

Question 19 – Week of November 8

Duodenal atresia should make you suspicious for what other possible disease process?

- A. Trisomy 21 syndrome
- B. Cystic Fibrosis
- C. MEN syndrome
- D. Carcinoid syndrome

Answer: A

Atresias and stenoses are the most common congenital midgut anomalies. Intestinal atresia refers to a complete obstruction of the intestinal lumen and occur more commonly than stenosis. Stenosis indicates a partial or incomplete obstruction. In the *duodenum*, atresia results from failure of recanalization of the solid stage of duodenal development. Duodenal obstruction is the result of *atresia* (in 40% to 60% of cases), *stenosis* (35% to 40%), or an intestinal *web* (5% to 15%). Approximately 30% of children with duodenal atresia will have trisomy and these patients may present with a proximal intestinal obstruction with bilious vomiting on the first day of life, usually without abdominal distention. Duodenal obstruction is diagnosed classically by plain abdominal films with a “double bubble” sign with a paucity of small intestinal air.

Refernce:

Feldman: Sleisenger & Fordtran's Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease, 8th ed.