

Antroduodenal Manometry Study

What is Antroduodenal Manometry?

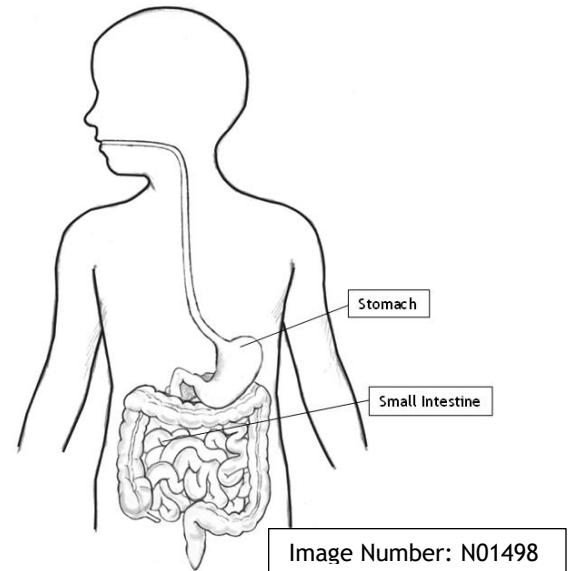
This is a study that is done to understand how the nerves and muscles in the end of stomach (antrum) and the beginning of the small intestine (duodenum) work together. This study is ordered when a child is having problems with their digestive system.

The results of this study will decide if your child:

- needs surgery.
- has **intestinal pseudo-obstruction**.

How does Antroduodenal Manometry work?

A special **catheter** (tube) is placed into the stomach and small intestine through your child's nose. If your child has a Gastrostomy tube (G-tube) or a stoma site, that opening may be used to place the catheter. The catheter is connected to a study machine that will record how the stomach and intestines work.



What happens during the study?

Day 1: Hospital Admission Day

Your child will be admitted one day before the catheter is placed.

At midnight, your child will not be able to eat or drink anything. A sign will be hung near the bed that says "NPO" which means for "nothing by mouth."

Day 2: Catheter Placement Day

The catheter will be placed by our Radiology Team. The exact location of the catheter will be based on your child's special needs.

After the catheter is placed, your child will only be allowed to drink clear liquids to avoid blocking the opening of the catheter. Food will not be allowed.

At midnight, your child will not be able to eat or drink anything.

Day 3: Antroduodenal Manometry Study Day

On the morning of the study, an X-ray will be taken while your child is in bed to check the position of the catheter. If it is out of place, the nurse from the motility team will fix it.

The nurse from the motility team will bring the study machine to your child's room. The catheter will be connected to the machine to record the information. The test usually lasts for 6 to 8 hours.

Gastroenterology

Once the catheter is connected to the machine, your child will need to stay in bed until the study is over.

1. During the first four hours, your child will not be able to eat or drink so that we can see what happens when the digestive system is empty.
2. After four hours have passed, a medication called “Azithromycin” will be given through your child’s IV. This medication is given to increase activity in the stomach and in the small intestine.

One hour after the Azithromycin is given, your child will eat the pre- planned meal.

3. The test will continue for one more hour. When the test is finished, the nurse from the motility team will gently take out the catheter and the results will be sent to the doctors on the motility team.

What to expect when you return home?

If no further care or tests are needed, your child will be allowed to go home. If the study was done through a Gastro-Jejunostomy (G-J) tube site, this tube may be replaced in Interventional Radiology (IR) the next day.

A motility doctor will review the full study results with you at your next appointment. The appointment will be scheduled about 2 weeks after the study is completed.

Gastroenterology Contact Information:

For health-related questions or concerns, please call the Gastroenterology Motility Nursing Team at (323) 361-4551 between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

For questions about appointments, please call Gastroenterology Front Office Team at (323) 361-2181 between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Glossary

Antroduodenal: The “antrum” is the last part of the stomach, and the “duodenum” is the first part of the small intestine. “Antroduodenal” refers to these portions of the gastrointestinal tract (digestive system).

Catheter: A small, flexible tube used for medical procedures.

Intestinal Pseudo-obstruction: A condition that causes symptoms of intestinal blockage, though there is no physical blockage.

Manometry: A test that studies how muscles and nerves work.