

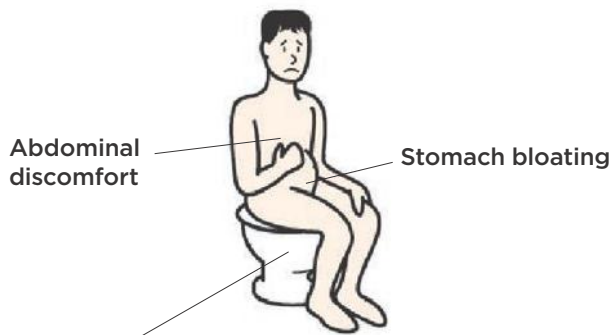
Information about

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

What is Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)?

Irritable bowel syndrome (or IBS) affects the colon, or large bowel, which is the part of the digestive tract that stores stool (poo). People with IBS appear to have sensitive bowels that are easily 'upset'.

IBS is a very common problem. One in five Australians have the unpleasant symptoms of IBS at some time. It is more common in women, often comes on in the late teens or early twenties and may come and go over a person's life. Symptoms are often more troublesome before a woman's period.



Altered bowel habit -
constipation/diarrhoea

What are the symptoms of IBS?

The main symptoms of IBS are:

- Abdominal pain or discomfort that is often relieved by passing wind or faeces
- Stomach bloating
- Chronic diarrhoea or constipation, or alternating between the two

Do you have a good diet?

Aim to eat the following amounts of these food groups each day:

- **Brown or wholemeal breads, high fibre cereals, rice, pasta, legumes: 4 or more serves**
- **Dairy products: 3 serves**
- **Fruit: 2 or 3 pieces**
- **Vegetables: 5 serves**
- **Meat, cheese, poultry and fish: 1 or 2 serves**

AND drink 8 glasses of water, teas or juices per day



An information leaflet for patients and interested members of the general public prepared by the Digestive Health Foundation

THIRD EDITION 2010

Other symptoms are:

- Whitish mucus in the stool/poo
- The feeling that you have not finished a bowel movement
- Nausea

IBS can be painful, however, it does not damage the colon or other parts of the digestive system. IBS does not lead to other health problems.

What symptoms are not due to IBS?

Bleeding from the back passage, weight loss, fever or severe diarrhoea at night are not due to IBS. If you have these problems further tests will be necessary.

What causes IBS?

No one knows the exact underlying cause of IBS. The symptoms may be due to increased sensitivity to the function of the bowel. This can be responsible for discomfort, and abnormal contractions in the bowel muscle.

Certain factors can 'trigger' attacks in susceptible individuals. These include:

- **Infection** – An episode of gastroenteritis may result in persistent bowel symptoms. The cause is unknown, but may involve changes to nerve function in the bowel or changes in the normal bacterial population of the bowel.
- **Food intolerance** – Impaired absorption of lactose (a sugar found in dairy and many processed foods), fructose or sorbitol (an artificial sweetener) may trigger IBS.
- **General diet** – Low fibre diets can exacerbate constipation in some with IBS.
- **Stress** – Strong emotions, such as anxiety or stress, can affect the nerves of the bowel in susceptible people.
- **Medications** – Certain medications (such as antibiotics, antacids and painkillers) can lead to constipation or diarrhoea.

How is IBS diagnosed?

If your symptoms are typical, you may not need any tests at all.

Diagnostic tests will be required if you are over 40 years old when you develop symptoms, if you have a family history of bowel cancer or if it is suspected that your symptoms are caused by other illness such as coeliac disease (intolerance to gluten), inflammatory bowel disease, diverticulitis or polyps. These tests may include:

- Full medical check-up
- Blood tests, including blood tests for coeliac disease
- Simple stool/poo test
- Investigation of the bowel lining by inserting a small tube (sigmoidoscopy)
- Investigation of the bowel under sedation (colonoscopy) or barium enema, if necessary.

How do you treat IBS?

Discussions between you and your doctor can help decide the appropriate treatment plan for your specific needs. Different treatments work for different types of IBS. Avoiding individual triggers can help many people with IBS. Others choose to take medications at times when their IBS is 'playing up'.

- **Anti-diarrhoeal agents** (e.g. Imodium, Lomotil, fibre supplements) can be an essential part of management in those with diarrhoea-predominant IBS
- **Pain-relieving medications** (e.g. opiates such as codeine) can provide effective pain relief. One of their most common side effects, constipation, may also relieve the diarrhoea of diarrhoea-predominant IBS. Pain relief may also be obtained from medications that reduce bowel spasms
- **Constipation treatments** (e.g. fibre supplements or laxatives) may provide relief for constipation-predominant IBS
- **Antispasmodic agents** (e.g. mebeverine, belladonna, hyoscine and peppermint oil capsules) may ease cramping
- **Tricyclic antidepressants** can be effective in treating the pain of IBS, but are best prescribed for a trial period with monitoring of symptoms. Use of these medications does not mean that IBS is caused by depression
- Establishing eating routines and avoiding sudden changes of routine.

Is my lifestyle causing IBS ?

You need to be aware of your diet, exercise habits and how much alcohol or coffee you drink. Sometimes smoking can make the problem worse. It is worthwhile optimising your diet in conjunction with an accredited practising dietitian from the Dietitians Association of Australia (www.daa.asn.au).

As a guide, aim to have a serving of high-fibre breakfast cereal every morning, at least 5 servings of fruit and vegetables throughout the day, three servings of dairy foods which contain calcium, as well as six to eight glasses of water, teas or juices per day. Note: People with lactose intolerance, who can't digest dairy foods, can also develop abdominal pain and diarrhoea.

Approximately 30 grams of fibre per day is recommended. If your diet is low in fibre you should try to gradually increase it with high fibre foods. If you introduce fibre too quickly it can cause bloating and discomfort.

Does stress cause IBS ?

Stress does not cause IBS. However, strong emotions, such as anxiety or stress, can affect the nerves of the bowel in susceptible people and make IBS worse.

Learning to reduce stress can help. With less stress, you may experience less cramping, pain and easier symptom management. Meditation, exercise, relaxation therapy, hypnotherapy, behaviour therapy and counseling can help. You may need to try different activities to see what works best for you.

If you are very anxious, depressed or are having trouble sleeping, you need to discuss these problems with your doctor. Some people with IBS have suffered a great deal of emotional stress, such as sexual abuse or the death of a parent, in the past. This may need to be dealt with before the physical problems improve.

Can IBS cause another disease?

No. IBS cannot become another disease such as bowel cancer. However, bowel cancer is common in Australia. It occurs in one in 18 men and one in 26 women in their lifetime, so if you are concerned about this, discuss it with your doctor. People with IBS report more headaches, period pain, fibromyalgia and urinary symptoms. The reason for this is not clear.

Can IBS be cured?

No. You and your doctor will be able to develop a lifestyle programme and perhaps a treatment plan to control your symptoms when need be. You are not alone.

Digestive Health Foundation

This information leaflet has been designed by the Digestive Health Foundation as an aid to people who have been diagnosed with IBS, or for those who wish to know more about this topic. This is not meant to replace personal advice from your medical practitioner.

The Digestive Health Foundation (DHF) is an educational body committed to promoting better health for all Australians by promoting education and community health programs related to the digestive system.

The DHF is the educational arm of the Gastroenterological Society of Australia (GESA). GESA is the professional body representing the specialty of gastrointestinal and liver disease. Members of the Society are drawn from physicians, surgeons, scientists and other medical specialties with an interest in gastrointestinal (GI) disorders. GI disorders are the most common health related problems affecting the community.

Research and education into gastrointestinal disease are essential to contain the effects of these disorders on all Australians.

Further information on a wide variety of gastrointestinal and liver conditions is available on our website - www.gesa.org.au

dhf

Digestive Health Foundation

Digestive Health Foundation

c/- GESA

PO Box 508, Mulgrave VIC 3170, Australia

Telephone: 1300 766 176 **Facsimile:** (03) 9802 8533

www.gesa.org.au

*Copyright: Digestive Health Foundation August 2010

This leaflet is promoted as a public service by the Digestive Health Foundation. It cannot be comprehensive and is intended as a guide only. The information given here is current at the time of printing but may change in the future. If you have further questions you should raise them with your own doctor.