

Meconium ileus

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AJAJ

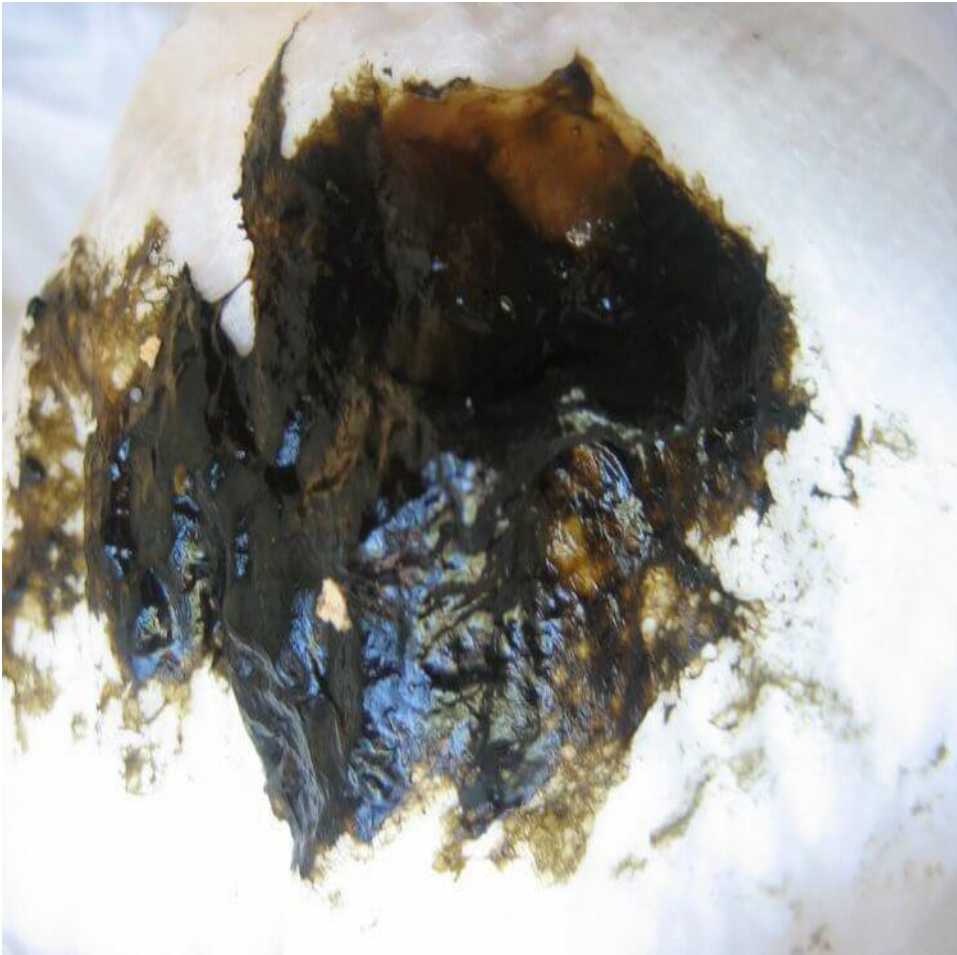
PEDIATRIC SURGEON

Meconium ileus

- It is characterized by extremely viscid, protein-rich, inspissated meconium causing an intraluminal obstruction in the distal ileum, usually at the ileocecal valve.

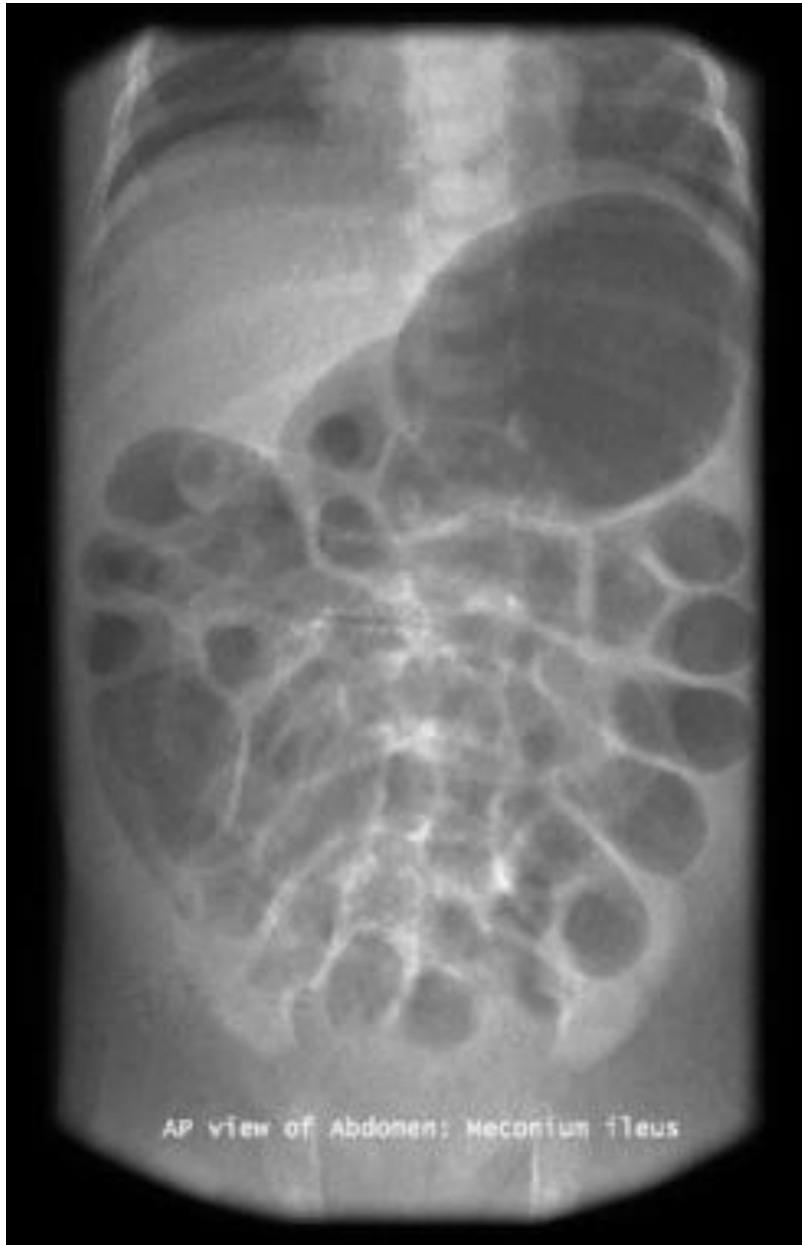
- it is often considered pathognomonic for cystic fibrosis (CF), Although MI can occur with other uncommon conditions such as pancreatic aplasia and total colonic aganglionosis,

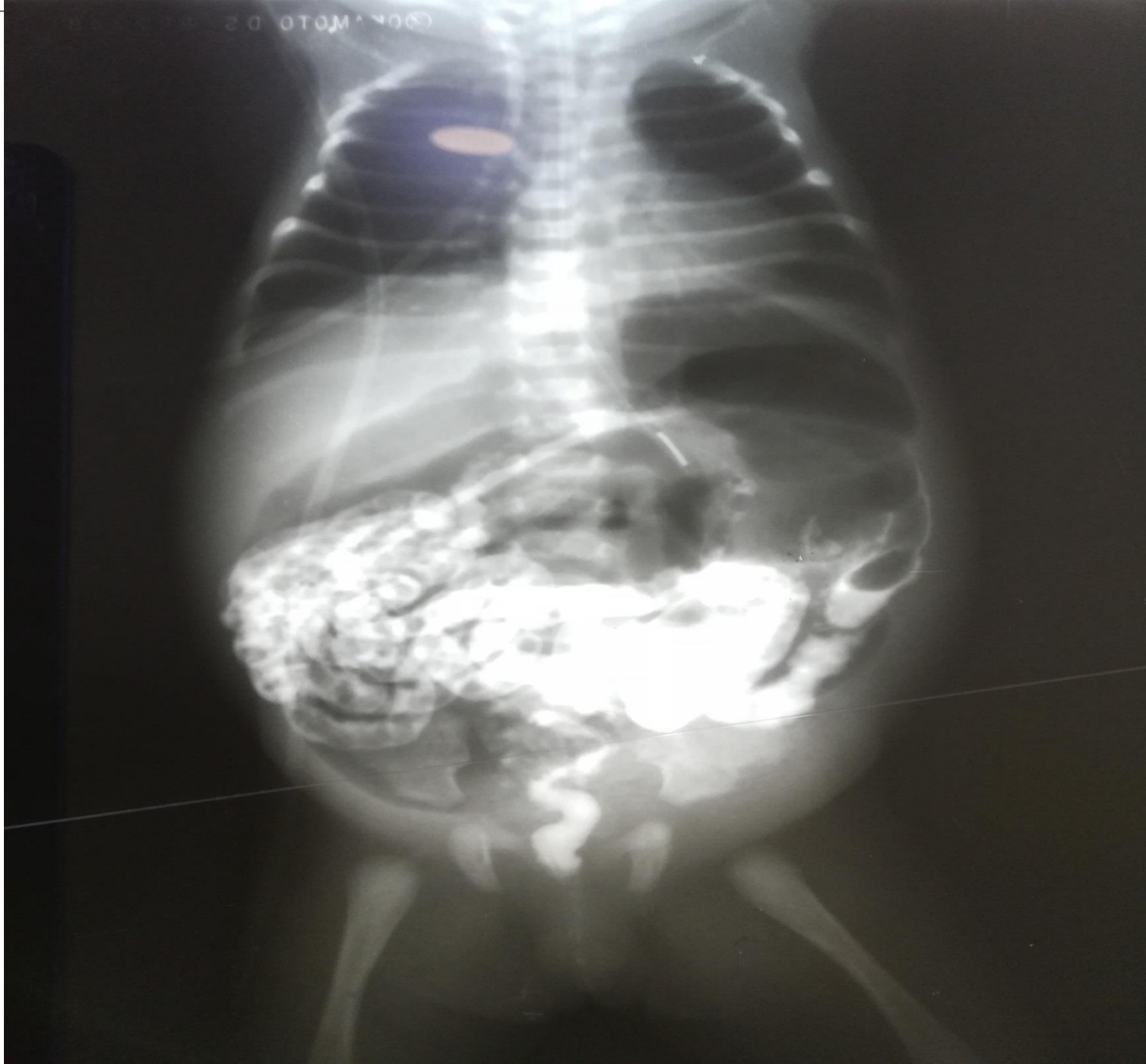




Clinical Presentation

- **Simple Meconium Ileus:** Often appear healthy immediately after birth, within 1 to 2 days, they develop abdominal distension and bilious emesis. Normal meconium will not be passed.
- **Complicated Meconium Ileus:** Complications of MI, including volvulus, gangrene, atresia, and/or perforation. Present with symptoms within 24 hours of birth.

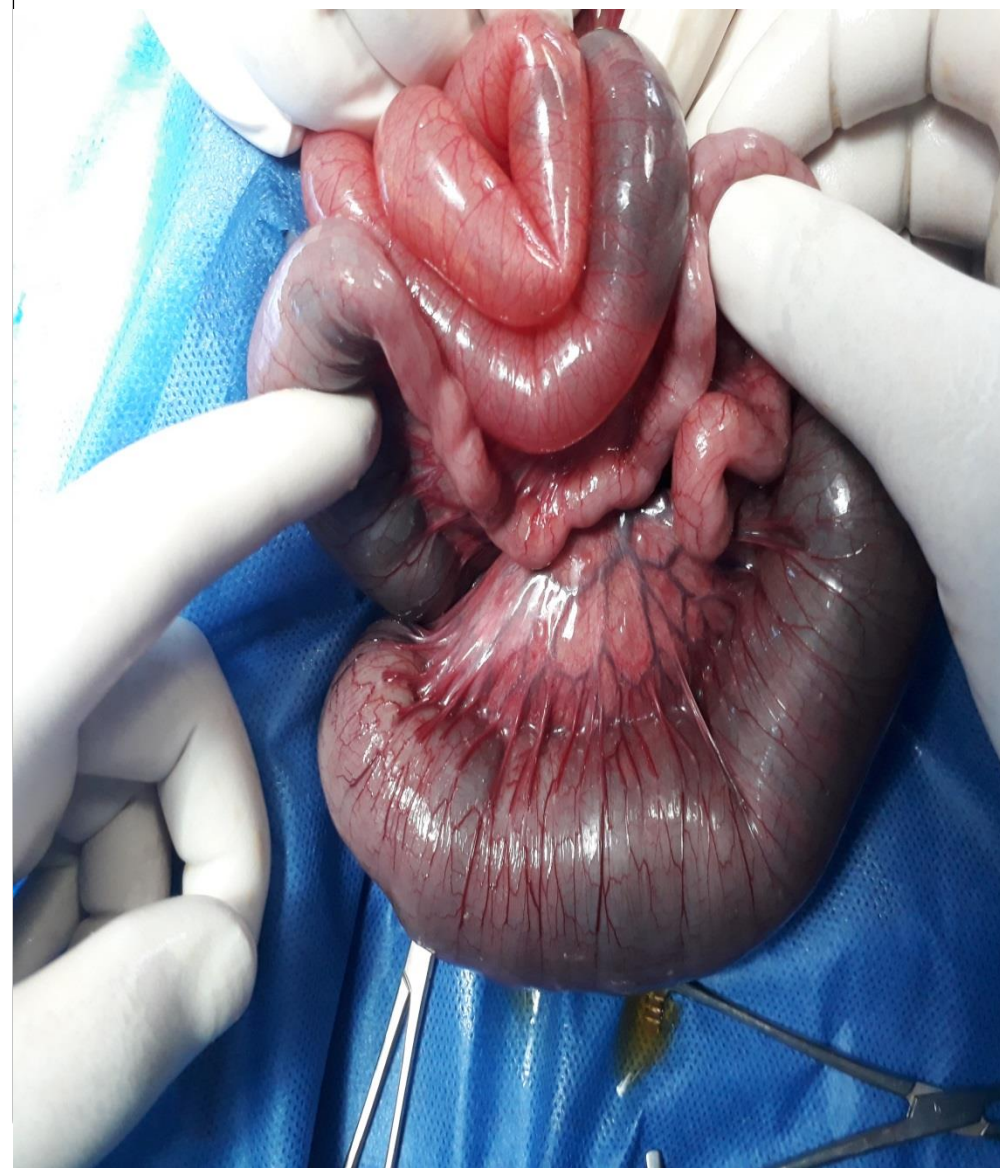




Treatment

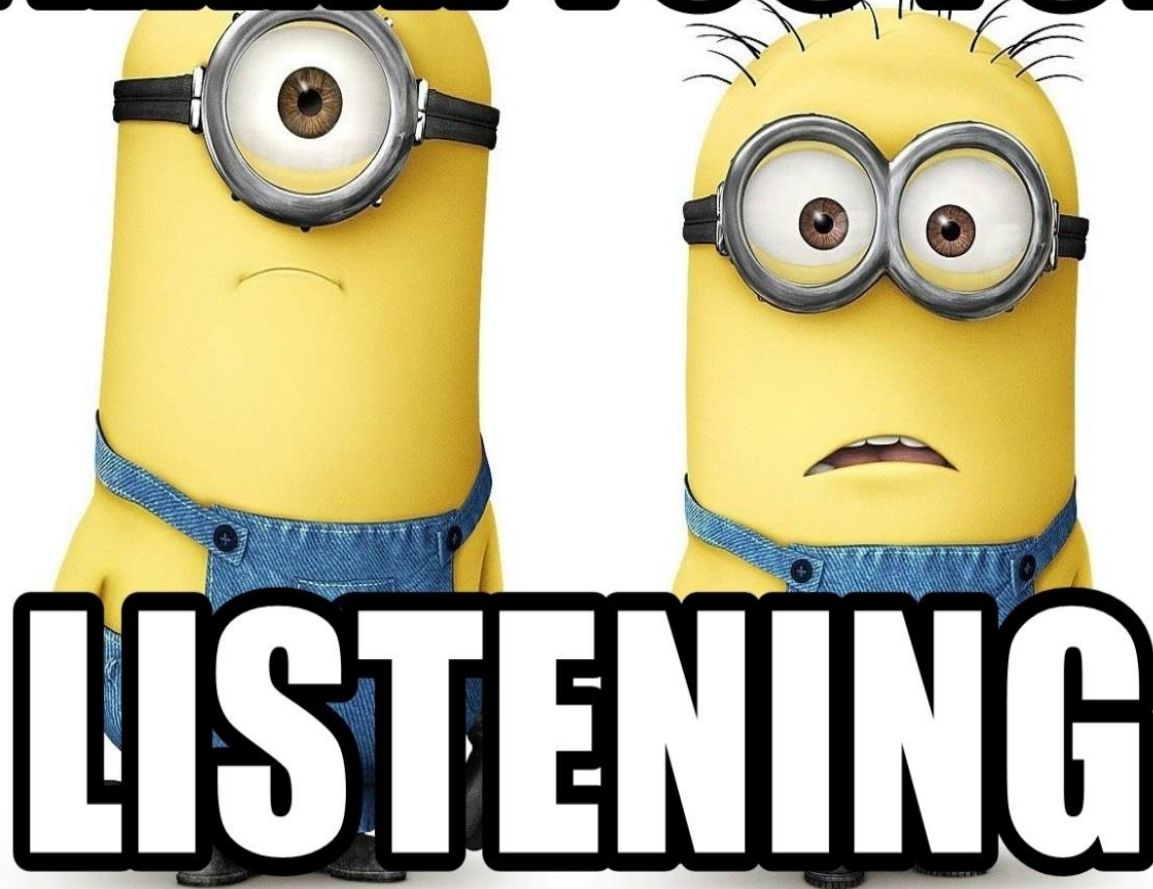
- Simple Meconium Ileus: The majority of newborns with MI can be managed nonoperatively. By isotonic water-soluble contrast enema under fluoroscopic control.
- In cases of complicated MI operative management is almost always required.





**Simple meconium
ileus**

THANK YOU FOR



LISTENING