

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The bowel action had been studied in 100 normal infant between age of 3 months and 3 years. 56 male and 44 female. And 100 in preschool age 34 male and 66 female. These infant and childhoods are asked by their mothers by complete history. They were examined clinically to confirm the diagnosis.

The results obtained from the work showed that the bowel action in infant is influenced by the type of feeding. The breast fed infant usually have soft stool after each feeding but some times have an interval of 1-2 days between bowel action but the stool is always soft and this considered normal.

The artificially feeding infant usually have more firm stool and less frequent bowel action usually 2-3 time per days.

Babies fed on cow's milk usually pass firmer motion, more like those of an adult, and usually have a bowel action every day. Failure to do so is usually due to the excessive casein causing a hard alkaline motion.

Acute constipation in children responds to correction of the precipitating factors and symptomatic treatment as it would in an adult but chronic constipation, which may present acutely, often has features that are peculiar to infancy and childhood. Many of these features are related to the growth of the patient and others may result from disorders in the development of normal motor activity in the bowel.

Constipation also is more affected by the social level, educations and the dietary habit of the family. It is interesting that constipation occurs about twice as often in boys as in girls. This could be that girls are less aggressive and defiant than boys.

The use of laxative is usually not used for fear of habituation but diet having softening action like juices milk and even water usually used.

As a pediatric problem, encopresis is common and poorly understood. As we have seen from this study, it may often be misdiagnosed.

The role of improper bowel training in the predisposition to encopresis has been the subject of

considerable speculation. Coercive and early training have been linked to the later development of both primary and secondary encopresis. These children were characteristically tense and insecure. Anxiety and timidity were common among them.