

Constipation in Adults

This fact sheet helps you to know what's 'normal' and what you can expect to happen if your stools – poo – are too hard and/or difficult to pass (known as constipation). It also tells you when you should become concerned and seek advice from a health professional.

Useful facts

What is constipation?

Constipation is when your stools become hard and you find it more difficult than usual, or even painful, to pass them when going to the toilet. You may also have a feeling of being unable to completely empty your bowel. Opening your bowels may be more difficult because your stools are hard, lumpy, and dry, or because they are abnormally small or large.

Other symptoms

Constipation may be accompanied by feeling bloated or sick, losing your appetite, aches or cramps in your abdomen or passing stool less than three times a week.

How common is it?

You are not alone – constipation is very common (particularly in women and older people) and affects an estimated one to two out of 10 people at any one time.

Common causes

These include not eating enough fibre (contained in cereals, vegetables and fruit), changing your eating habits, ignoring the urge to go to the toilet, not drinking enough fluids, changing your diet or daily routine, not getting enough exercise – and, perhaps surprisingly, also mental health problems such as depression, stress or anxiety.

Certain medications, such as opiates (including codeine), diuretics and antidepressants may also cause you to become constipated.

What can I expect to happen?

Normal stool frequency

We are all different when it comes to bowel habits – some of us pass stools only every three or four days, whereas others may go more than once a day.

Constipation is usually harmless

Being constipated occasionally is common and usually completely harmless.

Duration

In most cases, constipation is short-lived and settles within a few days – or 2 to 4 weeks at the most.

Investigations

There is usually no need for any investigations or procedures because the diagnosis can often be made based on the symptoms alone.

What can I do to get myself better - now and in the future?

Healthy diet

Increasing your daily fibre intake by eating a higher proportion of fruit, vegetables, seeds, pulses and cereals, or by taking soluble fibre in the form of oats, wheat bran or linseed, can help to alleviate symptoms and prevent symptoms from recurring. These food stuffs make your stools softer and bulkier, and thereby easier to pass.

Hydration

Avoid dehydration and drink plenty of water.

Exercise

Try to exercise more, which helps your bowels digest food.

What can I do to get myself better - now and in the future?

Listen to your body: Respond to your bowel's natural pattern and do not delay going to the toilet when you feel the urge to go. Keep to a regular time and place and give yourself plenty of time to use the toilet.

Pain relief: Simple pain killers such as paracetamol can help to relieve pain

Medicines to ease constipation: Many preparations are available over the counter to help you open your bowels. These include bulk-forming preparations, stool softeners, bowel stimulants and suppositories (bullet-shaped dissolvable preparations that you can insert into the opening of your back passage). Speak to your pharmacist for advice if you're not sure which medicine is best for you.

When should I seek medical help?

In rare cases, more serious underlying causes can make you constipated. See your GP if you notice any of the following:

Duration: You have been constipated or have a persistent feeling of not being able to empty your bowel completely that does not go away within six weeks.

Other symptoms: Your tummy becomes increasingly swollen, and/or you start vomiting, which could suggest that your bowels are blocked.

Age: You are over 50 and have never suffered from constipation before.

Medication: You think that a medication makes you constipated.

Blood in your stools: You notice blood in your stools, particularly if you do not have any pain or discomfort around the opening of your back passage.

'General' symptoms: You have been losing weight for no apparent reason; you also feel tired all the time, 'not quite right', sweaty or feverish; or you find that these symptoms don't go away within four to six weeks.

Where can I find out more?

The NHS Website (<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Constipation/Pages/Introduction.aspx>) may provide further useful information about constipation. Remember that your pharmacist can also help you with assessing your symptoms.

Coronavirus

Constipation is not a symptom of coronavirus by itself, The main symptoms of coronavirus are a high temperature, a new, continuous cough or a loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste. Go to the NHS 111 Online if you have any of these symptoms or ring 111 if you are very unwell.

It's still important to get help from a GP if you need it. To contact your GP surgery:

visit their website

use the NHS App

call them

Find out about using the NHS during coronavirus:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/social-distancing/using-the-nhs-and-other-health-services/>