

7th European Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery

September 14-16, 2016 Amsterdam, Netherlands

Complications of colostomy and their correction in children

Mansur Nasirov

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

Objective: To study the causes of complications in children colostomy.

Material & Methods: There were 84 patients with a colostomy in the period from 2003 to 2013. Colostomy was applied in order to decompress the bowel (intestinal paresis, peritonitis), anorectal malformations and Hirschsprung's disease.

Results: Complications of colostomy were detected in 44 patients. The most frequent complications were paracolostomic inflammatory complications-14 (32%). Parastomal infiltrate developed in mucocutaneous transition colostomy due to infection of postoperative wound edges intestinal contents. In 5 (11%) patients colostomy was complicated with necrosis due to massive devascularization and redundant loops derived. 7 (16%) patients developed to stenosis of colostomy. Evagination occurred in 8 (18%) patients, which was resulted due to living of a large abdominal free part of the colon in 5 patients, single-barrel stoma were in 3 children. Eventration was seen in 10 (23%) patients.

Conclusion: The major complications of colostomy were paracolostomic inflammatory complications, which were eliminated using local therapy; necrosis, stenosis of the stoma; eventration, due to the superposition of single-row fixation sutures and suturing the parietal peritoneum to the skin; evagination related to insufficient fixation guts to parietal peritoneum and abdominal leaving a large free prestomal part of the colon. Developed in our clinic, method corrugating stoma led to a significant decrease in the number of complications.

mansoornasyrov@gmail.com

Usefulness of Wieneke criteria in assessing morphologic characteristics of adrenocortical tumors in children

Nuru Ahmed Seid and Endris Alkadir Seman

Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

Purpose: The objective of our study was to compare the Wieneke criteria with the standard Weiss criteria used in adults in assessing malignant potential of adrenocortical tumors (ACTs) in children.

Aim: The aim of this study was to document the spectrum of clinic-pathological findings in pediatric ACTs and to apply Wieneke criteria in assessing clinical behavior of these tumors.

Methods: This multi-institutional study comprised of 13 children with ACTs from January 2005 to May 2014. Clinical and pathological findings were collected from records. Review and analysis of microscopic features were performed. Each individual tumor was assessed applying the criteria proposed by Wieneke *et al* and designated benign, intermediate for malignancy or malignant. The adult Weiss criteria were also used in the same cases for comparison.

Result: Out of 13 cases, 6 were adreno-cortical adenoma, 7 cases were adreno-cortical carcinoma. Majority (76.9%) presented with endocrine dysfunction. Younger patients were found to be associated with better prognosis. Applying Wieneke criteria, there were 6 adenoma, 6 carcinoma and one case was assigned to intermediate for malignancy group. Applying Weiss criteria on the same cases; 3 cases with benign clinical course were assigned to malignant group.

Conclusion: Our study validates the reliability of Wieneke scoring system in assessing malignancy in Pediatric ACTs. We are also studying the role of P53 status and KI 67 index in assessing malignancy in pediatric ACTs which will be concluded later.

mishraprafulla_k@rediffmail.com