



BLK-MAX
Super Speciality Hospital

ABDOMINAL X RAYS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PEDIATRIC SURGICAL
CONDITIONS

SPEAKER

Dr Prashant Jain

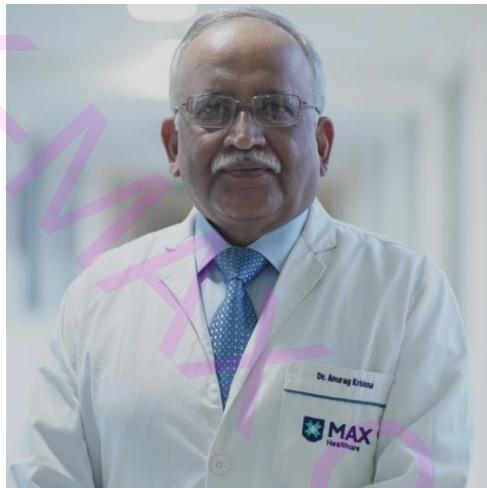
CHAIRPERSONS

Dr Anurag Krishna, Dr Pinaki, Dr Prem Ganeshan, Dr Ashish Prasad



*** Dr Prashant
Jain**

- **Senior Director - Paediatric Surgery & Coordinator Paediatric Super Specialties**
- **Centre for Child Health at BLK-Max Super Speciality Hospital, New Delhi**



Dr Anurag Krishna

- ★ Chairman - Paediatrics & Paediatric Surgery
- ★ Paediatric (Ped) Surgery, Paediatric (Ped) Urology at Max Healthcare
- **British Government Technical Cooperation Training Programme Fellowship at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Manchester, UK**
- **M.Ch (Paediatric Surgery), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi**
- **MS (General Surgery), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi**
- **MBBS, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi**

Dr Ashish Prasad



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Dr Pinaki Ranjan Debnath



★ **MS MCh(Paeds Surg) FRCS (UK) MNAMS, FIMSA,
PGDHHM**

★ **Fellowship in Adult & Pediatric Liver Transplant**

★ **Professor & Head**

★ **Pediatric Surgery**

★ **ABVIMS & DR RML HOSPITAL**

★ **AFFILIATIONS**

- Professor Pediatric Surgery
- GGSIPU, DELHI

Abdominal X-Rays: Diagnosing Pediatric Surgical Conditions

Dr Prashant Jain
Sr Director
Pediatric surgery & Pediatric Urology
BLK Max Superspeciality Hospital , New Delhi
Max Superspeciality Hospital, Dwarka



Abdominal X-Rays: Frontline Imaging Modality

- ✳ Accessible and Non-Invasive Tool
- ✳ Helps in deciding the next imaging modality
- ✳ Limited role of advance imaging
- ✳ Minimises Radiation

Abdominal X-Rays: Interpretation is crucial

Early Diagnosis

Early Intervention

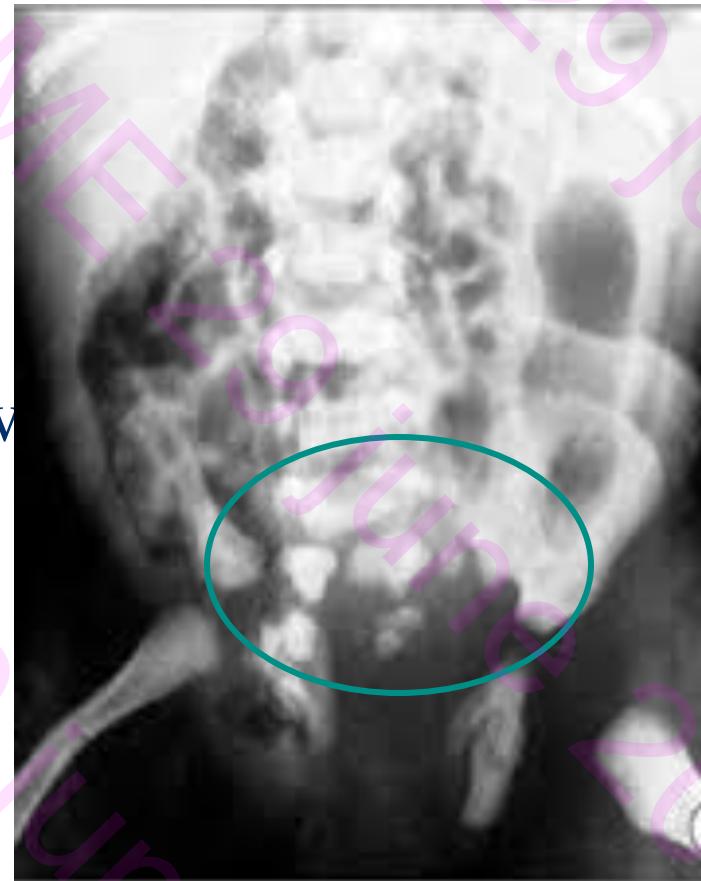
Improved Outcome



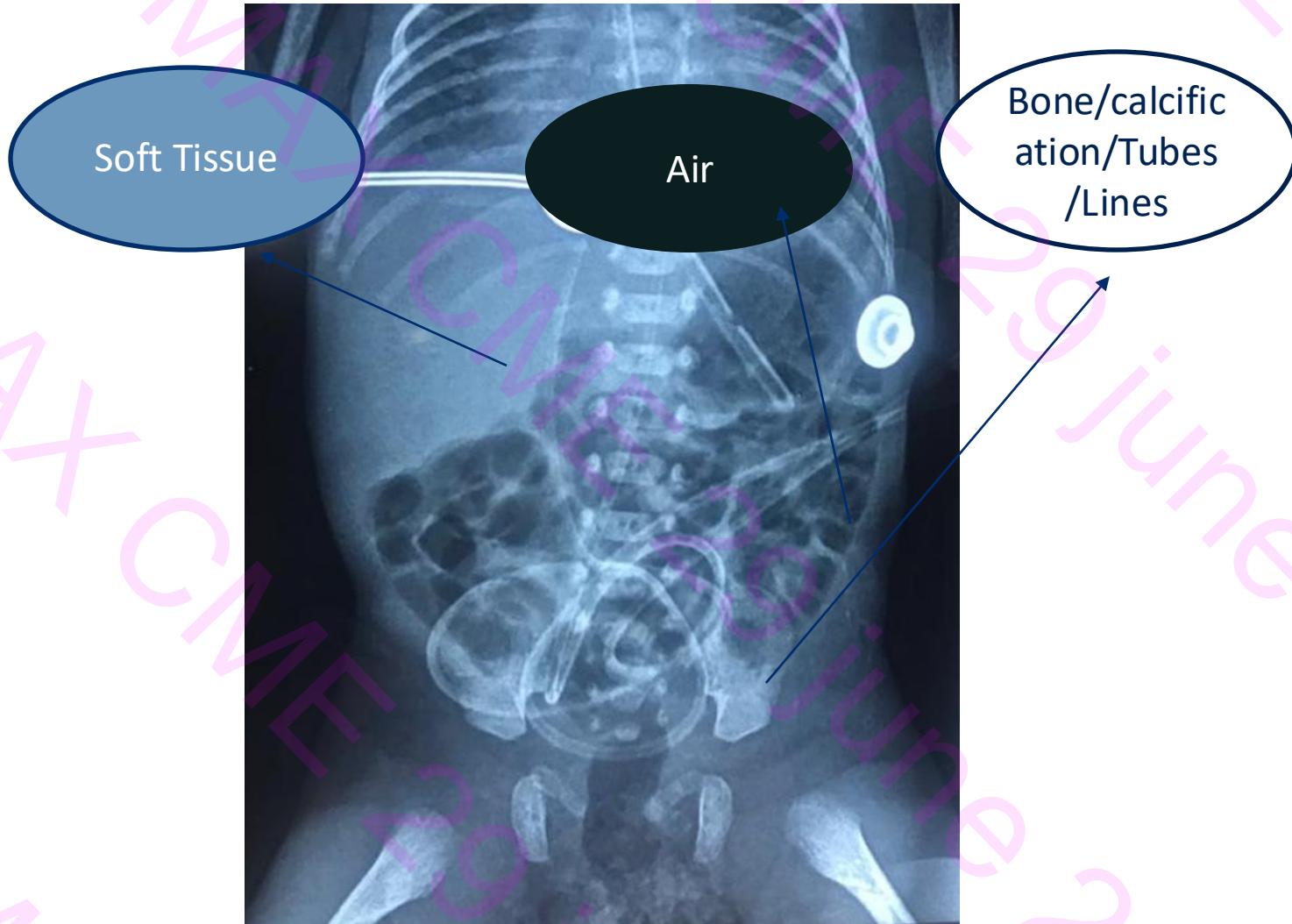
- ❖ Structured approach
 - ❖ Name/ID/Date/Time
 - ❖ Previous X-ray
- *Anatomy*
- *Understand the pathology*
- *Clinical correlation*
- *Differential*



- I. Gas (Intraluminal/Extraluminal)
- II. Solid Organs
- III. Osseous and Soft Tissue Shadow
(mass or cyst)
- IV. Tubes and Lines



Density

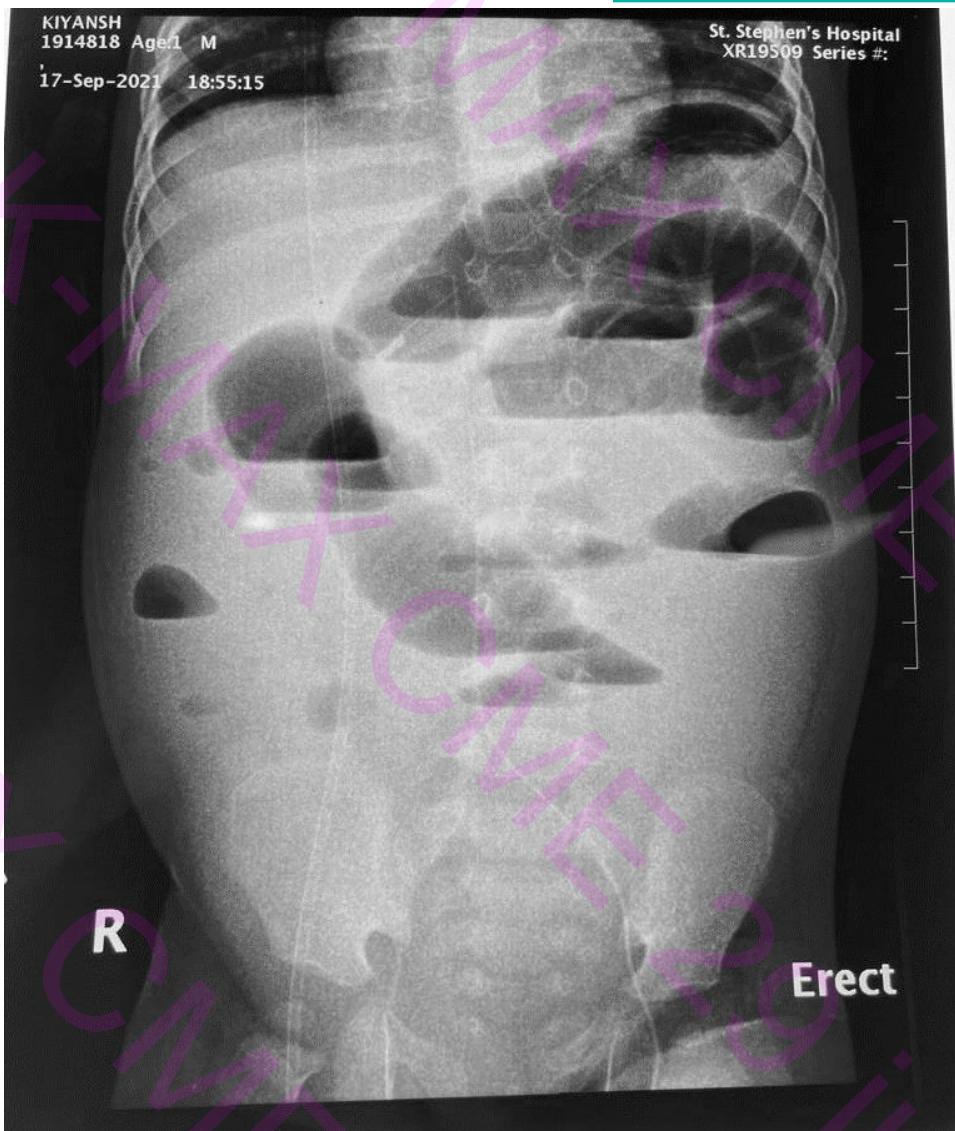


Types of Views

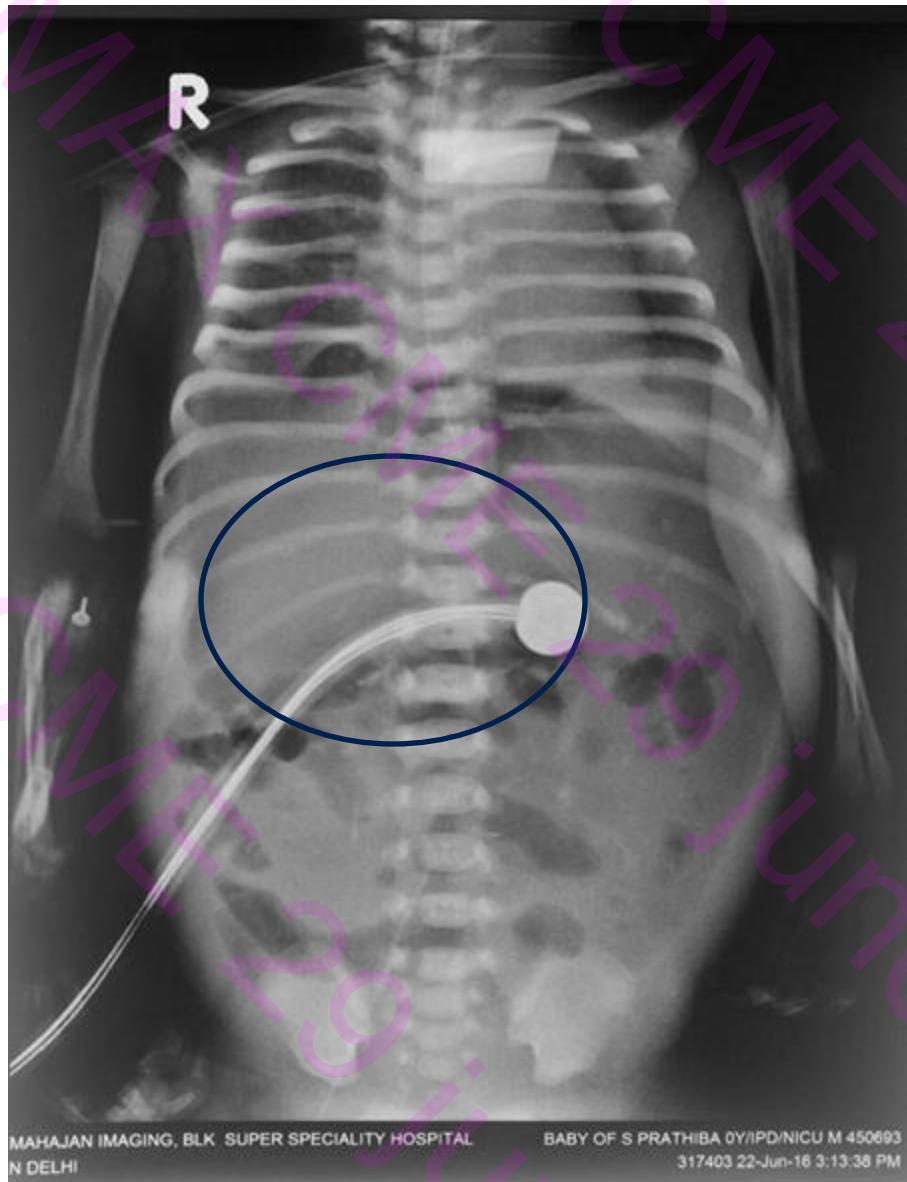
- **Supine film**
- **Erect film**
- **Prone cross-table lateral view**
- **Decubitus film**
- **Films after injecting air.**



Why Erect Film??

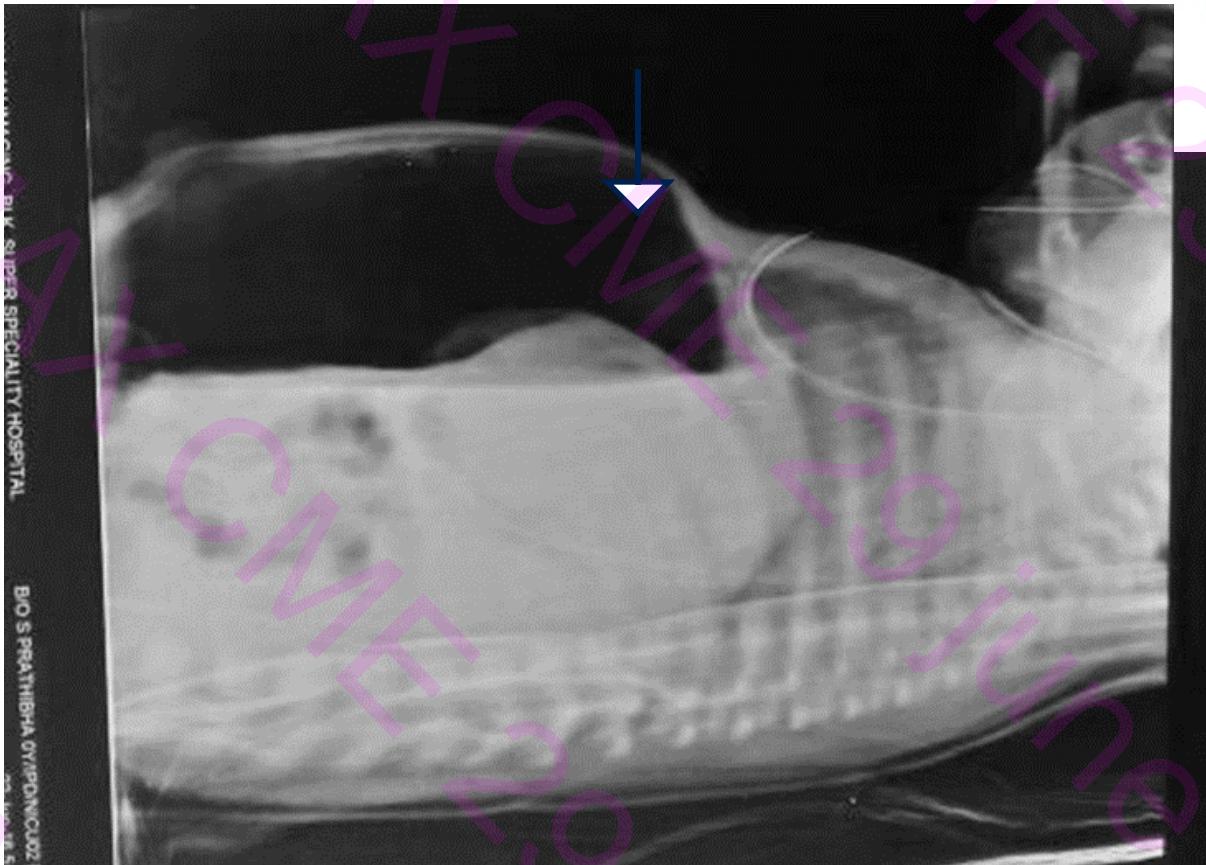


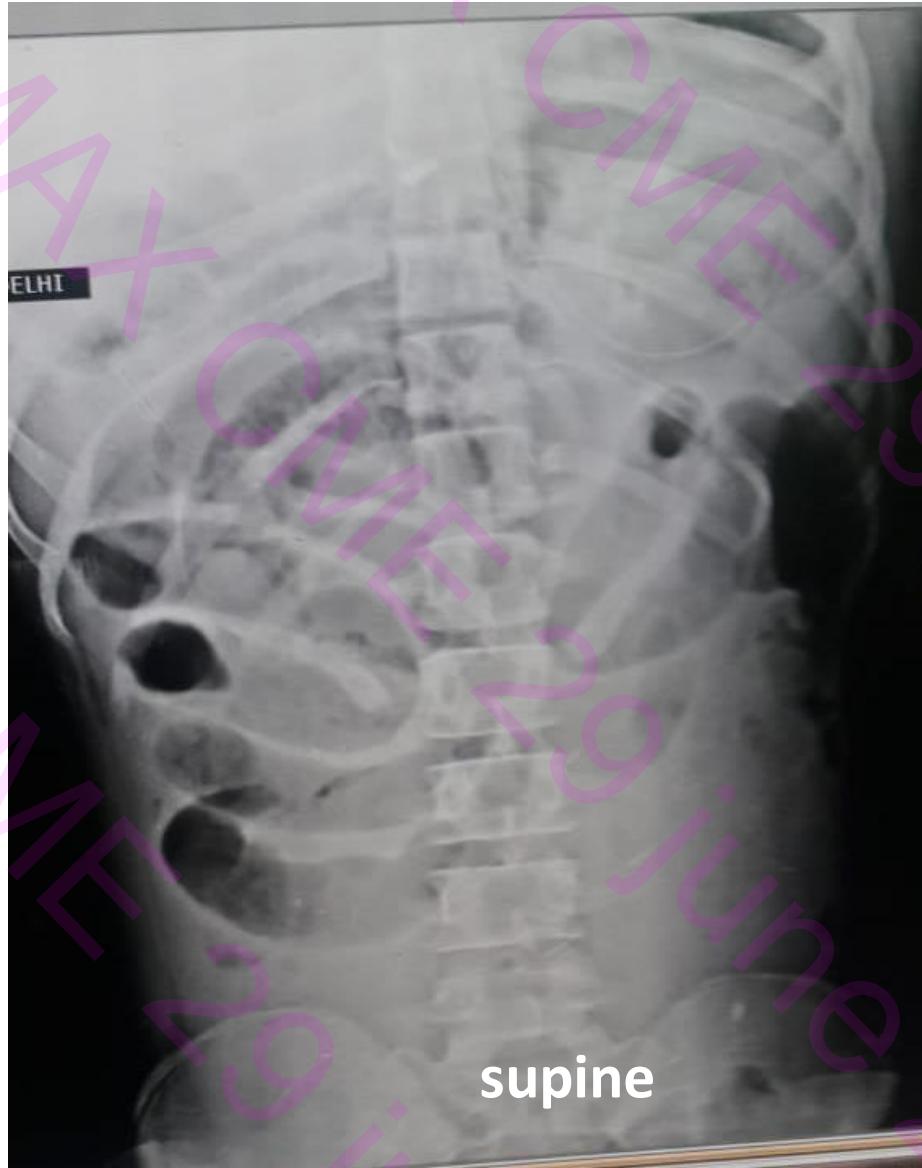
Supine film



HYPERLUCENT LIVER SIGN

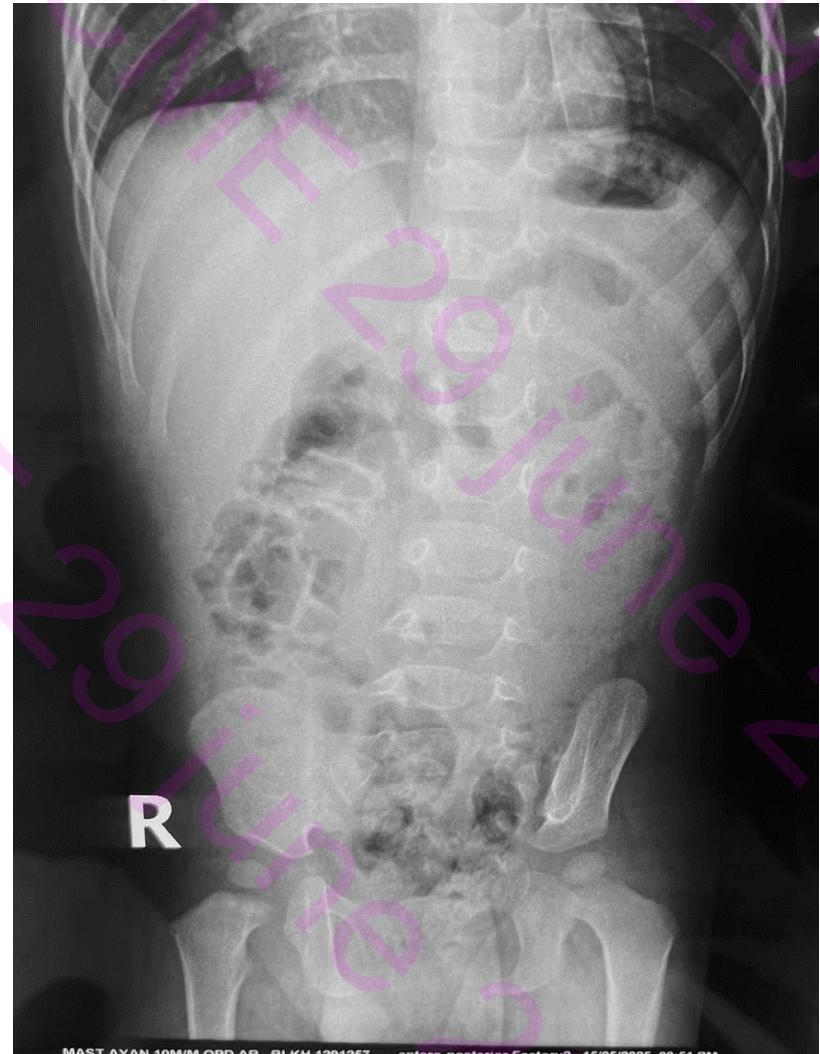
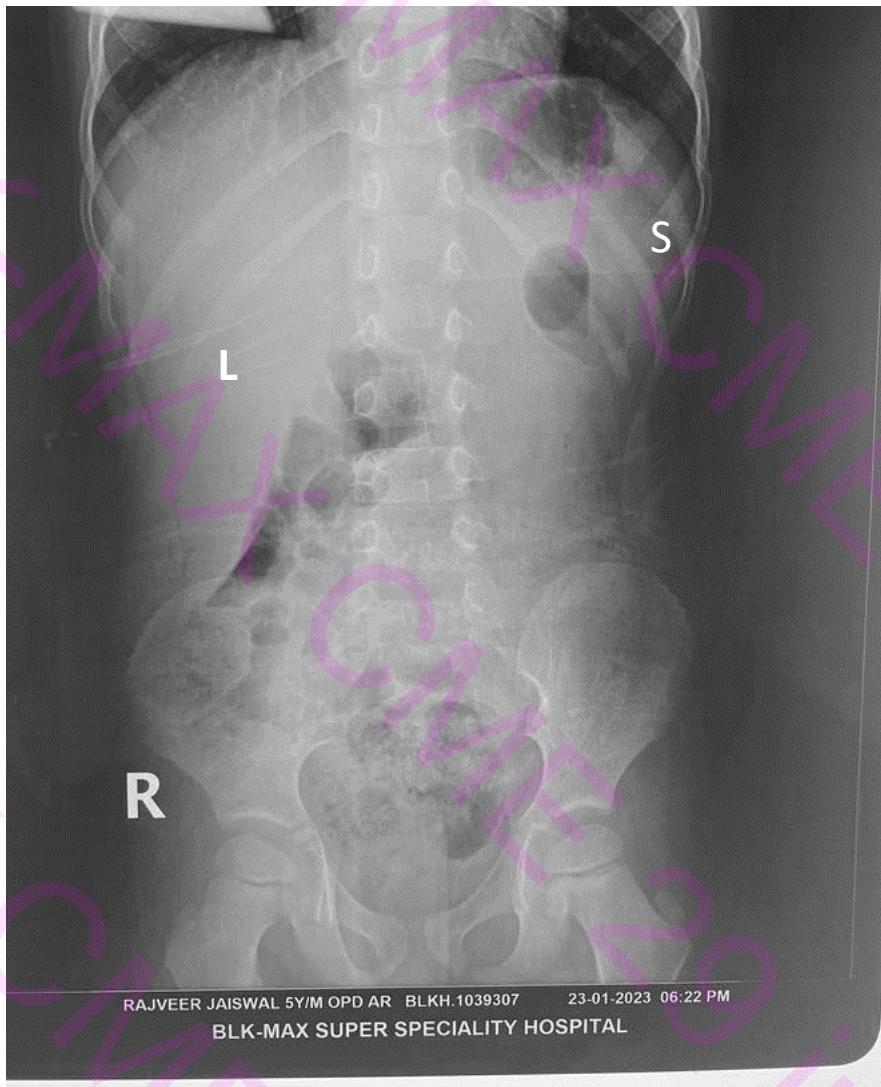
Lateral Decubitus





MAX CME 29 june 2024

Normal Skiagram

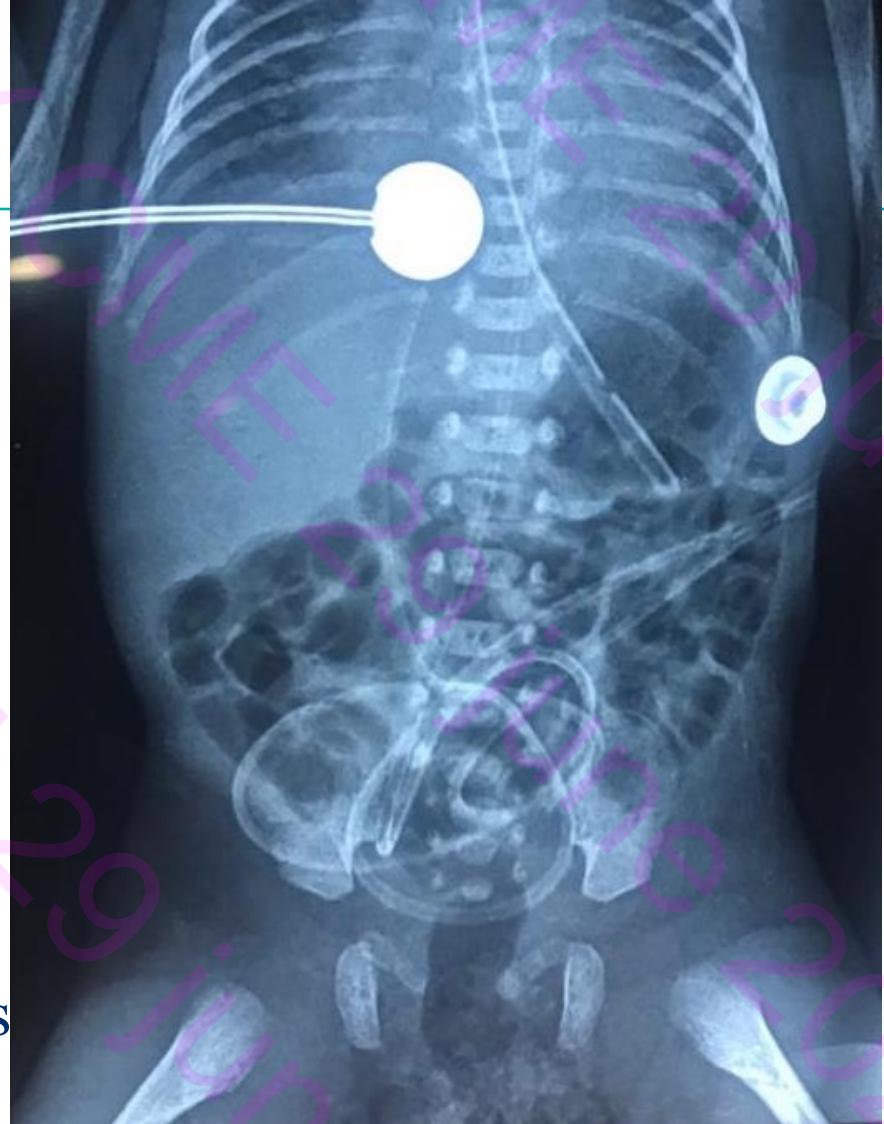


1. Bowel Gas

- Focal distension
- Abnormal distribution
- High Vs Low obstruction
- Paucity/too little
- Air –Fluid levels

Extraluminal Gas

- Pneumoperitoneum/Pneumotos
- Portal venous gas



**Uniform distribution of gas
Honey Comb Pattern**

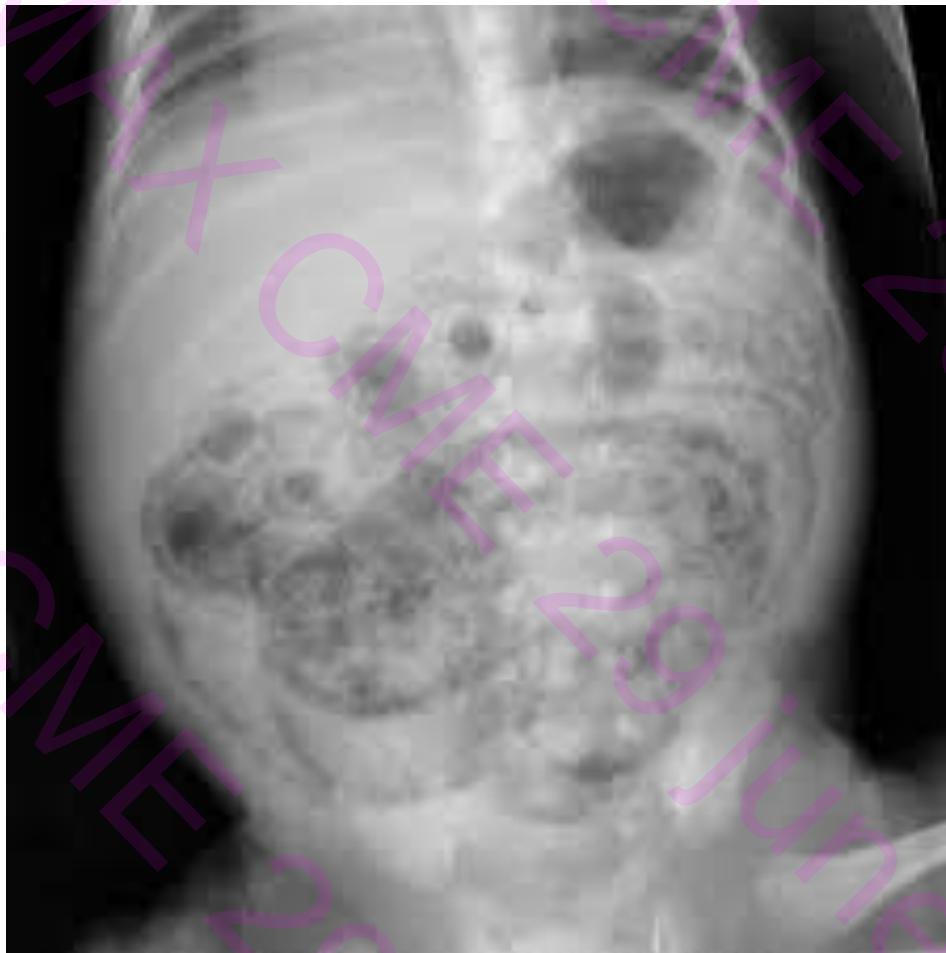
Focal Dilatation



Pyloric Stenosis

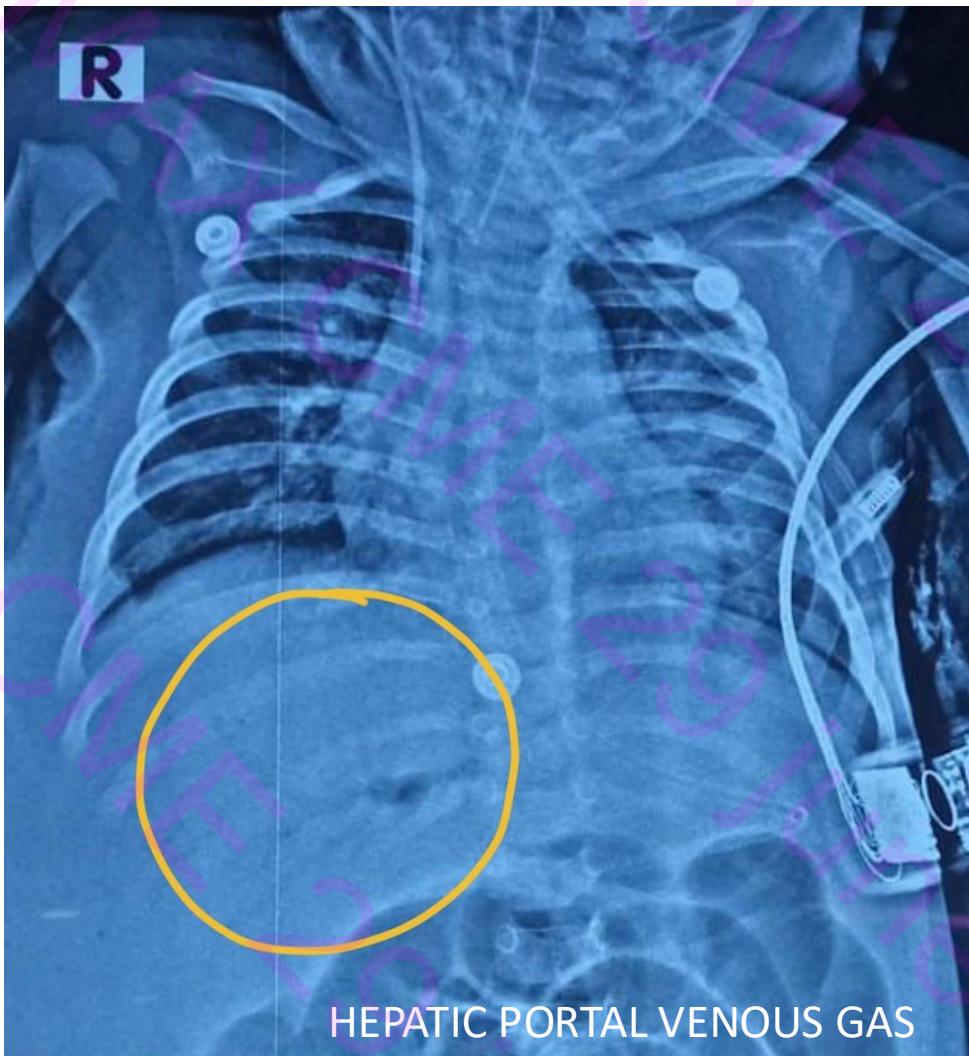
Intestinal Obstruction Vs Ileus



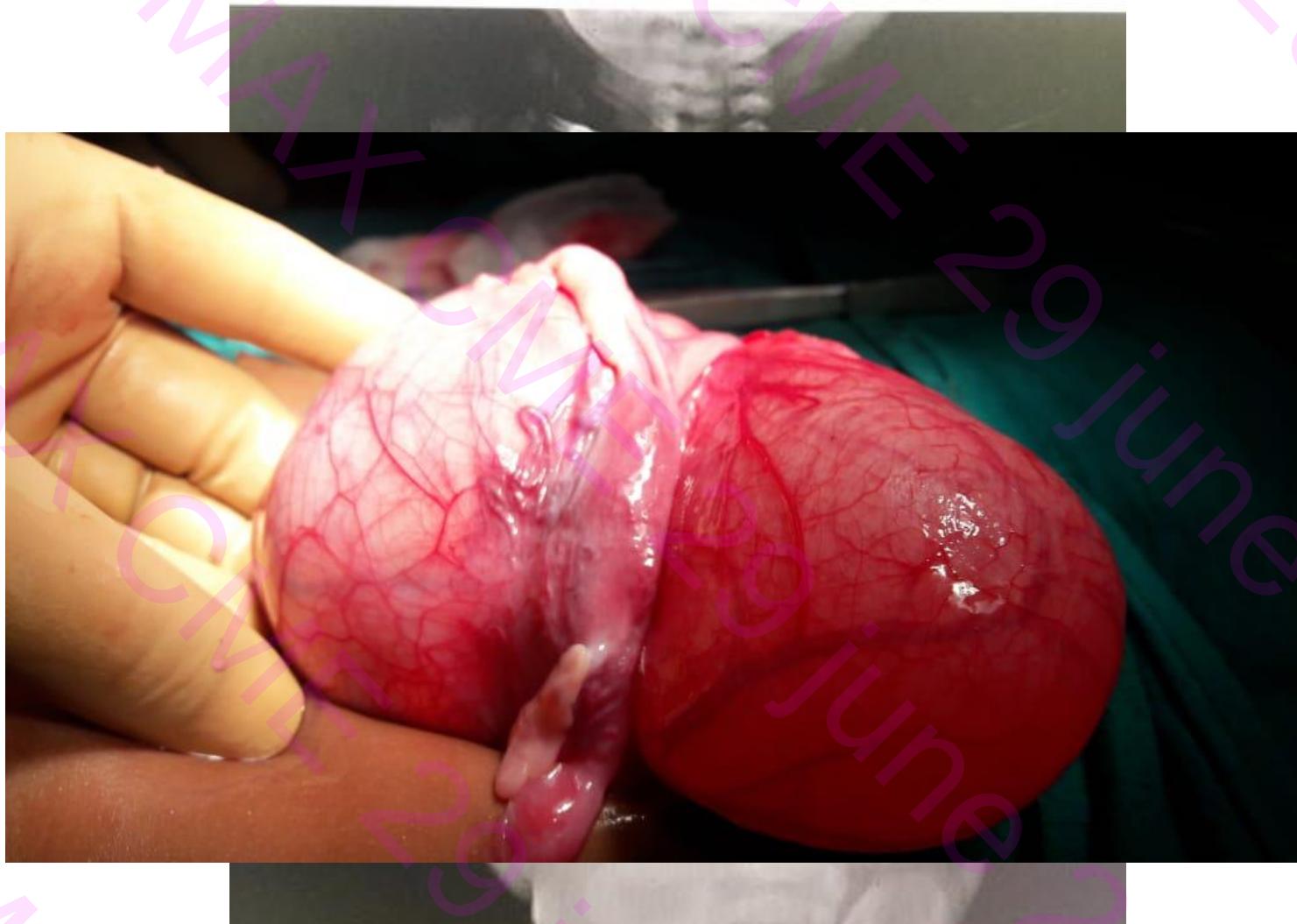


Extra Luminal Air
Pneumotosis Intestinalis

Extra Luminal Air



2.Osseous and Soft Tissue Shadow (mass or cyst)



Tubes and Lines





29 june 2024

- **Gastric Outlet Obstruction**
- **Duodenal**
- **Jejuno-Ileal**
- **Colonic**

Pyloric Atresia

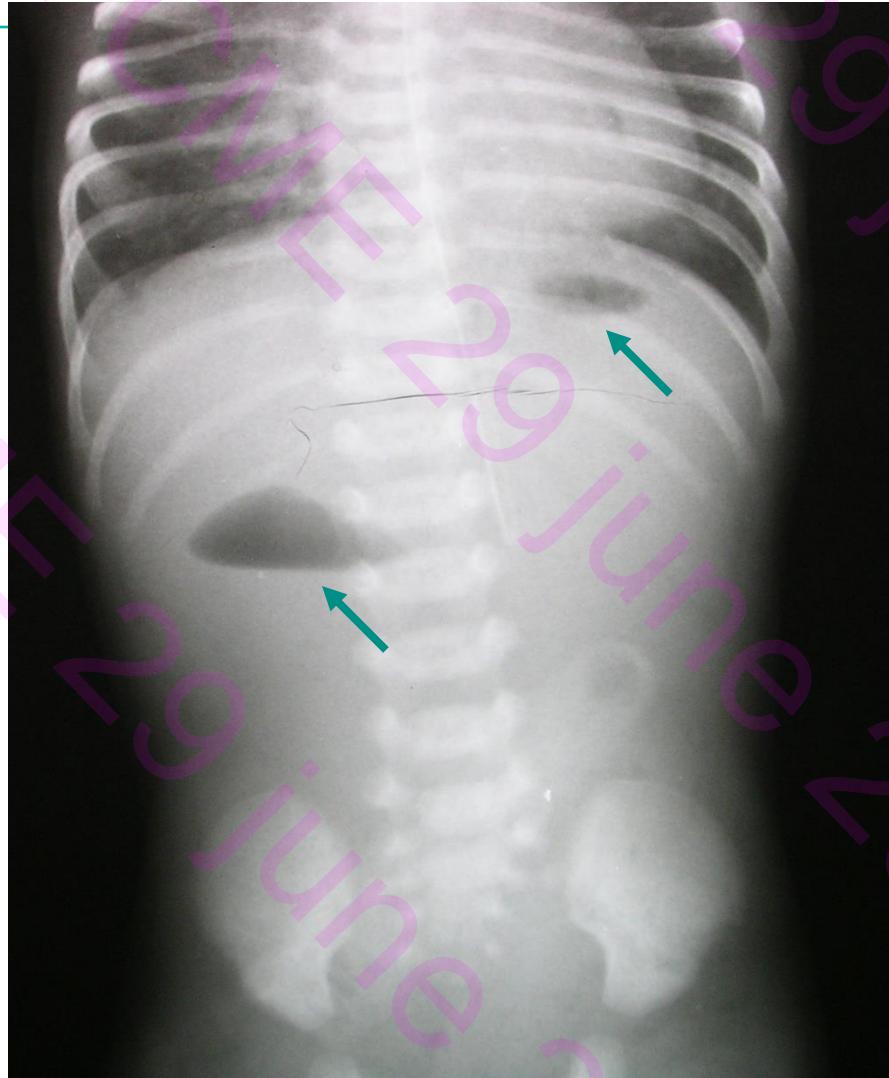
**Duodenal Atresia
Malrotation**

Annular Pancreas

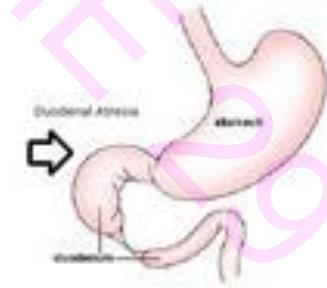
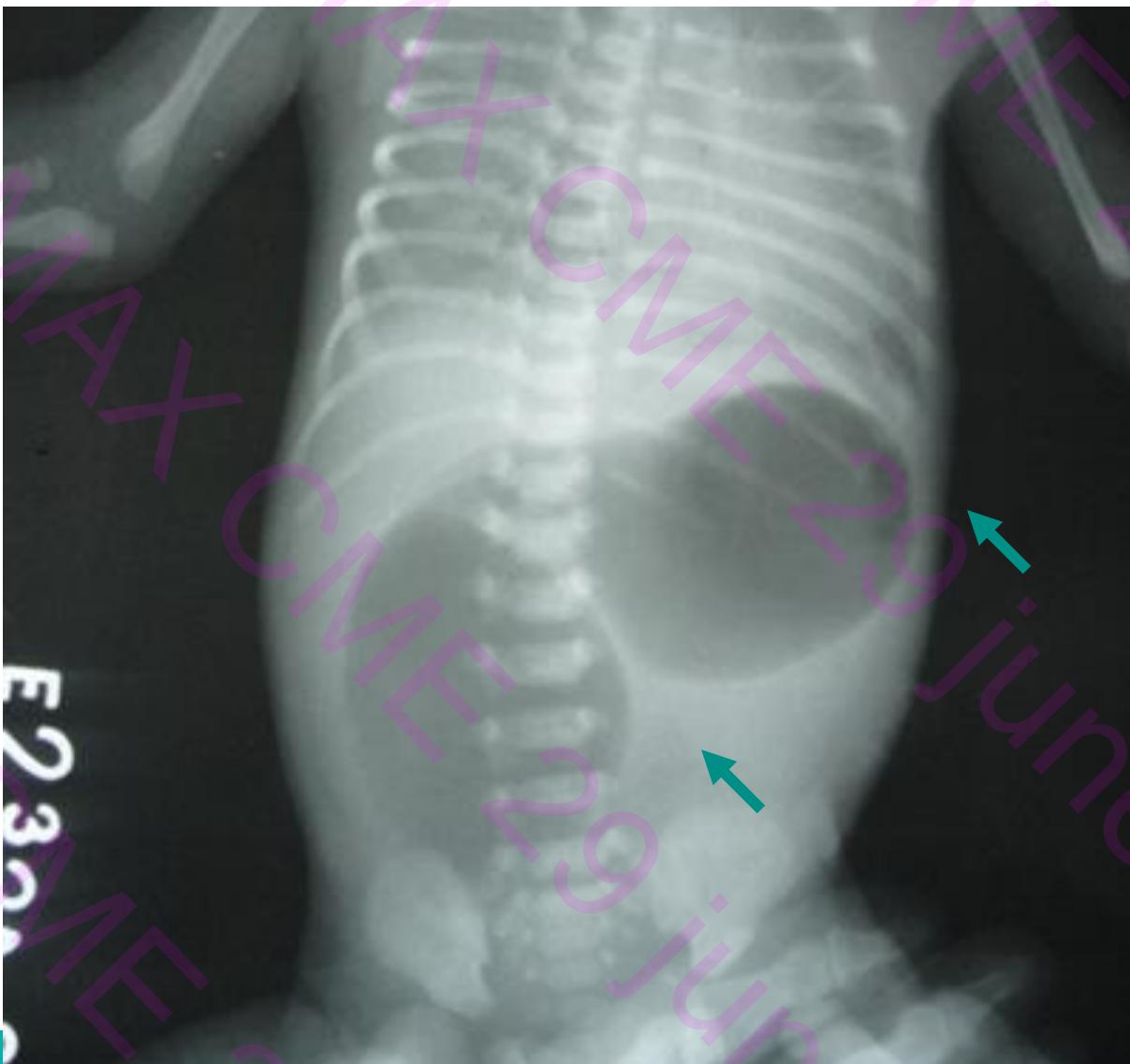
**Jejunal, ileal Atresia
Meconium ileus, TCA**

**Hirschsprung's Disease
Anorectal Malformation
Colonic atresia**

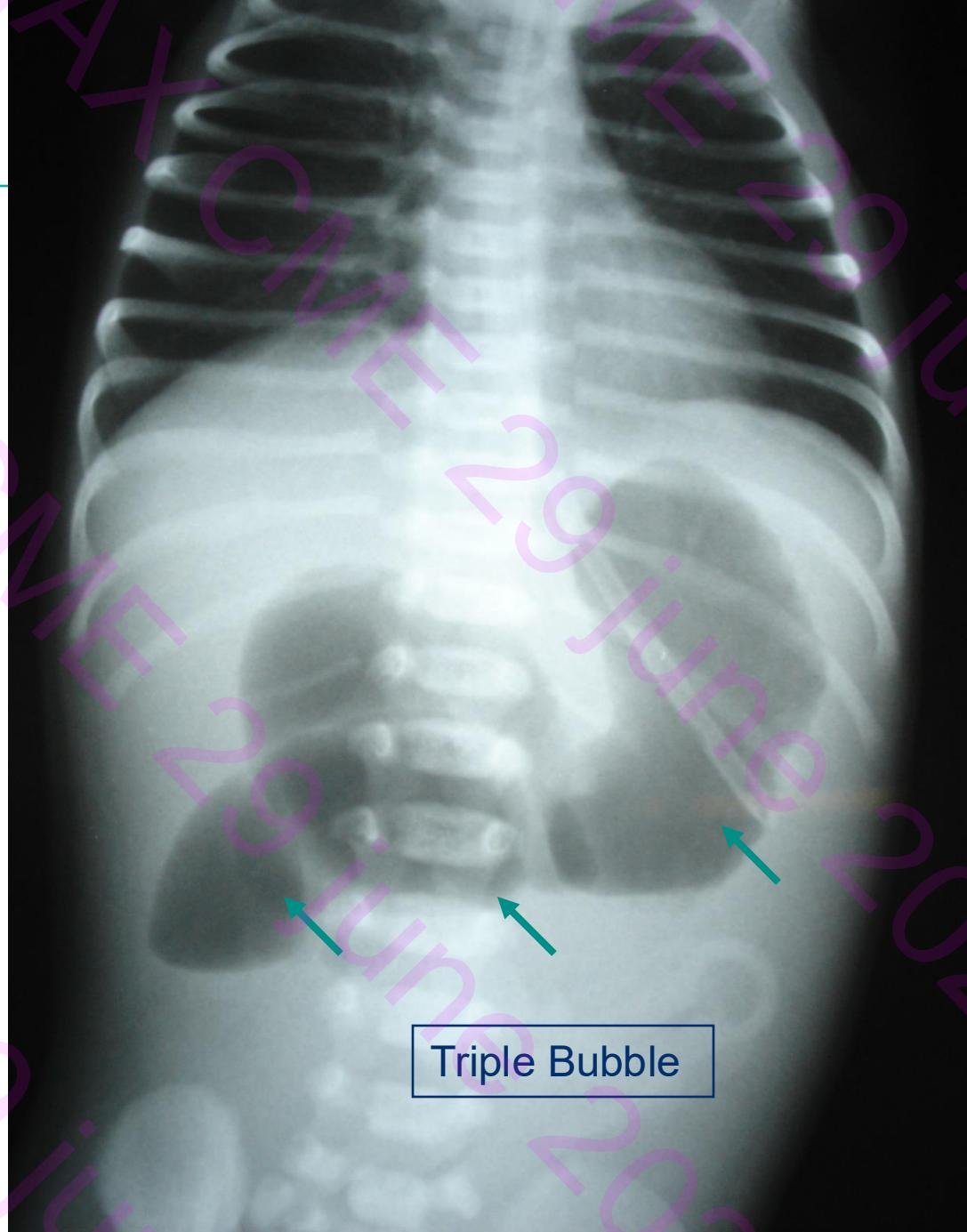
- Bilious vomiting/aspirates
- No abdominal distension
- Antenatal H/O of Polyhydramnios
- D/D: Duodenal obstruction/Malrotation with volvulus

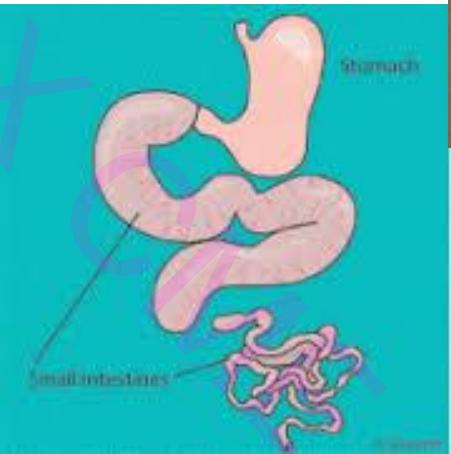
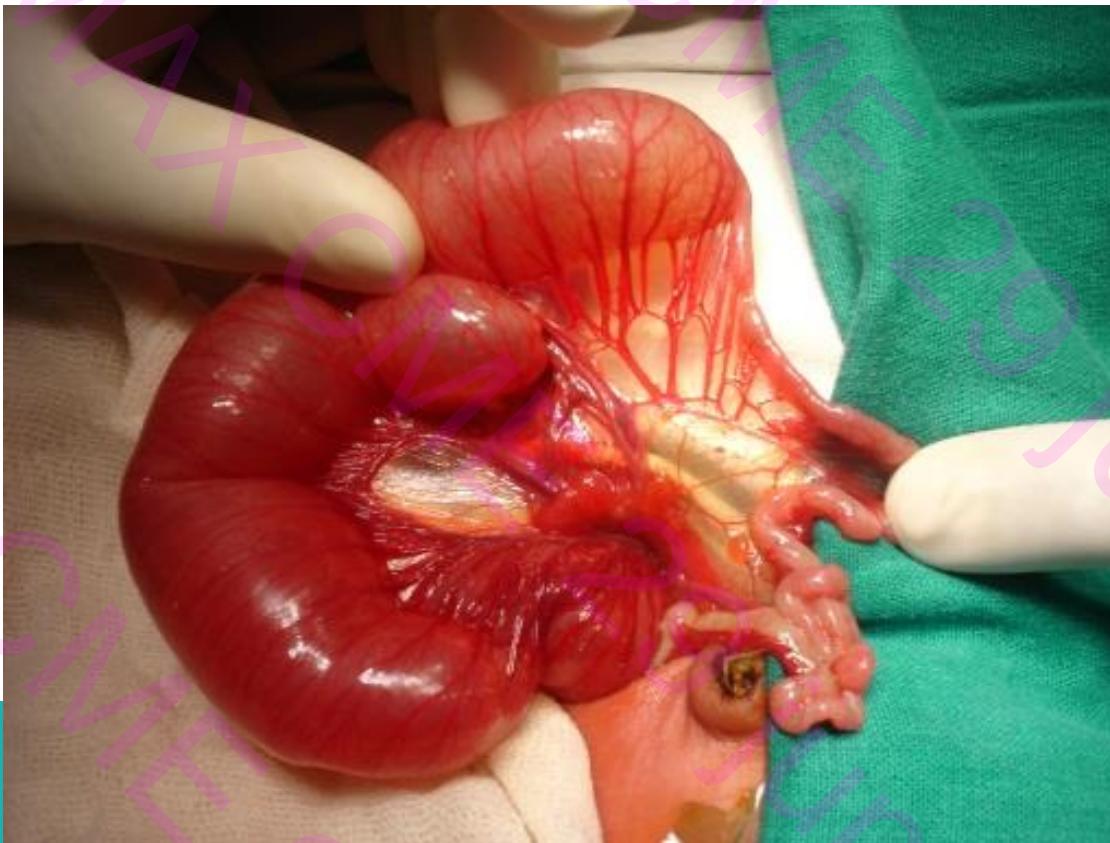


Double Bubble
No gas distally



- Bilious vomiting/aspirates
- Mild upper abdominal distension
- Antenatal H/O of Polyhydramnios
- D/D: Jejunal Atresia

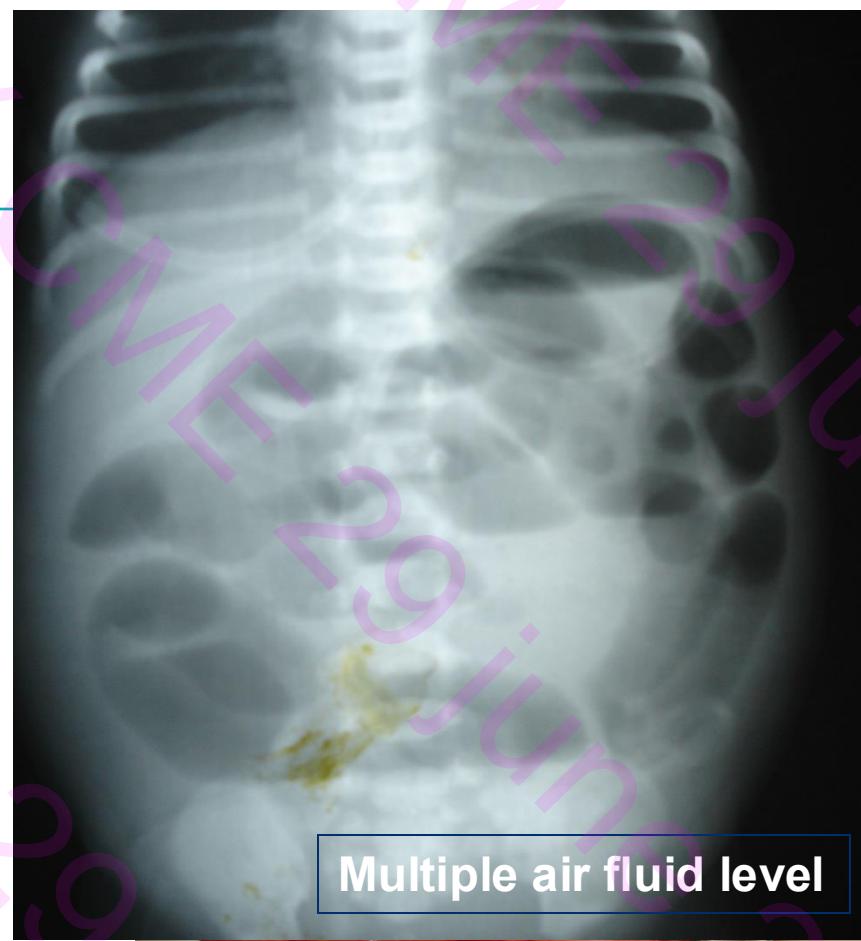


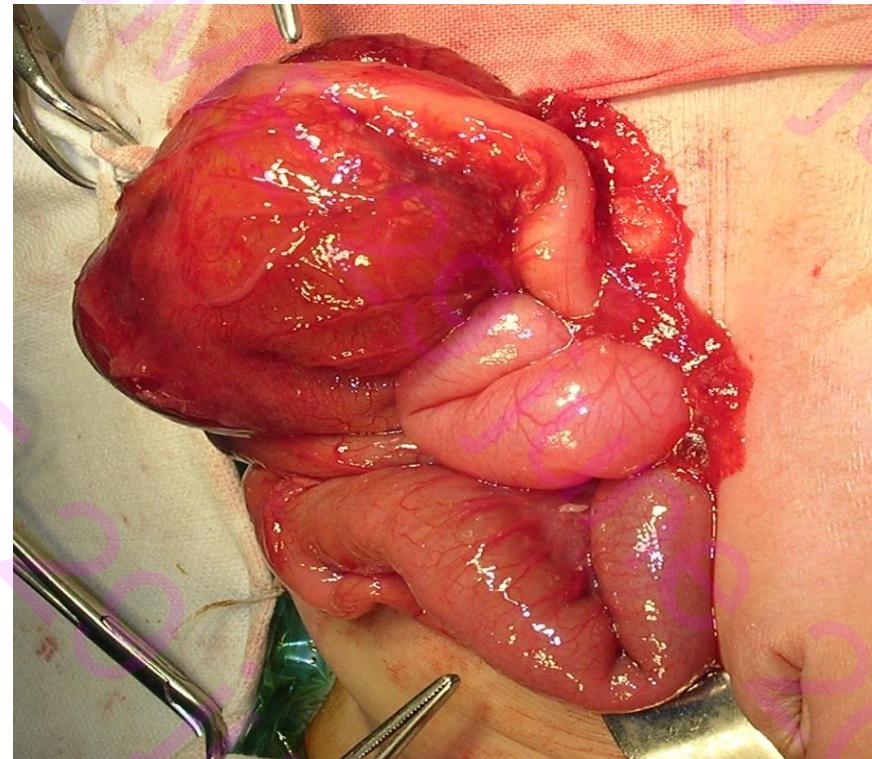


- Biliary vomiting/aspirates
- Progressive abdominal distension
- Antenatal H/O of Polyhydramnios

D/D

- **Ileal Atresia**
- **Hirschsprung's Disease**
- **Meconium Ileus**
- **NEC**
- **Septic Ileus**



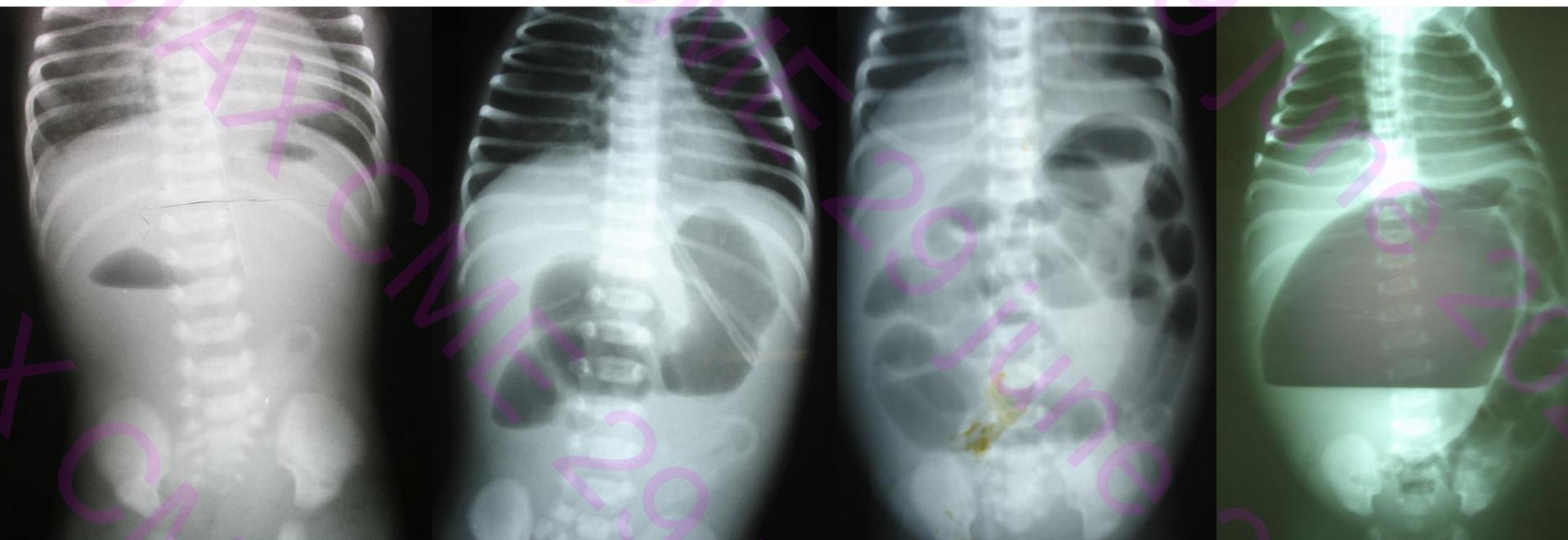
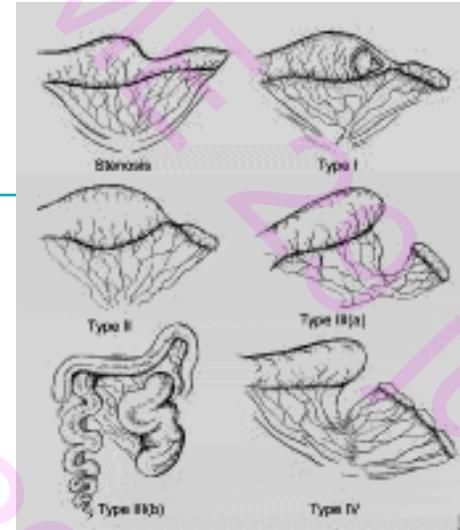


Colonic Atresia



BLK-MAX Intestinal Atresia

Super Speciality Hospital



Duodenal

Jejunal

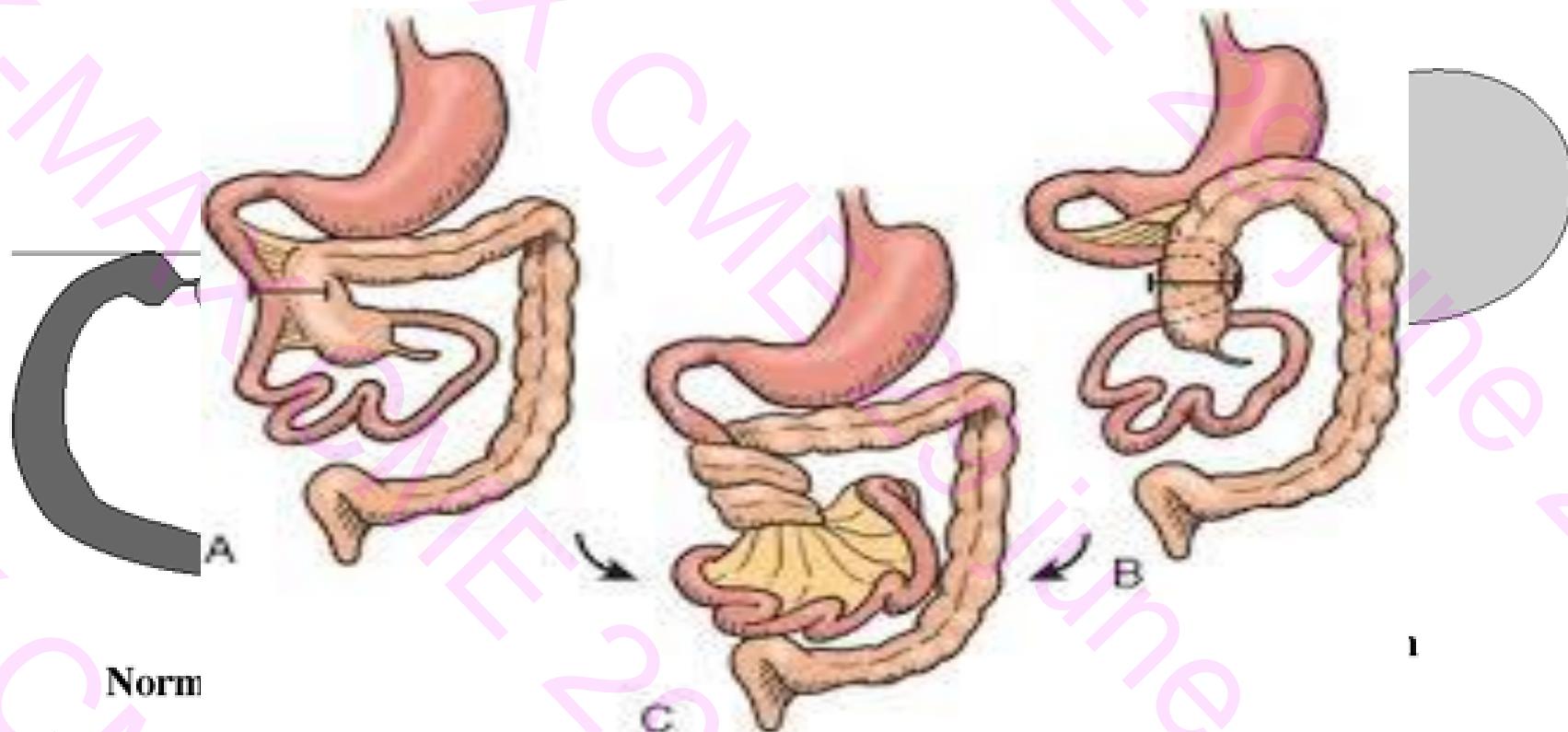
Ileal

Colonic



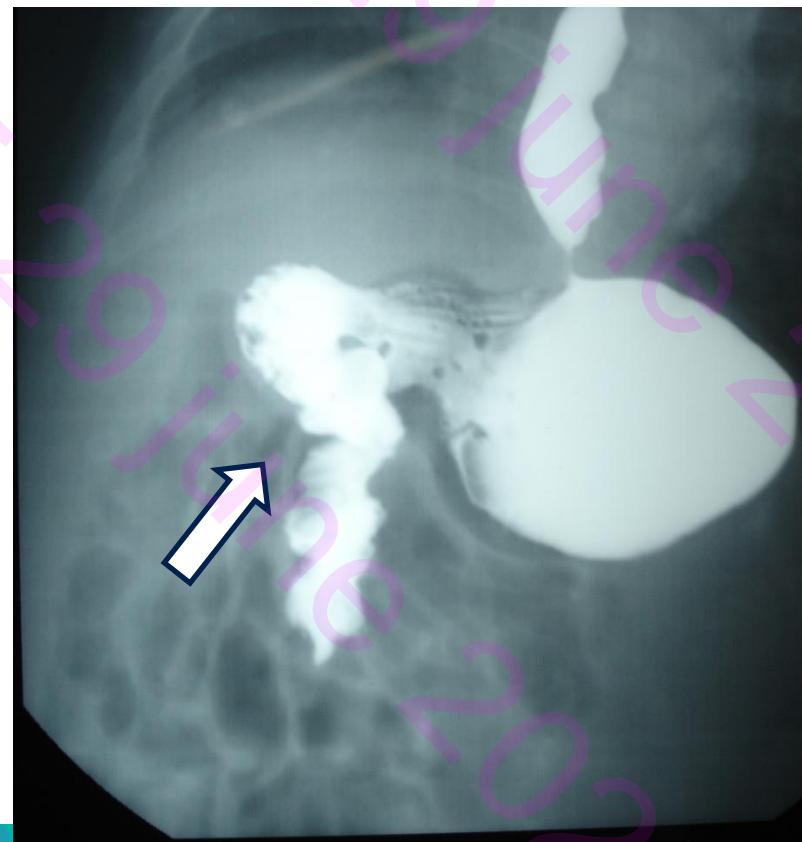
- * Biliious vomiting/aspirates
- * Mild upper abdominal distension
- * D/D
 - 1) Malrotation
 - 2) Duodenal web with perforation

Double Bubble with
Paucity of gas distally



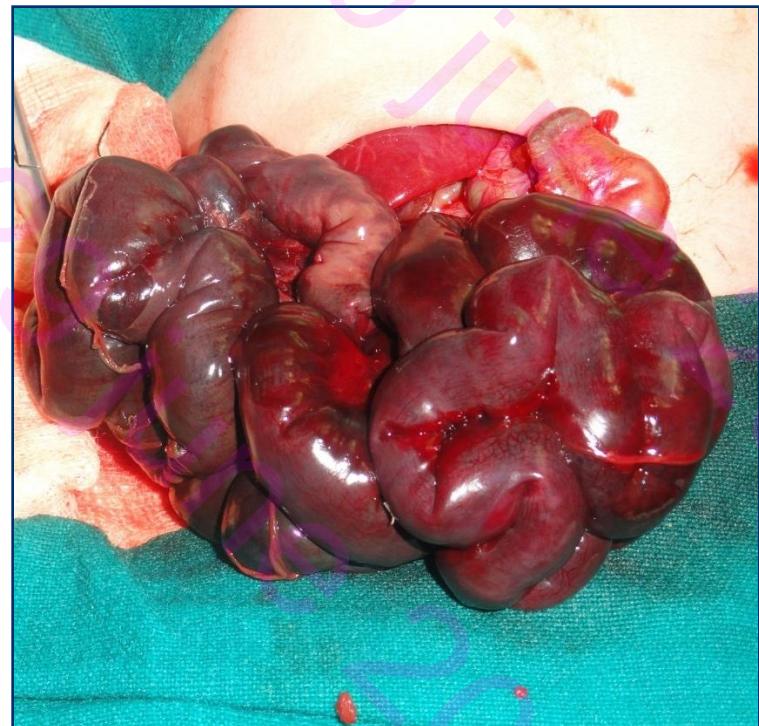
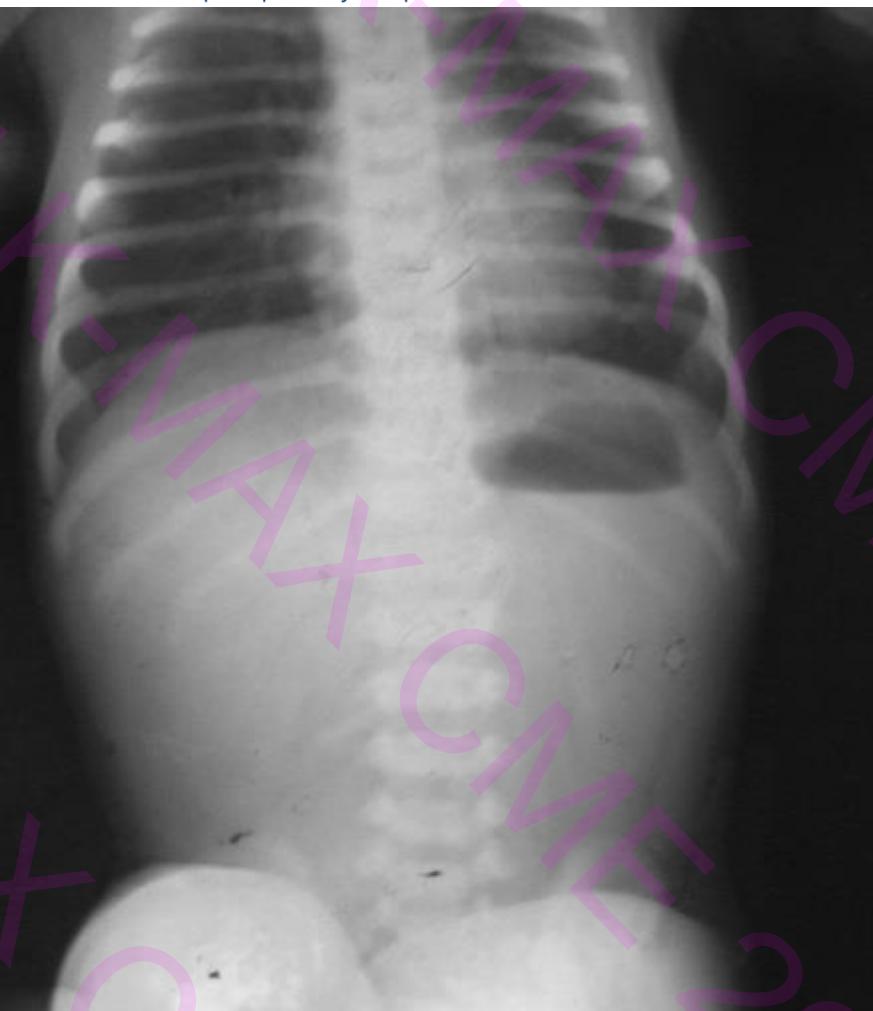


- X-Ray
- Upper GI study
- USG





MALROTATION WITH MID GUT VOLVULUS



Day 3

Progressive increase in abdominal distension



- Ileal atresia
- Hirschsprung's Disease
- Meconium Ileus
- NEC







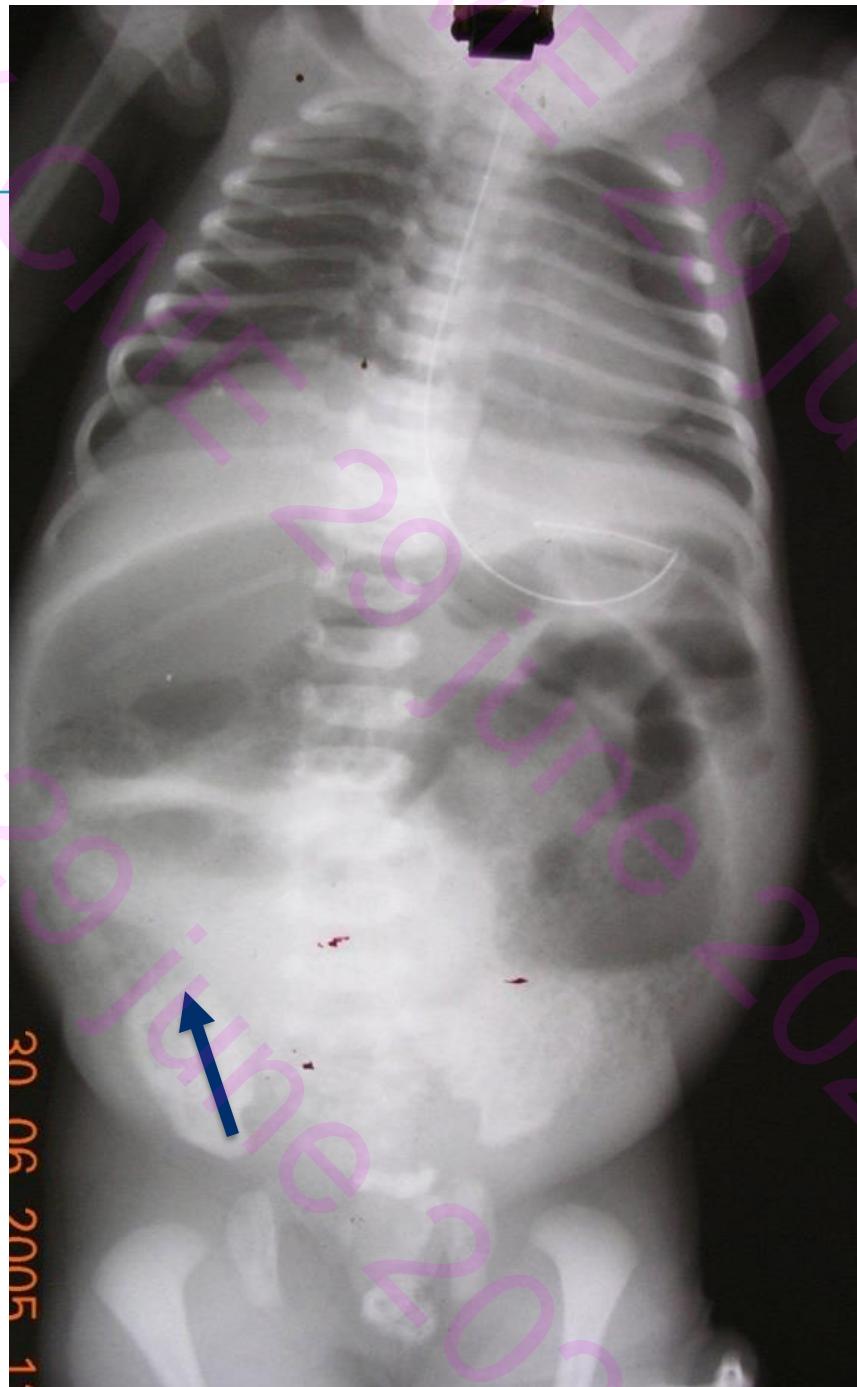
Hirschsprung's Disease



MICROCOLON

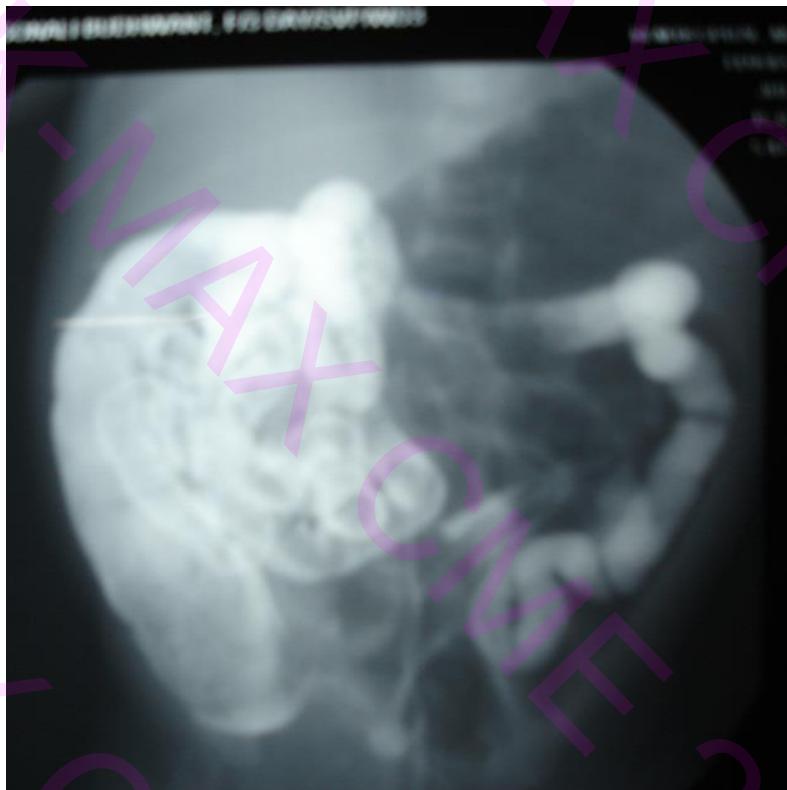
- Abdominal distension from birth
- Bilious Aspirates
- Not passed Meconium
- Antenatal scan: Echogenic and dilated bowel

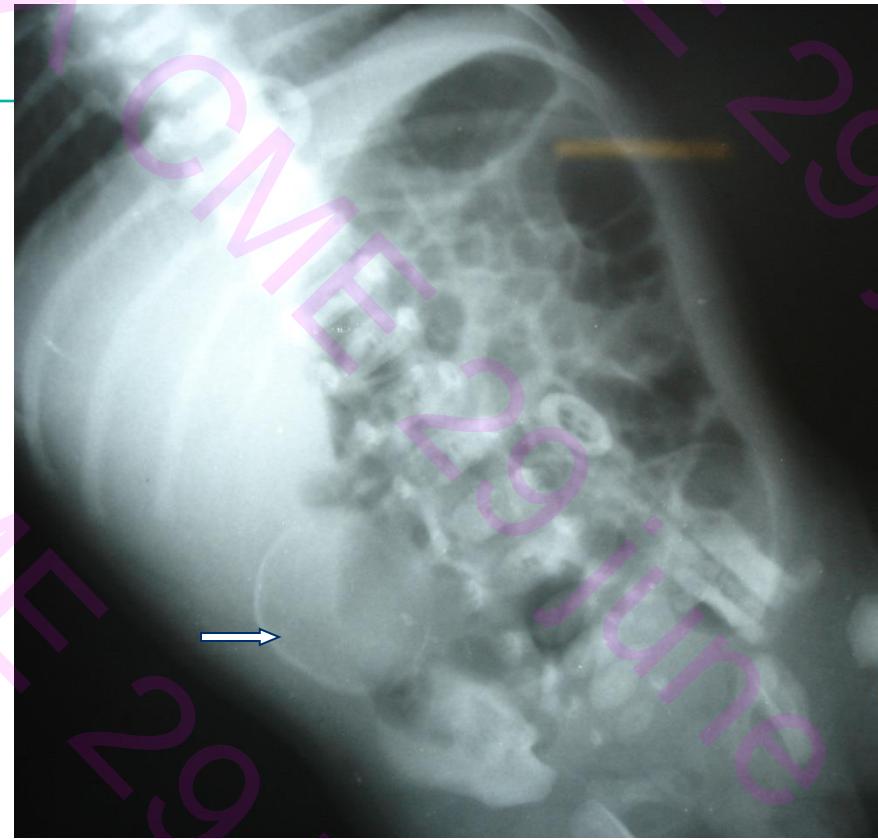
Meconium Ileus



Meconium Ileus

- * Gastrograffin (Sodium Diatrizoate) Enema:
Diagnostic + Therapeutic

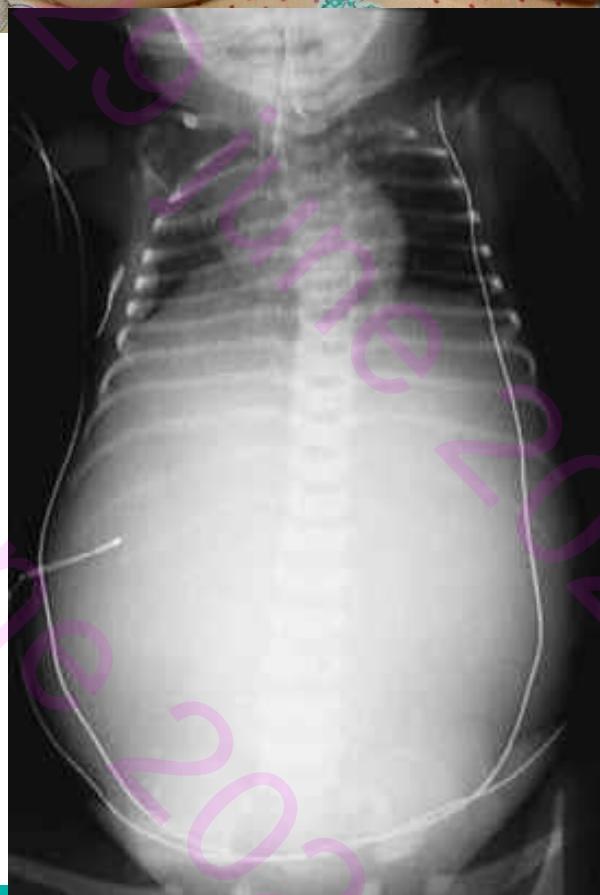




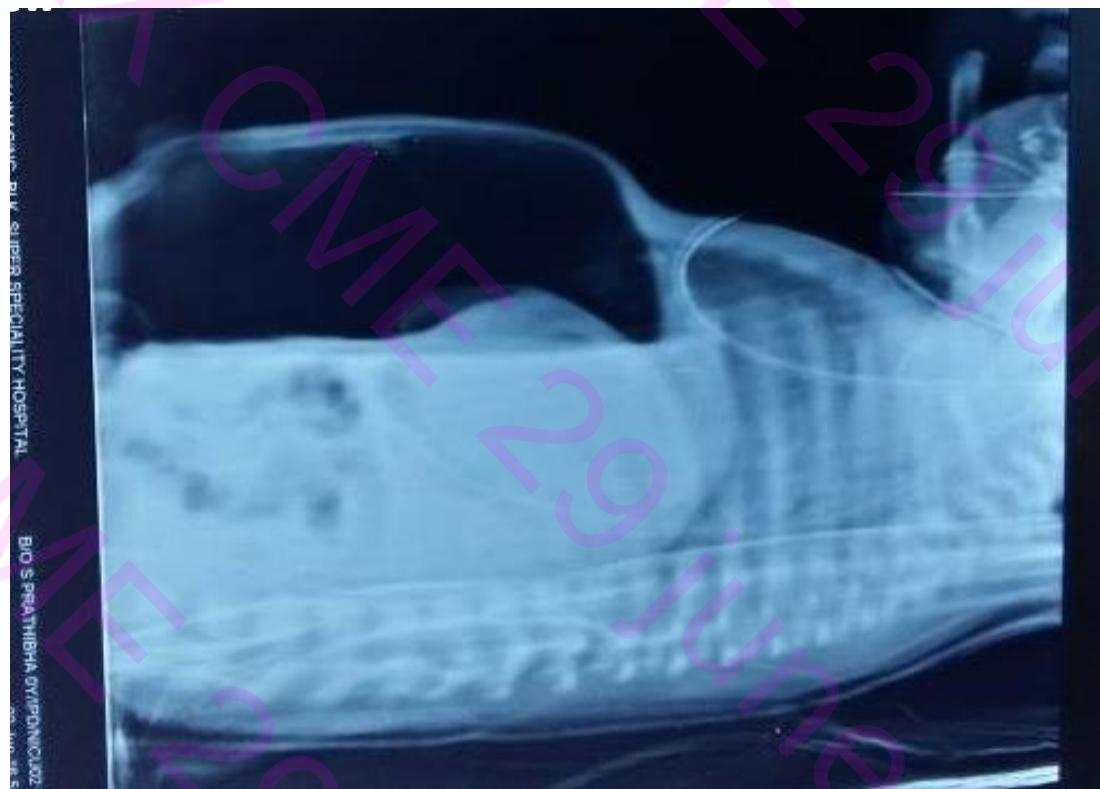
Calcification secondary to antenatal perforation

Abdominal distension since birth

- Meconium ileus
- Meconium peritonitis/ascites
- Abdominal lump
- Ascites

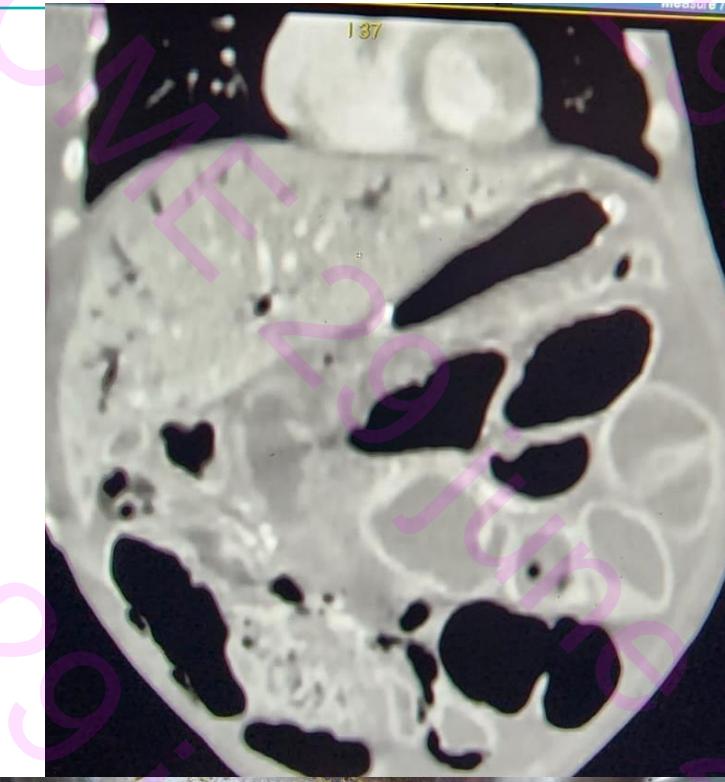
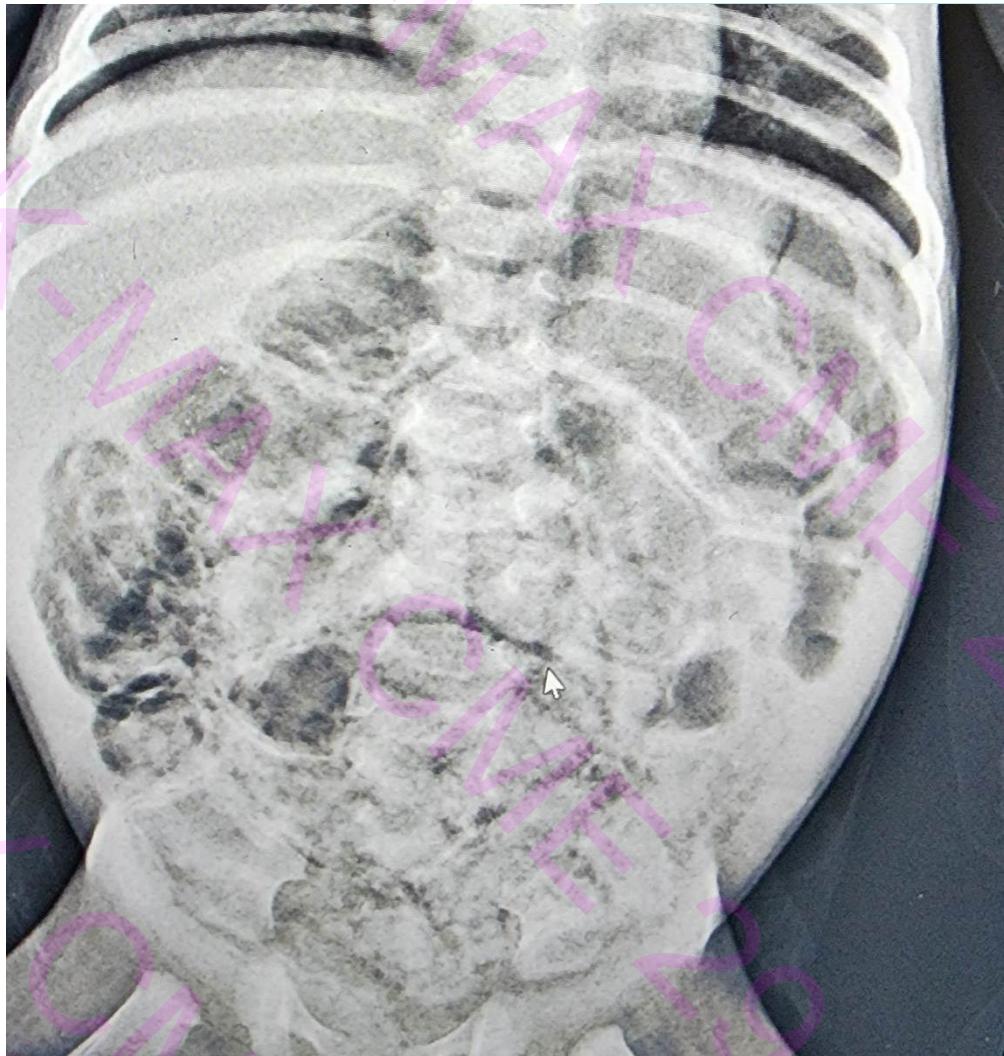


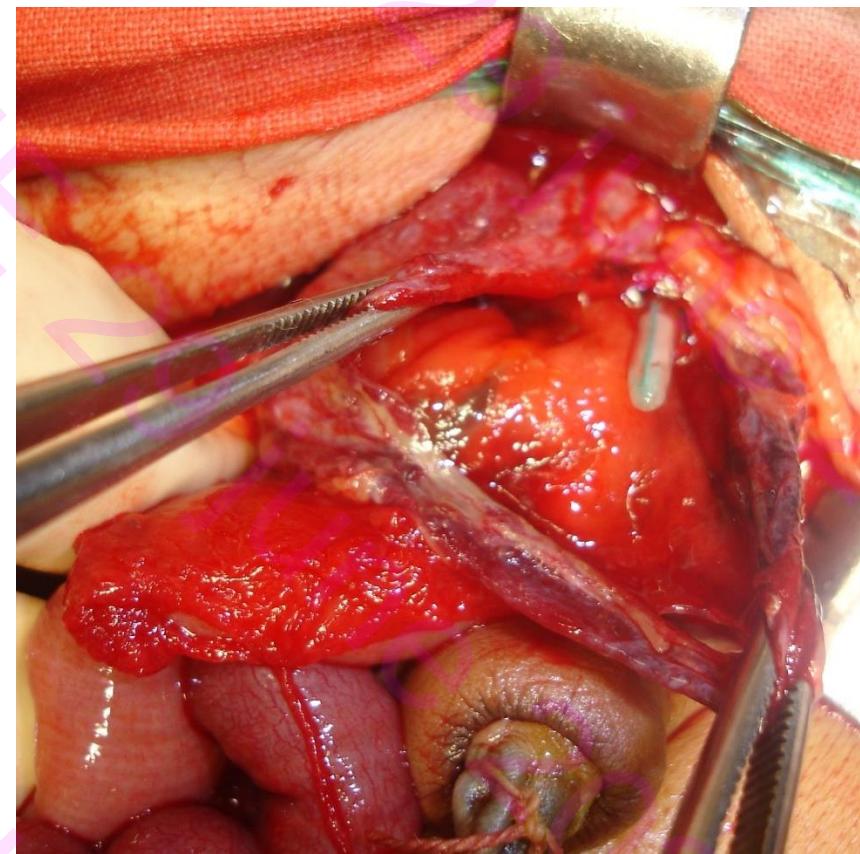
Lateral Decubitus Film



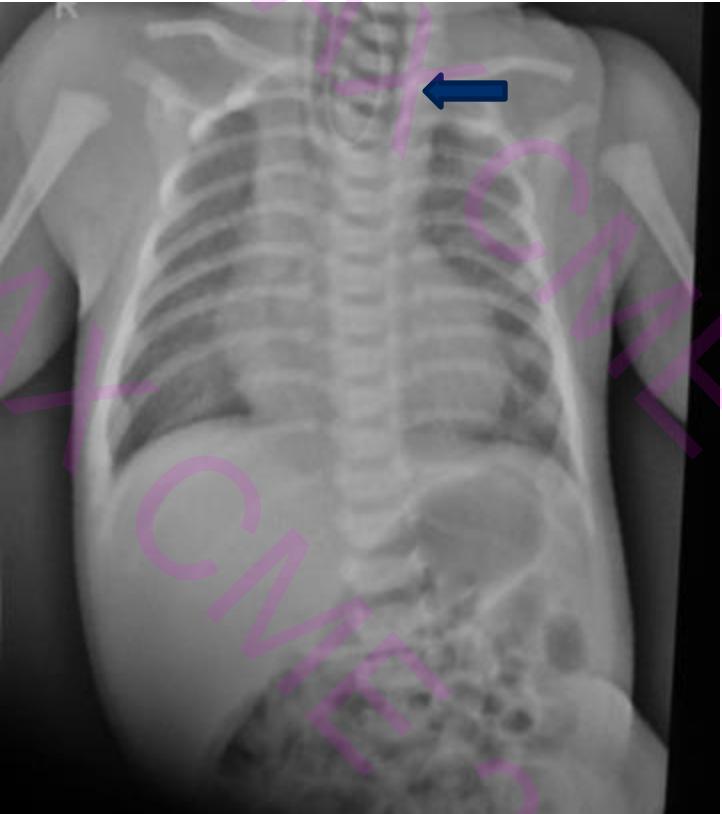
Pneumoperitoneum

Necrotising Enterocolitis

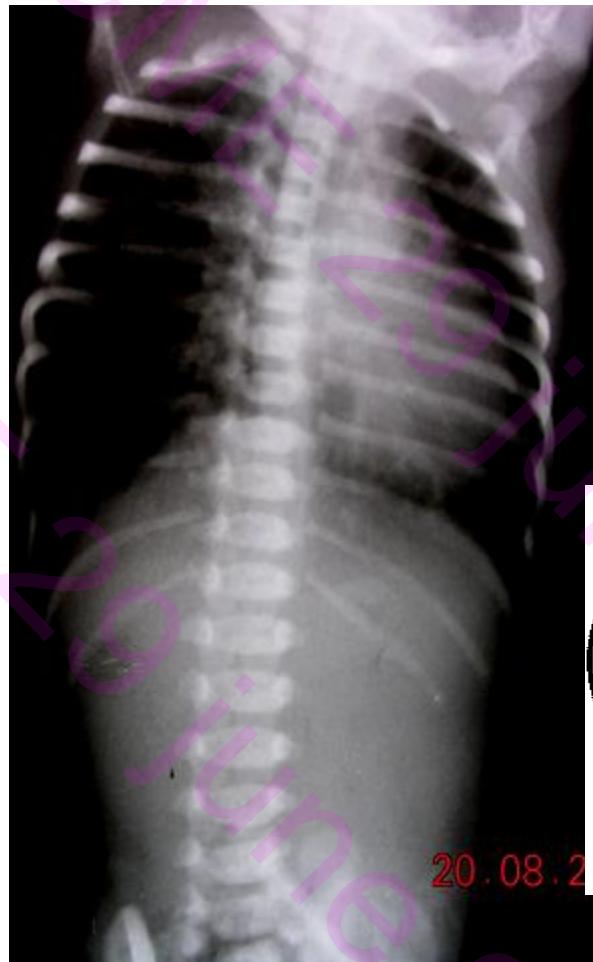




Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula



Type C With Fistula



Type A (Pure Atresia)



Gasless Abdomen: Also look for chest



To conclude.....

- X-ray Abdomen is a **basic yet powerful tool** in acute pediatric and neonatal abdomen
- Interpretation needs orderly approach
- Avoid subtle but important findings
- Interpret abnormal bowel gas pattern
- Additional contrast study can be more informative

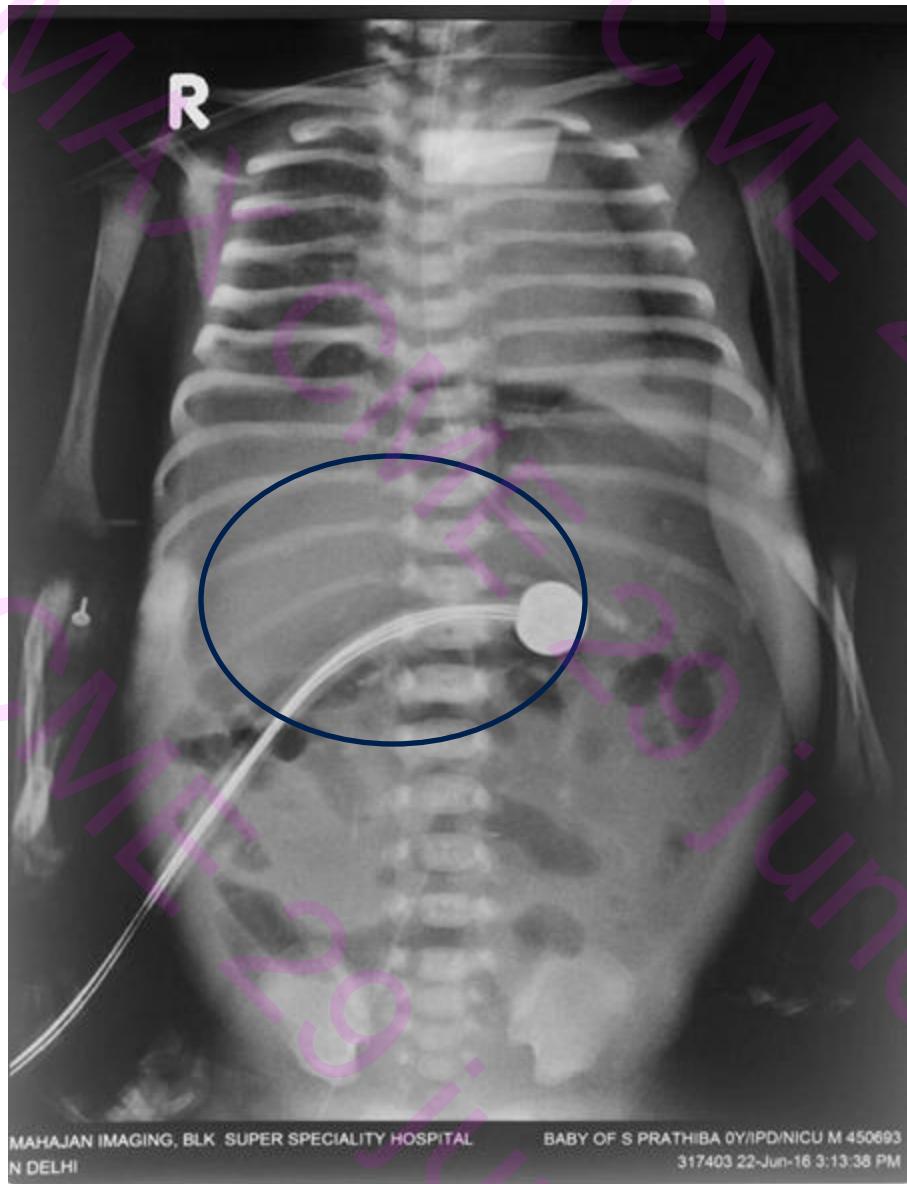
Thank You

DR PRASHANT JAIN

Department Of Pediatric Surgery and Pediatric Urology

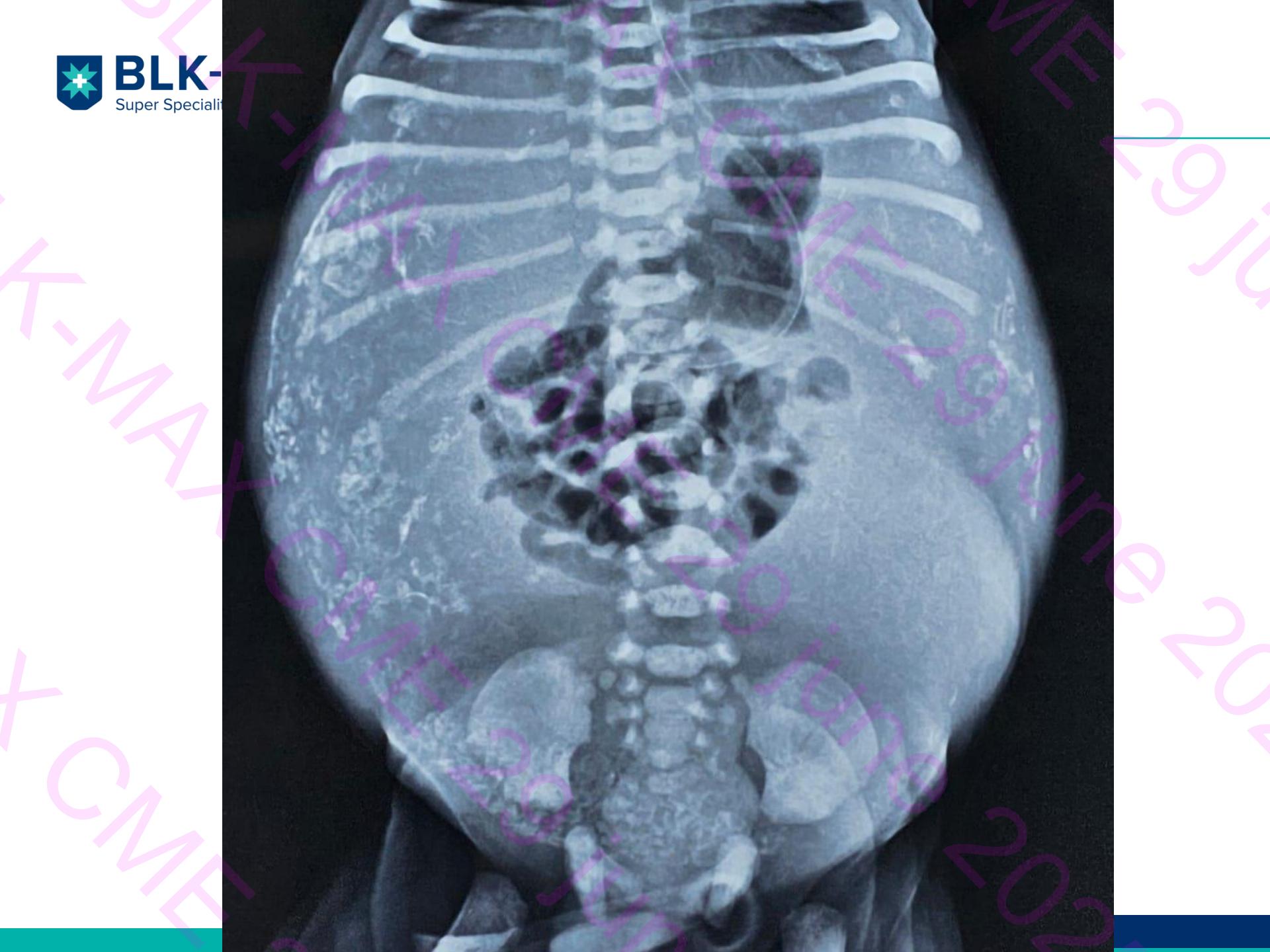
BLK-MAX Superspeciality Hospital, New Delhi, India.

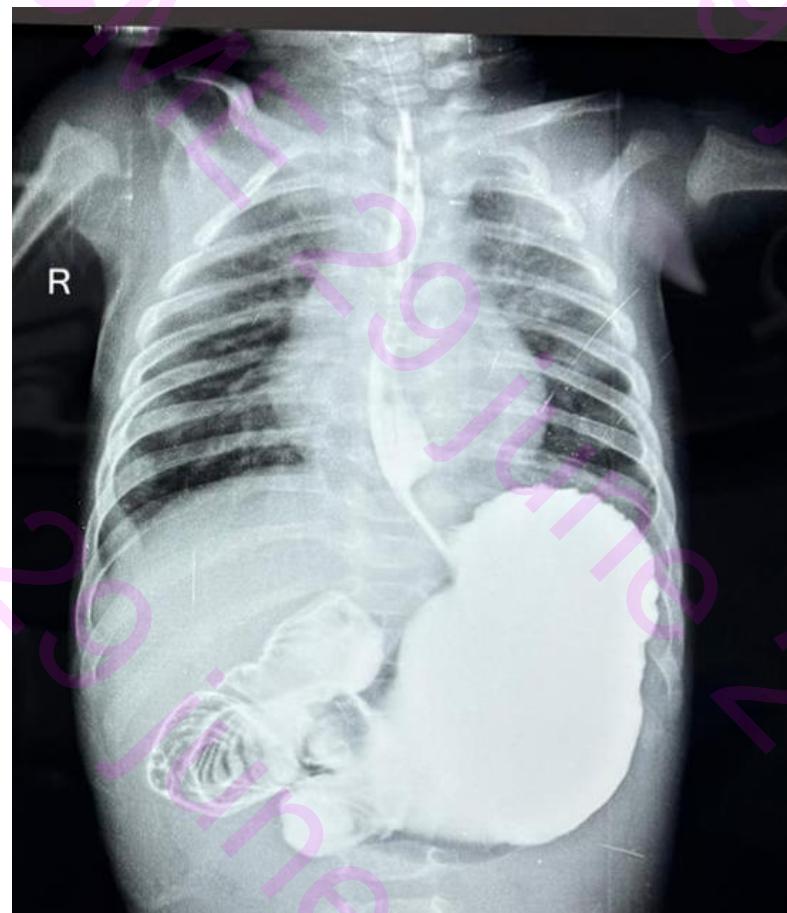
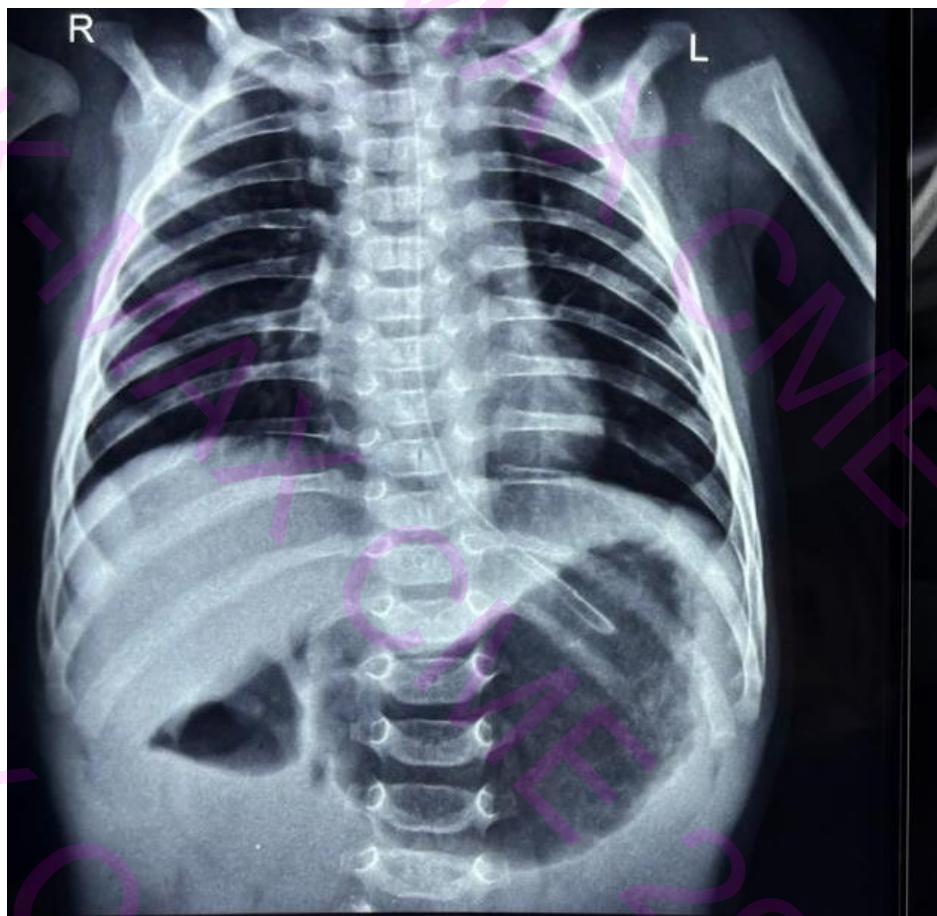




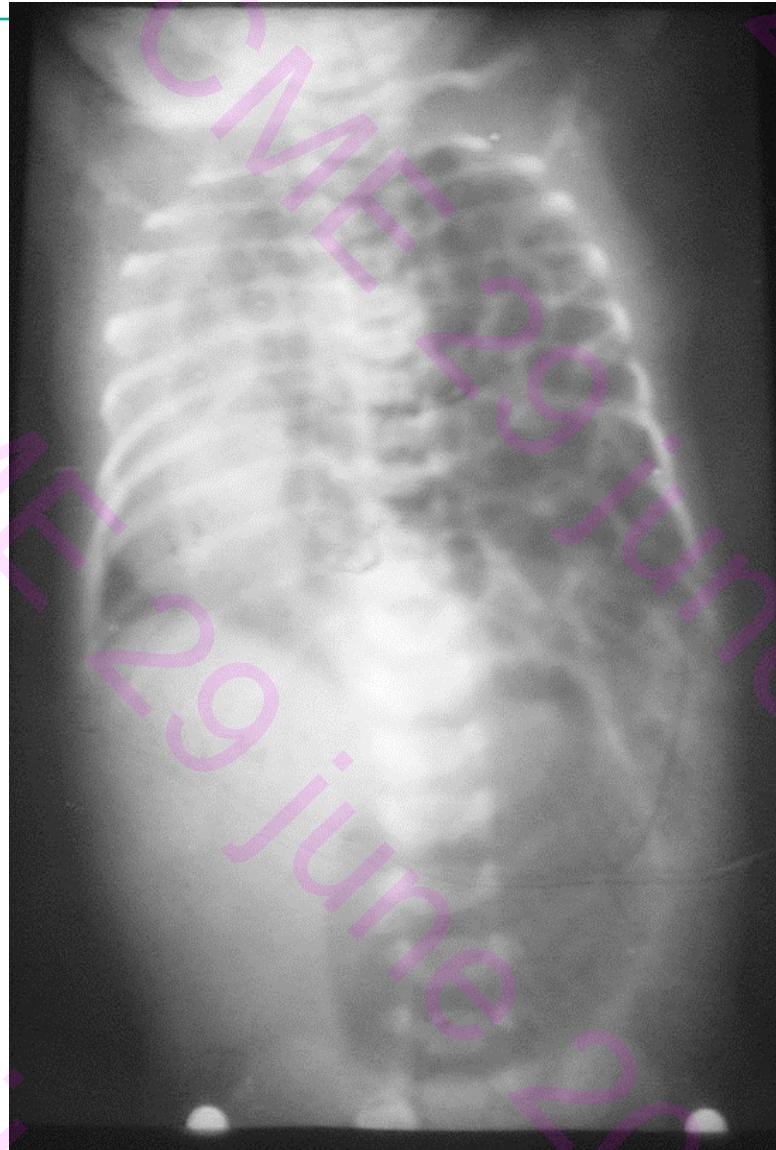
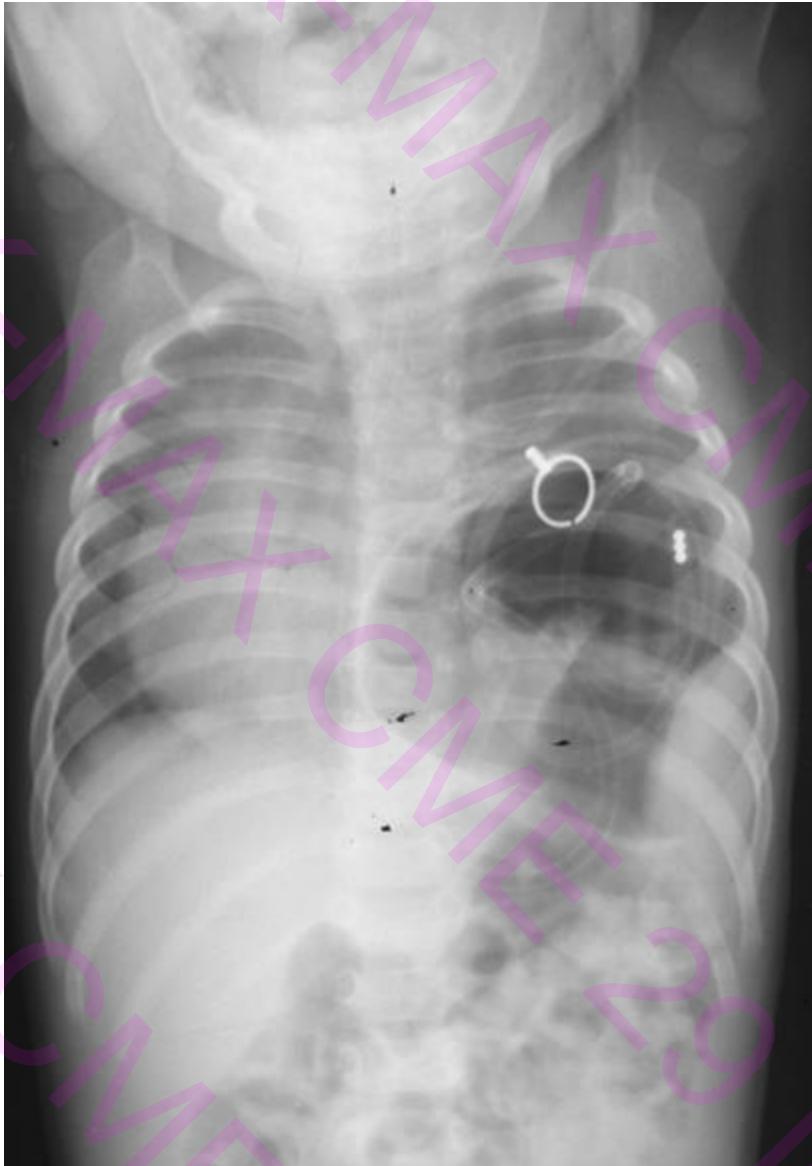
HYPERLUCENT LIVER SIGN

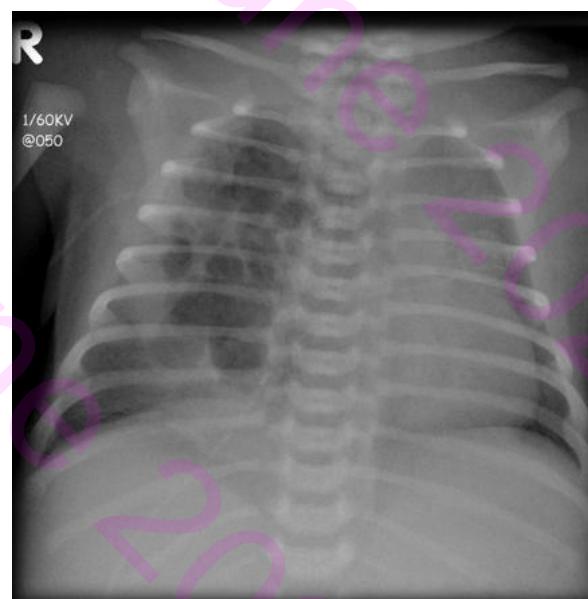
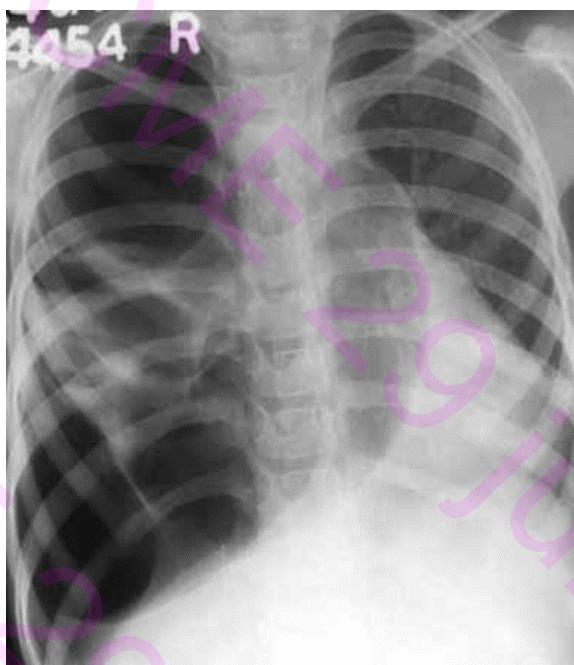
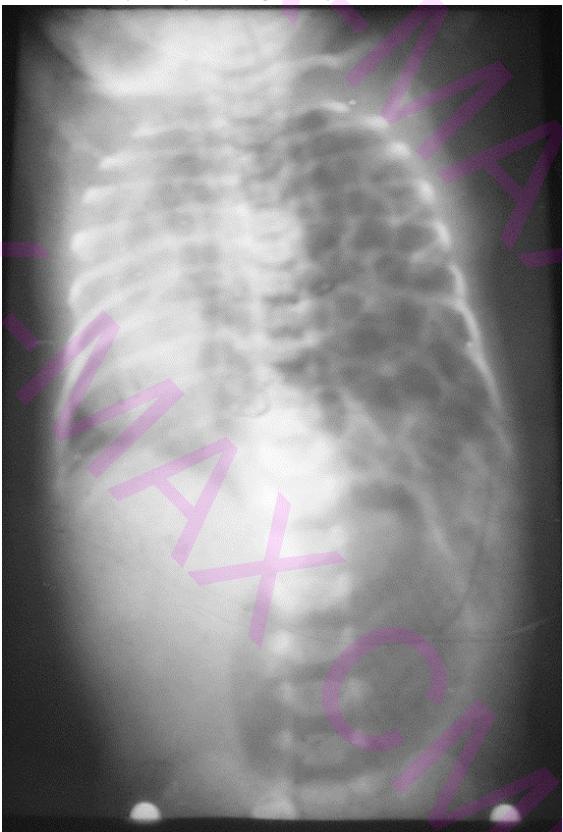


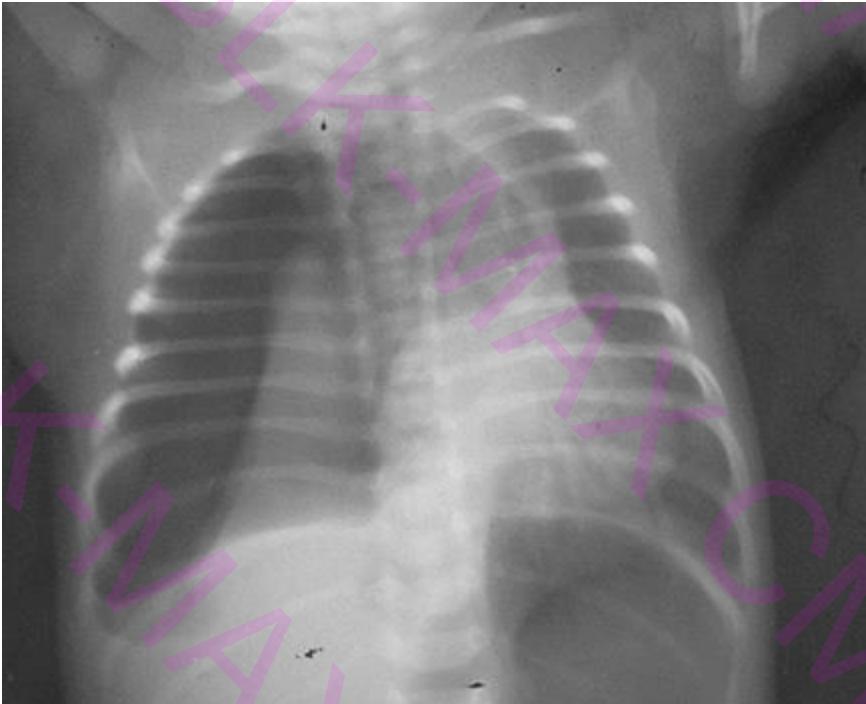




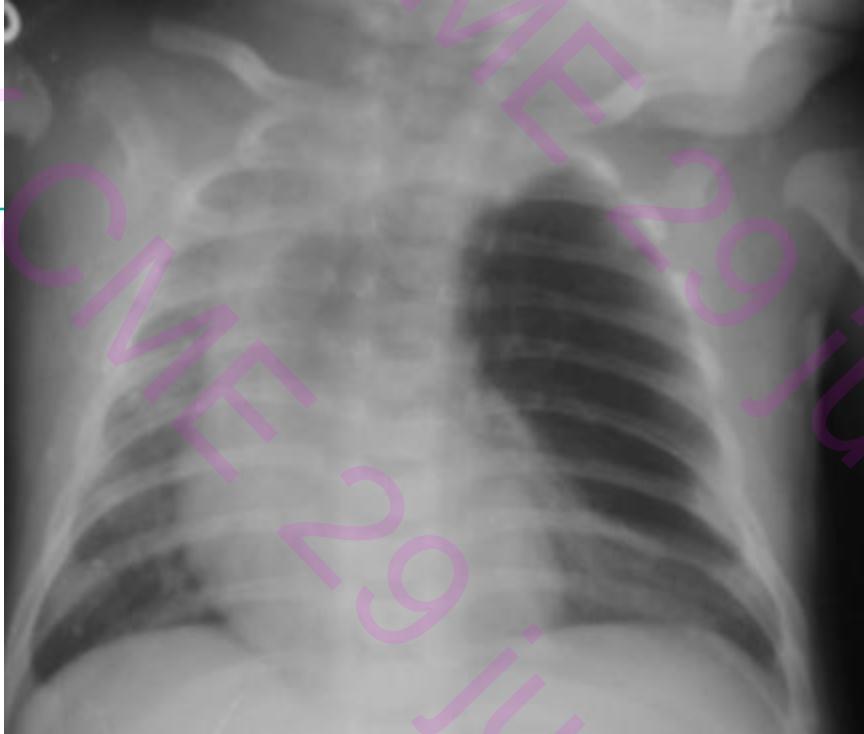
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia



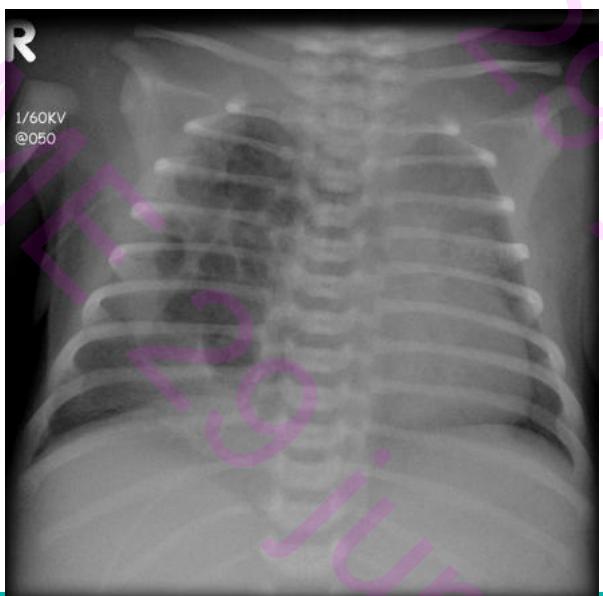




Pneumothorax



Congenital Lobar Emphysema



**Cystic Adenomatoid
Malformation**