



# BLK-MAX

Super Speciality Hospital

ABDOMINAL X RAYS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PEDIATRIC SURGICAL  
CONDITIONS

**SPEAKER**

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**CHAIRPERSONS**

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- **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**

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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**

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BLK Max Superspeciality Hospital , New Delhi  
Max Superspeciality Hospital, Dwarka**



# Abdominal X-Rays: Frontline Imaging Modality

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- ✦ **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

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**Early Diagnosis**

**Early Intervention**

**Improved Outcome**





## ✱ Structured approach

✱ Name/ID/Date/Time

✱ Previous X-ray

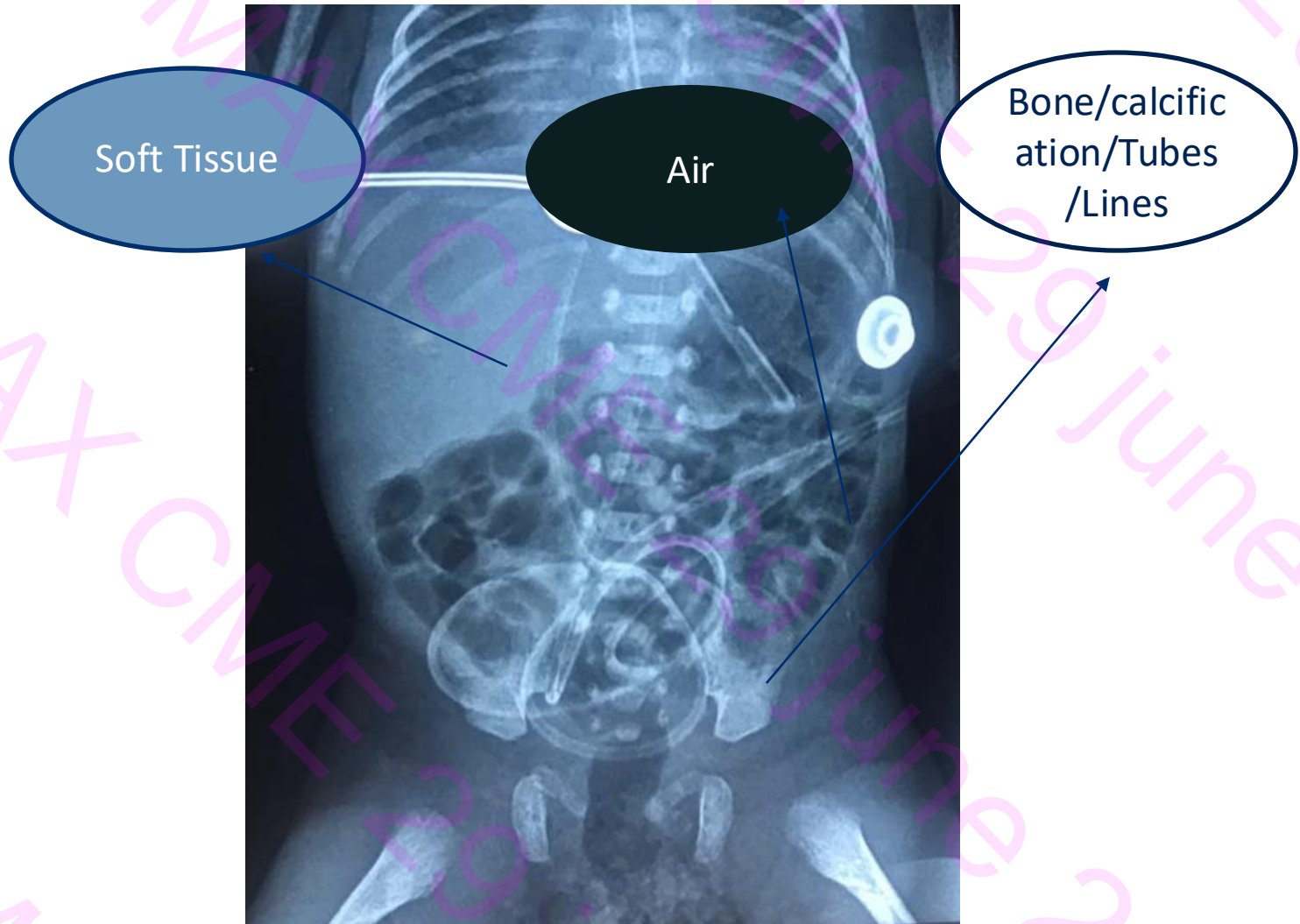


- *Anatomy*
- *Understand the pathology*
- *Clinical correlation*
- *Differential*

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



# Density



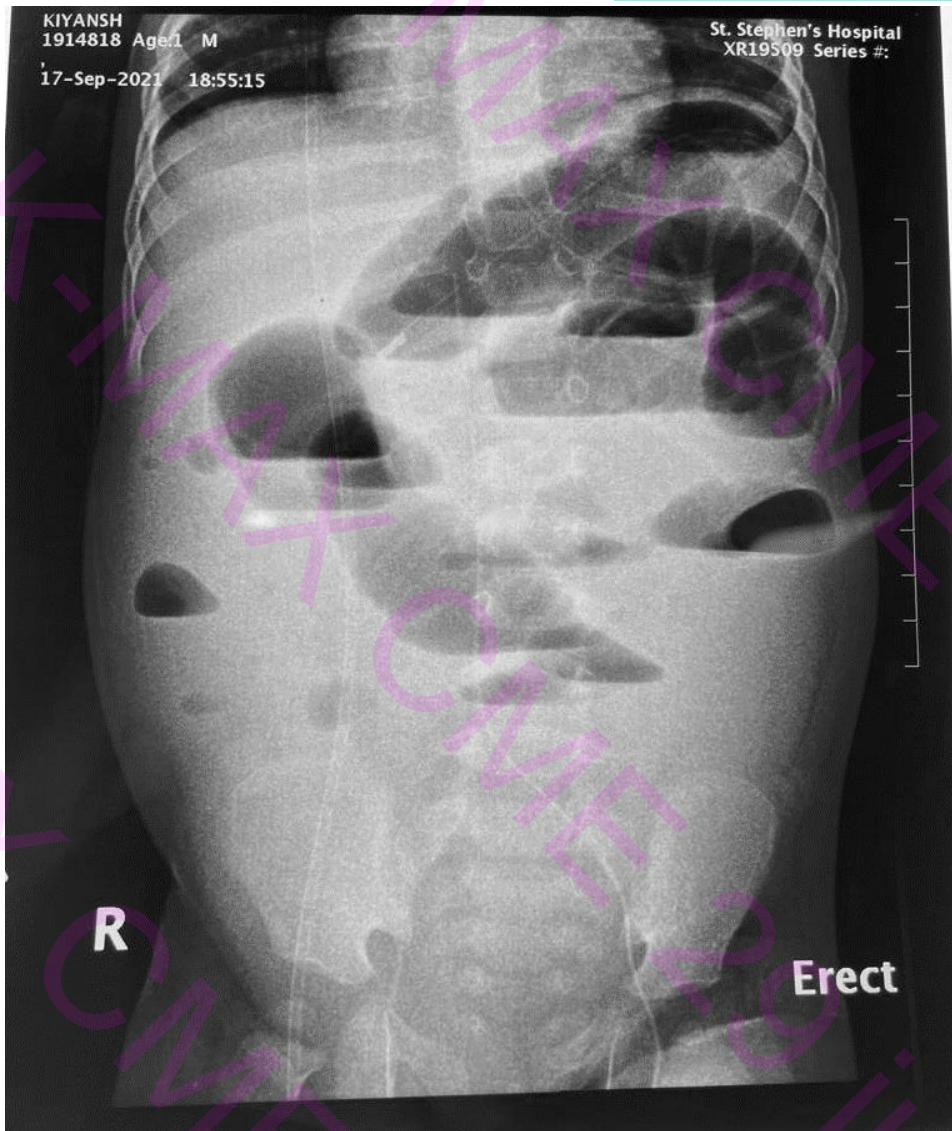
# Types of Views

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





## Why Erect Film??

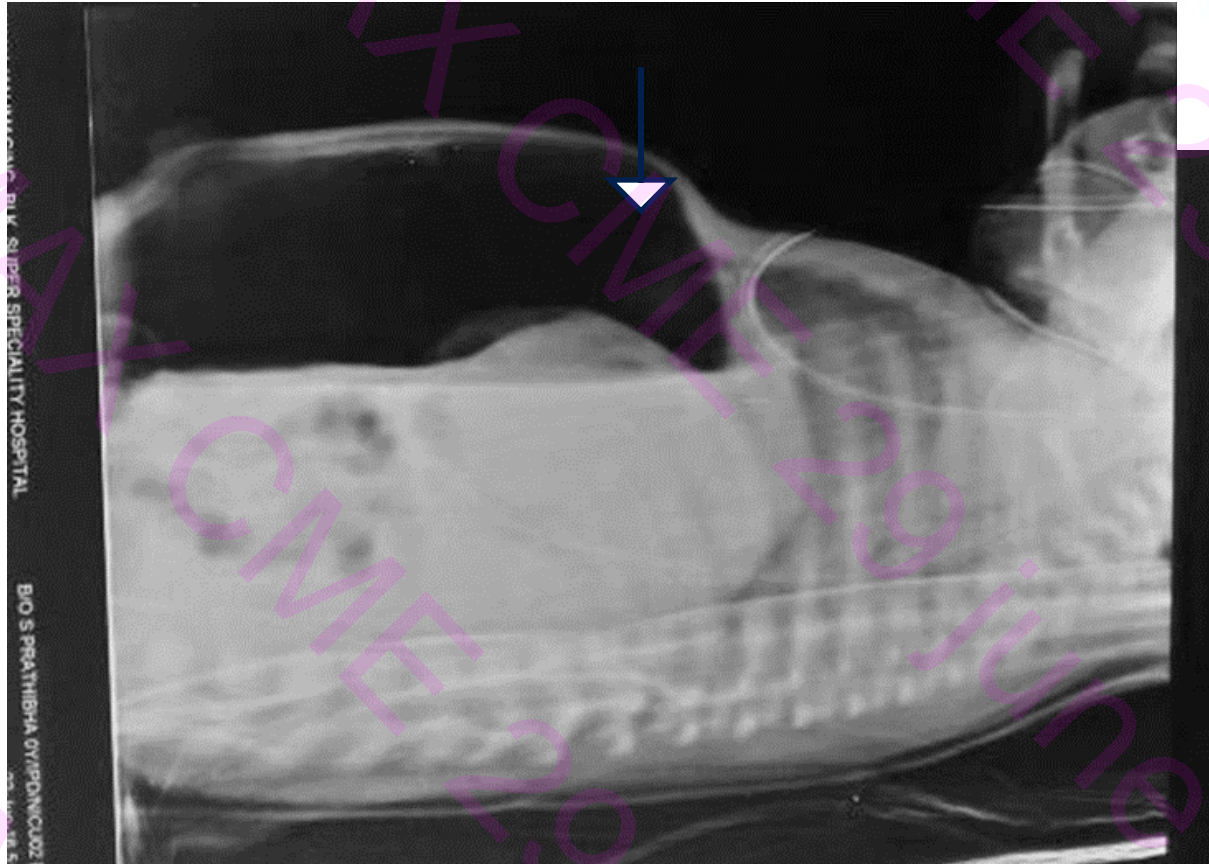


## Supine film



**HYPERLUCENT LIVER SIGN**

## Lateral Decubitus

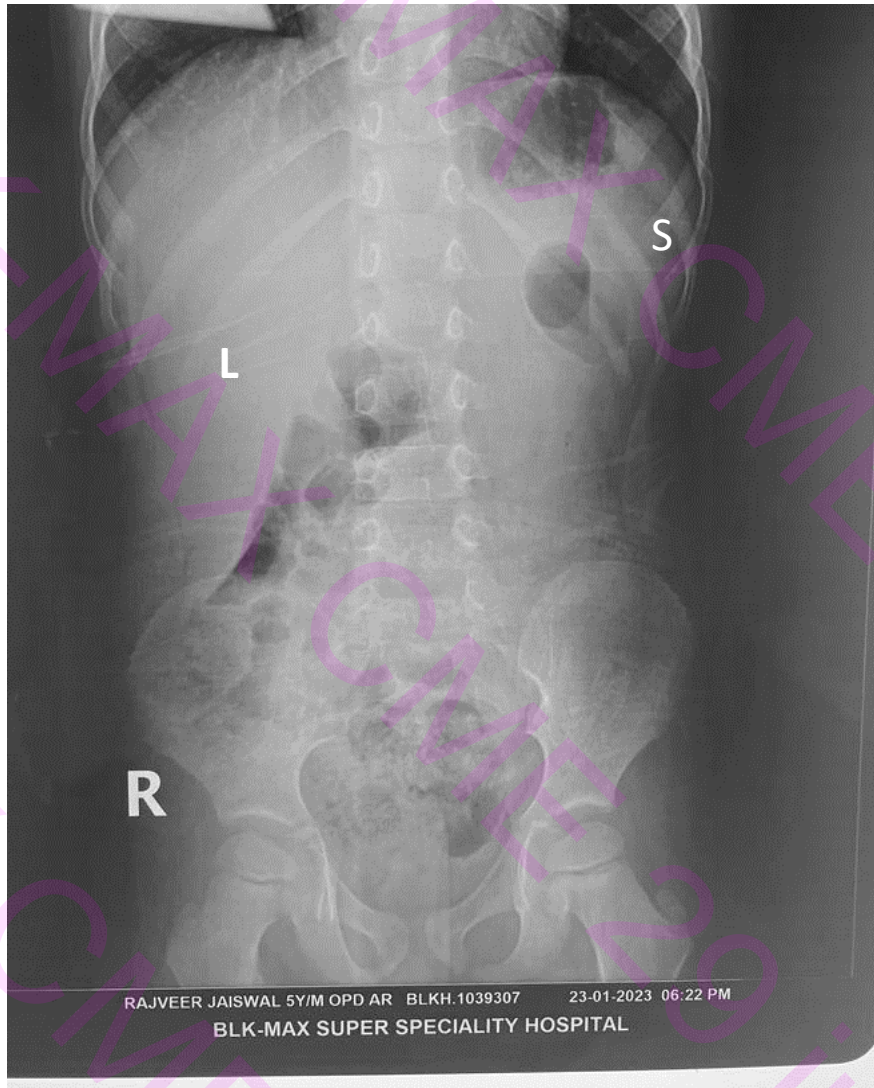








# Normal Skiagram



## 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

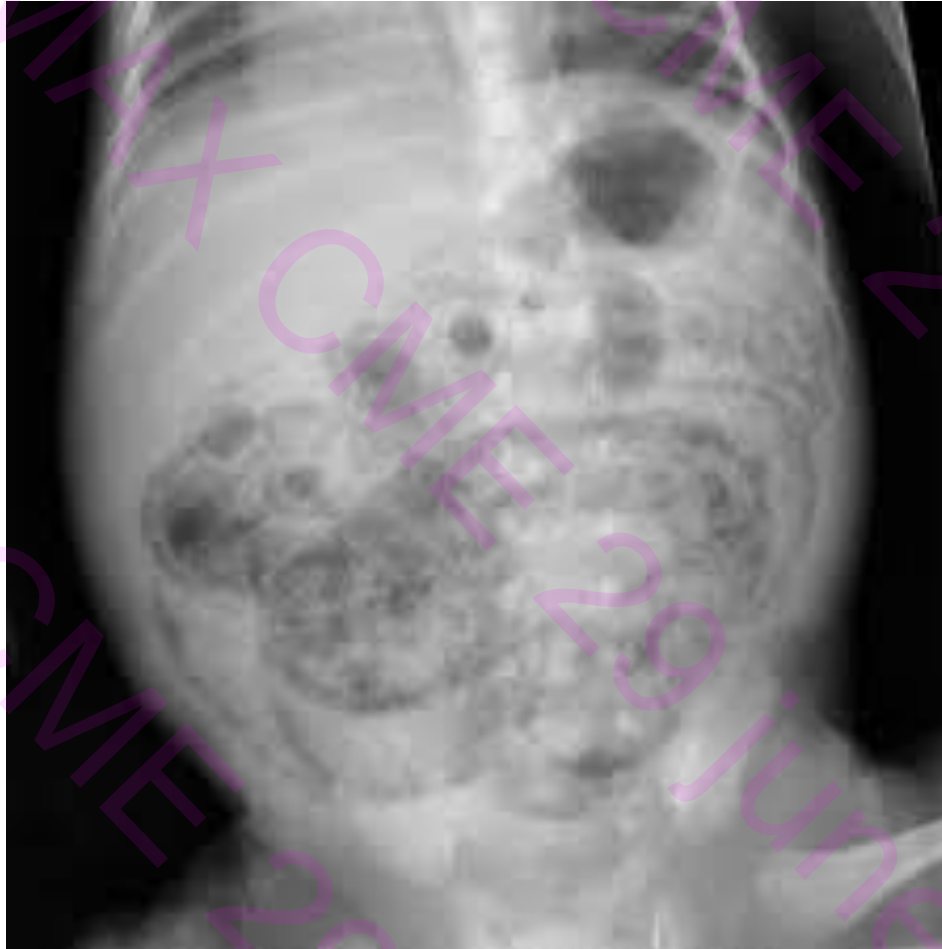


**Pyloric Stenosis**

## Intestinal Obstruction Vs Ileus

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**Extra Luminal Air**  
**Pneumotosis Intestinalis**





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



# Tubes and Lines







- **Gastric Outlet Obstruction**

Pyloric Atresia

- **Duodenal**

**Duodenal Atresia**  
**Malrotation**

Annular Pancreas

- **Jejuno-Ileal**

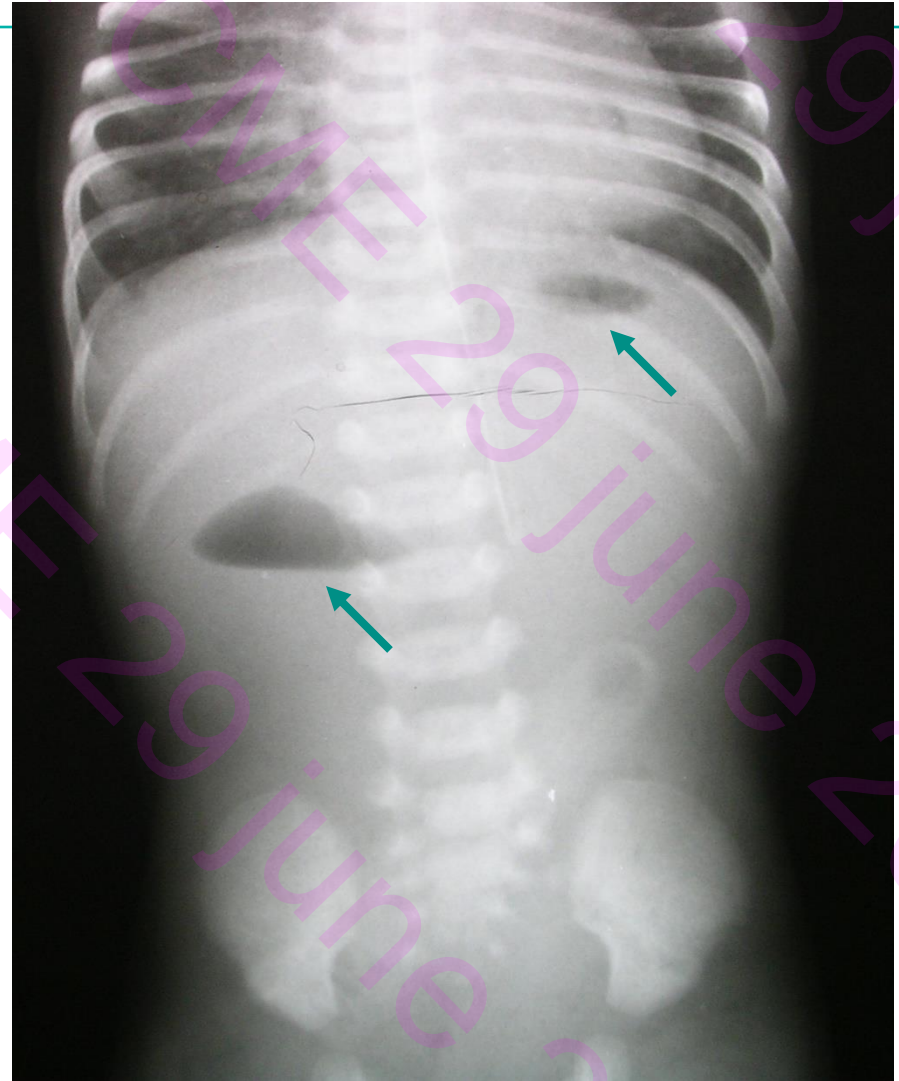
**Jejunal, ileal Atresia**  
**Meconium ileus, TCA**

- **Colonic**

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

# Newborn with Bilious Vomiting

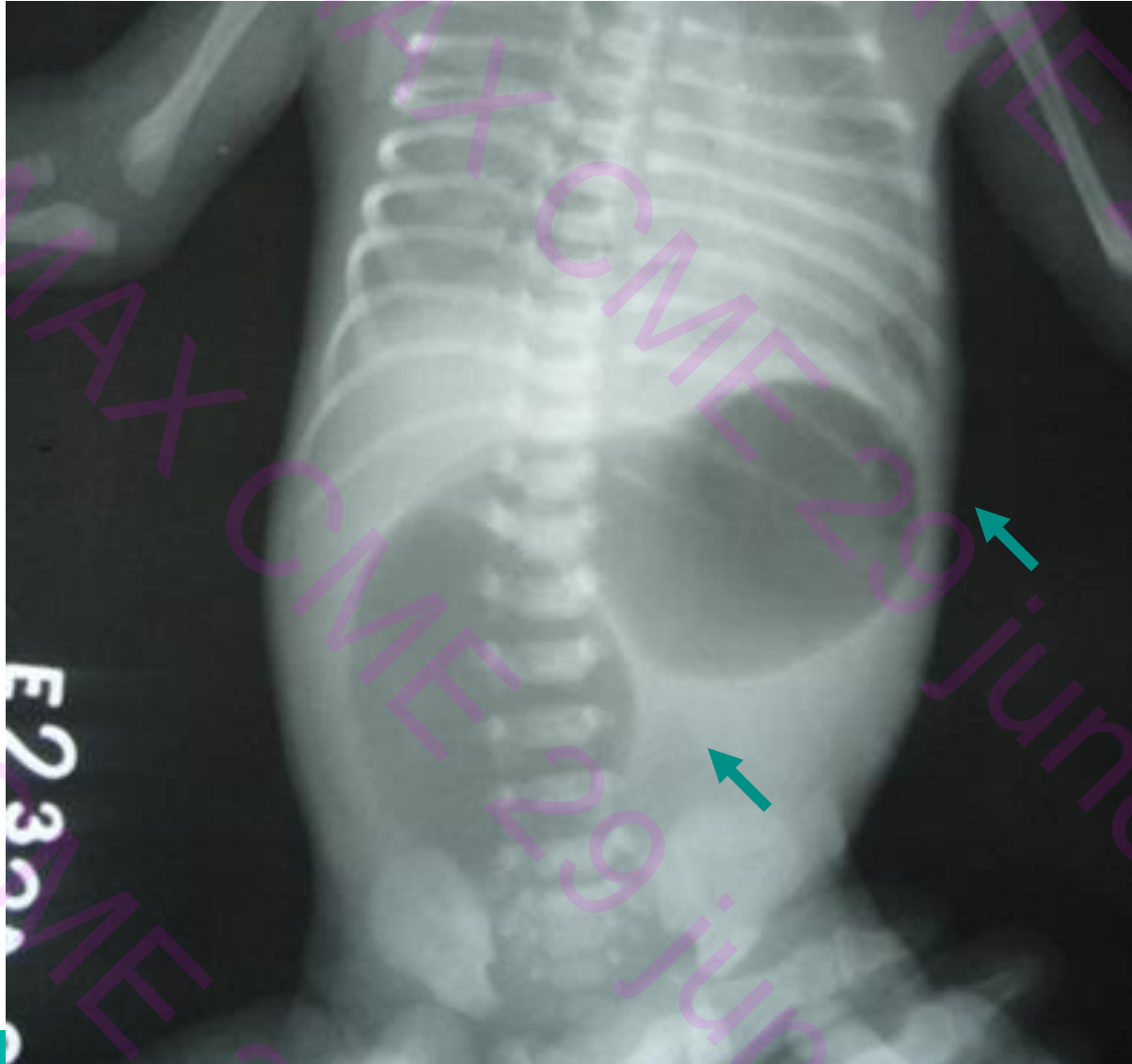
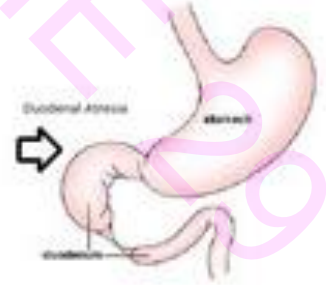
- Bilious vomiting/aspirates
- No abdominal distension
- Antenatal H/O of Polyhydramnios
- D/D: Duodenal obstruction/Malrotation with volvulus



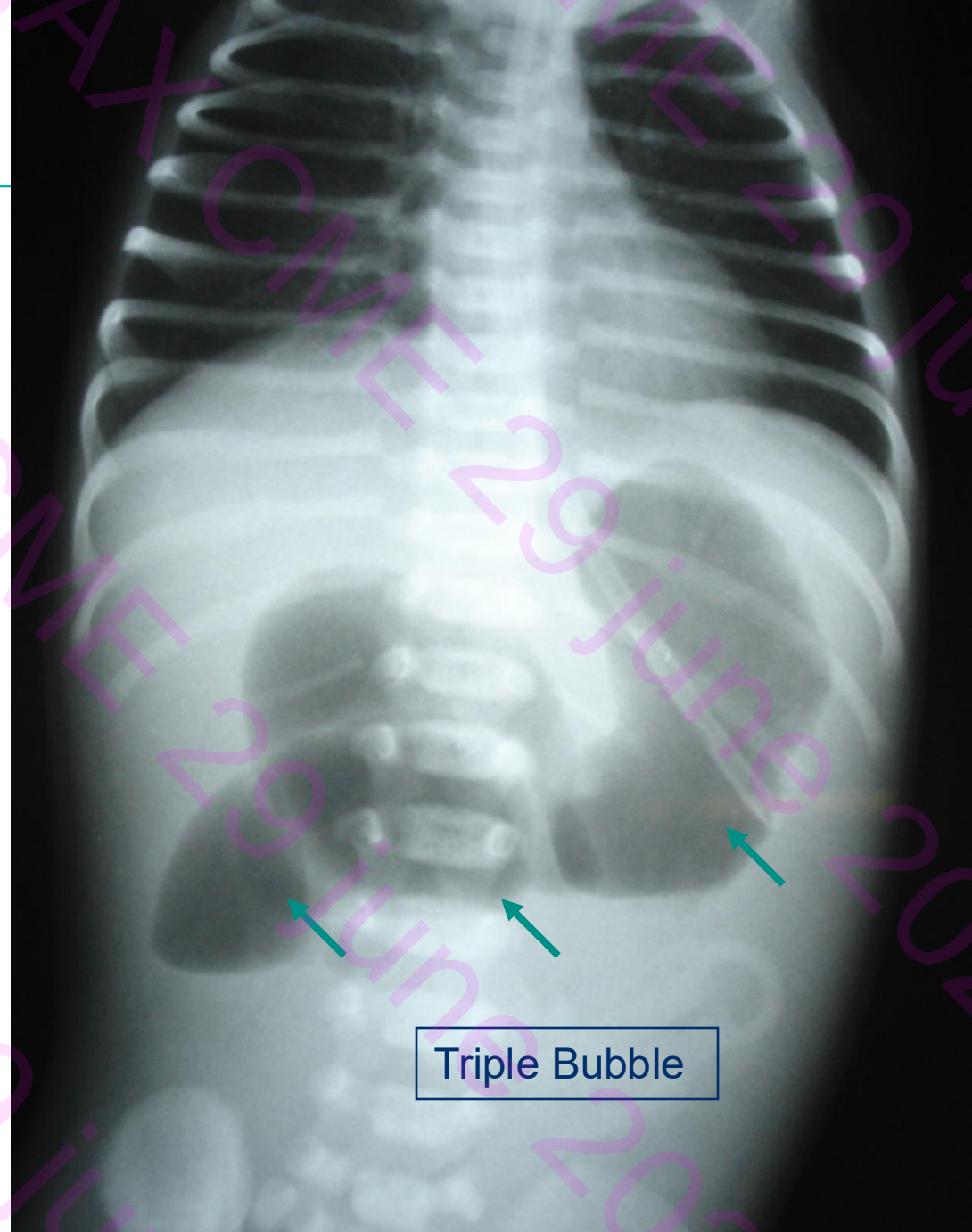
Double Bubble  
No gas distally



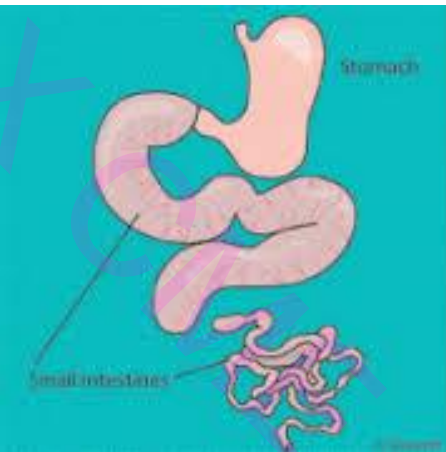
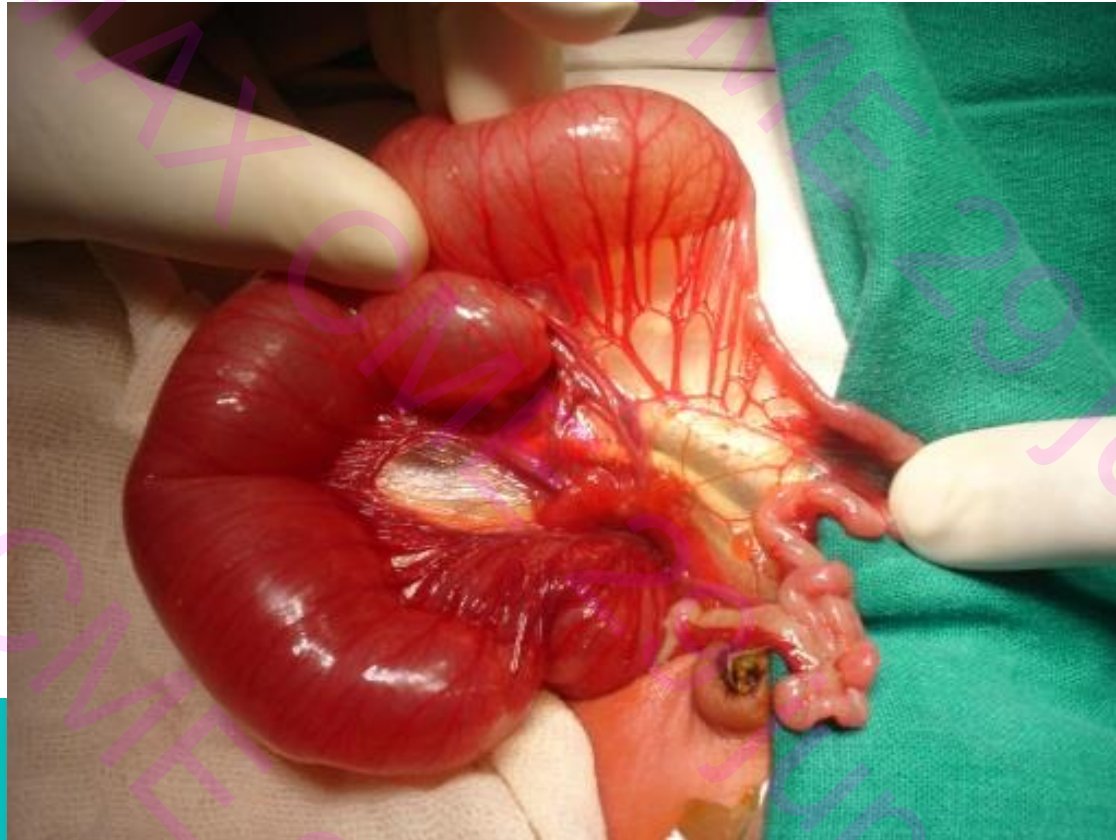
# Xray with air contrast



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



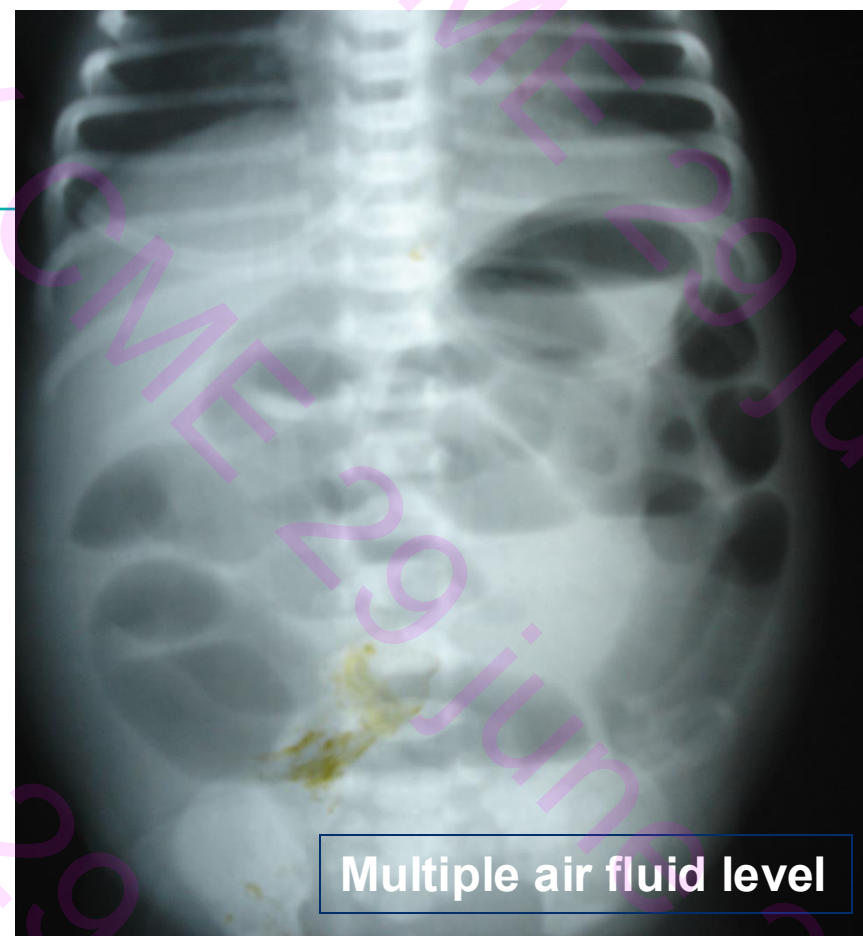


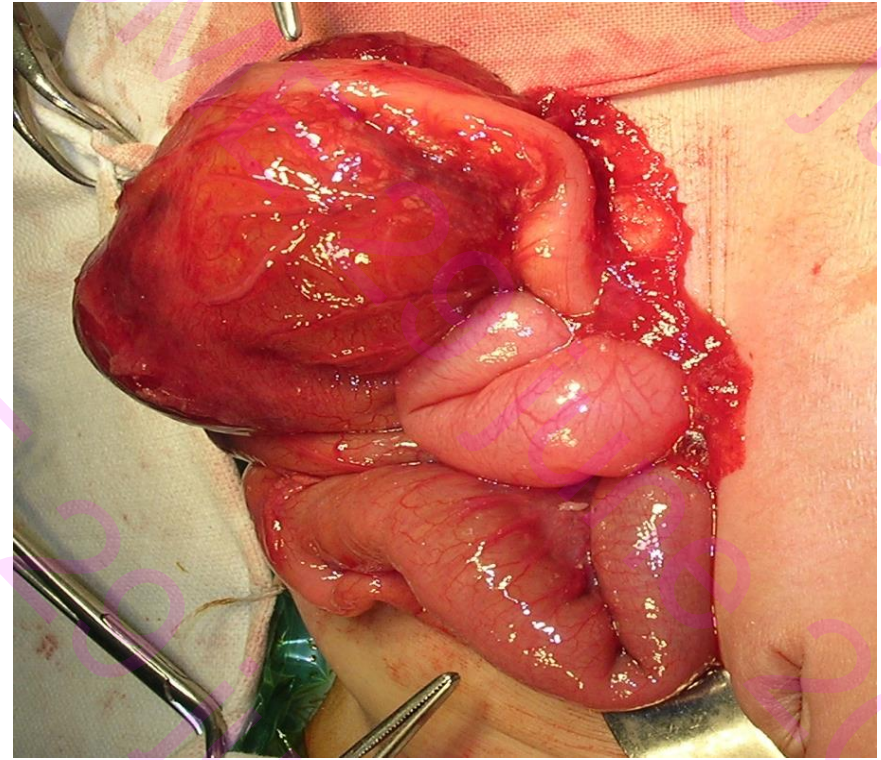


- Bilious vomiting/aspirates
- Progressive abdominal distension
- Antenatal H/O of Polyhydramnios

D/D

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





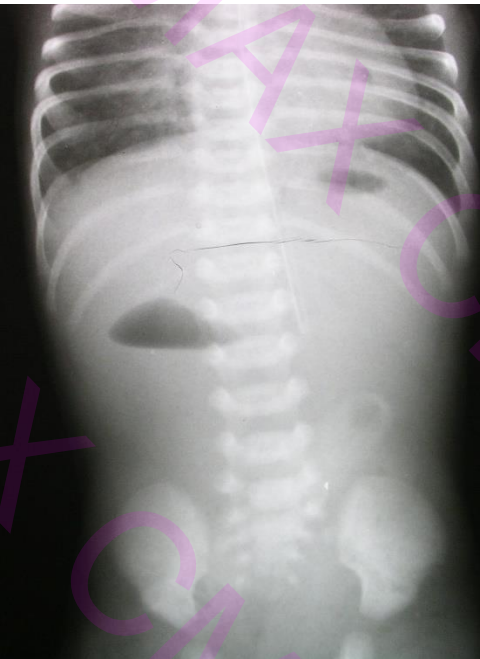
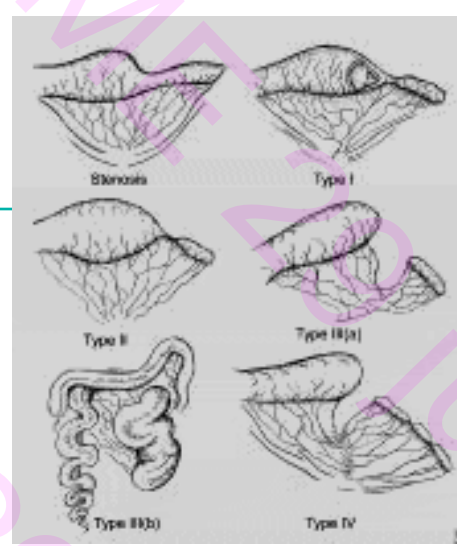
Colonic Atresia



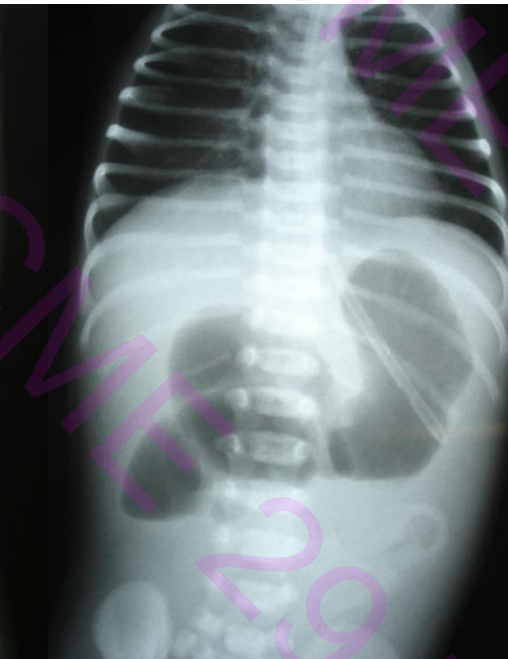


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# Intestinal Atresia



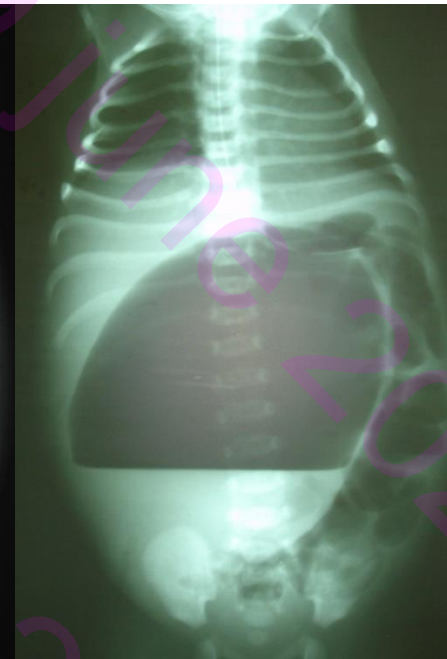
**Duodenal**



**Jejunal**



**Ileal**

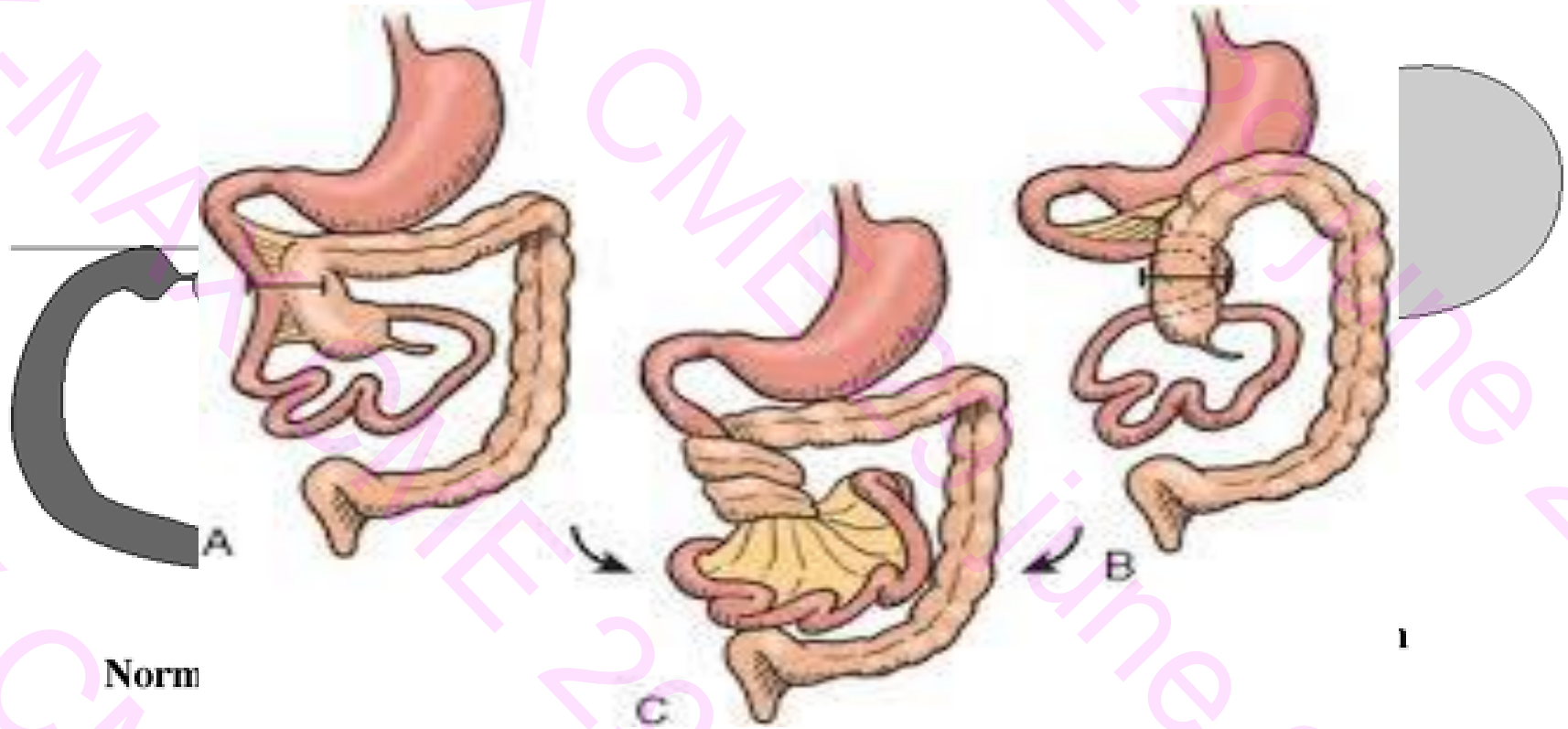


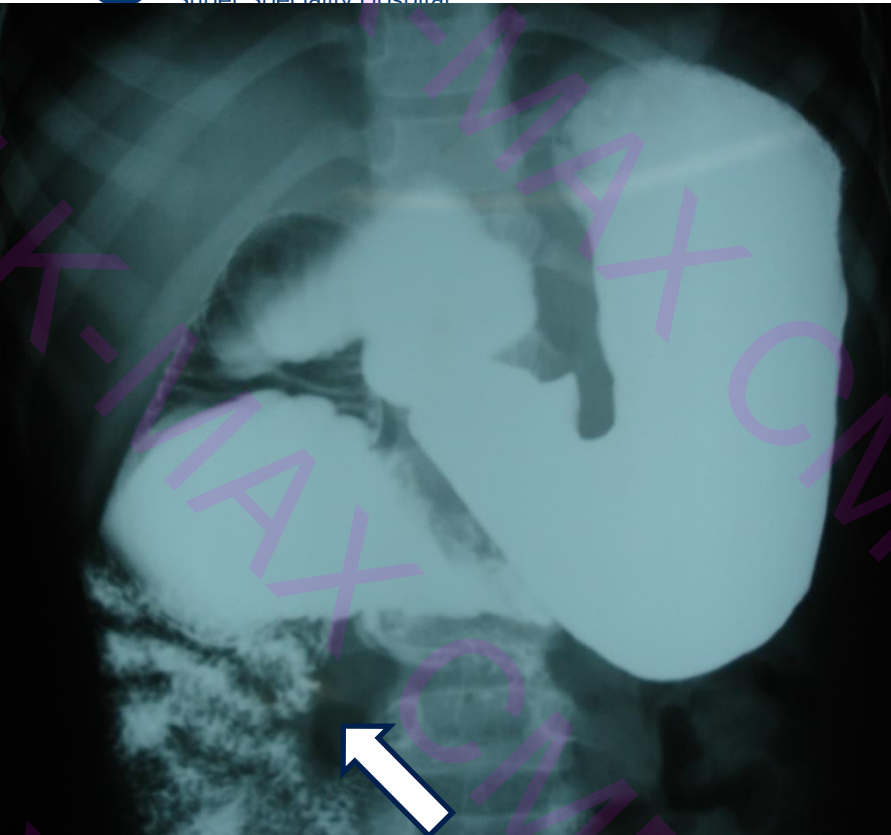
**Colonic**



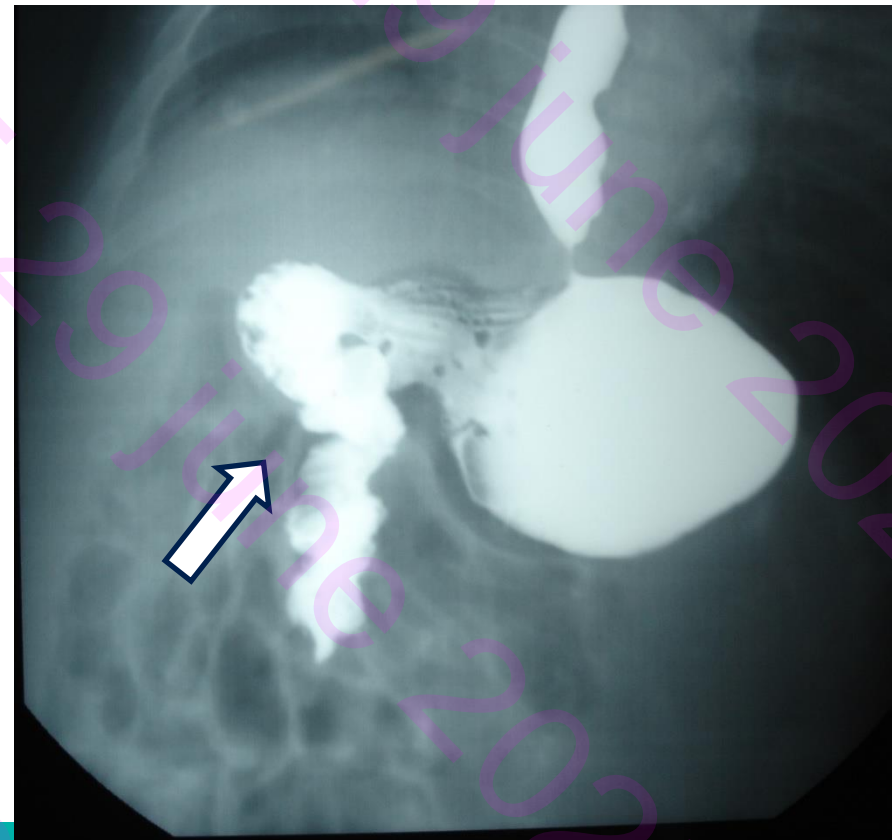
- ✧ Bilious vomiting/aspirates
- ✧ Mild upper abdominal distension
- ✧ D/D
  - 1) Malrotation
  - 2) Duodenal web with perforation

Double Bubble with  
Paucity of gas distally





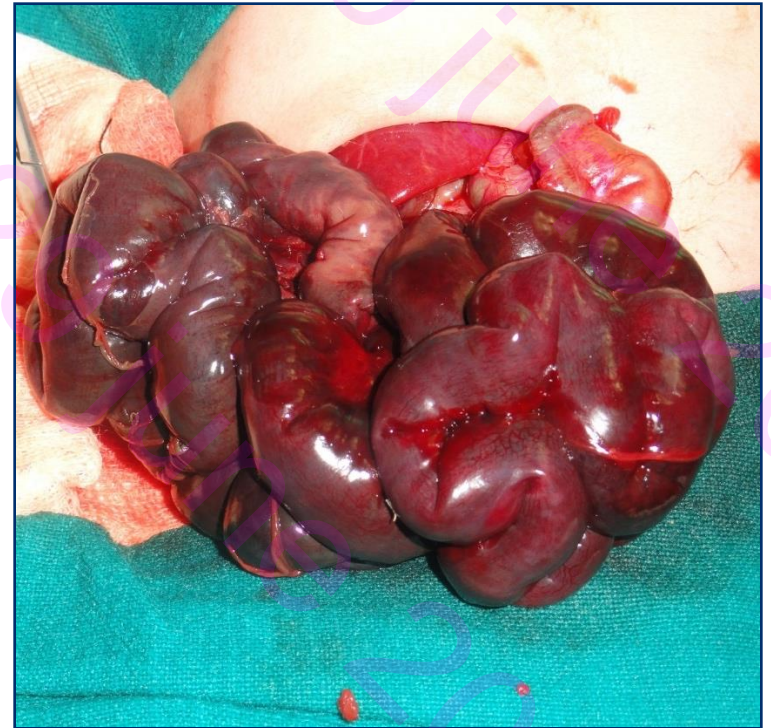
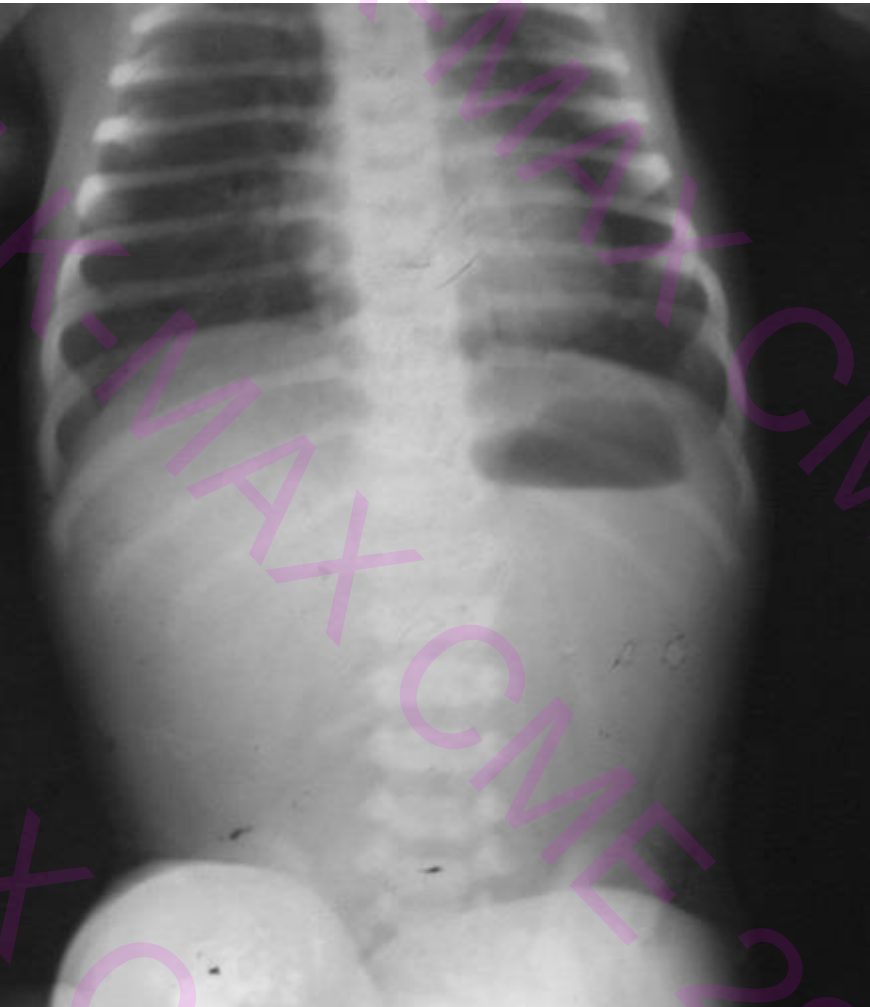
- X-Ray
- Upper GI study
- USG







**MALROTATION WITH MID GUT VOLVULUS**



**Day 3**

**Progressive increase in abdominal distension**



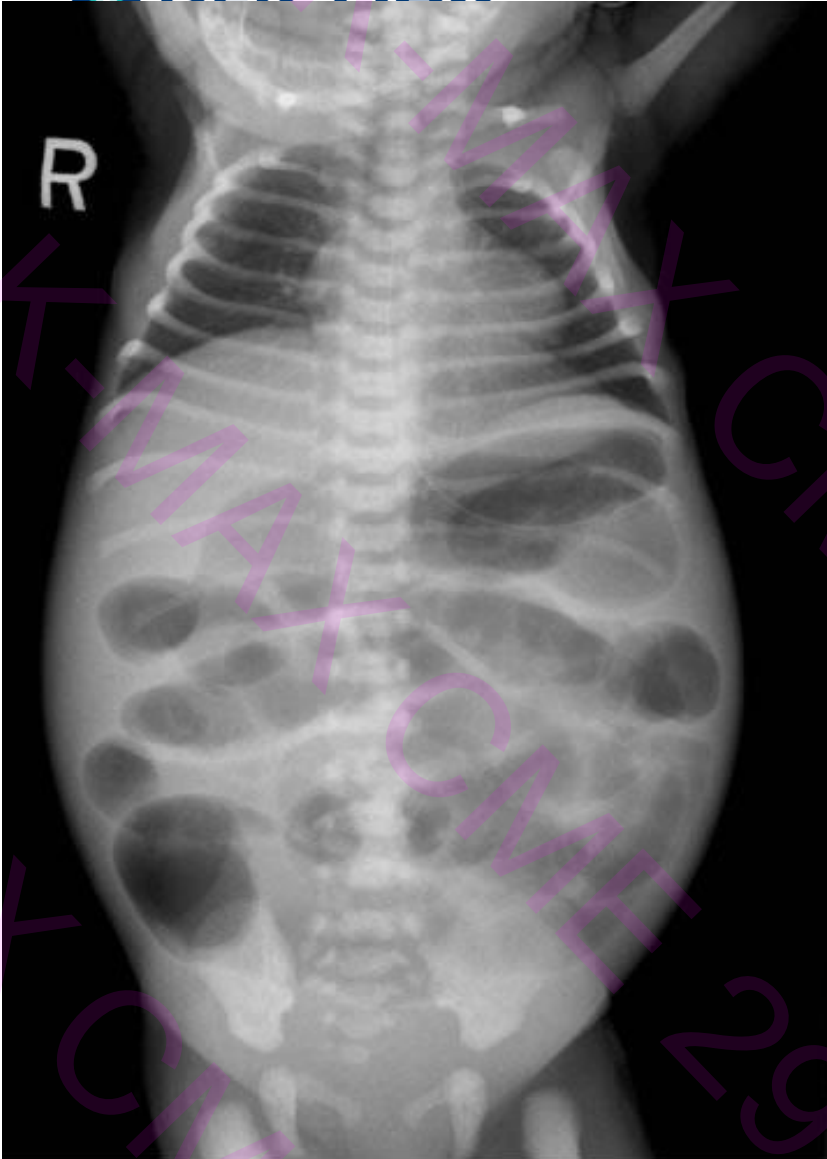
- Ileal atresia
- Hirschsprung's Disease
- Meconium Ileus
- NEC











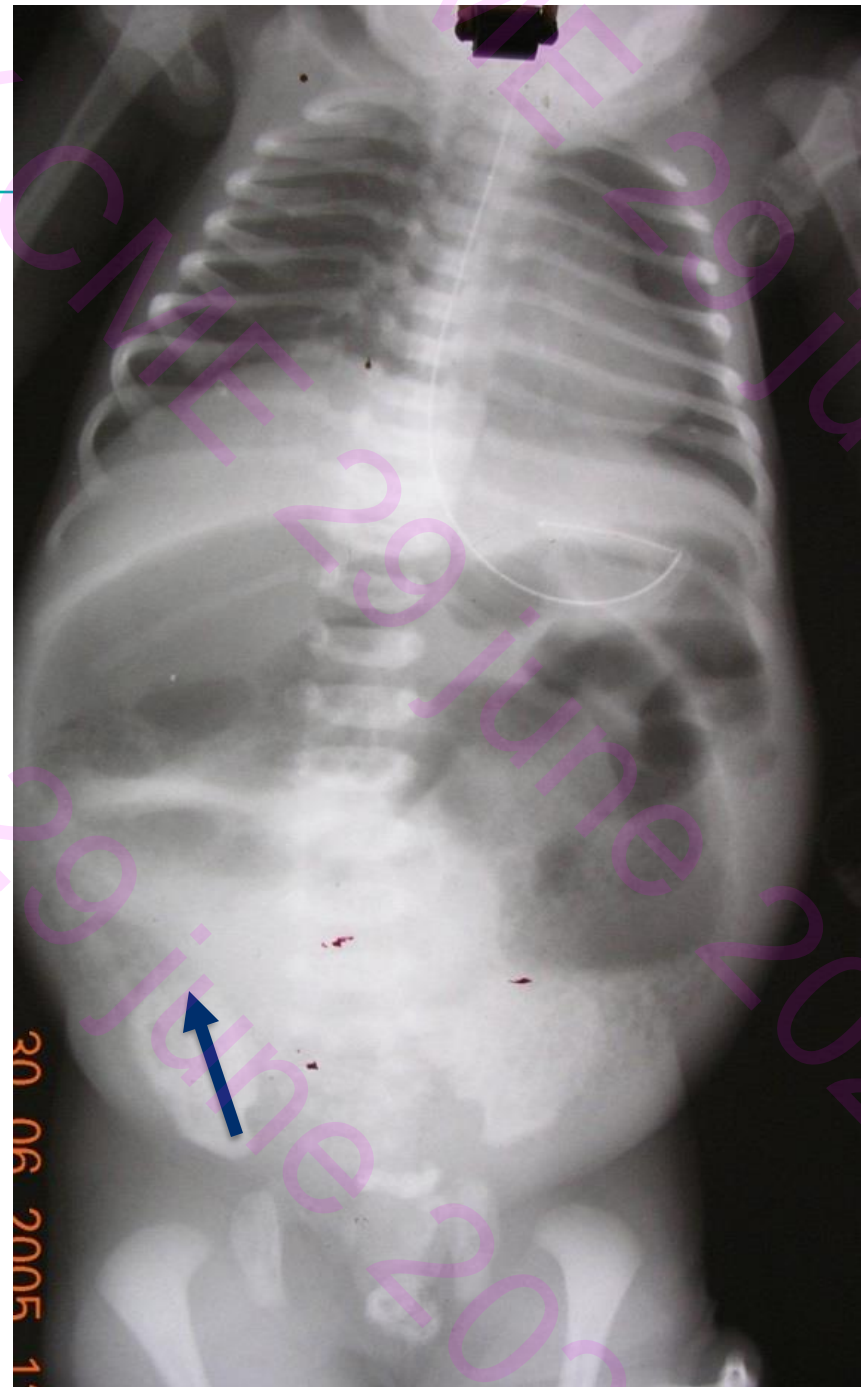
Hirschsprung's Disease



**MICROCOLON**

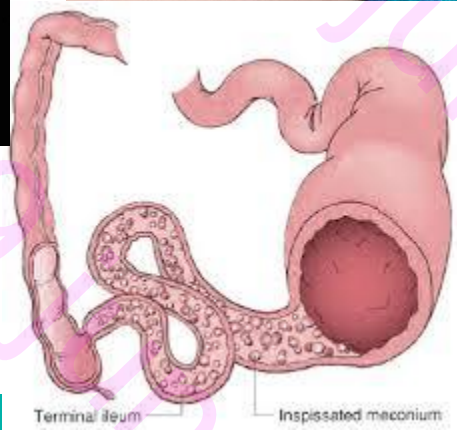
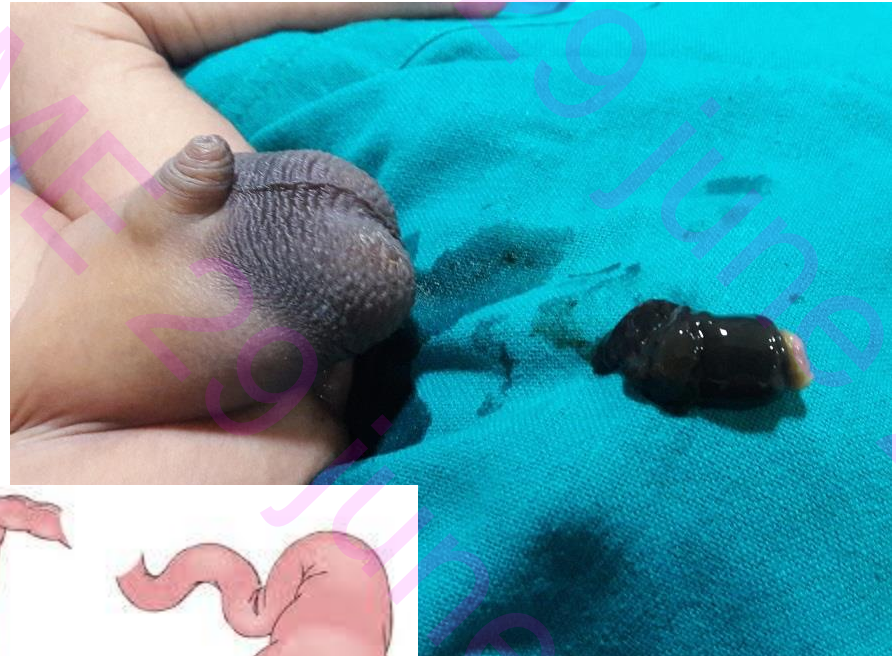
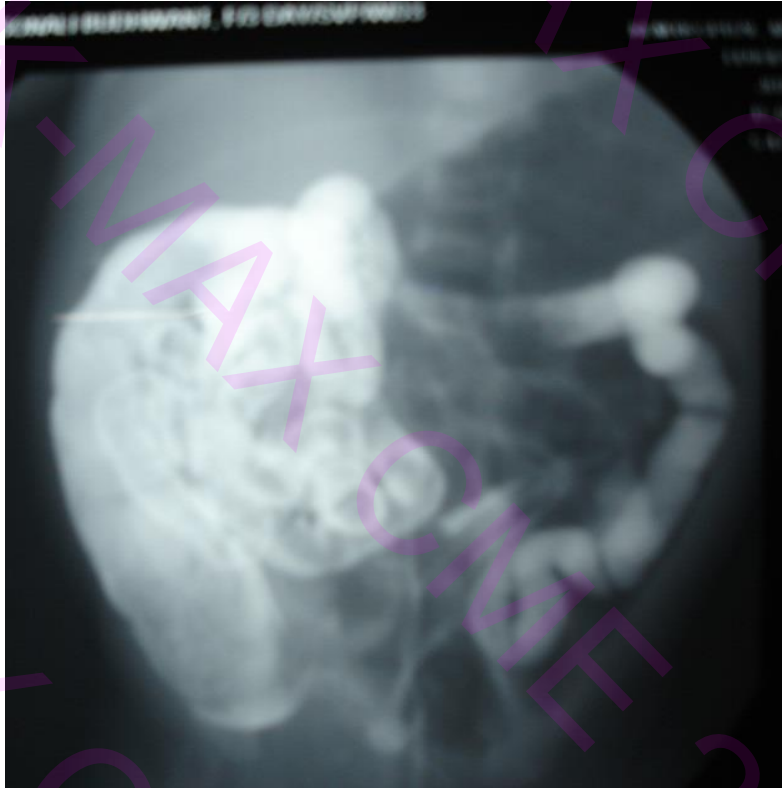
- **Abdominal distension from birth**
- **Bilious Aspirates**
- **Not passed Meconium**
- **Antenatal scan: Echogenic and dilated bowel**

**Meconium Ileus**

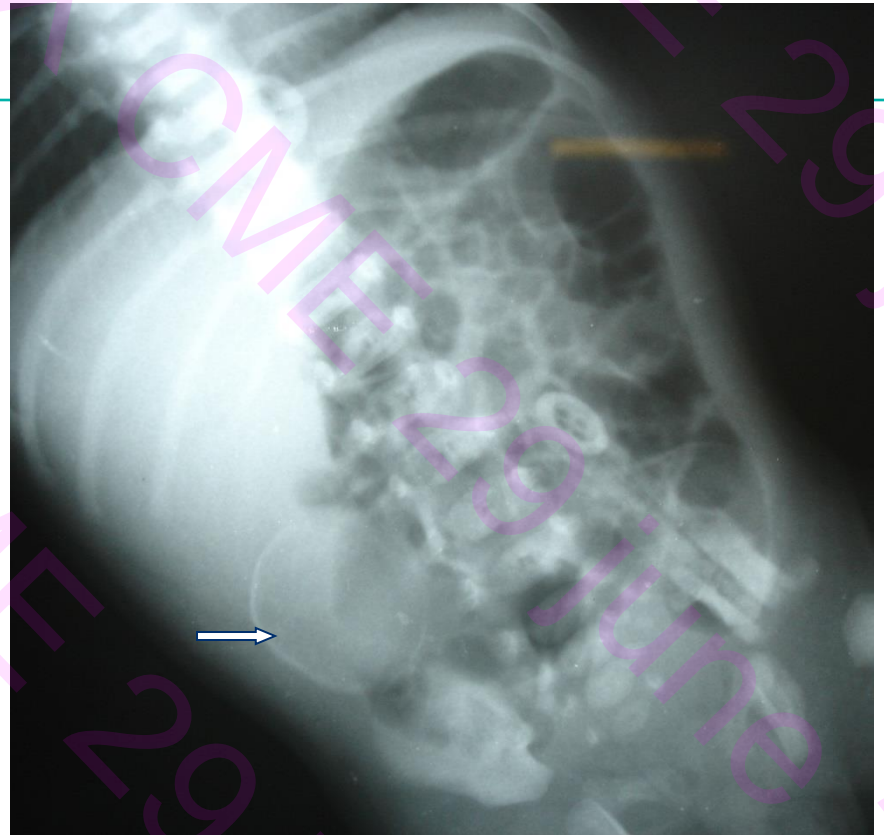


# Meconium Ileus

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



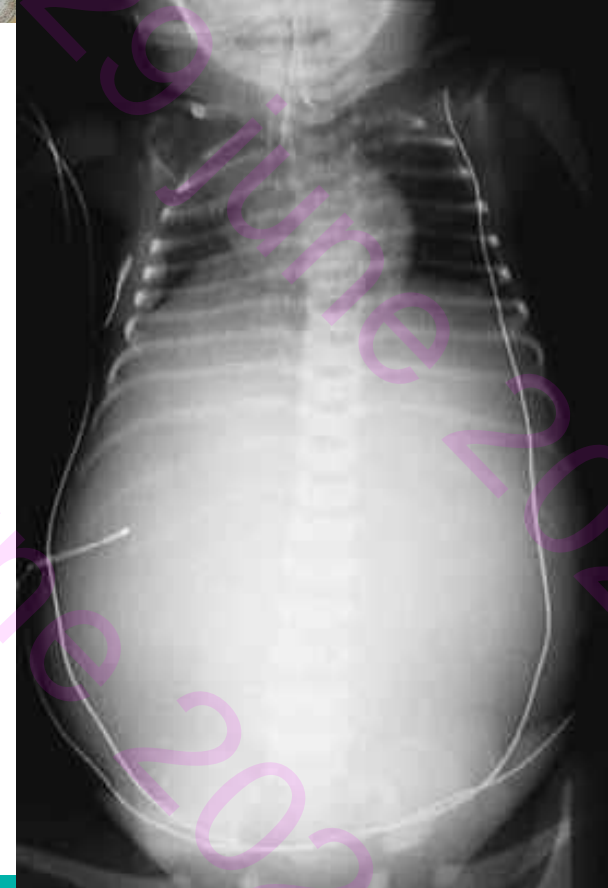




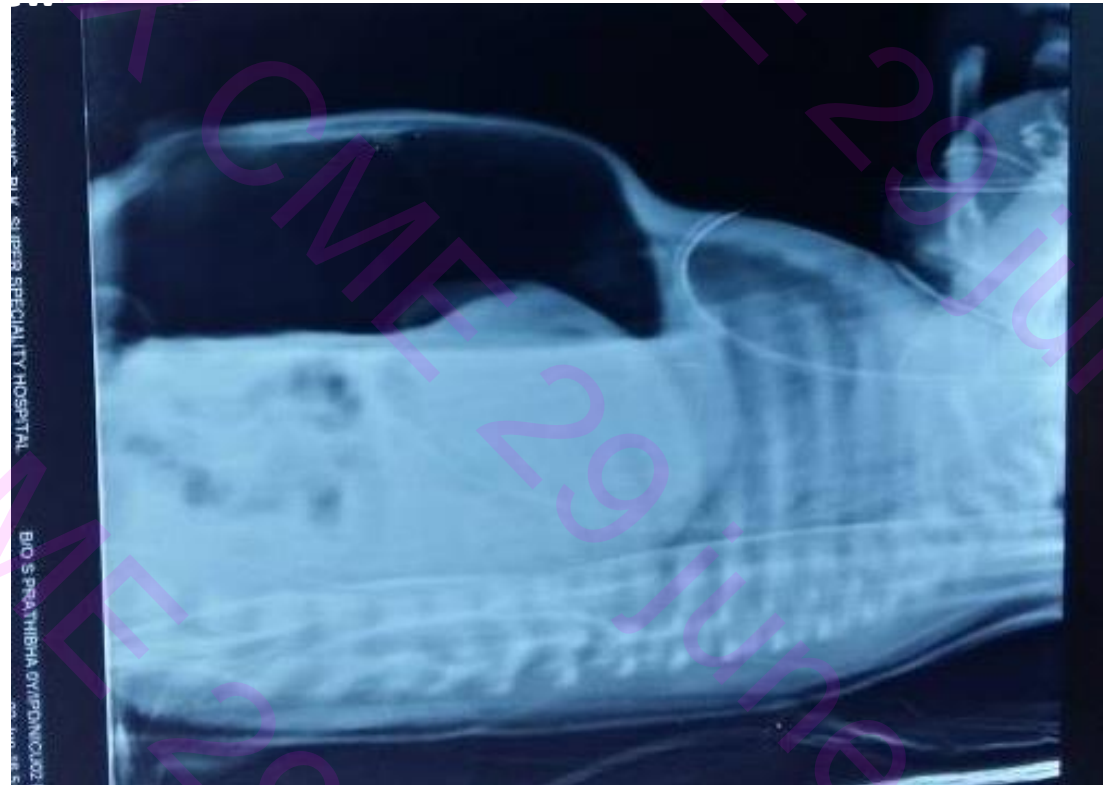
**Calcification secondary to antenatal perforation**

# Abdominal distension since birth

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



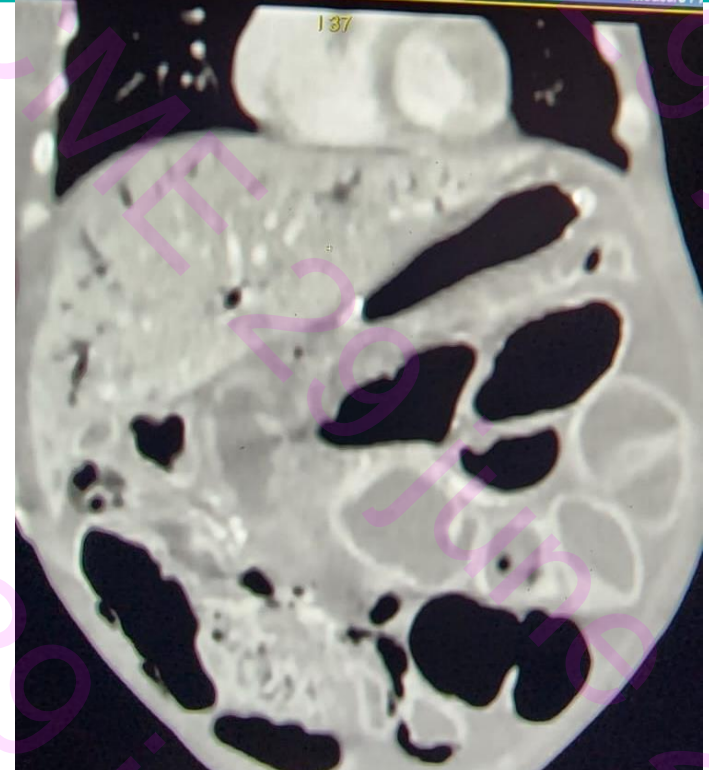
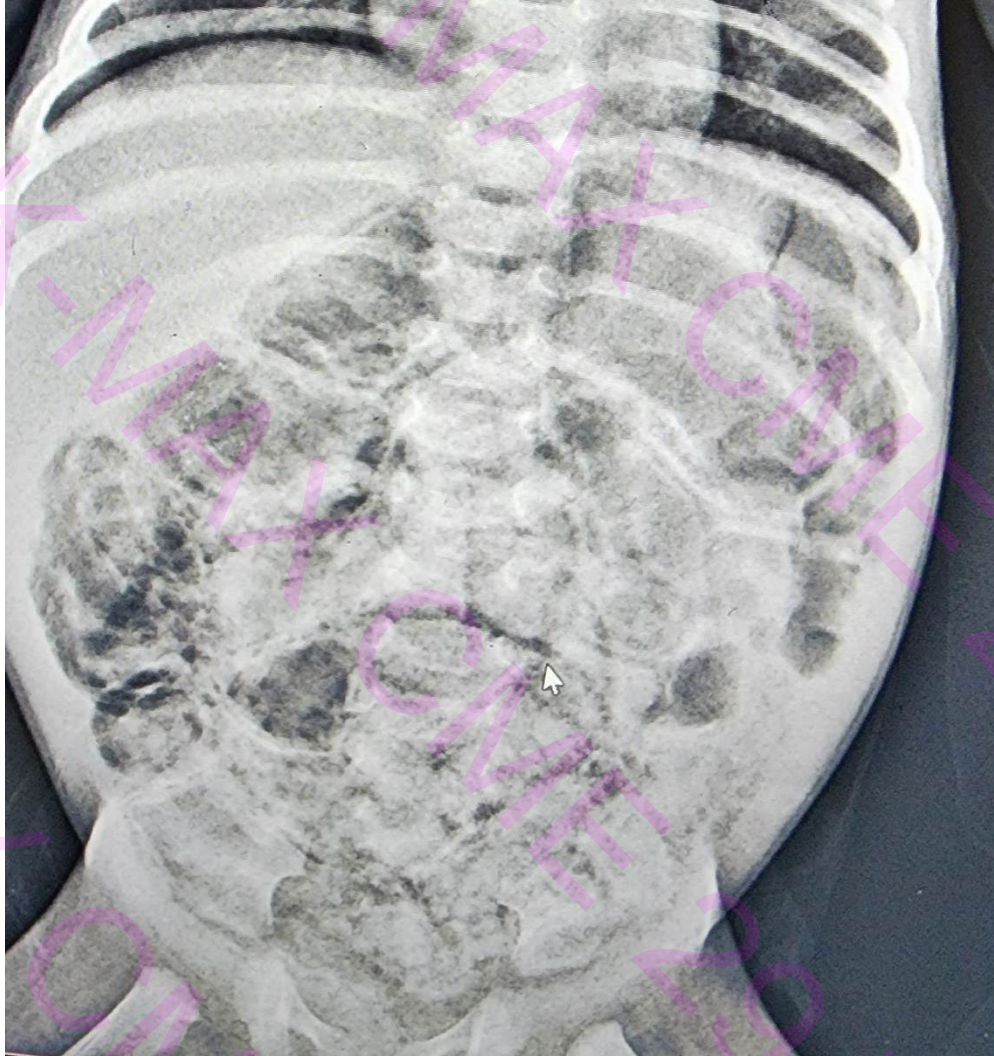
## Lateral Decubitus Film



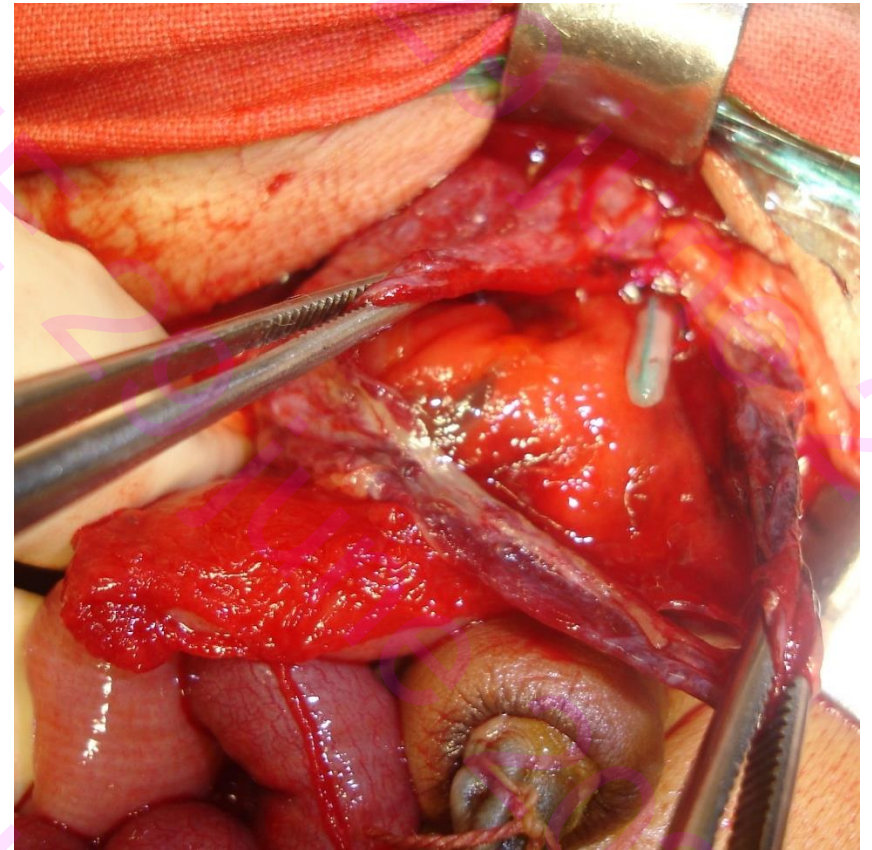
## Pneumoperitoneum



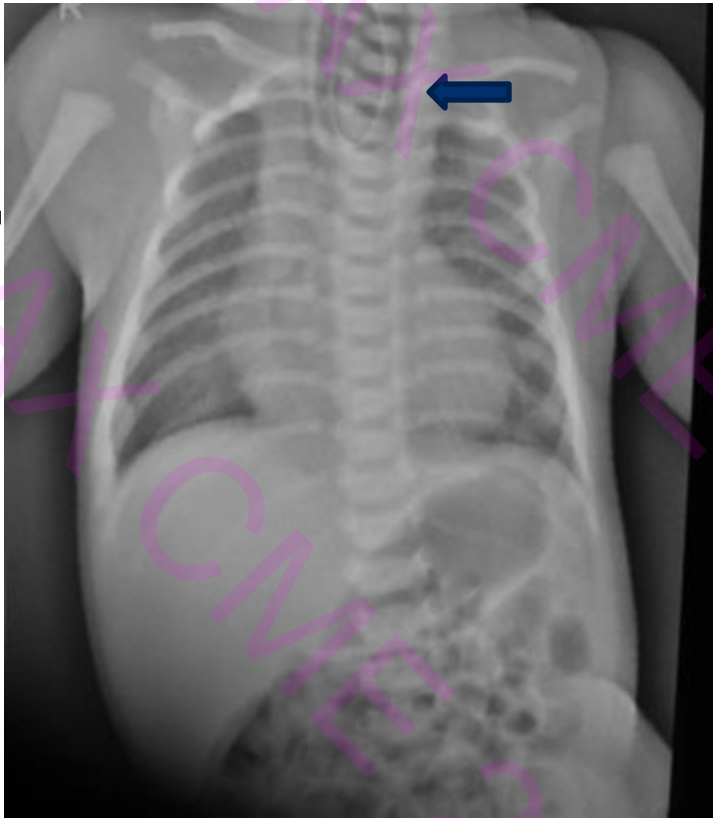
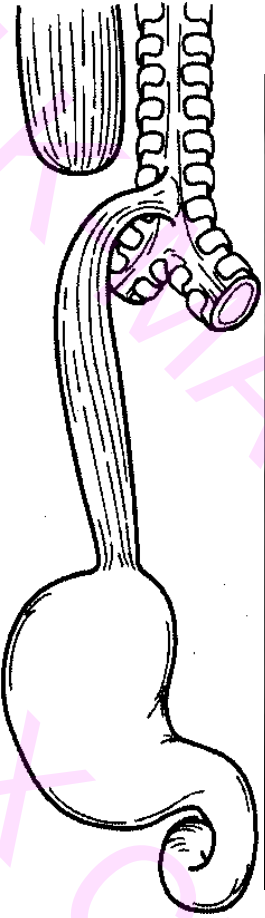
# Necrotising Enterocolitis



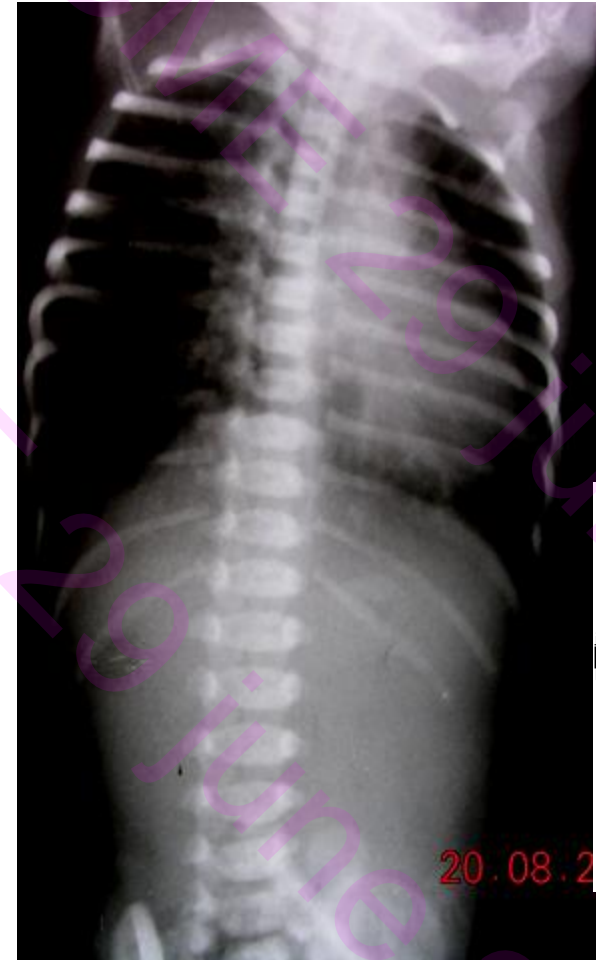




# Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula



**Type C With Fistula**



**Type A (Pure Atresia)**



## Gasless Abdomen: Also look for chest



**Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia**

## To conclude.....

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- **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**

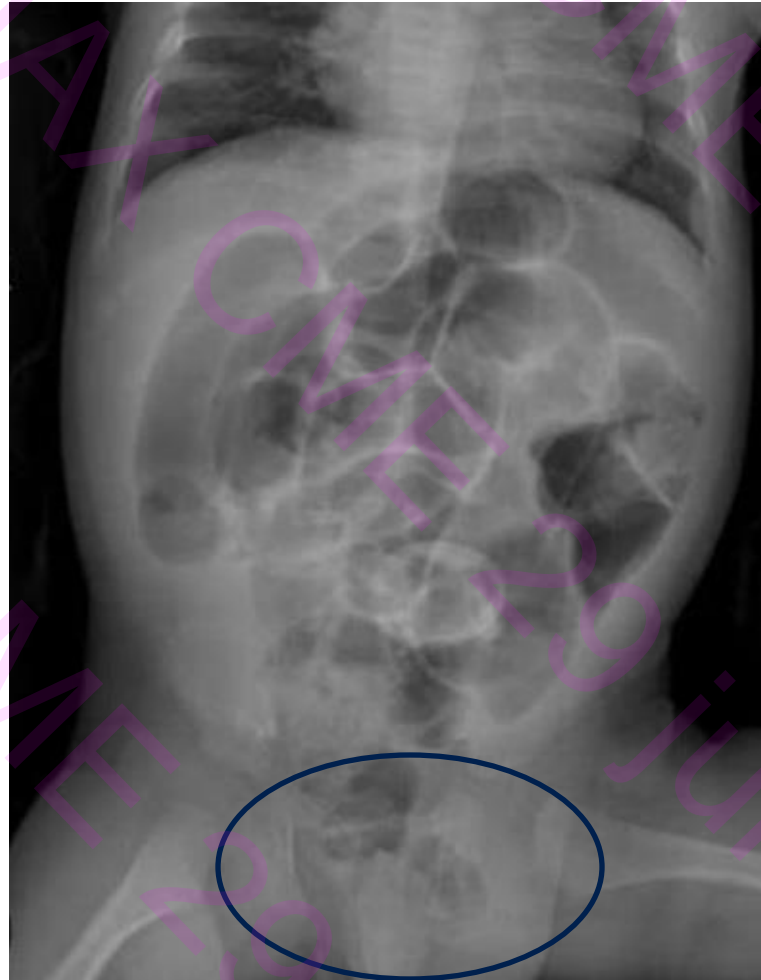
**Department Of Pediatric Surgery and Pediatric Urology**

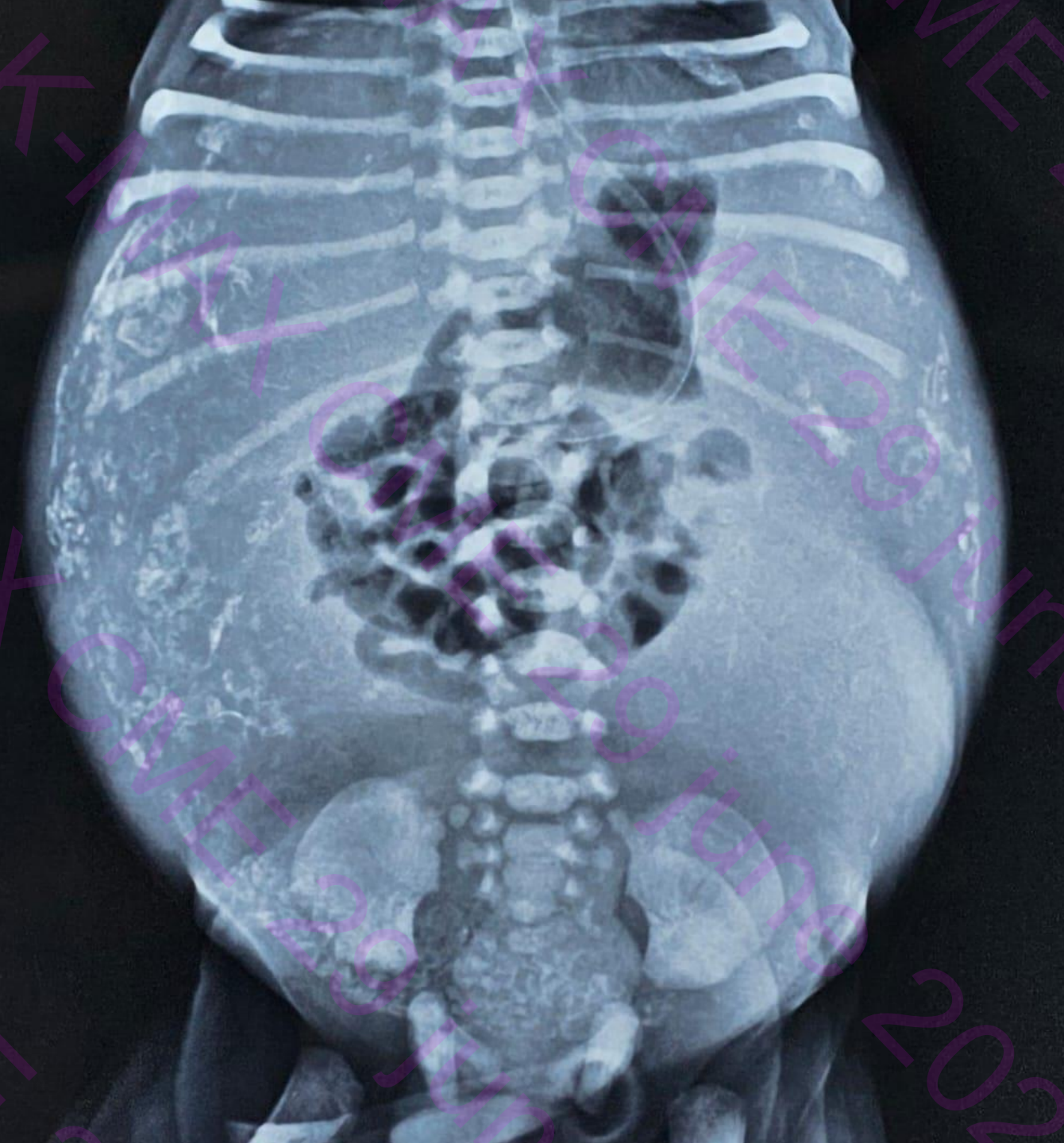
**BLK-MAX Superspeciality Hospital, New Delhi, India.**



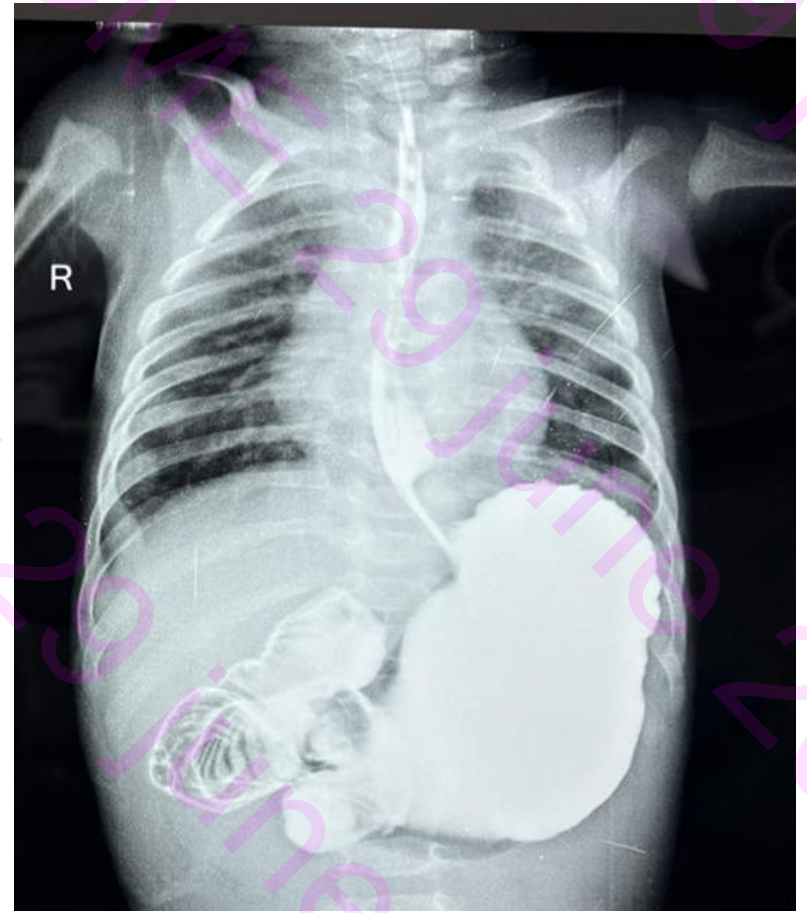
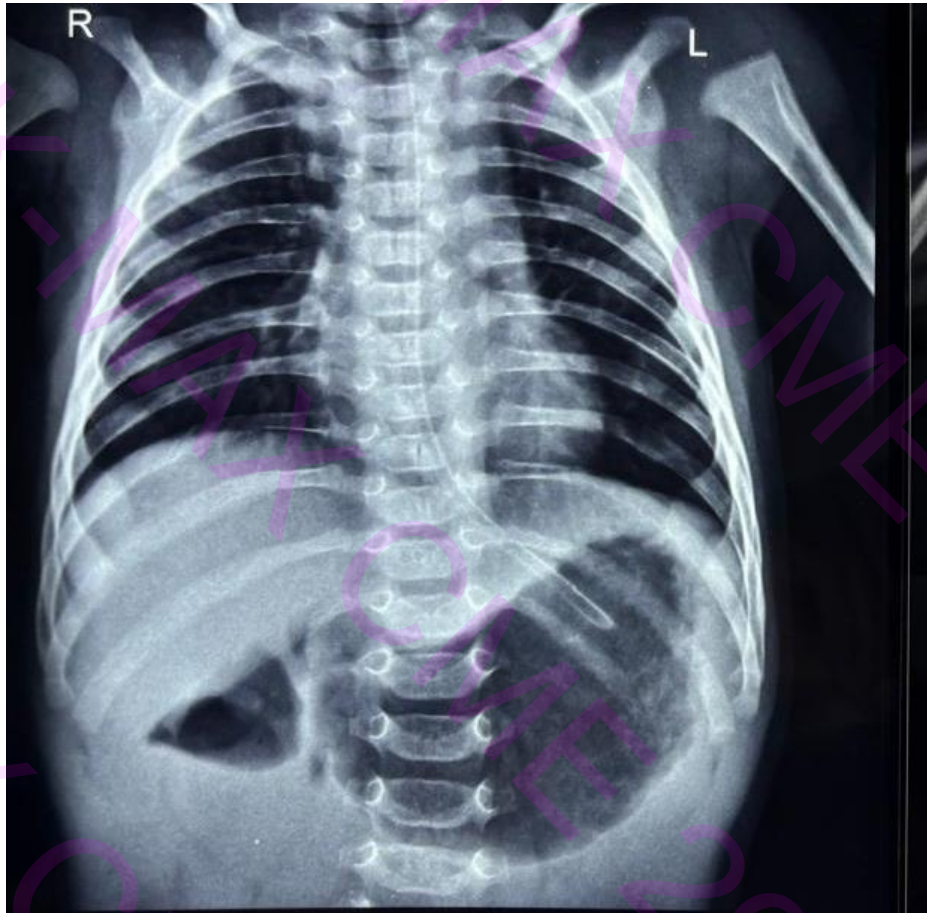
**HYPERLUCENT LIVER SIGN**

# Quiz

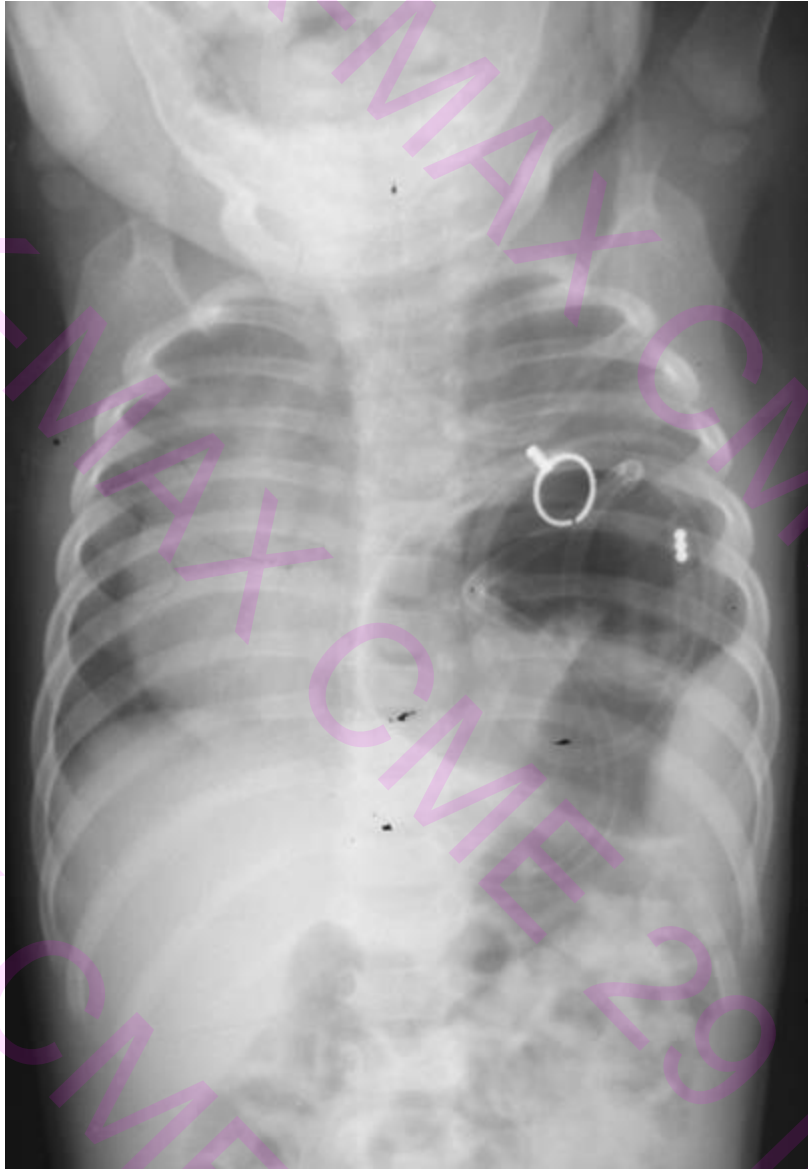


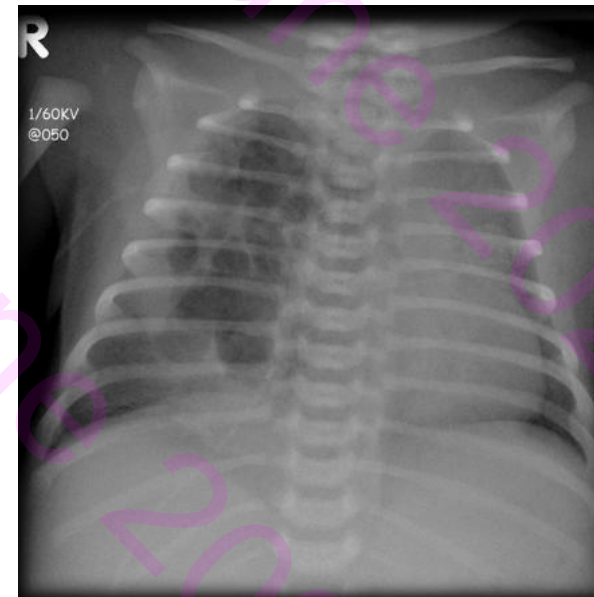
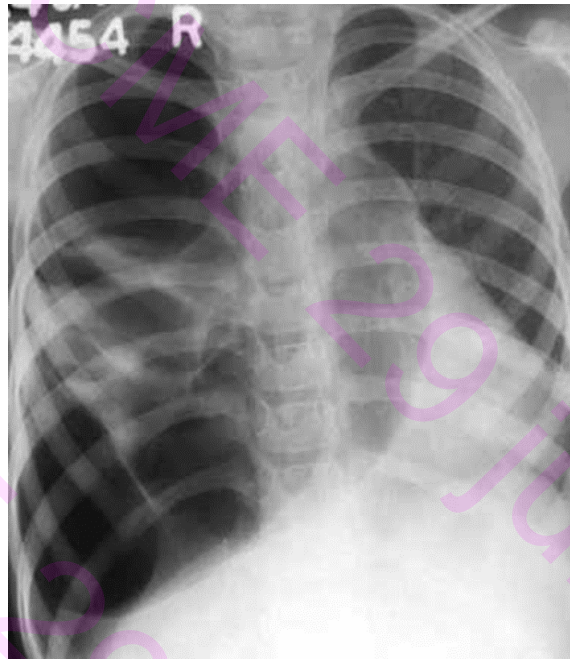
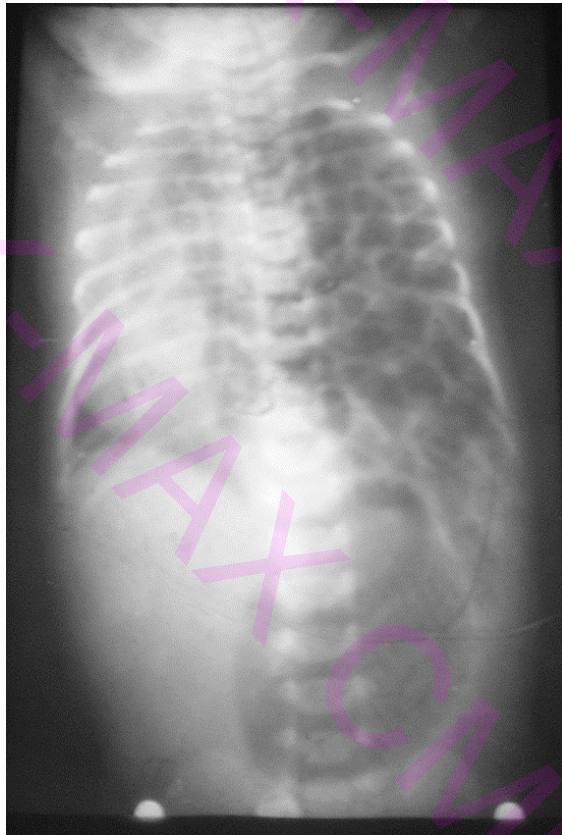




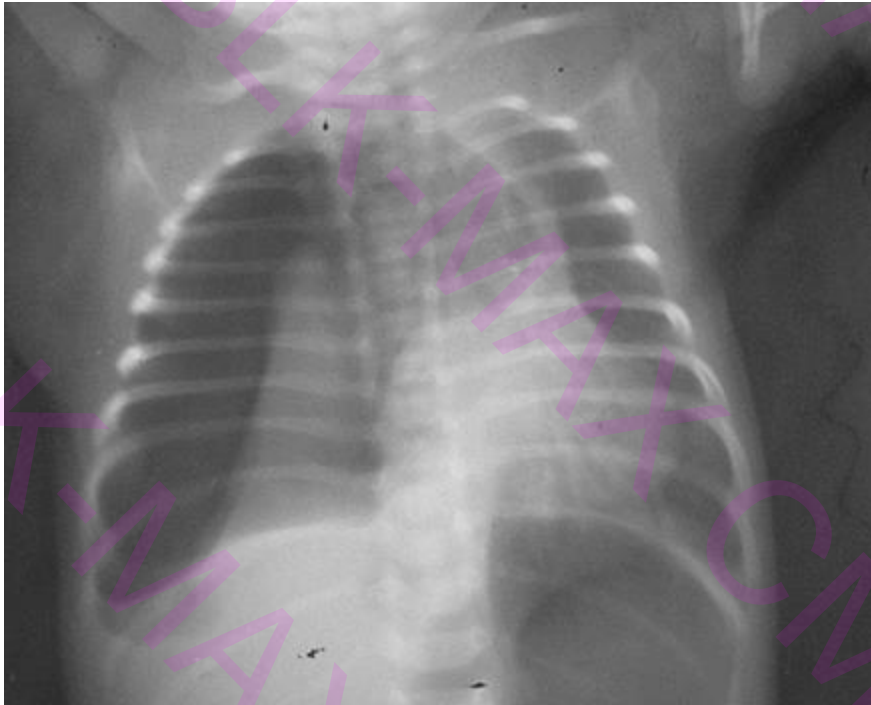


# Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia

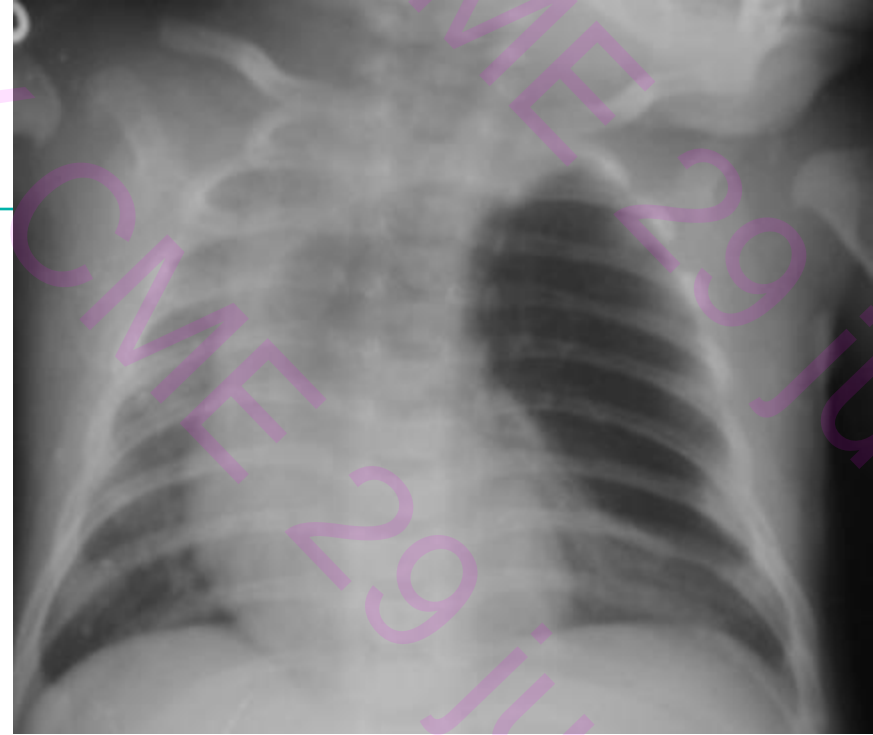




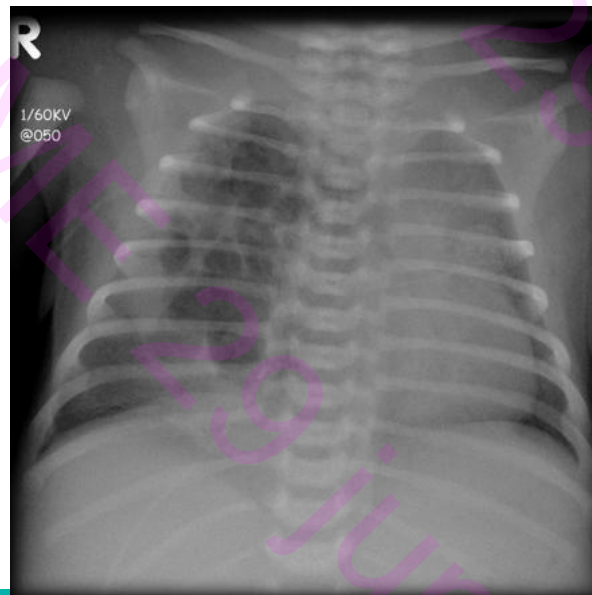




**Pneumothorax**



**Congenital Lobar Emphysema**



**Cystic Adenomatoid  
Malformation**