

7th International Conference on **PEDIATRIC NUTRITION**

November 24, 2022 | Webinar

The role and efficacy of the water soluble contrast enema in diagnosis of intestinal obstruction among neonates, In BNS hospital**Ahmed Badawe G. Hassan***Consultant of pediatric and neonatal surgery, Egypt*

Specific Aim: To assess the diagnostic role and efficacy of using the water soluble contrast enema in diagnosis of intestinal obstruction in neonates. Research Design and Methodology: A prospective cohort study will be conducted on neonates present to our NICU suffering from symptoms of intestinal obstruction. Inclusion criteria include patients present with failure of passage of meconium for more than 48 hours, severe abdominal distension and bilious vomiting. All Cases must be stable regarding their general condition, have no fever or signs of enterocolitis. Exclusion criteria include patient with enterocolitis (fever, abdominal distension and elevated CRP). Also patient with severe associated congenital anomalies should be excluded from the study. All candidate cases will be subjected to water soluble contrast enema. Based on result of contrast enema imaging findings, clinical information, patient would manage whether medical or surgical. Final diagnosis, surgical reports, and pathology will be used as a reference standard. Data will be collected regarding the contrast enema interpretation versus reference standard. Ethical considerations: This study will be reviewed for approving from ministry of health (ethical committee). Moreover, an informed consent from the parents will be obtained. Results: Diagnoses were HSD (32.2%), small bowel atresia (17.8%), meconium ileus (7.6%), small left colon syndrome (0.8%), and normal cases (41.5%). CE had a moderate specificity and low sensitivity for HSD; moreover, it showed high specificity and low sensitivity for meconium ileus. In addition, it showed high specificity and sensitivity for small bowel atresia. Microcolon with an abrupt cut-off was specific but not sensitive for atresia cases. Conclusion: Using the water soluble contrast enema in neonates with intestinal obstruction is a good exam to exclude surgical etiologies as it has high specificities and low to moderate sensitivities through all diagnoses, with lowest in HSD.

Biography

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