Post-dilatation application of mitomycin-C in children with esophageal strictures

Background: The esophagus is the major site in risk for strictures in the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Narrowing of the alimentary tract in children is almost caused by a benign disorder (e.g., peptic or caustic). Endoscopic management of alimentary strictures based on the ability to gain access to the narrowed segment non-surgically. Clinical responses to the topical application of mitomycin-C in reducing scar formation had been reported.

Aim: To evaluate the methodology, efficacy and side effects of mitomycin-C application in the treatment of esophageal strictures.

Patients & Method: This study included 30 children. Upper GI endoscopy was done until reaching the stenotic area, esophageal dilatation was done and then re-endoscope the patient and mitomycin-C applied topically under direct vision.

Results: The response to mitomycin application was excellent (both clinical and endoscopically) in 28 patients (93.3%) and good (endoscopically only) in 2 patients (6.7%). Mitomycin application resulted in no complications in both studied group.

Conclusion: Esophageal dilatation followed by local mitomycin-C application may be a useful strategy in esophageal strictures especially those refractory to repeated endoscopic dilatation.

Biography

Yasser K Rashed is currently an Associate Professor/Consultant of Pediatrics, Pediatric Hepatology, Gastroenterology and GI Endoscopy at National Liver Institute, Menoufiya University, Egypt. He is also a Consultant of Pediatrics, pediatric Hepatology, Gastroenterology and GI Endoscopy, Dubai Hospital, UAE. He has completed his Medical Doctorate degree in Pediatric Hepatology and Master’s degree in Pediatric Hepatology and also Masters in Pediatrics at Menoufiya University, Egypt. He has published many articles in the field of pediatrics, pediatric hepatology, gastroenterology, nutrition and GI endoscopy.

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