

AP1-9 Upper Gastrointestinal Perforation in Neonates

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Upper gastrointestinal perforation is a rare but potentially fatal event. Premature neonates are more vulnerable to esophageal perforation than full-term neonates. The etiology is usually iatrogenic. Gastric tube insertion, endoscopy and attempted endotracheal tube intubation account for most of perforations. Symptoms depend on the site of perforation and may include respiratory distress, tachycardia, tachypnea, drooling and coughing and acute abdomen sign and symptoms. According to the literature most of esophageal perforations can be managed nonoperatively but gastric and duodenal perforations need immediate surgery most of times. Here we explain 5 cases with upper gastrointestinal perforation their presentations, managements and outcomes.