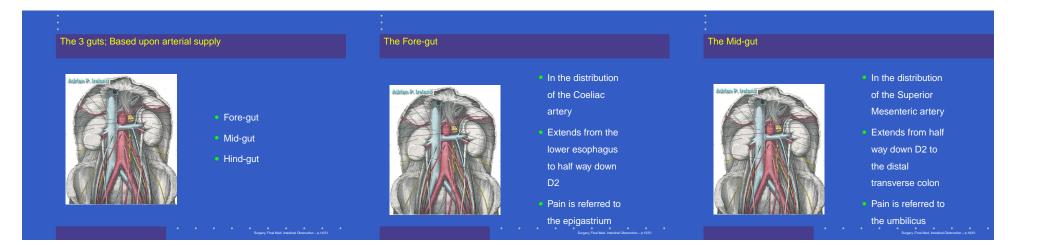
# Somatic Pain

When the parietal peritoneum is inflammed;

- Pain is severe
- Breathing shallow
- Movement curtailed
- Tenderness marked

Those who feel pain the most have the most symptoms and abdominal tenderness

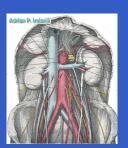
# The 3 guts The 3 guts The 3 guts There are 3 main guts to be aware of when it comes to pain Fore gut Fore gut Mid gut There are 3 main guts to be aware of when it comes to pain Fore gut Mid gut Hind gut



# What is this?



# The Hind-gut



- In the distribution of the Inferior

  Mesenteric artery
- Extends from the distal transverse colon to the rectum
- Pain is referred to the hypogastrium

# Review of the Basics

- Pathophysiology
- The 3 pains / The 3 guts
- Causes

# Causes of Intestinal obstruction

#### Classification based upon;

- lumen, wall, outside and combinations (Explain all causes)
- open and closed loop (Identify dangerous types)
- simple and complex (Clinically useful)
- small intestine, large intestine (Clinical and Radiological)
- common and rare (Clinical)

# Lumen, Wall, Outside and Combinations

- Lumen; Gallstone, Beezoar, Foreign Body
- Wall; Stricture
- Outside; Volvulus, Hernia, Adhesions, Metastases
- Combinations; Intussusception

#### Lumen



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#### Wall



# Outside



# Causes of Intestinal obstruction

# Classification based upon;

- lumen, wall and outside
- Small Intestine Large Intestine
- common and rare

# **Small Intestine**

- Post operative adhesions
- Stuck onto tumor or inflammatory mass somewhere
- Hernia; External, Internal
- Volvulus
- Intussusception
- Crohn's stricture
- Ischaemic stricture
- Tumors of the small intestine

# Operative Findings; Small bowel volvulus



# Large Intestine

- Colo-rectal cancer
- Volvulus; Sigmoid, Caecal
- Inflammatory Stricture

# Causes of Intestinal obstruction

# Classification based upon;

- lumen, wall and outside
- small intestine, large intestine
- Common and Rare

# Common and Rare

#### Common;

- Post operative adhesions
- Herniae; Groin, Femoral and Inguinal, Incisional
- Colorectal Cancer
- Rare; Internal hernia

# **Presenting Complaint**

- Abdominal Pain
- Vomiting
- Distension
- Constipation, even wind? (Complete, obstipation)
- Blood PR
- Energy, Appetite, Weight

# Pain

- Site
- Radiation
- Type
- Severity
- Onset and Duration
- Aggravating and Relieving factors
- Associated symptoms

#### Site



# Whats this?



# Whats this?



# Whats this?



# Past history

- Had this before?
- Previous surgery
- Other illness (drugs)

# Important other points in History

- Problems with anaesthetics
- Family history of problems with surgery
- Drug allergies (document; when, what happened)

#### Examination

- Overall state; distressed, comfortable, cachexia
- Vital signs
- State of Hydration
- Abdominal Examination; distension, peristalsis, tenderness, mass
- Hernial orifices, Perineum, Rectal, Genitalia, Femoral Pulses

# Inspection



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#### Inspection



# Clinical approach

- Has the patient got intestinal obstruction?
- Is it simple or complicated?
- What is the fluid deficit?
- What is the level of the obstruction?
- What is the cause of the obstruction?

# Differential Diagnosis

- Obstuction or Pseudo-obstruction
- May need Gastrograffin Enema
- Of the pain; Abdominal, Non Abdominal
- Of the distension; Fluid, Flatus, Fat, Faeces, Fetus, 'Friggen great Mass'

# Investigation

- Urine; Urinalysis, Microscopy, C&S
- Pregnancy test
- Blood; U & E, FBC, Amylase, Muscle Enzymes, Cacium.
- Radiological; PFA, Erect CXR, CT scan, Enemas.

# Radiology

- Quite simple, believe it or not!
  - Gaseous distension, what is distended?
- Fluid levels, fluid distension
- Transition zone, any gas distally?
- Contrast wont pass, show mass

# Radiology; PFA, Small bowel obstruction



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# Operative Findings; Small bowel obstruction



# Radiology; CT, Small bowel obstruction



# Operative Findings; Small bowel obstruction



# Radiology; PFA, Large bowel obstruction



# Radiology; CT, Large bowel obstruction



# Operative Findings; Large bowel obstruction



