



Effect of laxatives and pharmacological therapies in chronic idiopathic constipation: systematic review and meta-analysis

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Revised 1 October 2010

Accepted 26 October 2010

ABSTRACT

Background There has been no definitive systematic review and meta-analysis to date examining the effect of laxatives and pharmacological therapies in chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC).

Objective To assess efficacy of these therapies systematically in CIC.

Design Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials (RCTs).

Data sources MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane central register of controlled trials were searched (up to September 2010).

Eligibility criteria for selecting studies Placebo-controlled trials of laxatives or pharmacological therapies in adult CIC patients were eligible. Minimum duration of therapy was 1 week. Trials had to report either a dichotomous assessment of overall response to therapy at last point of follow-up in the trial, or mean number of stools per week during therapy.

Study appraisal and synthesis methods Symptom data were pooled using a random effects model. Effect of laxatives or pharmacological therapies compared to placebo was reported as RR of failure to respond to therapy, or a weighted mean difference (WMD) in mean number of stools per week, with 95% CIs.

Results Twenty-one eligible RCTs were identified. Laxatives (seven RCTs, 1411 patients, RR=0.52; 95% CI 0.46 to 0.60), prucalopride (seven trials, 2639 patients, RR=0.82; 95% CI 0.76 to 0.88), lubiprostone (three RCTs, 610 patients, RR=0.67; 95% CI 0.56 to 0.80), and linaclotide (three trials, 1582 patients, RR=0.84; 95% CI 0.80 to 0.87) were all superior to placebo in terms of a reduction in risk of failure with therapy. Treatment effect remained similar when only RCTs at low risk of bias were included in the analysis. Diarrhoea was significantly more common with all therapies.

Limitations Only two RCTs were conducted in primary care, and total adverse events data for laxatives and linaclotide were sparse.

Conclusions Laxatives, prucalopride, lubiprostone and linaclotide are all more effective than placebo for the treatment of CIC.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC) is a functional disorder of the gastrointestinal tract, characterised by persistently difficult, infrequent, or incomplete defaecation, in the absence of any physiological abnormality.¹ The condition is common, with a prevalence of between 4% and 20% in cross-sectional community-based surveys.^{2–6} Chronic idiopathic constipation is more common in females, those of lower socioeconomic status and

Significance of this study

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Chronic idiopathic constipation is a common functional disorder of the gastrointestinal tract.
- ▶ The condition is difficult to treat.
- ▶ Evidence for any benefit of laxatives is conflicting, and there has been no definitive summary of the evidence for efficacy of newer pharmacological agents.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Polyethylene glycol, sodium picosulfate, bisacodyl, prucalopride, lubiprostone and linaclotide were all more effective than placebo for treating chronic idiopathic constipation, but data to support efficacy of lactulose were limited.
- ▶ Diarrhoea was significantly more common in patients assigned to both laxatives and pharmacological therapies.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- ▶ Guidelines for the management of chronic idiopathic constipation should be updated to include this useful information.

lower educational level, and older individuals.^{2–6,7} Up to 20% of sufferers consult a physician with their symptoms,² and the impact of CIC on quality of life for patients is comparable with that for organic conditions, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes and depression.⁸

Traditionally, individuals with CIC are told to increase dietary fibre intake in order to alleviate symptoms, but there is little evidence from randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that this approach is of any benefit, even in the short-term treatment of the condition.^{9–10} In a recent multi-national survey of CIC patients, between 16% and 40% reported that they used laxatives, with almost two-thirds using them on at least a monthly basis.⁶ However, levels of dissatisfaction with laxatives are high, primarily due to concerns about efficacy and safety.¹¹ In addition, laxatives do not target the pathophysiological abnormalities that may contribute to the symptoms of CIC.

As a result, novel drug therapies for the disorder have been developed within the last 10 years. Prucalopride is a selective agonist at the 5-hydroxytryptamine-4 (5-HT₄) receptor, leading to increased colonic motility and transit.¹² Lubiprostone and

linaclotide are drugs that act on chloride channels and guanylate cyclase receptors in the intestinal enterocyte, respectively. Both of these agents increase the chloride concentration of intestinal fluid, thereby stimulating intestinal fluid secretion and accelerating transit.^{13 14}

At present, management guidelines for CIC do not make any firm recommendations to support the use of laxatives or pharmacological therapies in the condition.^{15–17} Part of the explanation for this may be that there has been no recent definitive quantitative summary of all available evidence for their efficacy in CIC. We have therefore conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of RCTs to examine this issue.

METHODS

Search strategy and study selection

A search of the medical literature was conducted using MEDLINE (1950 to September 2010), EMBASE and EMBASE Classic (1947 to September 2010), and the Cochrane central register of controlled trials (Issue 3, July 2010). Randomised placebo-controlled trials examining the effect of laxatives (osmotic or stimulant) or pharmacological therapies (prucalopride, lubiprostone or linaclotide) in adult patients (>90% of participants over the age of 16 years) with CIC were eligible for inclusion (box 1). The first period of cross-over RCTs were also eligible for inclusion. A diagnosis of CIC could be based on clinical symptoms, a physician's opinion, or the Rome I, II or III diagnostic criteria,^{1 18 19} supplemented by negative investigations where trials deemed this necessary. Studies that recruited patients with organic constipation, drug-induced constipation, or highly selected groups of patients (such as elderly patients who were also institutionalised) were ineligible. Duration of treatment had to be at least 1 week. Trials using any dose of laxative or pharmacological therapy were considered eligible. Studies had to report either a dichotomous assessment of overall response to therapy at the last point of follow-up in the trial, or continuous data in the form of mean number of stools per week during therapy. First and senior authors of studies were contacted to provide additional information on trials where required.

Studies on CIC were identified with the terms: *constipation* or *gastrointestinal transit* (both as medical subject headings (MeSH) and free text terms), or *functional constipation*, *idiopathic constipation*, *chronic constipation*, or *slow transit* (as free text terms). These were combined using the set operator AND with studies identified with the terms: *laxatives*, *cathartics*, *anthraquinones*, *phenolphthaleins*, *indoles*, *phenols*, *lactulose*, *polyethylene glycol*,

senna plant, *senna extract*, *bisacodyl*, *phosphates*, *dioctyl sulfosuccinic acid*, *magnesium*, *magnesium hydroxide*, *sorbitol*, *poloxamer*, *serotonin agonists*, *receptors*, *serotonin*, *5-HT₄*, or *receptors*, *prostaglandin E* (both as MeSH terms and free text terms), or the following free text terms: *sodium picosulphate*, *docusate*, *milk of magnesia*, *danthron*, *senna*, *poloxalkol*, *prucalopride*, *lubiprostone*, or *linaclotide*.

There were no language restrictions. Abstracts of the papers identified by the initial search were evaluated independently by both investigators for appropriateness. All potentially relevant papers were obtained and evaluated in detail. Foreign language papers were translated. Abstract books of conference proceedings between 2002 and 2010 were hand-searched to identify potentially eligible studies published only in abstract form. Bibliographies of all identified relevant studies were used to perform a recursive search. Articles were assessed independently by two investigators using pre-designed eligibility forms, according to the pre-defined eligibility criteria. Disagreement between investigators was resolved by discussion.

Outcome assessment

The primary outcomes assessed were the efficacy of laxatives or pharmacological therapies compared with placebo in CIC, in terms of failure to respond to therapy, or effect on mean number of stools per week during treatment. Secondary outcomes included effect on individual symptoms of CIC, and adverse events occurring as a result of therapy (overall numbers, as well as individual adverse events such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, or headache).

Data extraction

All data were extracted independently by two investigators on to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (XP professional edition; Microsoft, Redmond, Washington, USA) as dichotomous outcomes (response or no response to therapy), or mean number of stools per week with a SD. In addition, the following clinical data were extracted for each trial, where available: setting (primary, secondary or tertiary care), number of centres, country of origin, dose and duration of therapy, concomitant medications allowed, criteria used to define CIC, primary outcome measure used to define response to therapy, method used to generate the randomisation schedule and conceal allocation, level of blinding, and proportion of female patients. Data were extracted as intention-to-treat analyses, with drop-outs assumed to be treatment failures (ie, no response to therapy), wherever trial reporting allowed. If this was not clear from the original article we performed an analysis on all patients with reported evaluable data.

Assessment of risk of bias

This was performed independently by two investigators, with disagreements resolved by discussion. Risk of bias was assessed as described in the Cochrane handbook,²⁰ by recording method used to generate the randomisation schedule and conceal allocation, whether blinding was implemented, what proportion of patients completed follow-up, whether an intention-to-treat analysis was extractable, and whether there was evidence of selective reporting of outcomes.

Data synthesis and statistical analysis

Data were pooled using a random effects model, to give a more conservative estimate of the effect of laxatives and pharmacological therapies in CIC, allowing for any heterogeneity between studies.²¹ Impact on overall response to therapy in CIC was expressed as a RR of failure to respond to therapy compared

Box 1 Eligibility criteria

- ▶ Randomised controlled trials
- ▶ Adults (>90% of participants aged >16 years)
- ▶ Diagnosis of CIC based on either clinical symptoms, a physician's opinion, or meeting specific diagnostic criteria*, supplemented by negative investigations where trials deemed this necessary.
- ▶ Compared osmotic laxatives, stimulant laxatives, prucalopride, lubiprostone or linaclotide with placebo.
- ▶ Minimum duration of therapy 7 days.
- ▶ Dichotomous assessment of overall response to therapy or mean number of stools per week during therapy.

* Rome I, II, or III criteria.

with placebo at last time point of assessment in the trial, or a weighted mean difference (WMD) in mean number of stools per week during therapy, with 95% CIs. Individual CIC symptom data and adverse events data were also summarised with relative risks. The number needed to treat (NNT) and the number needed to harm (NNH) with 95% CIs were calculated from the reciprocal of the risk difference of the meta-analysis.

Heterogeneity between studies was assessed using both the I^2 statistic with a cut-off of $\geq 50\%$,²² and the χ^2 test with a p value < 0.10 , used to define a significant degree of heterogeneity. We conducted a priori sensitivity analyses according to type of laxative used, dose of pharmacological therapy, risk of bias of identified trials, criteria used to define CIC, duration of therapy, and criteria used to define response to therapy. These were exploratory analyses only, and may explain some of the observed variability, but the results should be interpreted with caution.

Review Manager version 5.0.23 (RevMan for Windows 2008; the Nordic Cochrane Center, Copenhagen, Denmark) and StatsDirect version 2.7.7 (StatsDirect Ltd, Sale, Cheshire, UK) were used to generate Forest plots for primary and secondary outcomes with 95% CIs, as well as funnel plots. The latter were assessed for evidence of asymmetry, and therefore possible publication bias or other small study effects, using the Egger and Begg tests.²³

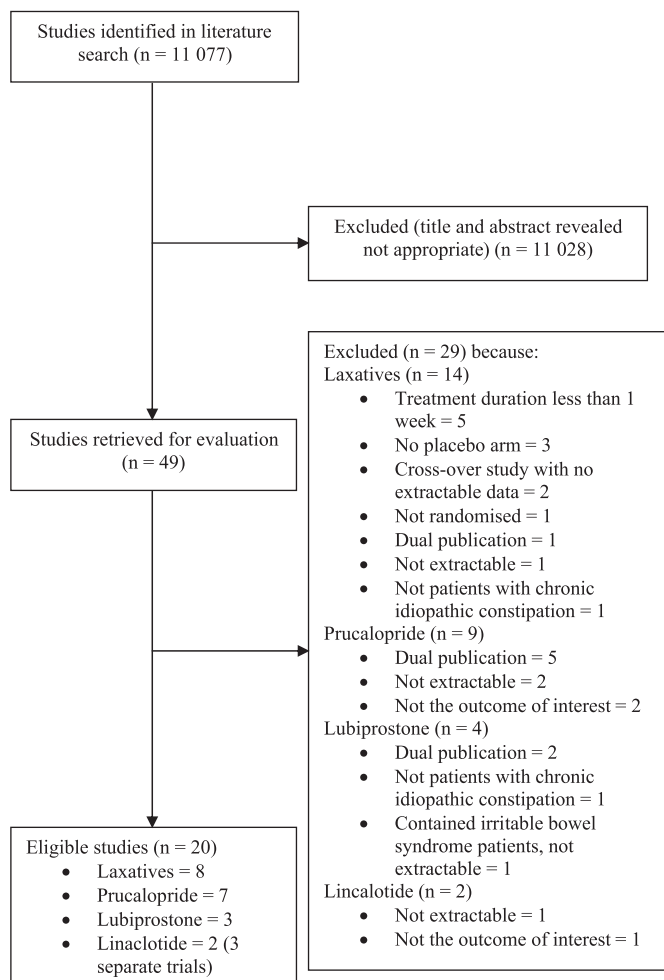


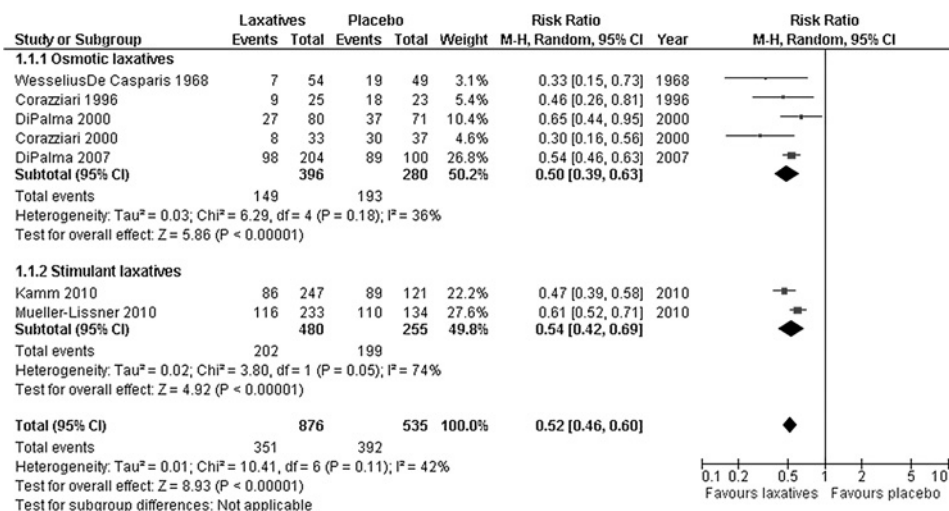
Figure 1 Flow diagram of assessment of studies identified in the systematic review.

Table 1 Characteristics of randomised controlled trials of osmotic and stimulant laxatives versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation

Study	Country, and number of centres	Setting	Criteria used to define chronic idiopathic constipation	Criteria used to define response	Number of patients (% female)	Laxative used	Duration of therapy	Methodology
Wesseliuss-De Casparis 1968 ²⁴	Holland and Croatia, 3 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Need for regular laxative use	No requirement for additional laxatives during treatment period	103 (not stated)	Lactulose 15 ml od (dose doubled if no response)	3 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Baldonedo 1991 ²⁵	Venezuela, 1 site	Secondary care	Compatible symptoms and negative investigations	Mean number of stools per week	31 (93.5)	Polyethylene glycol 500 ml od	8 days	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Corazzini 1996 ²⁶	Italy, 6 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Rome I criteria and negative investigations	≥ 3 stools per week	48 (77.1)	Polyethylene glycol 17.5 g bid	8 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind*
Corazzini 2000 ²⁷	Italy, 5 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Rome criteria (iteration unspecified) and negative investigations	≥ 3 stools per week without the use of rescue laxatives, and no straining, hard stools, or tenesmus	70 (82.9)	Polyethylene glycol 17.5 g bid	20 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind*
DiPalma 2000 ²⁸	USA, 4 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Compatible symptoms and negative investigations within the last 2 years	> 3 stools per week without the use of rescue laxatives	151 (86.8)	Polyethylene glycol 17 g od	2 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind*
DiPalma 2007 ²⁹	USA, 50 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Rome I criteria and negative investigations	≥ 3 stools per week without the use of rescue laxatives, and ≤ 1 of straining, hard stools, or tenesmus	304 (84.9)	Polyethylene glycol 17 g od	6 months	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind*
Kamm 2010 ³¹	UK, 27 sites	Primary care and commercial centres	Rome III	≥ 3 CSBMs per week	368 (74.7)	Bisacodyl (Dulcolax) 10 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind*
Mueller-Lissner 2010 ³⁰	Germany, 45 sites	Primary care	Rome III	≥ 3 CSBMs per week	367 (77.7)	Sodium picosulfate (Dulcolax) 10 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind

*Full information not reported in published article, but obtained after correspondence with the authors. bid, twice daily; CSBM, complete spontaneous bowel movement; od, once daily.

Figure 2 Forest plot of randomised controlled trials of laxatives versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation.



RESULTS

The search strategy generated 11 077 citations, 49 of which appeared to be relevant to the systematic review and were retrieved for further assessment (figure 1). Of these, 29 were excluded for various reasons, leaving a total of 20 eligible articles reporting 21 separate trials. Eight RCTs studied the effect of laxatives,^{24–31} seven prucalopride,^{32–38} three lubiprostone,^{39–41} and three linaclotide.^{42–43} We contacted authors of seven of the trials successfully to obtain supplementary information about the methodology used.^{26–31} Agreement between investigators for trial eligibility was substantial (κ statistic=0.83).

Efficacy and safety of laxatives in CIC

The eight RCTs comparing laxatives with placebo, involved a total of 1442 CIC patients (table 1).^{24–31} Five trials were at low risk of bias.^{27–31} Rescue laxatives were allowed if there was no bowel movement for 3 days in one trial,²⁴ 4 days in three trials,^{29–31} and 5 days in two trials,^{26–27} and in the remaining two trials this issue was unclear.^{25–28}

Response to therapy with laxatives

Dichotomous data were reported by seven RCTs,^{24–26–31} containing 1411 patients. There were 351 (40.1%) of 876 patients assigned to laxatives who failed to respond to therapy, compared

with 392 (73.3%) of 535 allocated to placebo (RR of failure to respond=0.52; 95% CI 0.46 to 0.60), with borderline heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=42\%$, $p=0.11$) (figure 2). The NNT with laxatives to prevent failure of response in one CIC patient was 3 (95% CI 2 to 4). There was no statistically significant funnel plot asymmetry (Egger test, $p=0.15$ and Begg test, $p=0.08$) suggesting no evidence of publication bias or other small study effects.

Of the six studies comparing osmotic laxatives with placebo,^{24–29} five reported dichotomous data in 676 patients.^{24–26–29} Overall, 149 (37.6%) of 396 patients assigned to osmotic laxatives failed to respond to therapy compared with 193 (68.9%) of 280 patients allocated to placebo (RR=0.50; 95% CI 0.39 to 0.63) (figure 2), with no significant heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=36\%$, $p=0.18$). The NNT with osmotic laxatives was 3 (95% CI 2 to 4). There was no evidence of funnel plot asymmetry (Egger test, $p=0.26$ and Begg test, $p=0.08$).

Both trials of stimulant laxatives, containing 735 patients, reported dichotomous data.^{30–31} In total, 202 (42.1%) of 480 patients randomised to stimulant laxatives failed to respond to therapy, compared with 199 (78.0%) of 255 patients receiving placebo (RR=0.54; 95% CI 0.42 to 0.69) (figure 2). The NNT with stimulant laxatives was 3 (95% CI 2 to 3.5).

Given the borderline heterogeneity observed when results of individual RCTs were combined, we conducted pre-specified

Table 2 Sensitivity analyses of efficacy of osmotic and stimulant laxatives in chronic idiopathic constipation

	Number of studies	Number of subjects	RR of failure to respond to therapy	95% CI	I ² value	Number needed to treat	95% CI
All studies	7	1411	0.52	0.46 to 0.60	42%	3	2 to 4
Risk of bias of trials							
Low	5	1260	0.54	0.46 to 0.62	52%	3	2 to 4
High	2	151	0.41	0.26 to 0.65	N/A	3	2 to 6
Definition of CIC							
Rome criteria-defined	5	1157	0.52	0.45 to 0.61	50%	2.5	2 to 3
Other definition	2	254	0.51	0.27 to 0.96	N/A	4.5	3 to 9
Duration of therapy							
≤ 4 weeks	4	989	0.54	0.45 to 0.66	51%	3	2.5 to 4
> 4 weeks	3	422	0.46	0.33 to 0.65	49%	2.5	2 to 3
Definition of response to therapy							
≥ 3 stools per week	4	573	0.52	0.41 to 0.65	36%	3	2 to 4
≥ 3 CSBMs per week	2	735	0.54	0.42 to 0.69	NA	3	2 to 3.5

N/A, not applicable (too few studies to assess heterogeneity); CIC, chronic idiopathic constipation; CSBM, complete spontaneous bowel movement.

sensitivity analyses (table 2). Both the RR of failure to respond and the NNT were relatively stable in all these analyses, although heterogeneity between trials was lower when only the four studies that used three or more stools per week to define response to therapy were included in the analysis.^{26–29} Treatment effect remained similar when only the five trials at low risk of bias were considered.^{27–31}

Only three RCTs reported data concerning individual CIC symptoms.^{26–28} Two studies, containing 118 patients, provided data on straining at stool,^{26 27} and data concerning hardness of stools during therapy were provided by all three trials, containing 269 patients.^{26–28} The RR of both were significantly reduced with laxatives (0.37; 95% CI 0.19 to 0.71 and 0.26; 95% CI 0.16 to 0.44 respectively).

Mean number of stools per week with laxatives

Continuous data were reported by six studies containing 1269 patients.^{25 26 28–31} Mean number of stools per week was significantly higher with laxatives compared with placebo (WMD in number of stools per week=2.55; 95% CI 1.53 to 3.57) (figure 3), with statistically significant heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=100\%$, $p<0.001$), but no evidence of funnel plot asymmetry (Egger test, $p=0.70$ and Begg test, $p=0.27$). This beneficial effect appeared to exist for both osmotic (WMD=2.51; 95% CI 1.30 to 3.71),^{25 26 28 29} and stimulant laxatives (WMD=2.50; 95% CI 0.93 to 4.07).^{30 31}

Adverse events with laxatives

Only one RCT reported total numbers of adverse events, in 368 patients.³¹ The RR of experiencing any adverse event with laxatives was 1.94 (95% CI 1.52 to 2.47, NNH=3; 95% CI 2 to 4). In terms of individual adverse events, four trials reported these data.^{26 27 30 31} No significant differences were detected in rates of abdominal pain, reported in all four trials containing 853 patients, or headache, reported in three RCTs containing 486 patients.^{26 27 31} Diarrhoea occurred significantly more frequently in two trials containing 735 patients (RR=13.75; 95% CI 2.82 to 67.14, NNH=3; 95% CI 2 to 6).^{30 31}

Efficacy and safety of prucalopride in CIC

The seven RCTs comparing prucalopride with placebo involved 2639 CIC patients (table 3).^{32–38} Three trials were at low risk of bias.^{35 36 38} Rescue laxatives were allowed if there was no bowel movement for 3 or more consecutive days in six of the trials,^{33–38} and in the remaining trial this issue was unclear.³² Two trials recruited patients either resistant to, or dissatisfied with, laxatives,^{34 37} and one trial only recruited patients aged over 65 years.³⁸ Only one trial reported extractable data

concerning mean number of stools per week,³³ so no data were pooled. Effect on individual CIC symptom data was not reported in any RCT.

Response to therapy with prucalopride

There were 1288 (71.7%) of 1796 patients receiving prucalopride who failed to respond to therapy, compared with 731 (86.7%) of 843 allocated to placebo (RR of failure to respond to therapy=0.82; 95% CI 0.76 to 0.88), with significant heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=60\%$, $p=0.02$) (figure 4), and an NNT of 6 (95% CI 5 to 9). There was borderline statistically significant funnel plot asymmetry (Egger test, $p=0.04$ and Begg test, $p=0.07$) suggesting publication bias or other small study effects, though this was driven by one small study,³³ and disappeared with its exclusion from the analysis.

Given the significant heterogeneity observed when results of individual RCTs were combined, we conducted pre-specified sensitivity analyses (table 4). Heterogeneity was no longer significant when trials that used three or more CSBMs per week to define response to therapy were considered in the analysis,^{32 35–38} when only the three trials at low risk of bias were included,^{35 36 38} and when the six trials that used the modified Rome II criteria were pooled.^{32 34–38} The NNT fell when only high risk of bias trials were included,^{32–34 37} and when trials using more than 4 weeks of therapy were excluded.^{35–37} Analyses according to dose of prucalopride used demonstrated similar efficacy for 2 mg and 4 mg once daily.

Adverse events with prucalopride

Six trials reported total numbers of adverse events,^{33–38} which were more common with prucalopride than with placebo (RR=1.14; 95% CI 1.05 to 1.24, NNH=10; 95% CI 6 to 29). Individual adverse events including headache (RR 1.70; 95% CI 1.25 to 2.31), nausea (RR=1.98; 95% CI 1.39 to 2.82), and diarrhoea (RR=2.72; 95% CI 1.80 to 4.13) were all more common with prucalopride. There was no significant increase in serious adverse event rates detected with prucalopride (RR=0.88; 95% CI 0.58 to 1.34), and there was only one cardiovascular event reported with the drug,³⁵ an episode of supraventricular tachycardia. There were no significant differences detected in any adverse events rates between 2 mg and 4 mg doses of prucalopride (data not shown).

Efficacy and safety of lubiprostone in CIC

The three RCTs comparing lubiprostone with placebo contained 610 patients with CIC (table 3).^{39–41} One trial was at low risk of bias.⁴¹ Rescue laxatives were allowed if there was no bowel movement for 3 or more consecutive days in all RCTs. No trials

Figure 3 Weighted mean difference in number of stools per week during therapy with laxatives versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation.

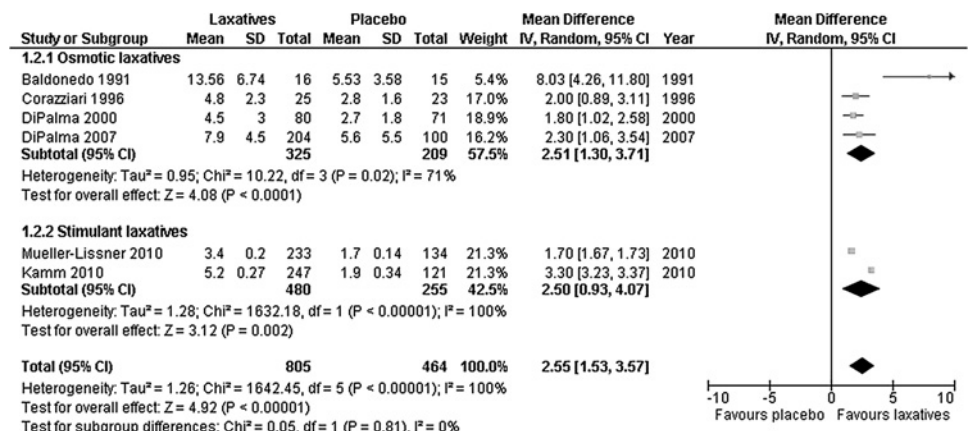


Table 3 Characteristics of randomised controlled trials of pharmacological therapies versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation

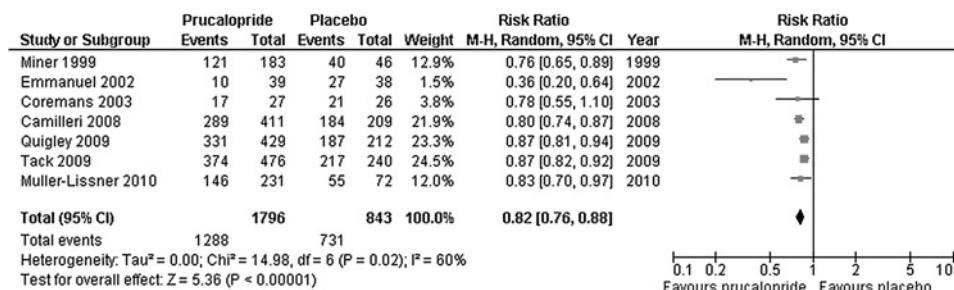
Study	Country, and number of centres	Setting	Criteria used to define chronic idiopathic constipation	Criteria used to define response	Number of patients (% female)	Drug and dose used	Duration of therapy	Methodology
Miner 1999 ³²	Not stated	Not stated	Modified Rome II criteria*	≥3 CSBMs per week	229 (not stated)	Prucalopride 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, or 4 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Emmanuel 2002 ³³	UK, 1 site	Tertiary care	≤2 spontaneous bowel movements per week or straining on at least 25% of occasions, and negative investigations	Therapeutic effect rated as moderate or above by investigator	77 (100)	Prucalopride 1 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Coremans 2003 ³⁴	Belgium, 1 site	Tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria and negative investigations	≥3 stools per week, straining, hard stools, or tenesmus <25% of time	53 (98.1)	Prucalopride 4 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Camilleri 2008 ³⁵	USA, 38 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week	620 (87.9)	Prucalopride 2 mg or 4 mg od	12 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Quigley 2009 ³⁶	USA, 41 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week	641 (86.6)	Prucalopride 2 mg or 4 mg od	12 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Tack 2009 ³⁷	Multinational, number of sites not stated	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week	716 (90.8)	Prucalopride 2 mg or 4 mg od	12 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Muller-Lissner 2010 ³⁸	Multinational, 48 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week	303 (70.0)	Prucalopride 1 mg, 2 mg, or 4 mg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Johanson 2007 ⁴⁰	USA, 8 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria and negative investigations	Increase ≥3 SBMs per week relative to baseline	129 (90.6)	Lubiprostone 24 µg od, bid, or tid	3 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation unclear, double-blind
Johanson 2008 ⁴¹	USA, 20 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria and negative investigations	≥3 SBMs per week	244 (89.7)	Lubiprostone 24 µg bid	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Barish 2010 ³⁹	Not stated, 20 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria and negative investigations	≥4 SBMs per week	237 (88.2)	Lubiprostone 24 µg bid	4 weeks	Randomisation unclear, concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Lembo 2010a ⁴²	USA, 57 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria with negative colonoscopy within last 10 years	≥3 CSBMs per week and an increase ≥1 relative to baseline for 75% of treatment weeks	310 (92.0)	Linacotide 75 µg, 150 µg, 300 µg, or 600 µg od	4 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind
Lembo 2010b ⁴³	USA and Canada, 108 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week and an increase ≥1 relative to baseline for 75% of treatment weeks	630 (89.0)	Linacotide 133 µg or 266 µg od	12 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind†
Lembo 2010c ⁴³	USA, 105 sites	Secondary and tertiary care	Modified Rome II criteria	≥3 CSBMs per week and an increase ≥1 relative to baseline for 75% of treatment weeks	642 (89.0)	Linacotide 133 µg or 266 µg od	12 weeks	Randomisation and concealment of allocation stated, double-blind†

*Modified Rome II criteria; ≤2 spontaneous bowel movements per week, with hard stools, sensation of incomplete evacuation, and straining on at least 25% of bowel movements.

†Full information not reported in published article, but obtained after correspondence with the authors.

bid, twice daily; CSBM, complete spontaneous bowel movement; od, once daily; SBM, spontaneous bowel movement; tid, thrice daily.

Figure 4 Forest plot of randomised controlled trials of prucalopride versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation.



reported extractable data concerning mean number of stools per week, or effect on individual CIC symptoms.

Response to therapy with lubiprostone

There were 151 (45.1%) of 335 patients receiving lubiprostone who failed to respond to therapy, compared with 184 (66.9%) of 275 placebo patients (RR of failure to respond to therapy=0.67; 95% CI 0.56 to 0.80), with no significant heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=30\%$, $p=0.24$) (figure 5). The NNT was 4 (95% CI 3 to 7). There were too few studies to assess for funnel plot asymmetry, or perform pre-specified sensitivity analyses. One trial was a dose-ranging study,⁴⁰ but all three RCTs used a dose of 24 µg twice daily. When only this dose was considered in the analysis treatment effect remained very similar (RR=0.64; 95% CI 0.55 to 0.76).

Adverse events with lubiprostone

All trials reported adverse events data. Total numbers of adverse events were significantly higher with lubiprostone (RR=1.79; 95% CI 1.21 to 2.65, NNH=4; 95% CI 3 to 6). Diarrhoea (RR=4.46; 95% CI 1.28 to 15.48) and nausea (RR=7.27; 95% CI 3.76 to 14.06) both occurred significantly more frequently with lubiprostone, but no significant difference in rates of abdominal pain or headache were detected.

Efficacy and safety of linaclotide in CIC

The three RCTs comparing linaclotide with placebo contained 1582 CIC patients (table 3).^{42, 43} All three were at low risk of bias. Rescue laxatives were allowed if there was no bowel movement

for 3 or more consecutive days in all RCTs. No trial reported extractable data concerning mean number of stools per week. Individual CIC symptom data were reported in one RCT.⁴²

Response to therapy with linaclotide

Overall, 860 (79.0%) of 1089 patients receiving linaclotide failed to respond to therapy, compared with 468 (94.9%) of 493 placebo patients (RR of failure to respond to therapy=0.84; 95% CI 0.80 to 0.87), with no significant heterogeneity between studies ($I^2=32\%$, $p=0.23$) (figure 6), and an NNT of 6 (95% CI 5 to 8). Again there were insufficient studies to assess for funnel plot asymmetry, or perform sensitivity analyses. Analyses according to dose of linaclotide used demonstrated similar efficacy for 133 µg and 266 µg once daily (RR=0.85; 95% CI 0.78 to 0.94 and 0.84; 95% CI 0.79 to 0.88 respectively). Linaclotide also led to a significantly higher proportion of patients reporting a decrease in severity of abdominal discomfort and bloating.⁴²

Adverse events with linaclotide

Only one trial reported total adverse event rates,⁴² which were very similar in number in both treatment arms (33.6% linaclotide vs 31.9% placebo). Serious adverse events occurred in two placebo patients. All three trials reported occurrence of diarrhoea,^{42, 43} which was commoner with linaclotide (RR=3.08; 95% CI 1.27 to 7.48).

DISCUSSION

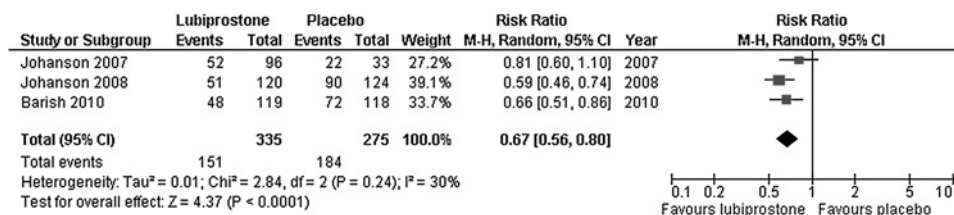
This systematic review and meta-analysis has demonstrated that both laxatives and pharmacological therapies are more

Table 4 Sensitivity analyses of efficacy of prucalopride in chronic idiopathic constipation.

	Number of studies	Number of subjects	RR of failure to respond to therapy	95% CI	I ² value	Number needed to treat	95% CI
All studies	7	2639	0.82	0.76 to 0.88	60%	6	5 to 9
Risk of bias of trials							
Low	3	1564	0.84	0.79 to 0.89	29%	7	5 to 10
High	4	1075	0.75	0.61 to 0.92	77%	5	3 to 11
Definition of CIC							
Rome II criteria	6	2562	0.84	0.81 to 0.88	13%	7	6 to 9
Other criteria	1	77	0.36	0.20 to 0.64	N/A	2	1.5 to 4
Duration of therapy							
≤4 weeks	4	662	0.73	0.60 to 0.90	64%	4	3 to 10
>4 weeks	3	1977	0.85	0.81 to 0.90	42%	8	6 to 11
Definition of response to therapy							
≥3 CSBMs per week	5	2509	0.84	0.80 to 0.88	28%	7	6 to 9
Other definition	2	130	0.55	0.24 to 1.25	84%	N/A	N/A
Dose of prucalopride used							
1 mg od	3	319	0.68	0.46 to 1.00	82%	N/A	N/A
2 mg od	5	1560	0.85	0.80 to 0.90	18%	8	6 to 11
4 mg od	6	1615	0.83	0.77 to 0.90	52%	6	5 to 11

N/A, not applicable; CIC, chronic idiopathic constipation; CSBM, complete spontaneous bowel movement; od, once daily.

Figure 5 Forest plot of randomised controlled trials of lubiprostone versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation.



effective than placebo for treatment of CIC, with NNTs to prevent one patient failing to respond to therapy of between 3 and 6. Treatment effect remained similar when only trials at low risk of bias were considered in the analyses. These beneficial effects appeared to exist for both osmotic and stimulant laxatives, although there were only two RCTs studying the efficacy of the latter,^{30, 31} albeit in over 700 of the 1400 patients whose data were included. Laxatives were also more effective than placebo in terms of effect on mean number of stools per week. In terms of dose of pharmacological therapies studied, either 2 mg or 4 mg of prucalopride once daily, and 24 µg twice daily of lubiprostone appeared optimal. When only studies using a duration of therapy in excess of 4 weeks, two of which continued therapy for over 4 months,^{27, 29} were included, laxatives and prucalopride were still more effective than placebo, suggesting that they are not only effective in the short-term treatment of CIC. Effect on individual symptoms of CIC was reported in three laxative trials,^{26–28} and both straining at stool and hardness of stools were reported by significantly fewer patients randomised to active therapy. Total adverse events were significantly higher in patients receiving laxatives, prucalopride and lubiprostone. Diarrhoea was reported by significantly more individuals randomised to all active therapies.

Strengths of this systematic review and meta-analysis include our rigorous methodology. We described our search strategy, eligibility criteria, and data extraction processes in detail. In addition, the literature search, eligibility assessment, and data extraction were undertaken independently by two reviewers, with any discrepancies highlighted and resolved by consensus. We used an intention-to-treat analysis, with all drop-outs assumed to have failed therapy, and pooled data with a random effects model, in order to reduce the likelihood that any beneficial effect of laxatives or pharmacological therapies in CIC has been overestimated. We conducted sensitivity analyses according to type of laxative, dose of pharmacological therapy, risk of bias of trials, criteria used to define CIC, duration of therapy, and criteria used to define response to therapy, to assess whether any of these trial characteristics affected overall efficacy. Finally, we contacted authors of seven of the studies successfully in order to obtain supplementary information about trial methodology not provided in the original published reports.^{26–29, 31, 43}

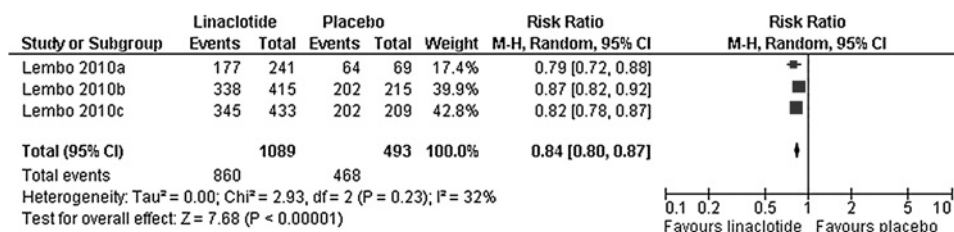
Limitations of the present study, as with any systematic review and meta-analysis, arise from the quality and reporting of the trials included. Only 12 of the 21 eligible RCTs were at low risk of bias,^{27–31, 35, 36, 38, 41–43} but had we not contacted the authors to obtain further information, only six RCTs would have been at low risk. Only two trials recruited individuals in

primary care,^{30, 31} meaning that individuals involved in the meta-analysis may not be truly generalisable to patients consulting their general practitioner with CIC, and most trials recruited predominantly female patients. There were fewer trials reporting efficacy of the stimulant laxatives sodium picosulfate and bisacodyl (which are converted to the same active metabolite),^{30, 31} lubiprostone and linaclotide, but all contained large numbers of individuals with CIC and were rigorously designed. There was borderline heterogeneity when data from laxative studies were pooled, and definite heterogeneity between prucalopride trials, but our sensitivity analyses revealed plausible explanations for this. In addition, trials reporting effect of therapy on individual symptoms of CIC, such as straining and passage of hard stools, were scarce. Finally, total and individual adverse events data were reported in few laxative or linaclotide studies, though as two of the latter three RCTs were published in abstract form only this is unavoidable.

There have been four previous systematic reviews examining efficacy of laxatives in CIC.^{16, 44–46} One of these was descriptive and did not perform a formal meta-analysis.¹⁶ Two were conflicting,^{44, 45} with one reporting a significant effect of laxatives,⁴⁵ and the other failing to demonstrate any distinguishable effect from placebo.⁴⁴ This led the authors of the latter study to conclude that better evidence was required to justify the continued expenditure by both CIC patients and formularies on laxatives. There have been considerable data published in the years since both these studies were conducted. The fourth study, a recent meta-analysis of 10 placebo-controlled trials of PEG in non-organic constipation, reported a beneficial effect.⁴⁶ However, the authors included RCTs of PEG conducted in opiate-induced constipation,⁴⁷ patients with constipation induced by other drugs,⁴⁸ and institutionalised patients,⁴⁹ rather than trials conducted only in patients with CIC. In addition, there was no minimum duration of therapy, with included studies using only 4 or 5 days of therapy.^{50, 51} All these trials were identified by our search strategy and excluded during eligibility assessment. There has been no meta-analysis of newer pharmacological therapies performed, to our knowledge, to date. These limitations of previous systematic reviews and meta-analyses of laxatives, together with the lack of a previous quantitative analysis of the efficacy of newer pharmacological therapies, emphasise the need for a definitive study, such as ours, in this area.

Current guidelines for the management of CIC from national and international gastroenterological associations do not make strong recommendations for the use of either laxatives or pharmacological therapies.^{15–17} Evidence from this systematic

Figure 6 Forest plot of randomised controlled trials of linaclotide versus placebo in chronic idiopathic constipation.



review and meta-analysis supports the use of old-fashioned, and perhaps neglected, therapies such as PEG, sodium picosulfate and bisacodyl for the treatment of CIC, but also the newer pharmacological agents. While NNTs were generally lower for laxatives, this probably reflects a combination of more stringent endpoints in trials of pharmacological therapies, and the fact that the latter trials are likely to have recruited a more recalcitrant patient population, who had already failed or were dissatisfied with laxative therapy.

Total numbers of adverse events were significantly more common with laxatives than with placebo in one trial, and with both prucalopride and lubiprostone. In addition, diarrhoea occurred significantly more frequently in individuals receiving all the therapies studied, and nausea was reported by significantly more patients receiving prucalopride and lubiprostone. Serious adverse events were no more frequent with active therapy. It should be stressed that, while these treatments appear safe in the short term, their longer-term safety profile remains relatively unknown. Long-term safety data are now emerging for prucalopride and, after almost 3 years of open-label therapy, less than 10% of individuals discontinued the drug due to adverse events.⁵² More RCTs of all these pharmacological agents are in progress, and the results are awaited with interest. This, together with the fact that newer agents for the treatment of CIC, which also appear to be effective,⁵³ are in development should provide both patients with CIC and physicians with reasons for cautious optimism.

In summary, this systematic review and meta-analysis has demonstrated that laxatives, prucalopride, lubiprostone and linaclotide are all superior to placebo for the treatment of CIC. It should, however, be noted that between 50% and 85% of patients did not fulfil criteria for response to therapy when data from studies were pooled. Further large studies of these agents in primary care are required, ideally with head-to-head comparison of their efficacy.

Acknowledgements We are grateful to Drs Enrico Corazziari, Jack A DiPalma, Ulrika Hinkel and Anthony J Lembo for responding to our queries regarding their studies.

Competing interests None.

Contributors Alexander C Ford acts as guarantor for the validity of the study report. Study concept and design: ACF, NCS. Acquisition of data: ACF, NCS. Analysis and interpretation of data: ACF, NCS. Drafting of the manuscript: ACF. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: ACF, NCS. Statistical analysis: ACF, NCS.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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Editor's quiz: GI snapshot

Perplexing plain abdominal x-ray

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

A 62-year-old man presented with generalised abdominal pain of 4 h duration with associated cough and pyrexia for 2 days. He had developed nephrotic syndrome 17 years previously due to focal segmental glomerulosclerosis and progressed to end-stage kidney disease for which he required haemodialysis three times a week for 6 years. The patient had undergone resection of 10 cm of his distal small bowel due to obstruction secondary to a benign stricture 5 years previously. Oesophagogastrroduodenoscopy, colonoscopy, barium meal and enema studies in the previous 2 years were normal apart from the detection of a small sliding hiatus hernia. Examination revealed diffuse abdominal tenderness without guarding or rebound. There was no palpable organomegaly or mass. The patient's medications included alfacalcidol 0.25 µg once per day, sevelamer hydrochloride 800 mg three times per day, lanthanum carbonate 1000 mg three times per day and omeprazole 40 mg once daily as well as medications for hypertension and anxiety. An abdominal x-ray

(figure 1a) was performed and compared with an x-ray performed 1 year earlier (figure 1b).

QUESTION

What are the major imaging findings on the abdominal x-ray and what is the most likely explanation for these findings? Are these findings relevant to the patient's presentation?

See page 254 for answer

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Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Published Online First 30 August 2010

Gut 2011;**60**:218. doi:10.1136/gut.2010.215822

Figure 1 Plain x-rays of abdomen performed (a) at presentation and (b) 1 year earlier. Multiple angular hyperdensities are present in the distribution of the colon (a) which were not present following the barium enema (b).

