Case reports: 1) Bilateral Wilms tumour in 6 months old boy

2) Severe gastroschisis with delayed surgical closure

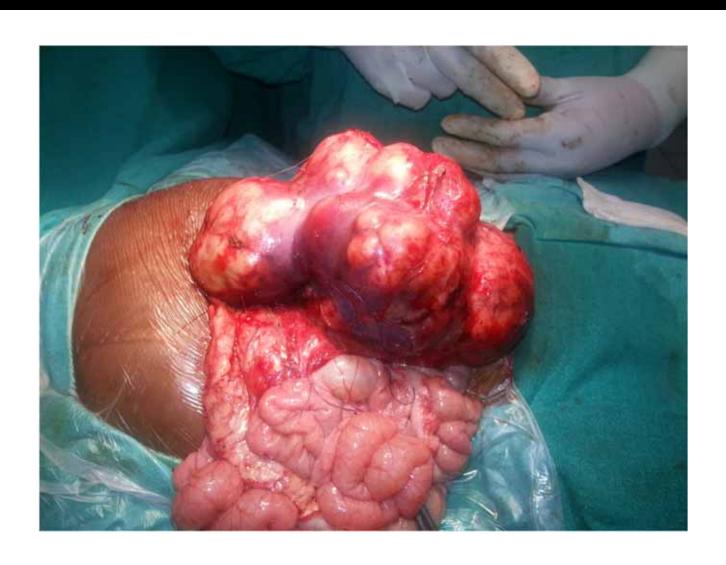
Dr Kevin Teerovengadum Pediatric and neonatal surgeon Medical Update UOM Wed 29-01-2014

Case No 1: Bilateral Wilms tumour in 6 months old boy

- Patient from Rodrigues, born on 16/08/2012
- Huge abdominal mass at age 6 months
- Brought to Mauritius where the diagnosis of bilateral nephroblastoma (stage 5) was made.
- Decision : palliative???

Multidisciplinary team decision

- Nephroblastoma : neo-adjuvant chemotherapy
- Child was not metastatic but considered too weak and unfit for CT
- While discussing pediatrician/ oncologist/ surgeon, acute intestinal obstruction -> emergency laparotomy



Histopathology

- Confirmation of diagnosis: mass of 15*11*8
 cm, weighing 1.5 kg (6.5 kg baby)
- Monophasic nephroblastoma, no lymph node, renal vessels invasion
- Child remarkably better as from Day 2 of surgery

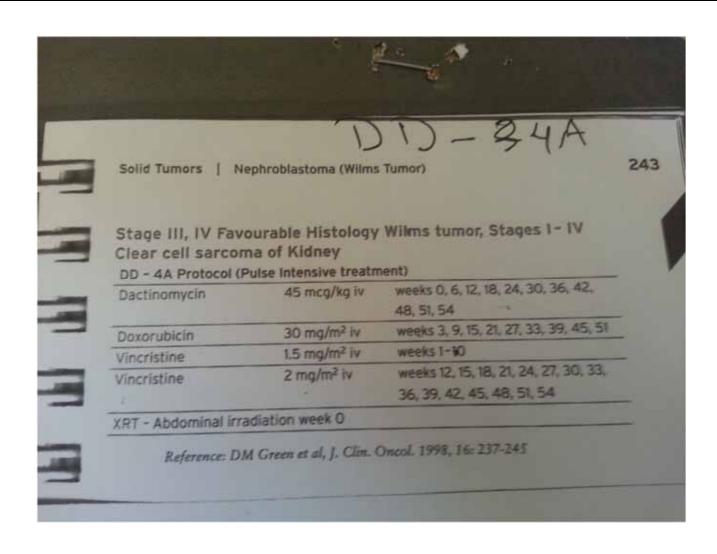
Decision to treat to cure

- 6 months of chemotherapy
- Partial nephrectomy done in nov 2013 in JNH, with the help of Pr Dewan, pediatric surgeon from Australia
- Margins are tumour-free; same histology but with microcalcifications because of prolonged CT
- Renal function is good urea and serum creatinine within normal range
- Child thriving well with 2/3 of a kidney

What next?

- Infection of the chemoport, had to be removed
- Child completely asymtomatic
- CT scan chest+abdomen+pelvis 3 months after surgery – clear
- Follow protocol (very few cases of Bilat nephroblastoma – so protocols are divergent) or stop CT???

Follow protocol (very few cases of Bilat nephroblastoma – so protocols are not well established) or stop CT???



Case study No 2 : gastroschisis

- Baby
- born on 26.05.2012 at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Rodrigues
- normal vaginal delivery. Pre-term: 33 weeks
 GA, Birth weight: 1.6 kg.
- No antenatal diagnosis: Patient was noted to suffer from gastroschisis at birth.
- Decision: Transfer neonate to Mauritius before or after surgery?



- Baby was born on Saturday morning and arrived to Mauritius on Sunday with severe electrolyte disbalance due to unavailability of IV line during transfer/ Sepsis/ Hypothermia.
- Urea: 13.6
- Sodium: 126
- Potassium: 7.0
- Calcium: 1.75
- Bowel loops were put in a colostomy bag and surgery was postponed for 24h.



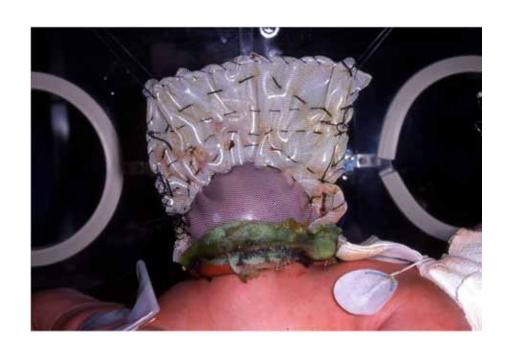
Laparoschisis associated with orthopedic problems

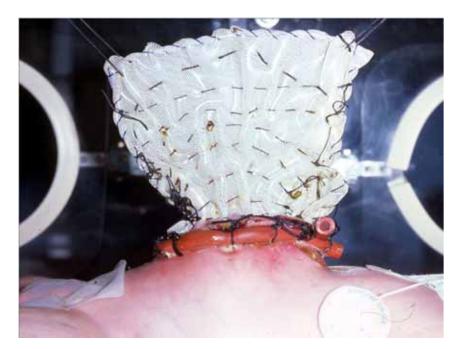
(bilateral CTEV

+ fracture of shaft of right femur)

Surgical Management

- After appropriate fluid ressucitation, the laparoschisis was repaired in several steps:
- Reinsertion of intestinal loops + colostomy (28.05.12) at day 2 of life.
- Staged closure by Shuster's technique
 (29.05.12) at day 3 of life.
- 3. Closure of abdomen(03.06.12) at day 9 of life.









- Baby stayed for 32 days in NICU.
- Patient was intubated and ventilated for 9 days.
- Several courses of antibiotics -
- first Claforan and Amoxil
- then Meropenem, Teicoplanin, Amikacin were administered.
- Feeding was started with expressed breast milk from donor mother at day 14 of life and was very progressively increased.
- First emission of meconium at day 19 of life.
- Patient received parenteral nutrition for 3 weeks.
- Patient was then transferred to the nursery for 2 weeks and to the ward with the mother

- baby was then breast-fed exclusively, off drip and picking up weight. Birth weight was 1.60 kg and discharge weight 2.20 kg.
- Mother and child are back to Rodrigues, recent news by phone are good.
- Follow-up in Rodrigues : general surgeon, pediatrician, orthopaedic surgeon