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OMPHALOCELE

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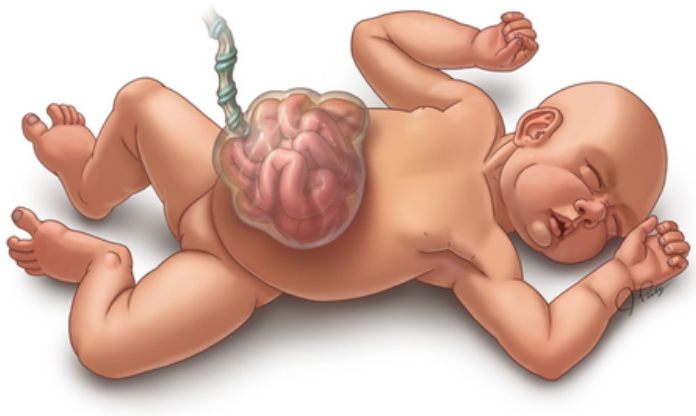
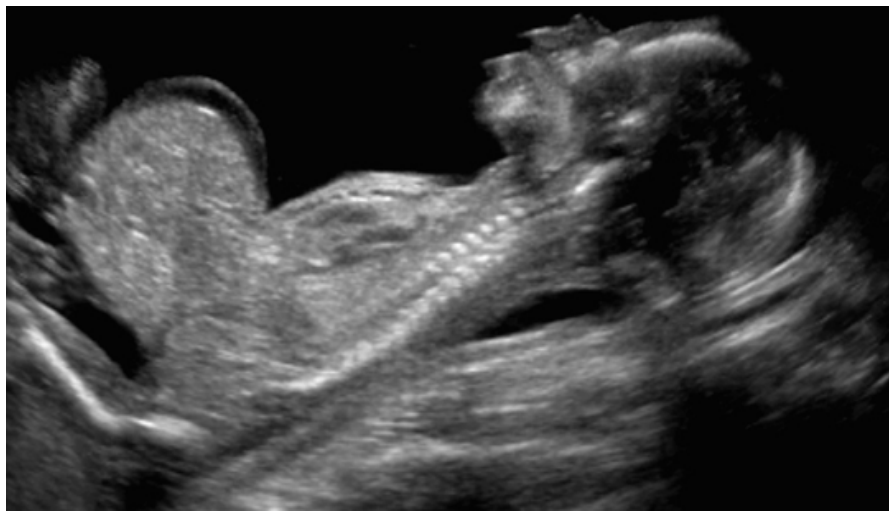
OMPHALOCELE

Omphalocele is a congenital abdominal wall defect characterized by the herniation of abdominal contents, usually the intestines, through the base of the umbilical cord. Unlike gastroschisis, omphalocele involves a membrane covering the herniated organs.

CLINICAL IMPRESSION





Fetal ultrasound showing giant omphalocele with liver herniation.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Visible Herniation
Abdominal contents are enclosed in a sac, protruding through the umbilical cord base.

Size Variability
Omphaloceles can vary in size, ranging from small to large.

Covering Membrane
Organs are covered by a translucent sac (peritoneum and amnion).

Associated Anomalies
Commonly seen with other congenital anomalies, such as cardiac, neural tube, or chromosomal abnormalities.

DIAGNOSIS

Prenatal Ultrasound

- *Often identifies omphalocele during routine antenatal screening*.
- *Assesses the size and presence of associated anomalies*.

Amniocentesis

- *May be performed to evaluate for chromosomal abnormalities*.

Postnatal Clinical Examination

- *Confirms the diagnosis after birth*.

MANAGEMENT

Stabilization and Supportive Care

- *Immediate measures to stabilize the newborn*.
- *Protection of the exposed organs*.

Surgical Repair

- *Definitive treatment involves surgical closure of the omphalocele*.
- *Timing of surgery depends on the size and associated anomalies*.
- *In some cases, staged repairs may be necessary*.

OMPHALOCELE

Question:

When is omphalocele typically diagnosed?

A) During early childhood
B) In adolescence
C) Prenatally through routine ultrasound
D) Only after the onset of symptoms

Ans: C) Prenatally through routine ultrasound