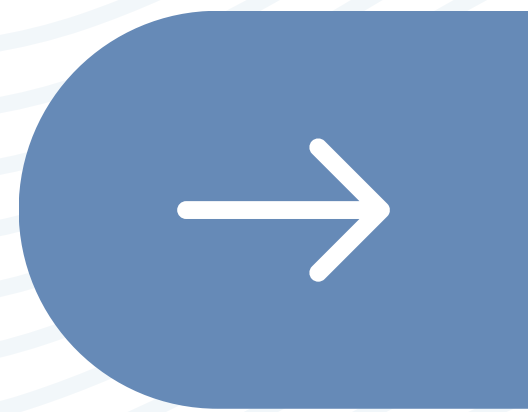


#DIBS BY NEXTILLO

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GASTROSCHISCHIS





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GASTROSCHISCHIS

Gastroschisis is a congenital abdominal wall defect characterized by the extrusion of abdominal contents, usually the intestines, through a hole in the abdominal wall.

Unlike omphalocele, there is no covering membrane, and the herniated organs are exposed directly to the amniotic fluid.





CLINICAL IMPRESSION



Free-floating exteriorized bowel in relation to the anterior abdominal wall.



CLINICAL FEATURES

Visible Herniation

Abdominal contents, typically intestines, are exposed outside the abdominal cavity.

Location

Herniation occurs usually to the right of the umbilicus.

No Covering Membrane

Unlike omphalocele, there is no sac covering the herniated organs.

Intact Umbilical Cord

The umbilical cord is usually normal without involvement in the defect.



DIAGNOSIS

Prenatal Ultrasound

- *Often identifies omphalocele during routine antenatal screening.*
- *Assesses the extent and location of the defect.*

Postnatal Clinical Examination

- *Confirms the diagnosis after birth.*
- *Evaluates for other associated anomalies.*



MANAGEMENT

Stabilization and Supportive Care:

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

Surgical Repair

- *Definitive treatment involves surgical closure of the gastroschisis.*
- *The procedure aims to place the abdominal organs back into the abdominal cavity and close the defect.*



GASTROSCHISCHIS

Question:

What is a key clinical feature of gastroschisis?

- A) Translucent sac covering herniated organs*
- B) Presence of a covering membrane*
- C) Extrusion of abdominal contents to the left of the umbilicus*
- D) Exposure of herniated organs to the amniotic fluid*

Ans: D) Exposure of herniated organs to the amniotic fluid.