原著

健康女性の腸音と便秘評価との関係

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The Relationship Between Bowel Sounds and Constipation Assessment in Healthy Women

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Abstract

The relationship between bowel sounds and bowel habits was investigated in 65 healthy women (24.8±7.6 yr.). Bowel sounds of the subjects, supine in bed, were picked up by a microphone connected to a phonocardiograph, which was placed on the subject's abdomen. The number of wave signals per minutes was determined and analyzed using a spike counter. By this method, the recordings of large bowel sounds with high frequency and density corresponded well to those heard with a stethoscope. Bowel sounds appeared only sporadically just after the subjects laid down on the bed, and increased gradually within 30 minutes. At this time, the frequency of the sounds tended to be stabilized. The frequency of the bowel sounds in the subjects who had not defecated on the day of the recording (the mean score of ST-CAS, 5.6, n=9), was significantly lower than those who had defecated before the recording (the mean score of ST-CAS, 1.8, n=56). However, the frequency of bowel sounds in constipated subjects was not lower when compared to unconstipated subjects. This suggests that bowel sounds are related to peristalsis but not necessarily to bowel habits. The authors hope that nurses will apply the findings of this study when they assess abdominal sounds with a stethoscope.

陽音と排便習慣との関係を65名(24.8±7.6歳)の健康女性で検討した. ベッド臥床させた被験者の腹部皮膚上にマイクロフォンを装着して, 心音計で腸音を記録し, 1分間当たりの腸音数をスパイクカウンターで計測した. この方法で記録すると, 比較的大きな, 高頻度かつ高密度の腸音は, 聴診器できいた腸音によく対応していた. 腸音出現数は臥床直後は少なかったが, 30分後まで徐々に増加し, その後安定する傾向がみられた. 腸音測定当日に排便のなかった者(ST-CAS 平均得点 5.6, n=9)の腸音出現頻度は, それまでに排便があった者(平均 ST-CAS 得点 1.8, n=56)より有意に低かった. しかし, 常習便秘者の腸音出現頻度はそうでない者と比較して低いとは言えなかった. このことから腸音は測定時点での腸蠕動状態に対応するもので, 個人の排便習慣を必ずしも反映するものでないことが明らかになった. 本研究で得られた知見を, 聴診器による腹部症状のアセスメントを実施する際. 看護者が活用することを期待する.