



FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS



13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

THEME

**Environmental Virology,
Exposomics and Epigenetics**

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine,
University of Lagos, Idi Araba,
Lagos State

DATE

WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE 2016

TIME

8.00 am - 5.00pm

• PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS •

PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

THEME

Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES

**Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation**

CHAIRMAN

Professor Rahamon A. Bello
Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Olajide Idris
Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER

Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu
Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba

DATE: Wednesday June 8th 2016 **TIME:** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Conference website

www.cmulfcsconference.com

RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN AND VOMITING IN THE OLDER CHILD: IT COULD BE INTESTINAL MALROTATION

ADENIYI OF^{1,2}, AJAYI EO², ELEBUTE OA³, LAWAL MA²

Department of Paediatrics, ¹Faculty of Clinical Sciences, College of Medicine, University of Lagos and ²Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Idi Araba, Lagos State, and ³Department of Surgery, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Idi Araba, Lagos State

Correspondence: Adeniyi OF; Email: layo_funke@yahoo.co.uk

Background: Malrotation of the gut refers to abnormal positioning of the intestine within the peritoneal cavity and this may involve the small intestine or the large intestine. However, most cases of gut malrotation are diagnosed in the first year of life but in minority of cases the patient become symptomatic only in adolescence or adulthood. Presently, there are few reports on malrotation in the older children especially in the sub-Saharan African continent.

Methods: The clinical records of children above the age of 1 year who presented with recurrent abdominal pain ± vomiting between January 2013 and October 2015 at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital were reviewed. Clinical features, radiological findings and operation findings were documented.

Results: Five patients with malrotation of the gut were seen during the study period. The mean age was 6.7 years (range: 15 months - 10 years). The commonest complaint was intermittent colicky abdominal pain in 5 (100%), and recurrent vomiting in 5 (100%). Other features included failure to thrive in 2 (40.0%). Preoperative diagnosis was possible in 3 patients, with the use of abdominal computerized tomography scan. Operative findings included obstructing bands of Ladd and volvulus with situs inversus. Symptoms were relieved satisfactorily and quickly with surgical intervention.

Conclusions: There is a need for a high index of suspicion for intestinal malrotation in children who present with a prolonged history of recurrent abdominal pain and vomiting irrespective of the age. Imaging plays a significant role in the diagnosis of the condition. Prompt surgical management remains the most effective treatment.

Keywords: intestinal malrotation, paediatrics, abdominal pain, causes, abdominal CT scan
