
Postgraduate Certificate in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation

Bladder And Bowel Management

Ablation refers to the removal or destruction of tissue, in the context of bladder and bowel management, it may involve the removal of damaged or non-functioning tissue to improve overall function. Related terms include excision and resection. Ablation procedures can be used to treat conditions such as bladder cancer or prostate cancer that may affect bladder and bowel function. Absorbent products are designed to manage incontinence by absorbing urine or stool, examples include adult diapers and incontinence pads. These products can be used by individuals with spinal cord injuries to manage bladder and bowel dysfunction. Accessory muscles refer to the muscles that assist in the functioning of the bladder and bowel, such as the abdominal muscles that help to increase intra-abdominal pressure to facilitate defecation or urination. Acute retention is a condition where an individual is unable to urinate or defecate due to a blockage or obstruction, this can be a medical emergency and requires prompt treatment. Adynamic ileus is a condition where there is a temporary cessation of the normal contractions of the intestinal muscles, this can lead to constipation or obstruction. Anorectal manometry is a diagnostic test used to assess the function of the anal sphincter and the rectum, it can help to identify abnormalities in bowel function. Anticholinergic medications are used to treat overactive bladder by reducing the contractions of the bladder muscle, examples include oxybutynin and tolterodine. Antidiarrheal medications are used to treat diarrhea by slowing down the movement of the bowel, examples include loperamide and diphenoxylate. Artificial sphincter is a device that is implanted to treat severe incontinence, it works by compressing the urethra or anus to prevent leakage. Autonomic dysreflexia is a life-threatening condition that occurs in individuals with spinal cord injuries above the level of T6, it is caused by a noxious stimulus below the level of the injury and can lead to severe hypertension and bradycardia. Bacterial colonization refers to the presence of bacteria in the urinary tract or bowel, this can lead to infections and other complications. Balloon expansion is a procedure used to treat strictures or narrowing of the urethra or rectum, it involves the use of a balloon to dilate the affected area. Biofeedback therapy is a type of treatment that uses equipment to monitor and control physiological responses, such as bladder function or bowel function, it can help individuals to become more aware of their body and learn to control their functions. Bladder augmentation is a surgical procedure that involves increasing the size of the bladder to improve its function, this can be done using a piece of intestine or other tissue. Bladder drainage refers to the removal of urine from the bladder, this can be done using a catheter or other device. Bladder training is a type of treatment that involves gradually increasing the amount of time between voiding to improve bladder control, it can help to increase the size of the bladder and improve its function. Bowel habitation refers to the process of establishing a regular bowel routine, this can help to improve bowel function and prevent complications such as constipation or diarrhea. Bowel obstruction is a blockage of the intestine that can prevent the normal movement of stool, this can be a medical emergency and requires prompt treatment. Bowel resection is a surgical procedure that involves the removal of a portion of the intestine, this can be done to treat conditions such as bowel

cancer or intestinal obstruction. Catheter blockage refers to the obstruction of a catheter that can prevent the normal flow of urine, this can be caused by blood clots or other debris. Catheter irrigation is a procedure used to clear a catheter blockage, it involves the use of a saline solution to flush out the catheter. Catheter traction is a complication that occurs when a catheter is pulled out of the bladder or urethra, this can cause trauma and other complications. Catheterization technique refers to the method used to insert a catheter into the bladder or urethra, it is important to use proper technique to prevent complications such as infection or trauma. Cholinergic medications are used to treat underactive bladder by increasing the contractions of the bladder muscle, examples include bethanechol and carbachol. Clean intermittent catheterization is a type of catheterization that involves the use of a clean catheter and sterile technique to minimize the risk of infection. Colostomy irrigation is a procedure used to manage bowel function in individuals with a colostomy, it involves the use of a saline solution to flush out the bowel. Colostomy management refers to the care and maintenance of a colostomy, this includes the use of ostomy appliances and other equipment to manage bowel function. Constipation management refers to the treatment and prevention of constipation, this can include the use of medications, dietary changes, and other interventions. Continent diversion is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of urine or stool. Continuous catheterization is a type of catheterization that involves the use of a catheter that is left in place for an extended period of time, this can be used to manage incontinence or urinary retention. Crede maneuver is a technique used to express urine from the bladder, it involves the use of manual pressure to compress the bladder. Defecation reflex is the normal reflex that occurs during defecation, it involves the relaxation of the anal sphincter and the contraction of the rectal muscles. Detrusor overactivity is a condition where the bladder muscle contracts too frequently or with too much force, this can lead to incontinence and other complications. Digital rectal examination is a medical examination that involves the insertion of a finger into the rectum to assess bowel function and detect any abnormalities. Dilatation therapy is a type of treatment that involves the use of a balloon or other device to dilate the urethra or rectum, this can help to treat conditions such as strictures or narrowing. Double bagging is a technique used to manage fecal incontinence, it involves the use of two bags to collect and contain stool. Duhamel procedure is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of stool. Dysreflexia protocol is a set of procedures that are used to manage autonomic dysreflexia, this includes the use of medications and other interventions to prevent complications. Electrical stimulation is a type of treatment that involves the use of electrical impulses to stimulate the bladder or bowel, this can help to improve function and prevent complications. Electromyography biofeedback is a type of treatment that uses equipment to monitor and control muscle activity, this can help individuals to become more aware of their body and learn to control their functions. Enema therapy is a type of treatment that involves the use of a liquid solution to stimulate bowel movements, this can help to treat conditions such as constipation. Enteric nervous system refers to the nervous system that controls the function of the gastrointestinal tract, this includes the brain, spinal cord, and enteric nerves. Epidural anesthesia is a type of pain relief that involves the injection of medications into the epidural space to numb the lower body. Fecal incontinence is the involuntary loss of stool, this can be caused by a variety of factors including nerve damage, muscle weakness, and medical conditions. Fecal

management refers to the care and maintenance of bowel function, this includes the use of ostomy appliances and other equipment to manage bowel function. Flexion contracture is a complication that occurs when the hip or knee becomes flexed and contracted, this can lead to pressure sores and other complications. Gastrointestinal motility refers to the movement of food through the digestive system, this can be affected by a variety of factors including nerve damage, muscle weakness, and medical conditions. Gastrostomy tube is a type of tube that is inserted into the stomach to provide nutrition and hydration, this can be used in individuals who have difficulty swallowing or eating. Hydrodistension therapy is a type of treatment that involves the use of a fluid to stretch and expand the bladder or urethra, this can help to treat conditions such as interstitial cystitis. Hyperreflexia bladder is a condition where the bladder muscle contracts too frequently or with too much force, this can lead to incontinence and other complications. Hypogastric nerve refers to the nerve that controls the function of the bladder and urethra, this can be damaged in individuals with spinal cord injuries. Ileal conduit is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of urine. Ileostomy management refers to the care and maintenance of an ileostomy, this includes the use of ostomy appliances and other equipment to manage bowel function. Imipramine therapy is a type of treatment that involves the use of imipramine to treat enuresis and other bladder disorders. Incontinence associated dermatitis is a type of skin irritation that occurs in individuals with incontinence, this can be caused by the prolonged exposure to urine or stool. Intermittent catheterization is a type of catheterization that involves the use of a catheter to drain the bladder at regular intervals, this can help to prevent complications such as urinary tract infections. Interstitial cystitis is a condition that causes bladder pain and frequency, this can be treated with a variety of interventions including medications and physical therapy. Intrathecal baclofen is a type of treatment that involves the use of baclofen to treat spasticity and other complications, this can help to improve bladder function and prevent complications. Intravesical therapy is a type of treatment that involves the use of medications or other interventions to treat bladder disorders, this can include the use of botulinum toxin to treat overactive bladder. Jejunostomy tube is a type of tube that is inserted into the small intestine to provide nutrition and hydration, this can be used in individuals who have difficulty swallowing or eating. Kegel exercises are a type of exercise that involves the contraction and relaxation of the pelvic muscles, this can help to improve bladder control and prevent complications. Laparoscopic surgery is a type of surgical procedure that involves the use of a laparoscope to visualize the abdominal cavity, this can be used to treat a variety of conditions including bladder cancer and bowel obstruction. Lower motor neuron refers to the nerve that controls the function of the bladder and bowel, this can be damaged in individuals with spinal cord injuries. Magnetic resonance imaging is a type of diagnostic test that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce images of the body, this can be used to diagnose a variety of conditions including bladder cancer and bowel obstruction. Malone antegrade colonic enema is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of stool. Manometry study is a type of diagnostic test that measures the pressure and function of the bladder and bowel, this can help to diagnose a variety of conditions including bladder dysfunction and bowel obstruction. Medication management refers to the use of medications to treat bladder and bowel disorders, this includes the use of anticholinergic medications to treat overactive bladder and antidiarrheal medications to treat diarrhea.

Mitrofanoff procedure is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of urine. Neurogenic bladder refers to a condition where the bladder is affected by a neurological disorder such as spinal cord injury or multiple sclerosis. Neurogenic bowel refers to a condition where the bowel is affected by a neurological disorder such as spinal cord injury or multiple sclerosis. Nocturia management refers to the treatment and prevention of nocturia, this can include the use of medications and behavioral interventions to reduce the frequency of nighttime urination. OnabotulinumtoxinA injection is a type of treatment that involves the use of onabotulinumtoxinA to treat overactive bladder and other bladder disorders. Ostomy management refers to the care and maintenance of an ostomy, this includes the use of ostomy appliances and other equipment to manage bowel function. Overflow incontinence is a type of incontinence that occurs when the bladder is not fully emptied, this can lead to leakage and other complications. Pain management refers to the use of interventions to treat and prevent pain, this can include the use of medications and physical therapy to treat bladder pain and bowel pain. Parasympathetic nervous system refers to the nervous system that controls the function of the bladder and bowel, this can be damaged in individuals with spinal cord injuries. Pelvic floor muscle refers to the muscle that supports the bladder and bowel, this can be weakened or damaged in individuals with spinal cord injuries. Pelvic floor rehabilitation is a type of treatment that involves the use of exercises and physical therapy to strengthen and improve the function of the pelvic floor muscles. Penile clamp is a device that is used to manage male incontinence, it works by compressing the urethra to prevent leakage. Perineal protection refers to the use of protective devices such as diapers or pads to manage incontinence and prevent skin irritation. Pharmacological management refers to the use of medications to treat bladder and bowel disorders, this includes the use of anticholinergic medications to treat overactive bladder and antidiarrheal medications to treat diarrhea. Posterior tibial nerve stimulation is a type of treatment that involves the use of electrical impulses to stimulate the posterior tibial nerve, this can help to improve bladder function and prevent complications. Pressure mapping is a type of diagnostic test that measures the pressure and function of the bladder and bowel, this can help to diagnose a variety of conditions including bladder dysfunction and bowel obstruction. Prostate gland refers to the gland that produces fluid that helps to nourish and protect sperm, this can be affected by a variety of conditions including prostate cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Rectal manometry is a type of diagnostic test that measures the pressure and function of the rectum, this can help to diagnose a variety of conditions including bowel dysfunction and rectal obstruction. Rectal prolapse is a condition where the rectum loses its normal position and protrudes into the anus, this can be caused by a variety of factors including nerve damage and muscle weakness. Rehabilitation program refers to a comprehensive plan that includes a variety of interventions such as physical therapy, Occupational therapy, and speech therapy to help individuals with spinal cord injuries to recover and adapt to their condition. Sacral nerve stimulation is a type of treatment that involves the use of electrical impulses to stimulate the sacral nerve, this can help to improve bladder function and prevent complications. Sacral neuromodulation is a type of treatment that involves the use of electrical impulses to stimulate the sacral nerve, this can help to improve bladder function and prevent complications. Self catheterization is a type of catheterization that involves the use of a catheter by an individual to drain their own bladder, this can help to promote independence and prevent complications. Sensory testing is a

type of diagnostic test that measures the sensation and perception of the bladder and bowel, this can help to diagnose a variety of conditions including bladder dysfunction and bowel obstruction. Sexual function refers to the ability to engage in sexual activity, this can be affected by a variety of conditions including spinal cord injury and bladder dysfunction. Skin protection refers to the use of protective devices such as diapers or pads to manage incontinence and prevent skin irritation. Spinal cord injury refers to a condition where the spinal cord is damaged, this can affect the function of the bladder and bowel and lead to a variety of complications. Stoma care refers to the care and maintenance of a stoma, this includes the use of ostomy appliances and other equipment to manage bowel function. Stress incontinence is a type of incontinence that occurs when the bladder is under stress, this can be caused by a variety of factors including nerve damage and muscle weakness. Suprapubic catheter is a type of catheter that is inserted into the bladder through the abdomen, this can be used to manage urinary retention and other complications. Surgical management refers to the use of surgical procedures to treat bladder and bowel disorders, this includes the use of augmentation cystoplasty to treat bladder dysfunction and colostomy to treat bowel obstruction. Sympathetic nervous system refers to the nervous system that controls the function of the bladder and bowel, this can be damaged in individuals with spinal cord injuries. Tethered cord syndrome is a condition where the spinal cord becomes tethered or attached to the spine, this can lead to bladder and bowel dysfunction. Transanal irrigation is a type of treatment that involves the use of a fluid to flush out the bowel, this can help to manage constipation and other complications. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is a type of treatment that involves the use of electrical impulses to stimulate the nerves, this can help to improve bladder function and prevent complications. Ureteral reimplantation is a type of surgical procedure that involves the reattachment of the ureter to the bladder, this can help to treat conditions such as vesicoureteral reflux. Urethral stricture is a condition where the urethra becomes narrowed or blocked, this can lead to urinary retention and other complications. Urodynamic testing is a type of diagnostic test that measures the function of the bladder and urethra, this can help to diagnose a variety of conditions including bladder dysfunction and urethral obstruction. Urinary diversion is a type of surgical procedure that involves the creation of a stoma that allows for the controlled release of urine. Urinary incontinence is the involuntary loss of urine, this can be caused by a variety of factors including nerve damage, muscle weakness, and medical conditions. Urinary retention is a condition where the bladder is not fully emptied, this can lead to leakage and other complications. Urinary tract infection is a type of infection that occurs in the urinary tract, this can be caused by a variety of factors including bacteria and fungi. Vesicoureteral reflux is a condition where urine flows back from the bladder into the ureter, this can lead to kidney damage and other complications. Video urodynamics is a type of diagnostic test that uses video and pressure measurements to evaluate the function of the bladder and urethra. Voiding cystourethrogram is a type of diagnostic test that uses X-rays and contrast material to evaluate the function of the bladder and urethra. Voiding diary is a type of record that is used to track voiding patterns and urinary output, this can help to diagnose and treat urinary disorders. Voiding pressure refers to the pressure that is exerted on the bladder and urethra during voiding, this can be measured using urodynamic testing.