

1

Bowel Obstruction

Patient name: _____ Admission: _____

NRS
DATE INITIAL

--	--

- I. **The client/caregiver has a basic understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the intestines.**
 - A. The small intestine is approximately 18 feet long and extends from the stomach to the large intestine.
 - B. The large intestine, which is much shorter and wider, ascends up the right side of the abdomen, is horizontal across the abdomen, and descends on the left side of the abdomen.
 - C. Digestion and absorption occur in the intestines.

- II. **The client/caregiver can define contents obstruction.**
 - A. A blockage prevents the contents from passing normally through the intestines, and it can occur in either the large or small intestine.
 - B. There are two basic types of obstructions:
 - 1. Mechanical obstruction occurs when something physically stops the passage of fecal contents (may be caused by tumors, adhesions, hernias, etc.).
 - 2. Paralytic obstruction is the cessation of peristalsis caused by trauma, infection, toxins, surgery, and so forth.
 - C. When obstruction occurs, intestinal contents, fluids, and gas accumulate.

- III. **The client/caregiver can list factors that increase the risk of bowel obstruction.**
 - A. Inflammatory disease
 - B. Tumor
 - C. Hernia
 - D. Fecal impaction
 - E. Postoperative scar tissue (adhesions)
 - F. Foreign bodies (ingested materials that obstruct the intestines)
 - G. Congenital strictures
 - H. Strictures or scars from radiation therapy

NRS
DATE INITIAL

--	--

- IV. **The client/caregiver can recognize signs and symptoms.**
 - A. Paralytic ileus is marked by
 - Abdominal distention
 - Absent bowel sounds
 - Relatively little pain
 - B. Mechanical obstruction
 - Abdominal fullness and distention
 - Abdominal pain and cramping
 - Vomiting
 - Failure to pass gas or stool
 - Breath odor

- V. **The client/caregiver can state possible treatment.**
 - A. Intravenous fluids to replace fluids
 - B. Nasogastric tube to drain fluids and gas
 - C. Surgery

- VI. **The client/caregiver can list possible complications.**
 - A. A lack of blood supply to the bowel, which can cause gangrene and death of the bowel tissue
 - B. Perforation (hole) in the intestine

REFERENCES

Ackley, B. J., & Ladwig, G. B. (2006). *Nursing diagnosis handbook: A guide to planning care*. St. Louis: Mosby Elsevier.

Cohen, B. J., & Taylor, J. J. (2005). *Memmler's the human body in health and disease* (10th ed.). Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Perry, A., & Potter, P. (2006). *Clinical nursing skills & technique*. St. Louis: Mosby Inc.

Taylor, C., Lillis, C., & LeMone, P. (2005). *Fundamentals of nursing*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins.

Timby, B. K., & Smith, N. C. (2003). *Introductory medical-surgical nursing* (8th ed.). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.