

Incontinence and constipation teaching guide

The lesson should take about one hour to complete.

INTRODUCTION

This lesson discusses urinary incontinence, bowel incontinence, and constipation. You and your staff can make a big difference in your patients' lives by helping them overcome incontinence and constipation through the use of these guidelines. There is also a teaching sheet included here for your incontinent patients to read.

LEARNING GOALS

At the conclusion of this lesson, learners will:

1. Know the causes of common urinary and bowel elimination problems.
2. Be able to state the best ways to help patients with these problems.
3. Understand various behavioral, nutritional, and care interventions for urinary and bowel incontinence and constipation.

SUGGESTED TEACHING PROCEDURES

To deliver the learning guide content to a group, refer to the learning guide and follow these procedures:

1. Ask your learners, "How many of you think that being unable to control your bladder or your bowels is a normal part of aging?" This is a common misconception, and it is likely that many of your learners will agree that your statement is true. Then ask, "Do you think anything can be done to improve the problem in older people?" Many times, we just accept there is nothing that can be done for these conditions except to wear protective clothing. However, there are things that can be done by caregivers that can help control these problems, thereby improving the patient's quality of life.
 2. Present the following success stories: (1) A senior care facility cut the number of incontinent residents by 65% in 14 months, doubling the number of normally dry residents, including six that were previously considered untreatable. (2) Another senior residence reduced by half the number of incontinent residents in just six months. (3) One facility improved the continence status of 72% of their residents, with 26% becoming fully continent. (4) Urinary incontinence can be improved in eight out of ten cases.
 3. Ask your learners to study the first two pages of the learning guide. Review the uses of scheduled toileting, prompted voiding, and habit training. Discuss how you could use these with your patients.
 4. Go over the material on the next two pages of the learning guide. Discuss dietary management and how your workers can assist patients with diet, habit training, exercises, toileting, and skin care.
 5. If you will use it, go over the sample bladder record, or review the one already in use in your agency.
 6. Administer the test. Grade the test as a group and discuss any wrong answers. Give out certificates.
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Incontinence and constipation learning guide

What causes urinary incontinence?

People who cannot control when or where they urinate suffer from urinary incontinence, or U.I. There are things that can be done to improve this condition, but it is important to know what the cause is so the right care and treatment can be given. This condition is not the person's fault, and it is not a necessary or normal part of growing older. It is not caused by laziness or meanness. U.I. is a health problem with a number of possible causes. Some of the most common causes include the following:

- Urinary tract infections (U.T.I.)
- Confusion and forgetfulness
- Muscle weakness
- Vaginal problems (in women)
- Prostate problems (in men)
- Medication reactions
- Problems with clothing
- Trouble getting to the bathroom
- Constipation

What are the symptoms of urinary incontinence?

Any patient who wets the bed or him- or herself, leaks urine on the way to the bathroom, or has to use protective pads or padded briefs is suffering from U.I. If you notice a resident, a bed, or a room that has urine stains or a urine odor, then you know the resident needs help with this condition. However, you probably don't know what kind of U.I. the resident might have. You can often determine this by watching the resident closely and keeping track of his or her urinating habits on a *bladder record*. There is an example included with this learning guide. It shows regular daily habits as well as accidents. Keeping a bladder record is an excellent way to get information about a resident's U.I. so ways can be found to treat it. There are three different types of U.I.:

- **Urge incontinence.** With this type, people may leak urine on their way to the bathroom, after they drink just a little bit of liquid, or as soon as they feel the urge to go.
- **Stress incontinence** may cause urine to leak when they sneeze, cough, or laugh, or when they exercise or move a certain way (getting out of bed or up from a chair, walking, lifting). This is common in women.
- **Overflow incontinence** causes people to feel they need to urinate again right after going, or to feel as though they never totally empty the bladder, or to pass small amounts of urine without feeling any need to go. It may be a sign of prostate problems in men.

What can YOU do to help a patient with urinary incontinence?

Your first responsibility is to report U.I. to your supervisor or the patient's doctor. A doctor or nurse should check a resident with U.I., and your observations about the resident, such as a bladder record, will help them determine the cause and type of U.I.

The three treatments for U.I. are:

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.

3. Behavioral treatments, which help people control their urine and use the toilet at the right time. They work well for patients who have problems getting to the bathroom or are not able to tell you when they need to urinate. We will discuss three behavioral treatments for U.I. that you can assist with
 - Scheduled toileting
 - Prompted voiding
 - Habit training

Behavioral treatments for urinary incontinence

Scheduled toileting

Use scheduled toileting for patients who can't get out of bed or can't get to the bathroom alone. To do this treatment, assist the patient to the bathroom every two to four hours on a regular schedule.

Prompted voiding

Use prompted voiding for patients who know when they have a full bladder but do not ask to go to the bathroom. To do this treatment:

1. Check the patient often for wetness.
2. Ask, "Do you want to use the toilet?"
3. Help the patient to the toilet.
4. Praise the patient for being dry.
5. Tell the patient when you will come back to take him or her to the bathroom again.

Habit training

Use habit training for patients who tend to urinate at about the same time every day. To do this:

1. Watch the patient to find what times he or she urinates. A bladder record can help you do this.
2. Take the patient to the bathroom at those times every day.
3. Praise the patient for being dry and using the toilet.

For all behavioral treatments, remember these things

1. Be patient. These treatments take time.
2. Treat the patient as an adult.
3. Do not rush the patient.
4. Give the patient plenty of time to completely empty his or her bladder.
5. Give privacy by closing the door, even if you must stay in the bathroom.
6. NEVER yell or be angry with the patient if he or she is wet. Say, "You can try again next time."
7. Respect dignity and confidentiality.

Other ways to help patients with urinary incontinence

1. Pelvic exercises can make muscles around the bladder stronger and help with U.I. These are called Kegel exercises, and to do them, the person tightens the pelvic muscles that stop and start the flow of urine. The muscles should be squeezed tightly for a few seconds and then released, up to ten times at one sitting, four times every day. Then, whenever the person feels that urine might leak, he or she tightens those same muscles and prevents urine from leaking.
2. People who can't get out of bed or can't get to the bathroom for some reason may need to use a bedpan, urinal, or bedside commode. These articles, if needed, should be kept by the bed.
3. If a patient uses a wheelchair, walker, or cane to get to the bathroom, you can help by keeping the item near the bed and keeping the path to the bathroom clear and well lit.
4. Encourage the patient to wear clothes that are easy to remove and that have simple fasteners.
5. If a patient needs to wear special pads or clothing to help keep the skin dry, they should be changed often. Use soft pads and clothing, keep them wrinkle-free, keep the skin clean and dry, and use protective skin creams if allowed. Remember that wet skin can develop sores and rashes.
6. If the patient wets the bed at night, it might be helpful to restrict evening liquids, but you should only do this if a doctor or nurse orders it. This is usually done in the three hours before bedtime. The patient should use the bathroom just before going to bed.
7. Some patient need to use a urinary catheter, which is a tube inserted into the bladder by a doctor or nurse. It drains urine into a bag. Sometimes men use a condom catheter that fits over the penis. Catheters can cause infections, and condom catheters that are too tight can be harmful. Catheters should be checked often. They are not recommended for most incontinence problems.

What causes bowel incontinence?

People who cannot control when or where they pass gas or stool suffer from bowel incontinence. There are things that can be done to improve this condition, but it is important to know what the cause is so the right care and treatment can be given. This condition is not the person's fault, and it is not a necessary part of growing older. It is a health problem that is not caused by laziness or bad behavior.

Some of the most common causes include:

- Incorrect diet or fluid intake
- Confusion and forgetfulness
- Muscle injury or weakness (the anal muscles)
- Nerve injury
- Medication reactions or laxative abuse
- Trouble getting to the bathroom
- Constipation or impaction
- Diarrhea

What can YOU do to help a patient with bowel incontinence?

Your first responsibility is to report episodes of bowel incontinence to your supervisor or the patient's doctor. A doctor or nurse should check the resident, and your observations may help them determine the cause of the problem. Treatments for bowel incontinence include:

1. Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Dietary management
4. Bowel management and retraining, with establishment of a habit regimen
5. Biofeedback

Two of these treatments involve the care you provide: diet management and bowel retraining. These treatments are the same as those used to help people with constipation, so we will discuss the treatments together after examining the issue of constipation.

What causes constipation?

People usually say they are constipated when they are having infrequent bowel movements, but constipation is also used to refer to a sense of bloating or intestinal fullness, a decrease in the amount of stool, the need to strain to have a bowel movement, or the need to use laxatives, suppositories, or enemas to maintain regular bowel movements. It is normal for most people to have bowel movements anywhere from three times a day to three times a week, but some people may go a week or longer without discomfort or harmful effects. Many things can cause constipation, but the most common causes include:

- Inadequate fiber and fluid intake
- Inactivity or a sedentary lifestyle
- Change in routine
- Abnormal growths or diseases
- Damaged or injured muscles (sometimes from repeatedly ignoring the urge to go)
- Medication side effects and laxative abuse (it is NOT necessary to have a B.M. every day)

Constipation may be diagnosed if movements occur fewer than three times weekly on an ongoing basis.

What can YOU do to help a patient with constipation?

Your first responsibility is to report a patient's constipation problems to your supervisor or the patient's doctor. A doctor or nurse should check the patient, and your observations may help them determine the cause of the problem. Treatments for constipation include:

1. Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Dietary management
4. Bowel management and retraining, with establishment of a habit regimen

Two of these treatments involve the care you provide: diet management and bowel retraining. These treatments are the same as those used to help people with bowel incontinence. We will discuss them now.

Dietary management for urinary incontinence

Although there is no dietary treatment for urinary incontinence, some foods and drinks can irritate the bladder, such as sugar, chocolate, citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes), alcohol, grape juice, and caffeinated drinks like coffee, tea, and cola. Patients with U.I. could try eliminating these foods and beverages from their diet and see if the condition improves.

Dietary management for bowel incontinence and constipation

The average American diet contains 10–15 grams of fiber a day. The amount of fiber recommended for good bowel function is **25–30 grams of fiber per day**, plus 60–80 ounces of fluid. Look at the table below to get an idea of the fiber we get in different foods. Most people can successfully treat their bowel irregularities, both incontinence and constipation, by adding high fiber foods to their diets, along with increasing fluid intake to desired levels. Increase dietary fiber slowly to give the bowel time to adjust. **People with diverticulosis or diverticulitis should not consume a high-fiber diet.**

| Type of Food | Lower Fiber Foods | Fiber grams | Higher Fiber Alternatives | Fiber grams |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Breads | White bread, 1 slice | 0.50 | Whole wheat bread, 1 slice | 2.11 |
| Cereals | Corn flakes, 1 oz. | 0.45 | Oat bran cereal, 1 oz. | 4.06 |
| Rice | White rice, ½ cup | 1.42 | Brown rice, ½ cup | 5.27 |
| Vegetables | Lettuce, ½ cup raw | 0.24 | Green peas, ½ cup | 3.36 |
| Beans | Green beans, ½ cup | 1.89 | Pinto beans, ½ cup | 5.93 |
| Fresh Fruits | Banana, 1 medium | 2.19 | Blackberries, 1 cup | 7.20 |

Food sensitivities: Some people are sensitive to, or even allergic to, certain foods that cause them constipation or diarrhea. Dairy products such as milk and cheese, wheat products such as bread, and foods containing chocolate are some of the more common problem foods. A physician should evaluate a resident who seems to have particular food sensitivities.

Bowel retraining for bowel incontinence and constipation

Habit training

Habit training means designating a specific time each day to have a bowel movement. Keep a record of the patient's bowel habits, just as you do with a bladder record. If a pattern develops, that pattern can be used to set up a habit regimen that will reinforce a scheduled time each day to have a bowel movement. If no pattern can be seen in the patient's bowel activities, then a regimen can be established by selecting a convenient time each day, or even three times a day in the case of someone with bowel incontinence, for the patient to try to have a bowel movement. Be sure to help the patient stick with this schedule, even when he or she does not feel the need to go. Over time, the body will develop a habit that conforms to the scheduled routine.

Exercises

The Kegel exercises that are used to prevent urinary incontinence can be slightly modified to strengthen the anal muscles that control the outflow of stool. To do them, the person tightens the muscles around the rectum. The muscles should be squeezed tightly for a few seconds and then released, up to ten times at one sitting, four times every day.

Other: Refer to item numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the section called "other ways to help patients with urinary incontinence." The same things apply to the care of those with bowel incontinence.

Sample bladder record

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Place a check in the appropriate column next to the time you urinated in the toilet or when an **incontinence** episode occurred. Note the reason for the **incontinence** and describe your liquid intake (for example, coffee, water) and estimate the amount (for example, one cup).

| Time interval | Urinated in toilet | Had a small incontinence episode | Had a large incontinence episode | Reason for incontinence episode | Type/amount of liquid intake |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6–8 a.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8–10 a.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10–noon | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Noon–2 p.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2–4 p.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4–6 p.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6–8 p.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8–10 p.m. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10–midnight | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Overnight | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

No. of pads used today: _____

No. of episodes: _____

Comments: _____

Retraining your bladder: Information for patients

It is possible to retrain your bladder if you have trouble controlling your urine flow.

First, keep a record of your normal drinking and urinating patterns. Next, schedule your urination at regular intervals and begin to gradually increase the amount of time between urinating. Eventually, you want to train yourself to urinate no more than once every three to four hours.

Follow these steps:

1. Keep a record—write everything down on the bladder record.
 2. Schedule urination.
 - a. Begin by going to the bathroom every hour or two, whether or not you feel the need.
 - b. If you feel the need to urinate more often than that, practice tightening your pelvic muscles to hold the urine. Relax, concentrate, and breathe slowly and deeply until the urge decreases or goes away.
 - c. After the urge goes away, wait a few minutes, then go to the bathroom and urinate, even if the urge has passed. Don't wait for the next urge, because it may be difficult to control.
 - d. After a week of this kind of training, if you are able to wait for two or three minutes easily, increase the waiting time (between feeling the urge and using the bathroom) to five minutes, then ten minutes.
 - e. Work toward intervals of three or four hours between urination. If you have an accident, don't let it discourage you. Just keep trying.
 3. Helpful hints:
 - a. Be sure you can reach your bathroom or commode easily.
 - b. Walk to the bathroom slowly.
 - c. Urinate just before going to bed.
 - d. Set an alarm clock to remind you when to use the toilet. Do this in the daytime and also once or twice at night.
 - e. Drink eight to ten glasses of fluid every day to prevent urinary tract infections and constipation.
 - f. Avoid caffeine drinks and alcoholic beverages.
 - g. Do your Kegel exercises to increase bladder tone (ask the nurse to teach you how).
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Incontinence and constipation test

Name: _____ Score: _____ (9 correct required)

Circle or write the correct answer.

1. What are some causes of both bowel and urinary incontinence?
 - a. Muscle weakness, confusion, or medication reactions
 - b. Laziness, poor manners, or meanness
 - c. Stupidity, uncooperativeness, and sloppiness
 2. Scheduled toileting, prompted voiding, and habit training are:
 - a. Not encouraged by physicians, nurses, or state regulations
 - b. Responsibilities of the nurse or facility manager, not the attendant
 - c. Recommended behavioral treatments for urinary incontinence
 - d. Too time-consuming to be practical
 3. For the best bowel function, we should consume how much dietary fiber every day?
 - a. 10–15 grams
 - b. 25–30 grams
 - c. 45–50 grams
 4. Kegel exercises are done by:
 - a. Circling the ankles around and around and then up and down
 - b. Lowering the chin to the chest, then turning the head side to side
 - c. Tightening the pelvic muscles that control the flow of urine
 5. Urinary catheters are often recommended to treat urinary incontinence. T or F
 6. Bowel retraining and behavioral treatments for urinary incontinence usually work quickly, fixing the problem within a week or less. T or F
 7. Most fruits and beans contain higher dietary fiber than white breads and rice. T or F
 8. It is important to keep patients with urinary or bowel incontinence clean and dry so their skin is protected from developing sores. T or F
 9. Habit training can be used to help both urinary and bowel incontinence. It consists of:
 - a. Assisting the patient to the bathroom every two to four hours.
 - b. Checking the patient often and asking him if he wants to use the bathroom.
 - c. Assisting the patient to the bathroom at scheduled times every day.
 - d. Writing the patient's habits down on a form.
 10. Stress incontinence might cause urine to leak when someone sneezes or laughs. T or F
 11. A person who has a bowel movement only three or four times a week is constipated. T or F
 12. A patient with incontinence should be treated as an adult, with dignity. T or F
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