Approach to infants and young children surgical abdomen Ayman Al-Jazaeri, MBBS, FRCSC, MSc, MHA Pediatric Surgery

Objectives

- Realize the impact of age
 Where/who are the history sources
- Recognize and interpret the
 important symptoms
 Important signs

History The impact of age

Less than 3-4 year

Difficult to communicate

- Verbal expression
- Fear of strangers
- History sources
 - Mother is the best source
 - Social barrier less than what we expect
 - Father is not very reliable
 - Nurses are reliable
 - Not always possible
 - Important in PICU/ NICU
 - Other doctors

Symptoms of surgical abdomen

Feeding & Growing

- Feeding well and growing \rightarrow healthy baby
- Poor feeding
 - Sick baby \rightarrow from any GI or systemic cause (ear infection)
 - GI obstructed
 - Pain

• Persistent vomiting \rightarrow Sick baby

- Frequency
- Color
 - Milk vs greenish
- Force
 - Projectile \rightarrow proximal obstruction
- Small amount after each feeds → regurgitation → normal as long as gaining wt

Symptoms of surgical abdomen

Bowel movement (BM)

• Frequency

- What is the normal for infant?
- Constipated, obstructed
- Failure to pass meconium in newborns

Consistency

- Loose / watery \rightarrow diarrhea
- Firm & dry \rightarrow constipation
- Color
 - Very pale \rightarrow ?
 - Black \rightarrow Melena
 - Bright red

Symptoms of surgical abdomen

Crying baby

- Babies communicate their needs by crying
 - Hungry
 - Wet
- At >6 month \rightarrow they learn to cry for other reasons
 - Want to be carried
 - Want to play
- Bay who continue to cry, refuse feeding and dry \rightarrow pain
 - Abdominal pain
 - Ear ache

Non-crying baby can be worrisome !!!

Symptoms of surgical abdominal illnesses

Development

Physical growth (height and weight)

Chronic problems (Metabloic, <u>Nutrition => gut health</u>)

Psychological

Mental problem, chromosomal abnormalities

• Motor

- Syndrome
- Metabolic

Relayed symptoms (by parents)

- External abnormality → anything that is seen/felt as abnormal by parents
 - Swelling
 - Abscess
 - Mass (lymph node, Tumor, Cyst, Hernia)

- Color changes
 - Inflammation
 - Rash
 - Vascular malformation

Relayed symptoms (by parents)

Mental changes

- Responsiveness
 - Sleepy
 - Not interested in feeding
 - Indicates; sepsis, shock, CNS trauma, metabolic (O2, Glu, urea)

Abdominal problems Combination of symptoms

- Vomiting
- Constipated / diarrhea
- Poor feeding
- Abdominal distension
- Palpable mass (felt by parents)
- Very dark or very pale colored stool

Physical Exam

Vital sings

- Fever
- RR, BP, HR, O2 Sat

Consciousness (crying)

- Crying baby \rightarrow not very sick (not critical)
- Oursually calm baby who doesn't respond normally
 → sick

Physical Exam

Exam while crying

- Can't hear the chest well
 - Focus on inhalation

Can't examine abdomen well

- Examine while taking breath
- Keep hand on abdomen

Can't concentrate

• Parent are stressed \rightarrow less time

Physical exam

Otherwise similar to adult

History (general skills)

A good history = a good logical story

Known major Predisposing factors \rightarrow Describe the current problem \rightarrow Other risk factors \rightarrow Symptoms of other possible complications

Due to the relative difficulties in taking a reliable history and performing an accurate physical exam

→

We tend to depend more on <u>investigations</u> in diagnosing the underlying problems in <u>infants</u>

Best luck

Question?

Contact us at: aaljazaeri@ksu.edu.sa