Atresia And Congenital Short Gut

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Discussion

Short gut syndrome is associated with life long problems of absorption, intestinal motility, and growth. Short gut syndrome may be congenital or acquired. We report a case of type III jejunal atresia with congenital short gut. A three days old female neonate presented to neonatal emergency of our institution with complaints of failure to pass meconium, bilious vomiting and reluctant to feed since birth. Xray abdomen erects showed 3 air fluid levels. Rectal stimulation yielded only mucous. A diagnosis of small bowel atresia made and patient prepared for exploratory laparotomy. At operation we found proximal jejunal atresia and congenital short gut. The jejunum was 4cm only and ileum was 6cm in length [image]. Jejuno-ileal end to end anastomosis performed. Patient is admitted in our ICU for management of short gut. Intestinal atresia is one of most frequent causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction. The etiology of atresia is multi-factorial. The most accepted etiology of atresia is the vascular accidents occurring in the mesentery of intestine. The other conditions predisposing to the formation of atresias are antenatal volvulus, intussusception, closing or closed gastroschisis and so on. In our case the total length of small intestine was 10cm (4cm distal to duodeno-jejunal junction and 6cm proximal to ileo-cecal valve). The most plausible etiology in our case would be a volvulus of mid gut, in-utero, causing congenital short gut in that patient.

References

Illustrations

Illustration 1

Image showing type III jejunal atresia and congenital short gut. The total length of small intestine was 10 cm. Jejunum (1) was 4 cm and ileum (2-3) was about 6 cm in length. The pylorus and duodenum (4) were present above jejunum.
Reviews

Review 1

Review Title: atresia and congenital short gut
Posted by Muhammad Ahmad on 13 Oct 2010 07:13:46 AM GMT

Rating: 0

Comment: Author has reported a case of jejunal atresia with congenital short gut syndrome precisely and also described the possible etiology in this case. Short gut is defined as less than 14 cm with ileocaecal valve as in index case also and less than 40 cm without ileocaecal valve. Although it is a very good case regarding its educational and clinical worth but I have some reservation as follows. 1-Case report should belong to some rare findings and unique features as not present in this case because congenital short gut with atresia is not an unusual finding. 2-This case report might have been presented after final outcome of surgery, why presented before that and author might have described some plan of management of short gut syndrome. Thanks and regards DR Muhammad Sharif F.c.p.s(pediatric surgery) consultant pediatric surgeon King Fahad hospital Al Baha Saudi Arabia

Competing interests: chest and abdominal pediatric surgery

Invited by the author to make a review on this article?: Yes

Experience and credentials in the specific area of science: consultant pediatric surgeon f.c.p.s(pediatric surgery), Assistant professor pediatric surgery chest

Publications in the same or a related area of science: No

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