IS-8  Intussusception: 10-years experience

Department of Pediatric Surgery, Vladivostok State Medical University, Russia

A. N. Shapkina, V. V. Shapkin, I. V. Nelubov, L. T. Pryanishena

Objective: Idiopathic intussusception is an important abdominal emergency in infancy and childhood. The nonoperative management by air enema was always a golden standard in Russia. Our purpose was to assess our reduction rate and the rate of the complications. Materials and methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of all intussusception cases seen at the Vladivostok University Children’s Hospital from 1994 to 2004. The data obtained included age, sex, clinical presentation, diagnostic procedures, mode of treatment and results. Results: There were 254 children from 1 month to 14 years old. 81% of children were under 1 year old, 61% were boys. The duration of symptoms before the treatment was less than 18 h in 66%, 18-24 h in 21% and more than 24 h in 14% of patients. The successful reduction rate was 87%. One patient with the duration of symptoms more than 24 hours experienced colon perforation. Thirty-two patients underwent surgery and amongst these the pathological changes in the intestinal wall indicated resection in ten cases. There was the association between the duration of symptoms and the outcome of the non-surgical treatment. It was successful in 97.6% in the group with the duration of symptoms less than 18 h, 88.9% in 12-24 h and 38.9% in more than 24 h. Conclusion: Air enema is a safe and effective approach for uncomplicated intussusception reduction with a high success rate, but the duration of symptoms reduced the success rate and increases the complication rate.