

Confronting Intestinal Cancer: Empowering Patients through Knowledge

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Introduction

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common gastrointestinal disorder that affects the large intestine, causing symptoms such as cramping, abdominal pain, bloating, gas, diarrhea, and constipation. Despite its prevalence, IBS often goes undiagnosed and is still not entirely understood. The condition is characterized by a group of symptoms-including abdominal pain and changes in the pattern of bowel movements without any evidence of underlying damage. These symptoms occur over a long time, often years. It is thought to result from a combination of factors such as abnormal gastrointestinal (GI) tract movements, heightened sensitivity to abdominal pain, and disturbances in the gut flora. Emotional stress and certain foods can trigger symptoms in susceptible individuals. Although it's less prevalent, there may also be a genetic component as IBS seems to run in some families. IBS is characterized by a set of symptoms that vary greatly from one individual to another. The most common ones include abdominal pain or discomfort, bloating, and altered bowel habits (diarrhea or constipation). The pain often subsides after a bowel movement. Individuals with IBS may also experience a sensation of incomplete evacuation.

Description

It's important to note that these symptoms can mimic other diseases, so proper diagnosis is crucial to rule out other potential conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease or celiac disease. There is no definitive test for IBS. Instead, the diagnosis is usually based on the presence of typical symptoms and the exclusion of other diseases. Doctors often use criteria known as the Rome IV criteria, which define IBS as recurrent abdominal

pain, on average, at least one day per week in the last three months, associated with at least two of these factors: Related to defecation, a change in frequency of stool, or a change in form (appearance) of stool. While there's no cure for IBS, several strategies can help manage its symptoms. These generally revolve around dietary changes, lifestyle modifications, and medications. Dietary Changes: An individual may identify specific foods that trigger their IBS symptoms and hence, avoid them. This requires careful monitoring of one's diet and symptoms over time.

Conclusion

Some people find relief by following a low FODMAP diet (Fermentable Oligosaccharides, Disaccharides, Monosaccharides, and Polyols), which eliminates certain carbohydrates that may be difficult to digest. Lifestyle Modifications: Regular physical exercise, adequate sleep, and stress management techniques such as yoga, mindfulness, and therapy can significantly alleviate IBS symptoms. Medications: Depending on the predominant symptom, various medications may be used for instance, fiber supplements or laxatives may help with constipation, while anti-diarrheal medications can manage diarrhea. In some cases, a doctor may prescribe medications aimed at reducing painful bowel spasms. Antidepressants are sometimes used, as they can help with abdominal pain and improve the overall quality of life. IBS is a complex, long-term condition that can significantly impact an individual's quality of life. While its exact cause remains elusive, a combination of dietary changes, lifestyle modifications, and medications can help manage its symptoms and reduce their impact on everyday life. If you suspect you have IBS, seek medical advice to receive a proper diagnosis and personalized treatment plan.

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