

Clinical Research on the Relation Between Body Mass Index, Motilin and Slow Transit Constipation

Hong Bin Chen^{a,c}, Yue Huang^a, Hui Wen Song^a, Xiao Lin Li^a, Song He^b, Jia Tia Xie^a,
Chun Huang^a, Sheng Jun Zhang^a, Jia Liu^c, Ying Zou^d

Abstract

Background: Constipation is a common clinical symptom but its etiology remains unknown. The aims of the study are to discuss the relation between body mass index (BMI), motilin and the slow transit constipation (STC).

Methods: A total of 178 patients with STC and 123 healthy volunteers as controls were divided into three groups according to the BMI, group A (BMI <20), group B (BMI 20-25), and group C (BMI > 25). Fasting and one hour postprandial plasma motilin were measured and the results were analyzed.

Results: There was significant difference in the constituent ratio between STC patients and healthy controls ($p < 0.05$). The percentage of group A, B and C in STC patients was 49.4% (88/178), 23.0% (41/178) and 27.6% (49/178), respectively; and group A had a higher percentage. Plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial in STC patients of group A was significantly lower than that of group B and C ($p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between group B and C ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the results of plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial among the three groups of healthy controls ($p > 0.05$). Plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial in STC patients of group A was significantly lower than those healthy controls of group A ($p < 0.05$). The same results of plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial could be seen in group B and C, respectively ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: A higher proportion of low BMI sufferers was found in the STC patients. The reason may be related to the lower release of the plasma motilin.

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Motilin; Slow Transit Constipation

Introduction

Constipation is a common condition, affecting up to 27% of Americans [1] and resulting in more than 2 million physician visits annually [2]. It is most prevalent in women and people over the age of 65 years [1, 3]. Studies have shown that constipation has a negative effect on the individual's quality of life [2, 4]. The etiology for constipation is often multifactorial, possibly the sign of an underlying organic disease [5, 6] and increases the risk of colon cancer [7].

At present, the role of the body mass index (BMI) and motilin in the etiologic development of functional constipation is still unclear. The aims of this study were to evaluate the relation between BMI, motilin and the slow transit constipation (STC).

Patients and Methods

Patients

A total of 216 subjects had been assessed by a gastroenterologist and had chronic constipation, defined by the Rome II criteria as follows: during at least 12 weeks, which need not be consecutive, in the preceding 12 months presenting two or more of: less than three bowel movements per week, straining at stool more than 25% of the time, passage of lumpy or hard stools more than 25% of the time, sensation of incomplete evacuation for more than 25% of the time, sensation of anorectal obstruction/blockage for more than 25% of the time and manual maneuvers to facilitate more than 25% of the time of defecation. In addition, loose stools are not present, and there were insufficient criteria for the di-

Manuscript accepted for publication February 8, 2010

^aDepartment of Gastroenterology, Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Sanming 365000, China

^bDepartment of Gastroenterology, the 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400010, China

^cDepartment of Nuclear Medicine, Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Sanming 365000, China

^dDepartment of Radiology, Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Sanming 365000, China

^eCorresponding author: Department of Gastroenterology, Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Sanming 365000, China. Email: smchb2008@qq.com

doi:10.4021/gr2010.02.168w

agnosis of irritable bowel syndrome [8]. Patients with associated medical conditions that might result in constipation (i.e. secondary causes, such as pregnancy, diabetes mellitus, medication, etc.) were excluded. Constipated subjects with STC were diagnosed by a complete medical history, rectal pelvic-floor and anal physical examination and assessment of bowel transit time.

A total of 123 healthy volunteers were recruited as controls. The volunteers were recruited through advertisement. They were interviewed by validated questionnaires [1] and the research nurses about their health status. They did not have any past chronic medical disease including gastrointestinal diseases. No volunteer complained of abdominal pain, abdominal distention, or disturbances in bowel habits. The average defecation frequency was 1 per day. A careful drug history was obtained for each subject to ascertain that none had taken drugs known to influence gastrointestinal motility during the 2 weeks before the study. No volunteer had previously undergone abdominal or pelvic surgery.

Weight, height were measured and BMI were calculated in all subjects who were divided into three groups according to the BMI, group A (BMI < 20), group B (BMI 20-25), and group C (BMI > 25). Informed consents were signed before the study. The Medical Ethics Committee of Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University approved the study protocol. The study was performed according to Good Clinical Practice and International Conference of Harmonisation guidelines.

Assessment of bowel transit time

STC were confirmed by X-ray and colonic motility studies performed in all 178 patients, who had been shown to have long-standing severe constipation. Colonic transit time was assessed through the use of radiopaque markers. In brief, four sets of distinctive radiopaque markers of different shapes and size (circle on day 1, semi-cylinder on day 2, dot on day 3 and cylinder on day 4) were ingested by the volunteers on 4 consecutive days. X-ray of the abdomen was taken on d 5 and 7 to assess the mouth to anal transit and segmental colon transit. Transit in the right, left, and recto-sigmoid colon was calculated by adding all markers seen in these regions on day 5 and 7. Slow total colonic transit was defined as more than 67 hours, the mean transit plus 2SD averaged from published studies [9, 10].

Blood sample handling and motilin assay

Five ml venous blood was collected from each subject in fasting and one hour after 500 kcal mixed meal on day 1 morning, then was transferred to polythene tubes with 30 μ L 10% EDTA and 30 μ L aprotinin, allowed to clot in ice and was centrifuged at 4 °C within 30-45 min of collection. Sera was stored at -20 °C until assayed. Cathartic, acid inhibitor

and gastric drugs were prohibited, and their own living habits were maintained. Follicle phase was chosen for females, especially the third to tenth day of menstruation cycle.

The stored blood samples were melted under room temperature and were centrifuged with 3500r/min at 4 °C, and then the supernatants were used for test. All tests were performed according to the introduction of the Kit and the published studies [11, 12]. Motilin kit was provided by Beijing East Asia Immunological Technique Research Center. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) and SN-695 B Gamma Counter were used to test the motilin level.

Statistical analysis

The results were analyzed statistically by analysis of variance, X^2 and t tests. We used SPSS 11.5 software for statistical analysis. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significance throughout. Values are given as the mean \pm SD.

Results

A total of 216 patients of chronic constipation were hospitalized in the Department of Gastroenterology Sanming First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University from May 16, 2005 to August 30, 2009. Thirty eight subjects were excluded due to bowel transit time less than 67 h and rectal pelvic floor and anal physical examination suggested outlet obstruction. Finally, 178 eligible patients were performed in the study, including 77 males, 101 females with average age 58.6 ± 5.3 years old (16 - 80). The mean constipation history in the patients was 7.2 ± 8 years (range from 1 to 40 years). The groups were well balanced in terms of age, gender, weight, and height. No significant differences were observed between each groups ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1).

There was significant difference in the constituent ratio between STC patients and healthy controls ($X^2 = 18.705$, $p < 0.05$). Percentage of group A, B and C in STC patients was 49.4% (88/178), 23.0% (41/178) and 27.6%(49/178), respectively, and group A had a higher percentage.

In STC patients, the right segment transit time of group A was significantly higher than that of group B and C ($F = 25.969$, $p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between group B and C ($p > 0.05$). The left segment transit time of group A was significantly higher than that of group B and C ($F = 24.604$, $p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between group B and C ($p > 0.05$). No significant difference was found among the three groups ($F = 0.380$, $p > 0.05$) in the sigmoid-rectal segment transit time. The whole gastrointestinal tract transit time of group A was significantly higher than that of group B and C ($F = 5.113$, $p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between group B and C ($p > 0.05$) (Table 2).

Plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial in

Table 1. Clinical Data of 178 STC Patients and Healthy Controls (Mean \pm SD or Percentage)

Group	Slow Transit Constipation			Healthy Controls		
	A (n = 88)	B (n = 41)	C (n = 49)	A (n = 32)	B (n = 51)	C (n = 40)
Males	49.4% (38/77)	23.4% (18/77)	27.2% (21/77)	26.3% (15/57)	40.4% (23/57)	33.3% (19/57)
Females	49.5% (50/101)	22.8% (23/101)	27.7% (28/101)	25.8% (17/66)	42.4% (28/66)	31.8% (21/66)
Age (y)	57.8 \pm 4.3	58.2 \pm 6.3	59.7 \pm 5.1	56.6 \pm 3.8	58.3 \pm 4.2	59.9 \pm 5.3
Height (cm)	172 \pm 3.8	169 \pm 4.2	171 \pm 4.4	170 \pm 4.6	172 \pm 3.9	171 \pm 3.2
Weight (kg)	46.8 \pm 3.1	64.5 \pm 4.2	79.5 \pm 3.6	47.6 \pm 3.2	65.7 \pm 3.8	80.6 \pm 4.1

STC patients of group A was significantly lower than that of group B and C ($F = 131.782$, $p < 0.05$, $F = 140.401$, $p < 0.05$), but there was no difference between group B and C ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the results of plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial among the three groups of healthy controls ($F = 1.891$, $p > 0.05$, $F = 1.094$, $p > 0.05$). Plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial in STC patients of group A was significantly lower than those healthy controls of group A ($t = -23.098$, $p < 0.05$, $t = -32.128$, $p < 0.05$). The same results of plasma motilin of fasting and one hour postprandial could be seen in group B and C, respectively ($p < 0.05$) (Table 3).

Discussion

Functional constipation is a common problem in clinical practice. The constipation prevalence studies conducted to date yield discordant results, with estimates between 2% and 34% [1-2, 13-17]. It is about 6.07%, 4.0% and 3.68% in BeiJing, GuangDong and TianJing of China, respectively [18-20]. According to community population-based epidemiologic study of chronic constipation in Guangdong province, Li et al [19] found that prevalence of constipation is 7.1% (32/451) in the population whose BMI is lower than 18.5, but it is 2.6% (13/502) in the population whose BMI is higher than 25. It is inferred that the slims are more likely to suffer from chronic constipation, and the reason is not clear.

Our study found that the percentage of STC was 49.4% in the patients with BMI lower than 20 among all 178 subjects, but it was 23.0% and 27.6% for those with BMI 20 - 25 and higher than 25, respectively, Group A had a higher percentage among the three groups. The reason of higher proportion of STC in the slims is probably that the slims are more likely to be anxious, depressive and more likely to suffer from psychentonia, pressure of work, social dysfunction, emotional instability and insomnia [21, 22]. Furthermore, these factors easily lead to weight loss [6, 19]. High prevalence of emotional distress including anxiety, depression, and social dysfunction in patients with functional constipation has been well reported [23-25]. In addition, a study demonstrated that constipated subjects with STC are associated with more psycho-social distress than those with normal bowel transit [26].

Motilin, one of branched chain polypeptides consisted of 22 amino acids, molecular weight 2700, is mainly secreted by M-cell, which is located in crypt of the proximal end of duodenum and jejunum of mammalian and nerve tissue such as anterior pituitary, pineal gland, cerebral cortex, cerebellum and hypothalamus [27, 28]. Motilin is a brain-gut peptide hormone. It is secreted less when decrease of sleep [29]. It is a potent excitatory agent when applied iontophoretically to neurons in the cerebral cortex and spinal cord [30]. Intraventricular motilin infusion exhibited anxiolytic effect on mice [31] and the levels of motilin elevated in patients treated with antidepressant and neuroleptic drugs [32]. Li et al [33] found that the traditional Chinese medicine QingZhi-

Table 2. Transit Time in STC Patients (hour, Mean \pm SD)

Group	A (n = 88)	B (n = 41)	C (n = 49)
Right segment	32.8 \pm 8.2	23.8 \pm 8.3	24.4 \pm 7.5
Left segment	29.2 \pm 7.9	20.8 \pm 8.2	21.1 \pm 7.3
Sigmoid-rectal segment	18.7 \pm 7.7	18.4 \pm 7.1	17.4 \pm 7.9
Total transit time	85.9 \pm 14.9	79.3 \pm 14.5	78.9 \pm 12.9

Table 3. Plasma Motilin in Different Groups (pg/ml, Mean \pm SD)

Group	Slow Transit Constipation (N = 178)			Healthy Controls (N = 123)		
	A (n = 88)	B (n = 41)	C (n = 49)	A (n = 32)	B (n = 51)	C (n = 40)
Percentage	49.4%	23.0%	27.6%	26.0%	41.5%	32.5%
Fasting state	219.0 \pm 22.2	287.2 \pm 31.3	280.7 \pm 29.7	328.4 \pm 25.1	337.6 \pm 20.8	331.8 \pm 20.4
Postprandial (1 h)	266.2 \pm 25.0	346.6 \pm 30.9	334.9 \pm 32.1	435.4 \pm 26.9	442.7 \pm 21.9	442.0 \pm 21.2

Shu could increase motilin release of migrating myoelectric complex (m.m.c.) III of the small intestine to improve the gastrointestinal movement. It shows that duodenum and jejunum has higher concentration of motilin [34]. Motilin, as an important factor, can promote intestinal segmentation movement by starting intestinal migrating myoelectric complex, contribute to gastrointestinal contents movement by increase of colon motility [35]. The mechanism is to increase intracellular inositol triphosphate content and calcium concentration [36].

The secretion of motilin is regulated by neuropsychic factors and affected by eating [37-40]. Zhang et al [39] Measured plasma motilin of 21 patients with STC and 33 healthy people in fasting and one hour postprandial, and found that fasting motilin of STC patients was lower than those healthy people, but the difference was not significant ($p > 0.05$), which is inconsistent with our study. This difference could be considered as different diet structure in different area. Bland and mild diet with multiple soup is popular in Southern China, on contrary, heavy taste of tingling hot and greasiness is more accepted in YunNan, SiChuan and GuiZhou of China, such diet easily leads to constipation in the following day. Moreover, constipation can cause a further decrease in motilin. However, the levels of motilin one hour after meal (morning diet structure of Southern China is similar to the YunNan, SiChuan and GuiZhou) were lower than normal people, and the difference was significant ($p < 0.05$), which is consistent with our study. By investigation the changes of motilin of 18 patients suffered from constipated IBS, after drinking and intaking food which was rich in fat, Sjolund et al [40] reported that the motilin was secreted lower than healthy controls. In addition, a recent study reported that patients with a diarrhea predominant bowel habit had higher fasting motilin levels compared to constipated patients [41]. Our result also showed that the levels of motilin in patients of STC were lower than those healthy controls, the difference was significant ($p < 0.05$). Especially patients with the lowest BMI of group A had the lowest levels of motilin in fasting and one hour postprandial. However, Kuang et al [42] found that there was no significant difference in motilin of 42 patients with outlet obstructive constipation (OOC),

which suggested that treatment with motilin or its receptor agonist was unsuitable for patients with outlet obstructive constipation.

In conclusion, we did not survey the epidemiological condition of chronic constipation in the local population and unable to determine the prevalence of chronic constipation in population of low BMI, but we found a higher proportion of low BMI sufferers among the STC patients. The reason may be related to gastrointestinal neurological disorder due to psychiatric or psychological factors that lead to the low release of the plasma motilin.

Conflict of Interest

None of the authors of this manuscript have any relevant financial disclosures or conflicts of interest to state.

Specific author contributions

Hong Bin Chen, Yue Huang and Hui Wen Song initiated the study design. Hong Bin Chen, Yue Huang, Jia Tai Xie, Chun Huang and Sheng Jun Zhang performed all the studies. Xiao Lin Li, Hong Bin Chen, Yue Huang performed the majority of the data analysis. Hong Bin Chen, Song Hui Wen and Song He edited the manuscript draft.

Acknowledgement

We wish to thank our colleagues, technicians and nurses for their great help and cooperation during performing this study.

References

1. Fang XC. The treatment guideline of chronic constipation in china. Chinese Journal of Digestion.2007;

- 27(9):619-622.
2. Higgins PD, Johanson JF. Epidemiology of constipation in North America: a systematic review. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2004;99(4):750-759.
 3. Harrington KL, Haskvitz EM. Managing a patient's constipation with physical therapy. *Phys Ther* 2006;86(11):1511-1519.
 4. Glia A, Lindberg G. Quality of life in patients with different types of functional constipation. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1997;32(11):1083-1089.
 5. Lembo A, Camilleri M. Chronic constipation. *N Engl J Med* 2003;349(14):1360-1368.
 6. Leifeld L, Fink K, Debska G, Fielenbach M, Schmitz V, Sauerbruch T, Spengler U. Anti-apoptotic function of gelsolin in fas antibody-induced liver failure in vivo. *Am J Pathol* 2006;168(3):778-785.
 7. Watanabe T, Nakaya N, Kurashima K, Kuriyama S, Tsubono Y, Tsuji I. Constipation, laxative use and risk of colorectal cancer: The Miyagi Cohort Study. *Eur J Cancer* 2004;40(14):2109-2115.
 8. Drossman DA, Thompson WG, Talley NJ, Funch-Jensen P, Jansens J, Whitehead WE. Rome II. multinational consensus document on functional gastrointestinal disorders. *Gut*. 1999; 45(Suppl 2): III-1181.
 9. Chaussade S, Khyari A, Roche H, Garret M, Gaudric M, Couturier D, Guerre J. Determination of total and segmental colonic transit time in constipated patients. Results in 91 patients with a new simplified method. *Dig Dis Sci* 1989;34(8):1168-1172.
 10. Metcalf AM, Phillips SF, Zinsmeister AR, MacCarty RL, Beart RW, Wolff BG. Simplified assessment of segmental colonic transit. *Gastroenterology* 1987;92(1):40-47.
 11. Dnburgh JR, Broun JC. RIA motilin. *Gastroenterology*. 1975;68:1169.
 12. Jenssen TG, Burhol PG, Jorde R, Florholmen J, Lygren I. Radioimmunoassayable plasma motilin in man. Secretagogues, insulin-induced suppression, renal removal, and plasma components. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1984;19(6):717-723.
 13. Talley NJ. Definitions, epidemiology, and impact of chronic constipation. *Rev Gastroenterol Disord* 2004;4 Suppl 2(S3-S10).
 14. Heaton KW, Cripps HA. Straining at stool and laxative taking in an English population. *Dig Dis Sci* 1993;38(6):1004-1008.
 15. Stewart WF, Liberman JN, Sandler RS, Woods MS, Stemhagen A, Chee E, Lipton RB, et al. Epidemiology of constipation (EPOC) study in the United States: relation of clinical subtypes to sociodemographic features. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1999;94(12):3530-3540.
 16. Pare P, Ferrazzi S, Thompson WG, Irvine EJ, Rance L. An epidemiological survey of constipation in Canada: definitions, rates, demographics, and predictors of health care seeking. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2001;96(11):3130-3137.
 17. Drossman DA, Li Z, Andruzzi E, Temple RD, Talley NJ, Thompson WG, Whitehead WE, et al. U.S. householder survey of functional gastrointestinal disorders. Prevalence, sociodemography, and health impact. *Dig Dis Sci* 1993;38(9):1569-1580.
 18. Guo XF, Ke MY, Pan GZ. An epidemiologic and related factor analytical study of chronic constipation in Peking adult. A stratified randomized study by clustering sampling. *Chinese Journal of Digestion*. 2002;22(10):637-638.
 19. Xong LS, Chen MH, Chen ZX, XU AG, Wang WA, Hu PJ. A community population-based epidemiologic study of chronic constipation in Guangdong province. *Chinese Journal of Digestion*. 2004; 24(8):488-491.
 20. Liu SX, Zhang LZ, Yin SZ. Epidemiological investigation of Population Morbidity Rate of Constipation in the Urban Districts of Tianjin. *Chinese Journal of Practical Surgery*. 1994;14(9):533-535.
 21. Chan AO, Cheng C, Hui WM, Hu WH, Wong NY, Lam KF, Wong WM, et al. Differing coping mechanisms, stress level and anorectal physiology in patients with functional constipation. *World J Gastroenterol* 2005;11(34):5362-5366.
 22. Wald A, Hinds JP, Caruana BJ. Psychological and physiological characteristics of patients with severe idiopathic constipation. *Gastroenterology* 1989;97(4):932-937.
 23. Mason HJ, Serrano-Ikkos E, Kamm MA. Psychological morbidity in women with idiopathic constipation. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2000;95(10):2852-2857.
 24. Nehra V, Bruce BK, Rath-Harvey DM, Pemberton JH, Camilleri M. Psychological disorders in patients with evacuation disorders and constipation in a tertiary practice. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2000;95(7):1755-1758.
 25. Emmanuel AV, Mason HJ, Kamm MA. Relationship between psychological state and level of activity of extrinsic gut innervation in patients with a functional gut disorder. *Gut* 2001;49(2):209-213.
 26. Dykes S, Smilgin-Humphreys S, Bass C. Chronic idiopathic constipation: a psychological enquiry. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2001;13(1):39-44.
 27. Beinfeld MC, Korchak DM. The regional distribution and the chemical, chromatographic, and immunologic characterization of motilin brain peptides: the evidence for a difference between brain and intestinal motilin-immunoreactive peptides. *J Neurosci* 1985;5(9):2502-2509.
 28. Chey WY, Escoffery FT, Roth F, Chang TM, Yajrma H. Motilin-like immunoreactivity (MLI) in the gut and neurons of peripheral and central nervous system. *Regul Pept* 1980; Suppl 7:519.
 29. Hao Y, Xia GM, Zhou RS, Lou BX, Wang JC, Yang FJ, XuY, Ren J. Effects of sleep deprivation on gastric emptying and gastrointestinal hormone in rats. *Chinese Jour-*

- nal of Clinical Rehabilitation. 2004;8(21):4236-4237.
30. Phillis JW, Kirkpatrick JR. The actions of motilin, luteinizing hormone releasing hormone, cholecystokinin, somatostatin, vasoactive intestinal peptide, and other peptides on rat cerebral cortical neurons. *Can J Physiol Pharmacol* 1980;58(6):612-623.
 31. Pham NA, Schwock J, Iakovlev V, Pond G, Hedley DW, Tsao MS. Immunohistochemical analysis of changes in signaling pathway activation downstream of growth factor receptors in pancreatic duct cell carcinogenesis. *BMC Cancer* 2008;8(43).
 32. Allen JM, Christofides ND, Cramer PA, Steinert J, Bloom SR. Elevated motilin levels in patients treated with antidepressant and neuroleptic drugs. *Br J Psychiatry* 1982;141(27-29).
 33. Li H, Li GC. Changes of Plasma MOT and Antroduodenal SP Expression in Rats with Functional Dyspepsia and Effect of Qingzhishu. *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine On Gastro-spleen*.2003;11(1):12-15.
 34. Pearse AGE, Polak JM, Bloom SR, Adams C, Dryburgh JR, Brown JC. Enterochromaffin cells of the mammalian small intestine as the source of motilin. *Virchows Archiv B Cell Pathol*. 1974;16(2):111-1120.
 35. Vantrappen G, Janssens J, Peeters TL, Bloom SR, Christofides ND, Hellemans J. Motilin and the interdigestive migrating motor complex in man. *Dig Dis Sci* 1979;24(7):497-500.
 36. Hellmich MR, Ives KL, Udipi V, Soloff MS, Greeley GH, Jr., Christensen BN, Townsend CM, Jr. Multiple protein kinase pathways are involved in gastrin-releasing peptide receptor-regulated secretion. *J Biol Chem* 1999;274(34):23901-23909.
 37. Simren M, Bjornsson ES, Abrahamsson H. High interdigestive and postprandial motilin levels in patients with the irritable bowel syndrome. *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 2005;17(1):51-57.
 38. Preston DM, Adrian TE, Christofides ND, Lennard-Jones JE, Bloom SR. Positive correlation between symptoms and circulating motilin, pancreatic polypeptide and gastrin concentrations in functional bowel disorders. *Gut* 1985;26(10):1059-1064.
 39. Sirica AE. Cholangiocarcinoma: molecular targeting strategies for chemoprevention and therapy. *Hepatology* 2005;41(1):5-15.
 40. Sjolund K, Ekman R, Lindgren S, Rehfeld JF. Disturbed motilin and cholecystokinin release in the irritable bowel syndrome. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1996;31(11):1110-1114.
 41. Van Der Veek PP, Biemond I, Masclee AA. Proximal and distal gut hormone secretion in irritable bowel syndrome. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2006;41(2):170-177.
 42. Kuang RG, Kuang Y, Zhang Rl, Wang JW. Study on Relationship between Blood Motilin and Anorectal Function in Functional Outlet Obstructive Constipation. *Journal of Chinese Physician*.2005;7(7):871-873.