Multiple Congenital Anomalies Associated In Children with Duodenal Atresia- 2 Case Reports and Review of Literature

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Abstract: Duodenal Atresia has been reported with multiple associated anomalies which are rare. Here we report two such cases, their management, outcome and review of relevant literature.

KeyWords: Duodenal Atresia, Multiple Congenital Anomalies.

I. Introduction

The duodenum is the most common site of neonatal intestinal obstruction accounting for nearly half of all cases. The incidence of duodenal atresia has been estimated as 1 in 6000 to 1 in 10,000 live births and are often associated with other congenital anomalies including trisomy 21 and cardiac malformations[1]. Because of extreme rarity of multiple anomalies associated with duodenal atresia we are reporting.

II. Case Reports

Case 1

A 2-year male child weighing 7 kg referred with complaints of bilious vomitings. No antenatal USG done. There was developmental delay and features of Down syndrome, cleft lip (partial) on left side, upper abdominal fullness and systolic cardiac murmer. Plain radiograph of abdomen revealed double – bubble sign with sparse distal gas shadows. Upper gastrointestinal contrast study confirmed duodenal atresia. Echo detected Atrio ventricular septal defect. After adequate preparation we did laparotomy by supraumbilical transverse muscle cutting incision and the findings were type I duodenal atresia with a wind sock deformity and malrotation. We did Ladd’s procedure and duodenotomy by vertical incision, excised the membrane and closed the duodenotomy transversely and kept a flank drain. Child recovered uneventfully and discharged on 7th post operative day.
Case 2
A 3 day old male baby weighing 2.5 kg referred with complaints of bilious vomitings since birth. History of maternal polyhydraminios present. Plain radiograph of abdomen confirmed the duodenal atresia by double –bubble sign. After adequate preparation by i.v fluids and nasogastric decompression we did laparotomy by supraumbilical transverse muscle cutting incision and the findings were type1 duodenal atresia associated with malrotation and annular pancreas. We did Ladd’s procedure and diamond shaped duodenoduodenostomy and kept a flank drain. Child recovered uneventfully and discharged on 7th post operative day.
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III. Discussion

Congenital Anomalies and syndromes are associated in more than half of the patients with duodenal atresia. Down syndrome is present in 30% of cases, annular pancreas in 23%, congenital heart disease in 22%, malrotation in 20%. [1]. In 2/3rd of patients the associated anomalies occur in isolation whereas multiple anomalies in 1/3rd of the patients and alter the final outcome[2]. Similar cases of multiple anomalies reported by Bilal Mirza et al and Gonclaves et al.[3,4]

IV. Conclusion

Survival of children with duodenal obstruction has increased from 45% to 95% over the past half century. This dramatic improvement is related to improved diagnosis, surgical and postoperative management. Almost all mortality is now related to associated anomalies.

References