Effective of laparoscopy for post-operative small bowel adhesion in children

E. MATTONE, S. MAGAZÙ, G. MENCONI, E. SCHEMBARI, V. PALUMBO, I. DI CARLO

SUMMARY: Effective of laparoscopy for post-operative small bowel adhesion in children.
E. MATTONE, S. MAGAZÙ, G. MENCONI, E. SCHEMBARI, V. PALUMBO, I. DI CARLO

Aim. The aim of this paper is to report a case of a child with adhesive small bowel obstruction treated by laparoscopic approach.

Case report. A 13-year-old patient developed a small bowel obstruction caused by adhesion. He was successfully treated by laparoscopic adhesiolysis and was discharged from the hospital on the 7th post-operative day in satisfactory condition.

Discussion: this disease is treated by laparoscopy very rarely, especially in children. In patients without comorbidities, such as pulmonary or cardiovascular diseases, laparoscopic approach could be considered as the first approach in children because the patient has the advantage of less pain and short hospitalization.

Conclusion. Until clinical trials will address guidelines, when possible, laparoscopic approach should be attempted.

KEY WORDS: Laparoscopy - Adhesion - Obstruction - Children.
loops were irrigated with hot water and after 10 min. peristalsis started again and the bowel reacquired its physiological color, therefore no small bowel resection was required. The operative time was 1 hour and 20 minutes. The patient was discharged from the hospital on the 7th post-operative day in satisfactory conditions.

**Discussion**

Scientific literature reports number of studies about the management and the treatment of adhesive small bowel obstruction in adult patients, in opposite just a little number of studies analyze the same problem related to children. The time gave laparoscopy the possibility to approach the majority of surgical procedure but this disease is treated by laparoscopy very rarely, especially in children (2). In patients without comorbidities, such as pulmonary or cardiovascular diseases, laparoscopic approach could be considered as the first approach in children (3, 4). Open conversion is still possible, but in case of possibility to finalize the procedure laparoscopically, the patient has the advantage of less pain and short hospitalization (5). In our case the patient have been diagnosed after 7 days due to a psychological weakness conditions of the relatives.
Conclusion

The lack of randomized clinical trials highlight the requirement of new scientific studies in order to identify the children patients who benefit from laparoscopic treatment but when possible the laparoscopy should be attempted.

References