

Skin Extension for Tan and Bianchi Incision in Pyloromyotomy

Muataz Alani^{1,*}, Sinan Aljarah¹

¹ consultant pediatric surgeon / Alkhansaa Teaching Hospital / Mosul / Iraq

*Corresponding author Email: drmoutazalani@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Umbilical cord pyloromyotomy for infant hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS) shows excellent cosmetic results, in up to 30% of cases, because there is a possibility that the point of the skin fold over the muscle does not allow comfortable placement of the hypertrophic pylorus, leading to undesirable serous lacerations. The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety of hysterectomy for IHPS using a modification of the Tan-Bianchi method.

Patients and methods

This study was conducted in the Pediatric Surgery Unit, Central Pediatric Teaching Hospital Baghdad and Alkhansaa Teaching Hospital Mosul, during June 2016 to June 2020. The present study included infants presented with repeated projectile non-bilious vomiting who underwent pyloromyotomy for IHPS. Most patients underwent pylorectomy with Tan-Bianchi umbilical incision. Sometimes the incision must be widened to the side. After surgery, the following data were collected: duration of surgery, postoperative course and length of hospital stay after surgery.

Result

Pyloromyotomy used to manage them using the modified umbilical skin incision. The study included 18 male (78.7%) and 5 female (18.3%) patients; their ages at presentation ranged from 30 to 90 days, and their weights ranged from 2600 to 3500 g. The skin incision were extended in 9 infants to deliver the pylorus, particularly when it was large. The operating time ranged between 23 and 35 min. The length of hospital stay after surgery varies from 24 to 72 hours. Wounds mostly heal without wound infection, laceration, or incisional hernia. In all patients, the perineal incision left an almost undetectable scar.

Conclusion

Entering the abdominal cavity through making a circumumbilical skin incision with a lateral extension have excellent results even in a large pyloric mass. We recommend using this technique for large pyloric masses.

Keywords: pyloromyotomy, umbilical, incision, tan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS) is the most common cause of undifferentiated regurgitation in neonates, with an incidence of 1 to 3 per 1000 live births [1]. Ramstedt was the first to describe pyloromyotomy [2], which was later modified by Randolph in 1966 into the right upper quadrant (RUQ) approach [3].

An abdominal scar is one of the disadvantages of the RUQ incision that grows with the child [4]. Tan and Bianchi have been introduced the top incision for hysterectomy [5] or the right semicircular incision of the umbilical fold was introduced by Alberti et al. [6]. Since the advent of transumbilical pylorectomy, several considerations have arisen as to whether it is as safe as the conventional approach [7–11]; in all cases, up to

30% of cases, the cut of the skin fold above the navel does not allow you to hold it comfortably.

To convey the hypertrophied pyloric muscle coming about in unforeseen neuromuscular injuries [7]. The aim of this study was to evaluate the security of pyloromyotomy for IHPS employing an adjustment of the Tan-Bianchi approach, entering the abdominal cavity through right transverse skin extension after making the circumumbilical skin cut.

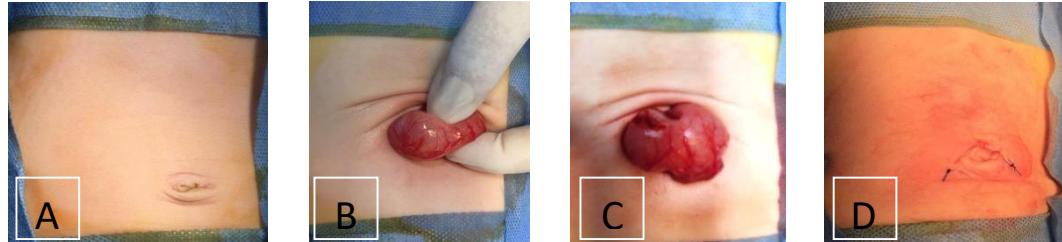
2. PATIENTS AND METHODS

This study conducted in the Pediatric Surgery Unit, Central Pediatric Teaching Hospital Baghdad and Alkhansaa-Teaching Hospital Mosul, during June 2016 to June 2020.

The present study included infants presented with repeated projectile non-bilious vomiting who underwent pyloromyotomy for IHPS. A signed informed consent from each child's parents. The ethics committee of the health governor of Nineveh approved the study.

Clinical findings of all patients were recorded and preoperative imaging and correction of hydration status

and correction of electrolyte abnormalities were performed. Isolation planning of the umbilicus was performed preoperatively with bovideone iodine, followed by standard abdominal sterilization. Most patients underwent pylorectomy with Tan-Bianchi umbilical cord incision. A crescent-shaped incision located economically in the common skin was obtained after the curvature of the navel (Figures A, B, C, D).



Figures A, B, C, D. show the pyloromyotomy through umbilical incision

In the methodology portrayed by Tan and Bianchi, the white line and the peritoneum are isolated longitudinally in the midline. Subsequent to opening the peritoneum, the pylorus moved by strolling on the antrum, upheld by squeezing the obvious pylorus against the injury. If there should arise an occurrence of trouble in pylorus transport, the passage point should be additionally stretched out aside. After pylorus transport, classical pylorectomy was performed (Fig.

D) and after that the pylorus was returned to the guts and the wound was closed in layer.

After medical procedure, the taking after data were gathered: working time, the postoperative course, and the length of postoperative facility remain. After release, the patients were followed up for quite some time for possible late intricacies and for evaluation of scar appearance.

3. RESULTS

Collection of the infants from both hospitals were done and the total number of IHPS patients presented to us was 23 infants; pyloromyotomy were used to manage them using the modified umbilical skin incision approach.

The study included 18 men (78.7%) and five women (18.3%); Their age at appearance ranged from 30 to 90 days (mean 52.6 ± 13.54 days), and their weight ranged from 2600 to 3500 g (mean 3515 ± 377.1 g).

In all patients, signs and symptoms were similar to those of classic IHPS. Pyloric masses were detected on ultrasound in all patients, and the length of the pyloric canal ranged from 14 to 21 mm (mean 17.78 ± 2.39 mm). The thickness of the pylorus was 4.7 to 6 mm (mean 5.46 ± 0.47 mm). (Table: 1) The skin incision was extended in 9 infants to deliver the pylorus, particularly when it was large.

In all infants, an adequate pyloromyotomy was performed safely. one case of serosal tear happened,

with an incidence of 5%. None of our cases endured noteworthy

complications such as mucosal perforation or duodenal injury. Operation time varied between 23 and 35 minutes (mean 30.5 ± 5.073 minutes). Oral feeding was started 12 hours after surgery and was gradually increased in all cases. Postoperative hospital stay varied from 24 to 72 hours (mean 41.4 hours) (Table 1). The postoperative course was unremarkable, except for one woman whose postoperative vomiting recurred and resolved with conservative treatment within 2 weeks. After discharge, the patient was returned to the outpatient clinic at the time of 1, 3 and 6 months after surgery; The wound healed primarily without wound infection, bleeding wound, or incisional hernia. In all patients, the perianal incision showed out a nearly imperceptible scar, joining well with the characteristic umbilical skin folds, and the guardians were very fulfilled in nearly all cases

Table 1: Result of the main study findings

Criterion	Number/Measure
Sex	[n (%)] Male 18 (78.3) Female 5 (21.7)
Age at presentation	(week) 5.3–12.3 (mean 6.6)
Weight (kg)	2.6–3.5 (mean 3.5)
Duration of symptoms	(days) 4–25 (mean 23.61)
Palpable Pyloric Mass	[n (%)] 8 (40)
Pyloric size (by ultrasound)	Length in (mm) 14–21 (mean 18.98) Thickness in (mm) 4.7–6 (mean 5.68)
Operating time	(min) 45–60 (mean 52.5)
Postoperative hospital stay	(h) 24–72 (mean 41.4)

During four years we included 23 newborn children (18 male and five female) all were determined to have IHPS and dealt with the adjusted Tan and Bianchi method.

The sex dissemination found in our review is in concurrence with that revealed in the literary works yet the unfeeling age at presentation in this review was lower than the brutal age of the pyloromyotomy bunch inside the concentrate by Teehan et al. [13], in which the mean age was 65.1 ± 19.8 days. Within the display consider, the cruel working time was comparative or indeed shorter to that in patients worked using the RUQ entry point within the literatures [9],

A serosal tears occurred in one case (5%) if compared with 4.4% in the study by Leinwand et al. [14], this study did not show significant intraoperative complications.

5. CONCLUSION

Pyloromyotomy for IHPS utilizing the Tan and Bianchi method, entering the abdominal depth through making a circumumbilical skin entry

4. DISCUSSION

To create the conveyance of the pylorus less demanding and to dodge over the top footing on the stomach, which may cause seromuscular lacerations, we have used some modifications to the umbilical approach described by Tan and Bianchi [5]. We performed a transverse skin incision; These modifications together with careful manipulation seem to be essential to avoid the intraoperative complications. The duodenal perforation, with the ranging from 3.4 to 9.4% in the umbilical approach [9,15]. In our review there was no pace of duodenal harm; regularly in assent with that itemized by Yagmurlu et al. [16], who showed that no instances of his open gathering had mucosal holes. A rate of 3% was accounted for in the investigations by Fitzgerald et al. [8], Leinwand et al. [14], and Poli-Merol et al. [9], and a rate of 5% was accounted for in the concentrate by Leinwand [14].

Speedy movement of the quality also, amount of taking care of following pyloromyotomy is appealing, as it can permit early release [17]. In our review, taking care of began after 12 h of the activity. In youthful babies, the umbilicus could be a space of colonization, Ladd AP et al detailed that entry point to a Circumumbilical region might show an expanded injury contamination rate as detailed [18].

We performed sanitization of the umbilicus before the standard arrangement to keep away from this danger. With respect to length of postoperative clinic stay, it was equivalent to that detailed in different investigations utilizing the umbilical procedure [19]. In our work, the postoperative course was ordinary, and the injury mended without confusions in all patients. Phenomenal restorative outcomes were gotten through this procedure.

point having great corrective comes about, with short hospital stay. We recommend using this technique for large and/or distant pyloric masses.

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