

Factors Influencing Fecal Incontinence in Complete Rectal Prolapse - A Prospective Analysis

Seo-Gue Yoon, MD, Kwang Real Lee, MD, Khun Uk Kim, MD, Seok Kyu Song, MD, Chil Seok Kim, MD, Jong Kyun Lee, MD, Kwang Yun Kim, MD

Department of Surgery, Song-Du Colorectal Hospital, Seoul,

Purpose: This study was undertaken to identify factors influencing fecal incontinence in rectal prolapse.

Methods: The clinical and anorectal physiologic data (manometry, rectal sensitivity test, pudendal nerve motor latency (PNML)) of 42 complete rectal prolapse patients were collected in a prospective database and analyzed according to Wexner's incontinence score (

Results: The mean Wexner's incontinence score was 14.8. Females (n=24) were more prone to be incontinent than males (n=18)(incontinence score 14.8 vs 5.1, p<0.001). Linear regression analysis showed that increased maximum resting pressure (MRP) (r=-0.497, p=0.001), decreased maximum squeezing pressure (MSP)(r=-0.789, p<0.001), decreased maximal rectal tolerable volume (MTV) (r=-0.386, p=0.001) influenced the incontinence score. An absent rectal inhibitory reflex (RAIR) was not related to incontinence. Delayed PNML did not influence incontinence or the MRP. In a multiple regression analysis, decreased MRP (p=0.002), decreased MSP (p=0.007) and female gender (p=0.006) influenced incontinence significantly.

Conclusions: Major factors influencing fecal incontinence in complete rectal prolapse were decreased MRP and MSP. Female patients were more prone to fecal incontinence than males. RAIR and MTV were not significant factors. PNML did not show any relation to incontinence score or the anal pressure. JKSCP 2001;17:7-14

Key Words: Rectal prolapse, Fecal incontinence, Anorectal manometry, PNML

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(: 100-453)

Tel: 02-2231-0900, Fax: 02-2237-5335

30 80%가

가

(occult or internal rectal prolapse)⁴ 가^{5,6}

Parks⁸ (idiopathic incontinence)

(denervation)

Keighley⁹ Shouler⁹

가 S S

Matheson Keighley¹⁰

Neill¹¹

Siproudhis¹²

(compliance) (tone) 가

가 (2) 가 :
 가 13
 가
 가 Wexner¹⁴
 (0 20; 0= , 20=)
 가 (Table 1).
 가 (bias)
 (3) :
 13
 (anal manometry)
 (maximum resting pressure; MRP), (maximum squeeze pressure; MSP)
 1) 1999 5 2000 7 (rectal sensitivity test)
 44 (minimal sensory volume; MSV), (urgent volume; UV), (maximal tolerable volume; MTV), (rectoanal inhibitory reflex; RAIR)
 42 (18 , 24 ; (pudendal nerve terminal motor latency; PNTML)
 56)
 2) (1) : (4) : Independent sample t-test ± ()
 가 chi-square test
 Wexner
 P 0.05

Table 1. Wexner's incontinence score

Type	Frequency				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always
Solid	0	1	2	3	4
Liquid	0	1	2	3	4
Gas	0	1	2	3	4
Wears pad	0	1	2	3	4
Lifestyle alteration	0	1	2	3	4

0 = perfect; 20 = complete incontinence; never = 0; rarely = < 1/month; sometimes = < 1/week but > 1/month; usually = < 1/day but > 1/week; always = 1/day.

(Table 2).

1)

가 56 (15 84) 가
 (Fig. 1).
 20 (0.5 70)
 18 , 24 .
 14.8±5.86 (1 20) (r=0.257, p=NS).
 5.1±4.69 (0 16) 4.7 (1 10) cm
 (r=0.065, P=NS).

(Fig. 1).

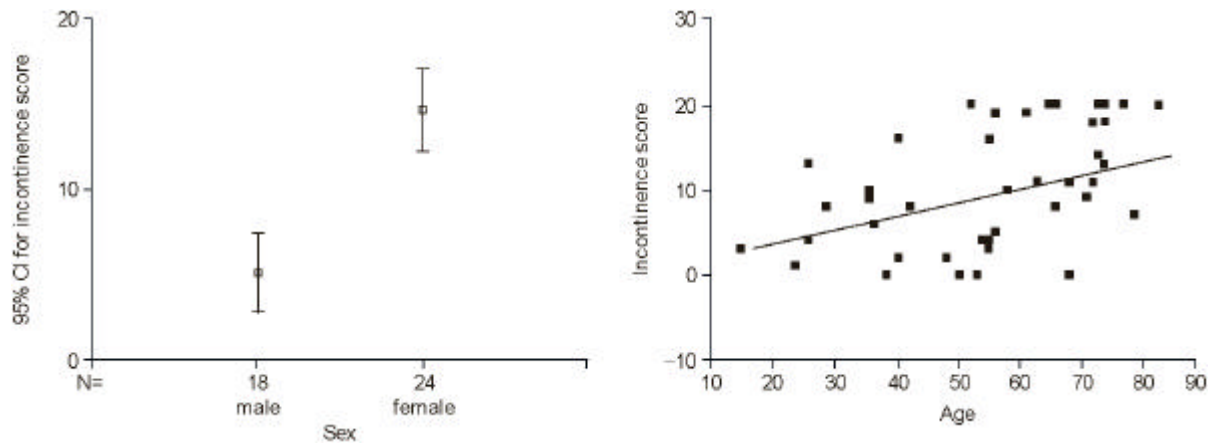


Fig. 1. Clinical factors influencing fecal incontinence in complete rectal prolapse. Females showed higher incontinence scores than males (14.8 ± 5.86 vs 5.1 ± 4.69 , $p < 0.001$). Linear regression analysis showed that increased age influenced incontinence ($r=0.497$, $p=0.001$).

Table 2. Clinical and anorectal physiologic differences between sex in rectal prolapse

	Male (N=18)	Female (N=24)	P(t-test)
Incontinence score	5.1 ± 4.7 (0 16)	14.8 ± 5.9 (1 20)	<0.001
Age (year)	44.6 ± 15.8 (15 72)	64.9 ± 13.5 (26 84)	<0.001
Duration of Sx. (year)	29.0 ± 20.8 (0.5 70)	13.5 ± 14.2 (0.5 60)	0.006
Prolapse length (cm)	5.3 ± 2.8 (1 10)	4.3 ± 1.9 (1 9)	NS
Anal canal length (mm)	46.7 ± 11.8 (30 60)	45.1 ± 13.6 (28 60)	NS
MRP [†] (mmHg)	30.2 ± 18.0 (4 67)	21.7 ± 14.6 (0 58)	NS
MSP [‡] (mmHg)	105.7 ± 42.3 (47 210)	58.5 ± 27.3 (20 120)	<0.001
MSV [§] (ml)	7.8 ± 2.6 (5 10)	8.5 ± 2.8 (5 10)	NS
UV (ml)	46.9 ± 8.8 (30 60)	45.0 ± 10.6 (30 70)	NS
MTV [¶] (ml)	146.9 ± 43.1 (55 230)	112.9 ± 36.4 (50 190)	0.008
RAIR ^{**} (±/−)	9/9	7/17	NS*
PNTML ^{††} (Rt.)	2.69 ± 0.52 (1.58 3.50)	2.65 ± 0.46 (1.42 3.50)	NS
PNTML (Lt.)	2.20 ± 0.57 (1.95 3.50)	2.45 ± 0.64 (1.75 3.50)	NS

*chi-square test; Sx. = symptom; [†] MRP = maximum resting pressure; [‡] MSP = maximum squeezing pressure; [§] MSV = minimal sensory volume; UV = urgent volume; [¶] MTV = maximal tolerable volume; ^{**}RAIR = rectoanal inhibitory reflex; ^{††}PNTML = pudendal nerve terminal motor latency.

2) , 127.5 (50 230) ml
 (Fig. 3).
 가 (N=16)
 45.8 가 7.9±7.25 (0 20), (n=26)
 (28 60) mm 가 12.30±6.79 (0 20)
 (r=0.135, p=NS).
 25.3 (0 67) mmHg 가
 가
 78.8 (20 210) mmHg 가
 가
 19.8 (0 67) mmHg 가 34.4 (12 58) mmHg
 (Fig. 2). (Fig. 4).
 3) 4) 8.2 (5 15) ml
 (r=0.082, p=NS). PNTML 2.35 msec (1.42 3.5)
 45.7 (30 70) ml PNTML 2.74 msec (1.75 3.50)

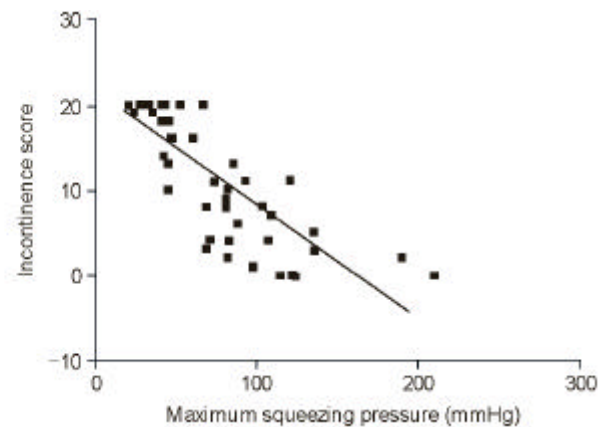
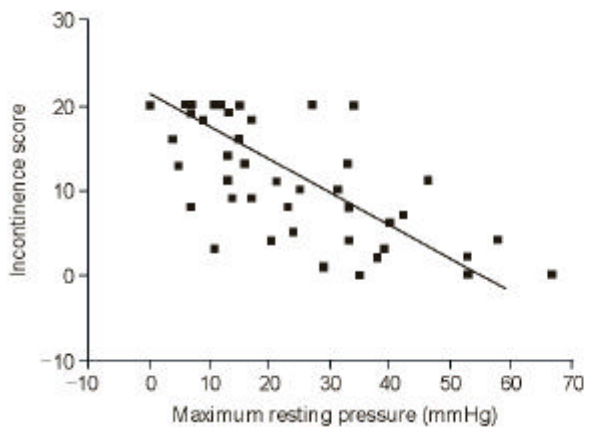


Fig. 2. Linear regression analysis of anal pressure and incontinence score in complete rectal prolapse. Decreased anal resting pressure ($r=-0.686$, $p<0.001$) and squeeze pressure ($r=-0.789$, $p<0.001$) were significantly related to incontinence score.

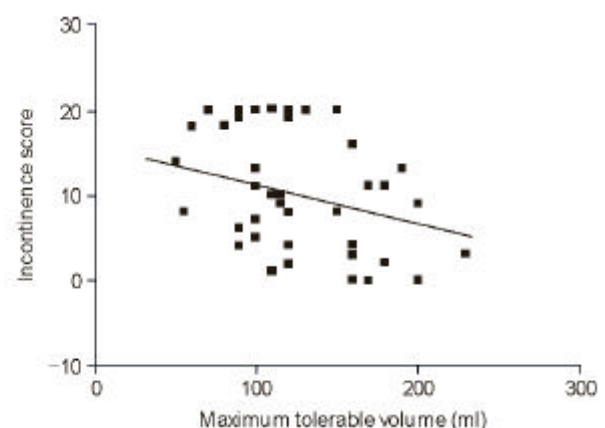
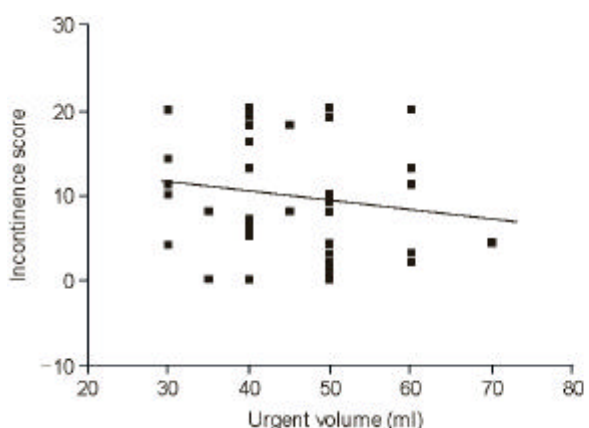


Fig. 3. Relation between rectal sensitivity test and incontinence in complete rectal prolapse. Urgent volume was not related to incontinence ($r=-0.160$, $p=NS$). Decreased maximal tolerable volume influenced incontinence ($r=-0.386$, $p=0.012$).

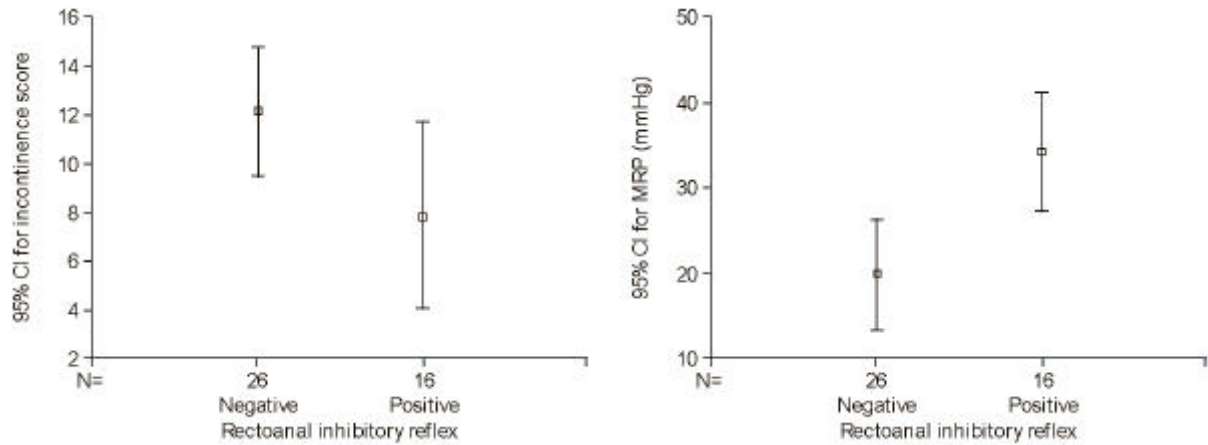


Fig. 4. Complete rectal prolapse patients who did not have rectoanal inhibitory reflex had a slight higher incontinence score ($P=0.054$) and significantly lower resting anal pressure ($P=0.004$).

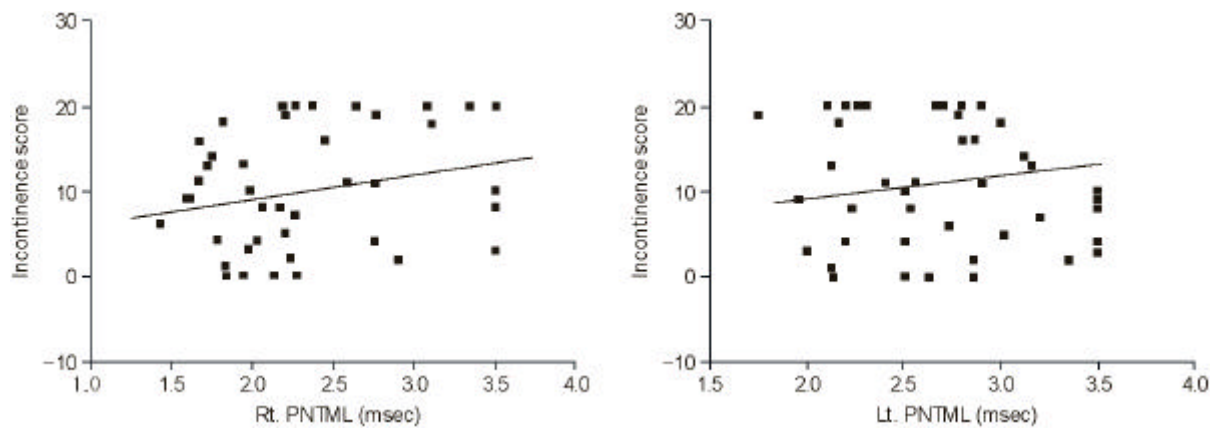


Fig. 5. Linear regression analysis of PNTML and incontinence score in complete rectal prolapse. Delayed PNTML did not influence incontinence (Rt.: $r=0.287$, $p=NS$; Lt.: $r=0.199$, $p=NS$).

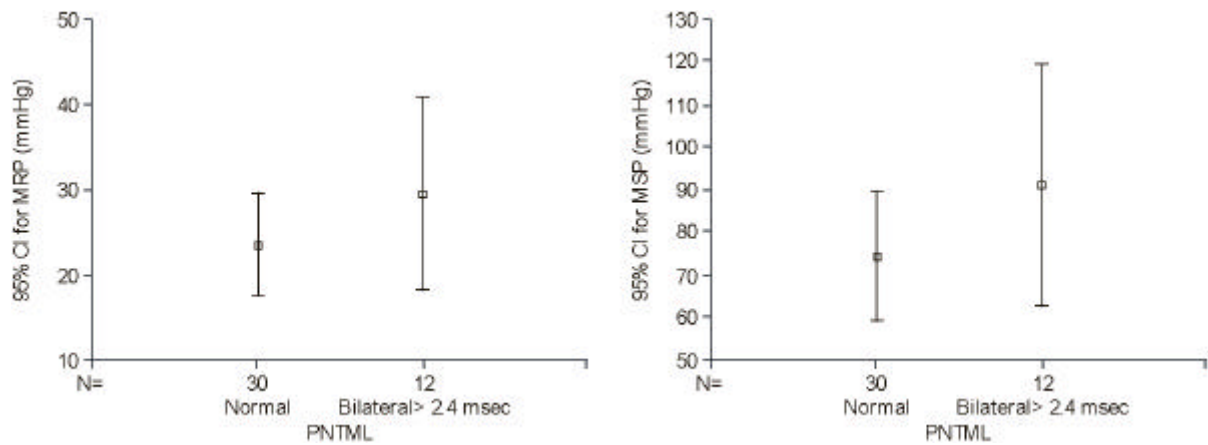


Fig. 6. t-test comparison of PNTML and anal pressure in complete rectal prolapse. Bilateral delay of PNTML did not influence anal pressure.

Table 3. Results of multiple regression analysis for fecal incontinence in complete rectal prolapse

Factor	Beta	t	P
Sex	0.343	2.953	0.006
Age	0.116	1.189	0.242
MRP*	-0.383	-3.303	0.002
MSP [†]	-0.345	-2.853	0.007
MTV [‡]	0.049	0.546	0.588
RAIR [§]	0.045	0.515	0.610

*MRP = maximum resting pressure; [†]MSP = maximum squeeze pressure; [‡]MSV = minimal sensory volume; [§]UV = urgent volume; MTV = maximal tolerable volume; RAIR = rectoanal inhibitory reflex; PNTML = pudendal nerve terminal motor latency.

5). PNTML

가 2.4 msec

(Fig.

가

12

29.5 mmHg,

가

90.7 mmHg

(30)

23.7 mmHg,

6.10

74.0 mmHg

(Fig. 6).

5)

가

(Table 3).

가

6.10

가

가

가

13

. Parks ⁸

1/2

가

가

가

, Birnbaum ¹⁶

PNTML

가

PNTML

가

가

PNTML

가

가

(peri-

Bannister ¹⁵

neal descent)

PNTML

Jorge ¹⁷

가

Rasmussen ¹⁸

PNTML

가 가

PNTML

. PNTML

가

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¹²
가

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13. , , , , , .

가
¹⁹
가
가

가
가
19.8 mmHg

가
가

PNTML

- 223-9.
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