



HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Hirschsprung's disease – megacolon - is a congenital anomaly, characterized by the absence of nerve cells - ganglia in certain segments of the intestine, which is accompanied by complete or partial functional obstruction of the intestines.

Among the clinical complaints, it is worth noting: weight loss, it is possible to develop anorexia, various types of physical development disorders, chronic constipation, flatulence, big belly and defecation disorders cause nervous system dysfunction.

Early diagnosis is important, the longer the diagnosis is delayed, the greater the damage symptoms and the risk of developing toxic processes - toxic megacolon, which sometimes ends with fatal results.

The aim of our work today is to diagnose 3-year-old and 15-year-old patients with similar clinical complaints.

On the X-rays, the expansion of the rectum and sigmoid colon was observed, the mucous membrane is rough, the sigmoid colon is long, the intestines remain dilated after defecation, a significant part of the contrast agent is in the intestines, the functional condition of the intestines is impaired - congenital megacolon - Hirschsprung's disease.

Hirschsprung's disease – megacolon – is a congenital anomaly, characterized by the absence of nerve cells - ganglia in certain segments of the intestine, which is accompanied by complete or partial functional obstruction of the intestines [1]. The disease is also known as aganglionic megacolon [2]. At

this time, disfunction of peristalsis. Clinical symptoms are abdominal distension (in more than 90%), colic, vomiting (85%), no meconium excretion during the first 24 hours of life in newborns (60-80%) and other life-threatening symptoms [4]. It is more common in men than in women by a ratio of 4:1. Up to 25% are associated

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with other developmental anomalies: 20-25% of cases are accompanied by Down syndrome. Exposure to teratogenic factors during the 6-10th week of pregnancy leads to disruption of the development of segmental and subsegmental bronchi - lung hypoplasia develops. Hypoplasia of the lung is a malformation in which the main and lobular bronchus develop, while the structural elements of the lung - lung parenchyma, bronchi, blood vessels - are

There are many question marks surrounding the disease, however, the absence of Meissner and Auerbach's nerve plexus - aganglionosis - is considered to be the cause of the disease. There are works on genetic dependence - 12 different genetic mutations, the disease is associated with Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Waardenburg syndrome, Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome, etc. [5, 6].

Decreased peristalsis or absence of smooth muscle spasm, long-term stasis of fecal masses in the intestines leads to the expansion of intestinal loops in the upper segments of the obstructed area.

Often, the cause is unknown, the disease can appear both independently and secondary.

There are three main types of Hirschsprung's disease:

1. The short segment is the most common and occurs in 75-85% of cases. In this type of case, the aganglionic zone is limited to the recto-sigmoid part of the colon [3].

2. The long segment is less common - 10% of cases. In this case, aganglionosis extends to the rectosigmoid part of the large intestine.

3. Total aganglionosis of the large intestine is rare, which is the most severe

form of the disease. The whole colon is damaged. Even more rare is damage to the distal part of the small intestine, associated with high mortality.

The disease is mainly diagnosed in newborns and children of early age. Such cases are widely described in the literature. There are also rare cases when the disease is first detected in children of preschool age. The main complaints are weight loss, it is possible to develop anorexia, various types of physical development disorders, chronic constipation, flatulence, a big belly, defecation disorders cause nervous system dysfunction. These data are seldom described in the literature [7, 8].

Early diagnosis is important, the longer the diagnosis is delayed, the greater the damage symptoms and the risk of developing toxic processes - toxic megacolon, which sometimes ends with fatal results.

The gold standard of diagnosis is the study of biopsy material of ganglion cells, as well as diagnostic methods including rectomanoscopy, colonoscopy, manometry, abdominal ultrasound. Nevertheless, X-ray research has an important place in disease detection [7, 8].

The examination begins with the abdominal X-ray.

Abdominal examination on X-ray shows excessive flatulence, expanded intestinal loops.

An important point of diagnosis is a contrast study of the large intestine with barium enema - irigoscopy.

The research method is simple it requires the experience of a doctor radiologist and the recording of important moments in the research process.

A barium enema solution is injected into the large intestine. It is important to fill the colon and to determine the aganglionic obstructive area, the degree of its spread, the degree of expansion of the colon proximal to the obstruction.

We reckon it is important to evaluate the functional condition of the intestines and the degree of compression after defecation, which allows us to evaluate the tactics of further treatment and the volume of operative treatment.

The use of contrast studies allows us to make a differential diagnosis with such diseases as intestinal malrotation, anorectal malformation, intestinal atresia,

meconium ileus and other developmental malformations.

The aim of our work today is to diagnose 3-year-old and 15-year-old patients with similar clinical complaints.

Patient (A). A 3-year-old son came to the clinic with the following complaints: abdominal distention - big belly, lack of appetite, delay in physical development - low weight.

The second patient (B): a 15-year-old girl with complaints: of a sharp decrease in intestinal peristalsis, which led to the absence of independent defecation, severe abdominal pain, cachexia, anorexia, and a big belly.

X-RAY CONTRAST STUDY: PATIENT (A) - 3 YEARS OLD (MALE).



Figure 1 – 3 patient (A): The rectum and sigmoid colon are dilated, the mucous membrane is rough, the sigmoid colon is long.



Figure 4 patient (A): After defecation, the intestines remain distended. A significant part of the contrast agent is in the intestines. Intestinal function condition is decreases.

X-RAY CONTRAST STUDY: PATIENT (B) - 15 YEARS OLD (FEMALE).

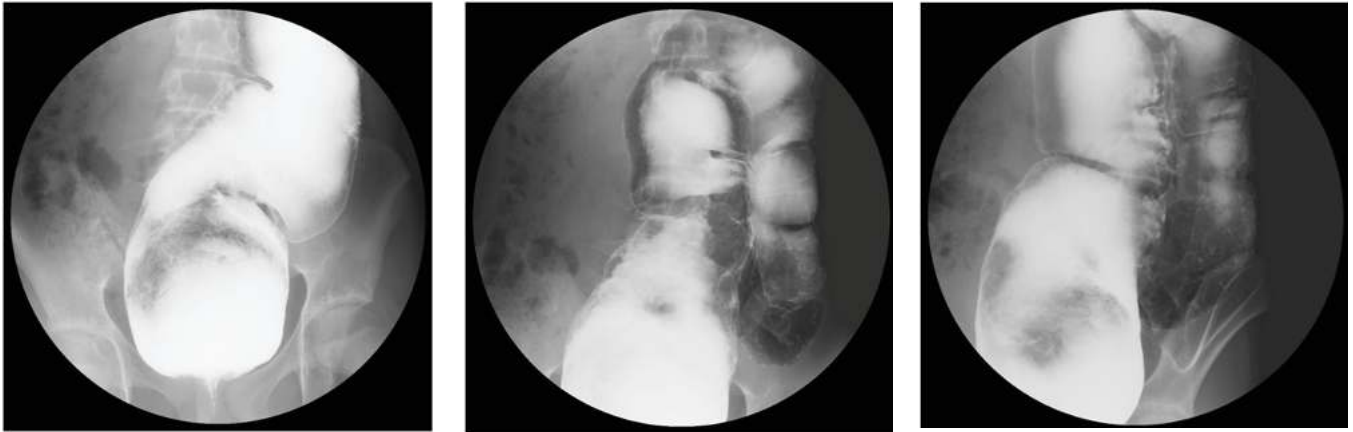


Figure 5 – 7 patient (B): The rectum and sigmoid colon are dilated, the mucous membrane is rough, haustration is disturbed.



Figure 8 – 10 patient (B): After defecation, the intestines remain distended, a significant part of the contrast agent is in the intestines, the functional condition of the intestines is impaired.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

БОЛЕЗНЬ ГИРШПРУНГА У ДЕТЕЙ

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Болезнь Гиршпрунга — мегаколон — врожденная аномалия, характеризующаяся отсутствием нервных клеток — ганглиев в отдельных отделах кишечника, что сопровождается полной или частичной функциональной непроходимостью кишечника.

Среди клинических жалоб следует отметить: похудение, возможно развитие анорексии, различные виды нарушений физического развития, хронические запоры, вздутие живота, большой живот, нарушения дефекации вызывают нарушения функции нервной системы.

Важна ранняя диагностика, чем дольше затягивается постановка диагноза, тем больше выраженность симптомов поражения и риск развития токсических процессов - токсического мегаколона, который иногда заканчивается летальным исходом.

Цель нашей работы сегодня – диагностика пациентов 3 и 15 лет со схожими клиническими жалобами.

На рентгенограммах наблюдалось расширение прямой и сигмовидной кишки, толстая кишка слизистая, сигмовидная кишка удлиненная, кишка остается расширенной после дефекации, значительная часть контрастного вещества находится в кишечнике, функциональное состояние кишечника нарушено - врожденный мегаколон - болезнь Гиршпрунга.

Ключевые слова: Болезнь Гиршпрунга; мегаколон; врожденный мегаколон; токсический мегаколон.

რეზიუმე

ჰირშპრუნგის დაავადება ბავშვებში

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საკვანძო სიტყვები: ჰირშპრუნგის დაავადება; მეგაკოლონი; თანდაყოლილი მეგაკოლონი; ტოქსიური მეგაკოლონი.