

Which Factor Could Affect the Outcomes of Chronic Intestinal Pseudoobstruction in Pediatric Patients?

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Young Investigator Award

Which Factor Could Affect the Outcomes of Chronic Intestinal Pseudoobstruction in Pediatric Patients?

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Introduction

Chronic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIPO) is extremely rare condition showing symptoms of intestinal obstruction without any lesions occluding the intestine. The standard treatment and outcome of pediatric CIPO have not yet established. In this study, we aim to analyze associated factor for the outcomes of pediatric CIPO.

Methods

We retrospectively reviewed the 72 patients who were diagnosed and were operated as a primary pediatric CIPO between January 1985 and December 2017 in Seoul National University Children Hospital. Median follow up period was 53.1 months. For the 53 patients who could be followed, we evaluated mortality according to the pathologic type, involvement site, age of onset and duration/type of parenteral nutrition.

Results

A total 72 patients, 51 patients were a neuropathy, 11 patients were a myopathy. The generalized Involvement type was more common (80.6%) and the onset of < 1month was about half. The overall mortality of primary CIPO was 16.9% (9 of 53) and PN duration affected the mortality rate significantly ($p < 0.034$). However, pathologic type, age of onset, involvement type and home PN were not significantly associated with mortality.

Conclusion

We found the overall mortality of pediatric CIPO was 16.9% and suggested the PN duration as an associated factor of mortality. Further study for the large scale cohort should be needed to improve the outcome of pediatric CIPO.