Chapter 1:

Common pathologies and indications for a stoma in neonates and children

It is important to familiarise yourself with the common pathologies and indications for a stoma in neonates and children, as these are different than in adults. "There has been a decrease in the number of stoma performed in childhood with advances in surgical techniques and single-stage procedures..." (McIltrot, K.,

2016. p 174). The majority of the stoma surgeries performed in neonates and children are reversed, and the length of time with the stoma varies from a few months to a few years, depending on the diagnosis, the situation and the physician's practice.

Indications for faecal stoma in neonates and children. For further information see glossary.

Congenital



Anorectal malformation Imperforate anus



Cloacal exstrophy



Laparoschisis



Familial adenomatosis polyposis



Intestinal atresia: duodenal, jejunal, colonic

Read more in the glossary

Hirschsprung's disease

Acquired



Enterocolitis



Necrotising enterocolitis



Necrotising enterocolitis



Inflammatory bowel disease: Crohn's, ulcerative colitis



Malrotation with midgut volvulus

$Indications\ for\ faecal\ stoma\ in\ neonates\ and\ children.\ For\ further\ information\ see\ glossary$

Acquired			
Read more in the glossary	Read more in the glossary	Read more in the glossary	
Meconium ileus	Tumour	A temporary diversion (colostomy) may be required in cases of severe perianal disease or trauma/wounds in the perianal area.	
Read more in the glossary			
Complications of gastrointestinal surgery: Fistulae, abscesses, stenosis			

Motility	
Read more in the glossary	
Intestinal pseudo obstruction	

Indications for faecal stoma in neonates and children. For further information see glossary.

Congenital



Cloacal exstrophy



Prune Belly syndrome



Bladder exstrophy



Spina bifida

Acquired



Hydronephrosis

Read more in the glossary

Trauma