



Foreign Body-Related Intestinal Perforations in Children

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Introduction

Intestinal perforation caused by foreign bodies in children poses significant diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to the diverse nature of ingested objects and their potential for substantial harm.

Aim



to review our institutional experience with this condition

Methods:

- Retrospective study to identify pediatric patients who underwent surgical treatment for intestinal perforation secondary to foreign body ingestion
- between 2009 - 2024.

Results:

- Nine children (5 males, 4 females)
- mean age 4.2 years (range: 2-8 years)
- Perforations : caused **by sharp objects** (needles, pins) = 5 cases

chicken bones (1 case,fig 1)

a plant stem (1case)

fishbones (2 cases).

- **Diagnosis** :X-rays: pneumoperitoneum (7 cases)
ultrasound : mass (1 case)
CT scans confirmed diagnoses (2 cases)

Surgery

in all patients, perforations in the ileum (6 cases)

jejunum (2 cases),

colon (1 case)

- primary closure in 7 cases and resection with anastomosis in 2 cases.

Postoperative complications (3 patients) wound infections (2 cases)

anastomotic leak (1 case),

The mean hospital stay was 7.2 ± 1.6 days.

Conclusion

Pediatric intestinal perforation secondary to foreign body ingestion is a potentially life-threatening condition that necessitates early recognition and timely surgical intervention to optimize outcomes and prevent complications

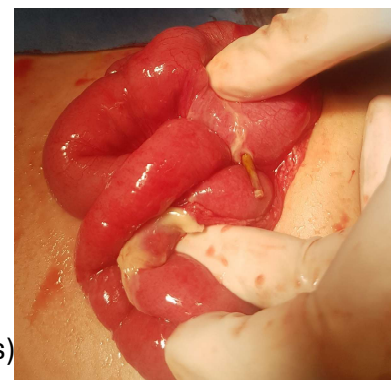


Fig1: Peroperative ileum perforation due to chicken bone