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COMPLICATIONS AFTER TRANSABDOMINAL SOAVE’S PROCEDURE IN CHILDREN WITH HIRSCHSPRUNG’S DISEASE

Complicações após o procedimento do Soave transabdominal em crianças com doença de Hirschsprung

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HEADINGS - Constipation. Hirschsprung disease. Enterocolitis.

ABSTRACT – Background: Hirschsprung’s disease is a congenital disorder that causes functional obstruction of large bowel. Aim: To evaluate complication and bowel function score of children with Hirschsprung’s disease who underwent transabdominal Soave’s procedure. Methods: In this study all the children with Hirschsprung’s disease who underwent transabdominal Soave procedure were evaluated regarding bowel function and complication of trans-abdominal Soave’s procedure. Results: Were enrolled 160 children. Enterocolitis and constipation were seen in 15% of the cases. Fecal incontinency was the least frequent study which was seen in 1% of the children. Conclusion: Constipation and enterocolitis was the most frequent complication following transabdominal Soave technique.

RESUMO – Racional: A doença de Hirschsprung é um distúrbio congênito que causa obstrução funcional do intestino grosso. Objetivo: Avaliar as complicações e o escore de função intestinal de crianças com a doença submetidas ao procedimento transabdominal de Soave. Métodos: Neste estudo, todas as crianças com doença de Hirschsprung submetidas ao procedimento transabdominal de Soave foram avaliadas quanto à função intestinal e complicação do procedimento. Resultados: Foram incluídas 160 crianças. Enterocolite e constipação foram observadas em 15% dos casos. A incontinência fecal foi menos frequente e observada em 1% das crianças. Conclusão: Obstipação e enterocolite foram as complicações mais frequentes após a técnica de Soave transabdominal em crianças.

INTRODUCTION

Hirschsprung’s disease is a congenital disorder that causes functional obstruction of large bowel. It’s incidence is estimated in 1:5000 live birth with a male predominance1,2. Diagnosis is done using anorectal manometry, barium enema3 and rectal biopsy. Niramis et al4 with patients who underwent pull-through procedure, found enterocolitis as the most common post-surgical complication. For Little et al5 enterocolitis was the most common post-operative complication followed by constipation and bowel obstruction. In the study by Shakya et al6, constipation was seen in 11.7% of children who underwent transabdominal Soave’s pull-through procedure. In the literature review by Rintala et al7, fecal incontinency and constipation were the most post-operative complication of Hirschsprung’s disease. Bowel function was lower than normal population.

The aim of this study was to evaluate complications and bowel function score in children with Hirschsprung’s disease who underwent transabdominal Soave’s procedure.

METHODS

This study was approved by Ethical Committee of the University (IRAJUMS. REC.1395.364). It was approved by Research Affair of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences.

All children who underwent trans-abdominal Soave’s procedure were included. Patients with Down syndrome and total colonic involvement were excluded.

Qualitative clinical scoring was used for assessment of bowel function which was proposed by Holschneider8. There is no need for physical examination. According to these criteria, 14 points means excellent bowel function Score interpretation is shown in Figure 1.
RESULTS

In this study, 160 children with Hirschsprung disease who underwent Soave’s procedure were included. Results of postoperative complications are in Table 1 and show constipation (n=24, 15%) and enterocolitis (n=24, 15%) being the most frequent complications after trans-abdominal Soave’s procedure. The least one was fecal incontinency which was seen in 1% (n=2) of the cases. The patients’ score is seen in Table 3.

CONCLUSION

Constipation and fecal incontinency were the most frequent complication following transabdominal Soave’s procedure in follow-up of two years

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