



Surgical Management of Intussusception in Children: A Retrospective Review of 212 Cases

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Abstract

Objectives The primary objective of this study was to analyze and review the demographics of children operated upon for intussusception. Secondary objectives were to review the clinical characteristics, surgical procedures performed, postoperative complications, and outcome.

Materials and Methods It is a single-institution, retrospective study and consists of children below the age of 12 years. This study was conducted at the author's department of pediatric surgery for the past 21 years, from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2020.

Results During the study period, 212 children were operated upon for intussusceptions and included 146 (68.86%) boys and 66 (31.13%) girls. This review consisted of infants 158 (74.52%), and children of 1 to 5 years of age (30; 14.15%), and 6 to 12 years of age (24; 11.32%). Clinically, 177 (83.49%) children presented with the features of acute intestinal obstruction, and the remaining 35 (16.5%) presented with features of perforation peritonitis. Primary (idiopathic) intussusception was documented in 188 (88.67%) of the cases. Gangrenous bowel was evident in 98 (46.22%) children. Sixty-two percent of the cases required bowel resection. Surgical procedures were executed in children for intussusception in the following order of frequency: (1) operative reduction with or without serosal tear/bowel perforation repair, $n = 81$ (38.2%); (2) resection of diseased ileum and ileoileal anastomosis, $n = 52$ (24.52%); (3) resection of diseased ileum ± part of colon and an ileostomy, $n = 36$ (16.98%); and (4) resection of diseased ileum, cecum, part of colon, and ileocolic (ileo-ascending or ileo-transverse) anastomosis, $n = 43$ (20.28%). Postoperatively, 9 (4.24%) children required reexploration for the management of their complications. Twenty-one (9.9%) children died during the postoperative period.

Conclusion Intussusception remains the most common cause of acute intestinal obstruction in infants and young children. Delay in the referral, diagnosis, and seeking treatment were significantly associated with bowel gangrene, required bowel resection during the surgical therapy, and also culminated in significantly higher mortalities.

Keywords

- ▶ children
- ▶ infant
- ▶ intestinal obstruction
- ▶ intussusception
- ▶ bowel gangrene
- ▶ pathological lead point

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Introduction

Intussusception is one of the most frequent causes of acute intestinal obstruction in infants and young children.¹⁻⁴ It also occurs in older children and adults; however, the incidence of intussusception is extremely low in adults.^{4,5} Intussusception occurs more frequently in males as compared with females.^{3,4,6-8} Primary (idiopathic) intussusceptions is reported in approximately 95% of the cases in infants and younger children.⁸ Secondary intussusception occurs in 1.5 to 15% of the cases, and it is more frequent in older children.⁸⁻¹⁰ The treatment of choice for intussusception in children is currently nonsurgical with radiological reduction under sonographic or fluoroscopic control.^{1,6-8} In developing countries, surgical therapy is frequently employed as the primary option for managing infants and children with intussusception due to the delayed presentation and presence of bowel gangrene.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Mortality relating to the management of intussusception in infants and children is less than 1% in the developed countries.^{2,7,8} In developing countries, management of intussusception in infants and children is associated with considerably higher mortality.^{2,11-14} Present study consisted of 212 children below the age of 12-years, who were operated upon for intussusception during the study period of 21 years, with a brief review of the literature.

Materials and Methods

It is a single-institution and retrospective study. It included children below the age of 12 years, who were operated upon for the intussusception during the study period. This study was performed during the past 21 years, from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2020. This study was conducted at the author's department of pediatric surgery during the above-mentioned period. Case records of all the children who were operated upon for intussusception were reviewed for their demographics, clinical characteristics, surgical procedures performed, postoperative complications, and final outcome.

Institutional ethics committee approval was obtained for the waiver of the consent, and it was exempted from the review because of the retrospective nature of the study.

Results

During the study period, 212 children were operated upon for intussusception. The distribution of age and sex of children operated for intussusception is provided in ►Fig. 1. The month-wise distribution of intussusception cases in children is provided in ►Fig. 2. Clinically, 177 (83.49%) children presented with the features of acute intestinal obstruction, and the remaining 35 (16.5%) children presented with the features of perforation peritonitis. Plain skiagram and ultrasonography (USG) of the abdomen were the radiological investigations done for entire cases. Other basic hematological and biochemical investigations were also obtained. Preoperative diagnosis of intussusception was possible in 156 (73.58%) children. Surgical procedures executed for the management of intussusception in children are detailed in ►Fig. 3. During operative procedures, gangrenous bowels were documented in 98 (46.22%) children. During the postoperative period, $n = 9$ (4.24%) children required reexploration for management of their complications. This study also documented $n = 21$ (9.9%) deaths that occurred during the postoperative period. The demographics and other details of children who died during the postoperative period are detailed in ►Table 1.

Discussion

Intussusception was first time mentioned as the intestinal invagination by Paul Barbette in 1674.^{15,16} The first successful operation for intussusception was performed upon in an adult by Cornelius Henrik Velse, which he reported in 1742.^{17,18} The first successful operative reduction of intussusception was performed in the United States of America by Dr. John R. Wilson in December 1831.¹⁹ Sir Jonathan

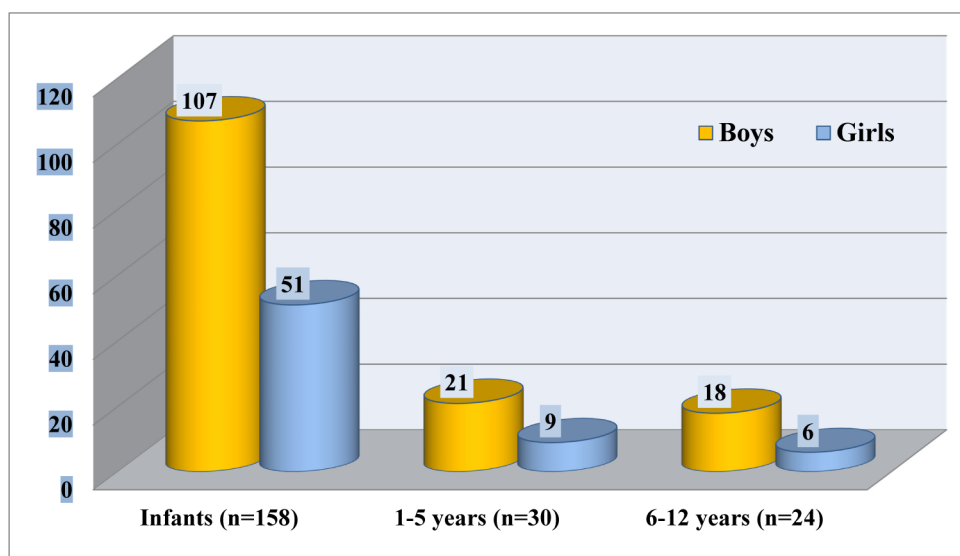


Fig. 1 Age and sex distribution of children operated for intussusception.

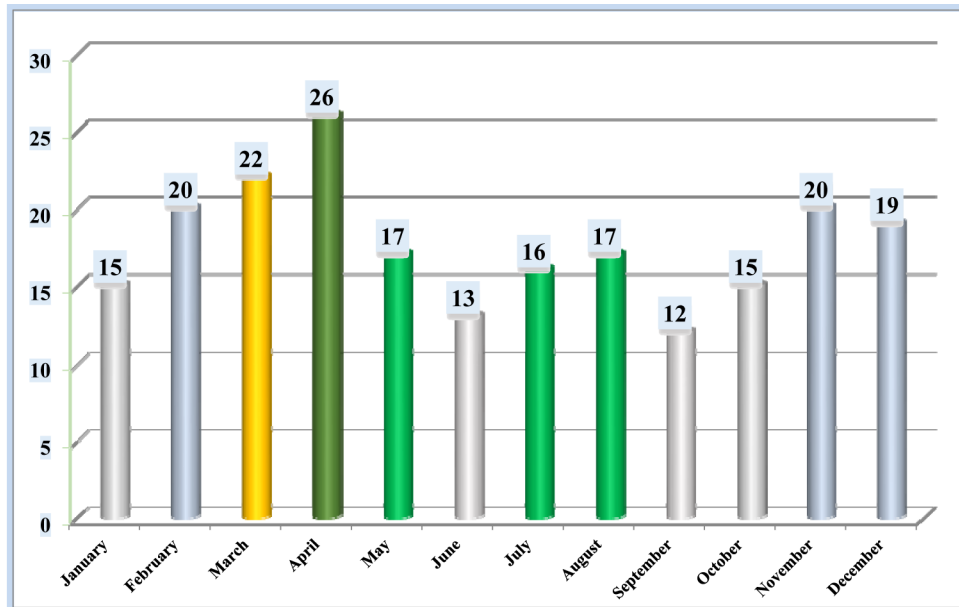


Fig. 2 Month-wise distribution of intussusception cases in children.

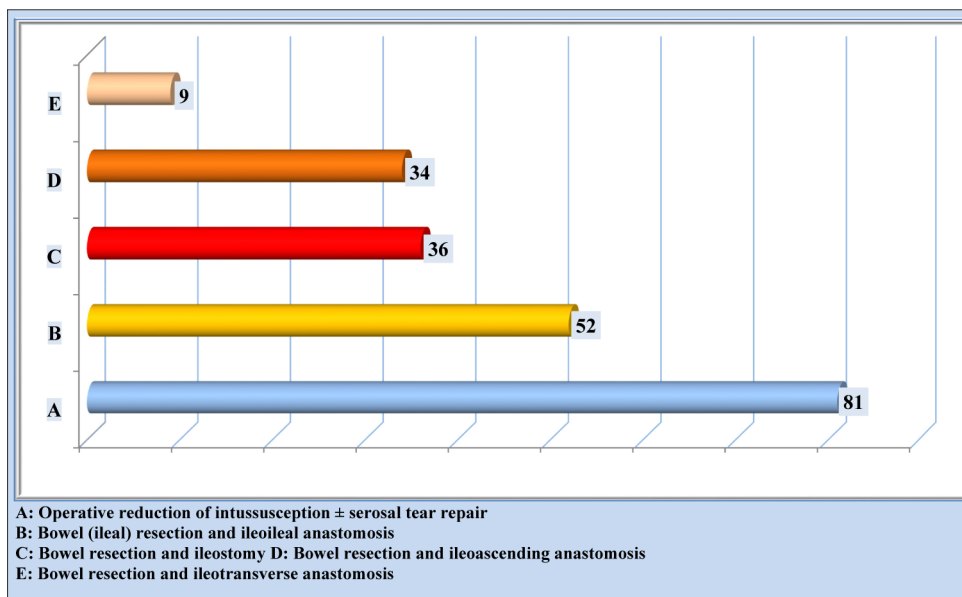


Fig. 3 Operative procedures performed for the management of intussusception in children.

Hutchinson, reported the first successful laparotomy and reduction of an ileocolic intussusception on a 2-year-old girl in 1871, and the same was published in 1874.^{20,21} Harald Hirschsprung in 1876, and thereafter in 1905, published his experience with the nonoperative, hydrostatic enema reduction of intussusception in children. He concluded that the mortality of the above therapy for intussusception in children was only 30%.^{22,23}

The present review of $n = 212$ children with intussusception revealed that 85% of children were less than 3 years, and three-fourths of them were infants. In children, intussusception occurs most frequently during infancy and within 2 years of life.¹⁻⁴ It also occurs in the older children; however, the incidence of intussusception is less. The findings similar

to the present study were also documented in various studies done for childhood intussusception.^{2,24,25} Simon et al in a retrospective review, and Savoie et al in a review of pediatric health information system database revealed that 90% intussusception cases were ≤ 3 years of age.^{26,27}

The present study documented that more than two-thirds of intussusception cases occurred in boys, with a male-to-female ratio of 2.2:1. Three-fourths of intussusception cases occurred during infancy. Other studies relating to childhood intussusception also documented that it also occurred more in males, with a male-to-female ratio of 1.6 to 3:1.^{3,4,6-8,24-26} Das et al, in a retrospective surveillance study of 1,588 intussusception cases in children below 2 years of age, found that 68.6% of the cases were boys.⁶

Table 1 Demographic and other details of children operated for intussusception and died during postoperative period (n = 21): January 2000 to December 2020

Serial number of cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Month/year (operation done)	March 2002	August 2002	August 2003	August 2004	September 2004	March 2005	May 2005	September 2005	October 2005	May 2006	September 2006	January 2007	November 2007	February 2012	June 2012	September 2015	April 2016	May 2018	March 2019	March 2020	December 2020
Sex (M/F)	M	M	F	M	M	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F	F	M	M	M	F	M	M	M
Age (mo)	36	30	5	11	15	54	2	5	24	18	48	8	11	6	4	36	8	24	6	11	6
Clinical diagnosis (intestinal obstruction)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clinical diagnosis (perforation peritonitis)	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intussusception (USG abdomen)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diagnosis (preop) of intussusception	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowel gangrene (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pathological lead point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgical procedures ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓																					
Operative reduction (± serosal tear repair)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Bowel resection and ileoileal anastomosis	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Bowel resection and ileocolic anastomosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
Bowel resection and ileostomy ± colostomy	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
Reexploration	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital stay (d)	18	9	1	11	35	7	20	20	7	17	15	8	2	2	1	3	7	1	3	1	1

Abbreviations: F, female; M, male; Preop, preoperative; USG, ultrasonography.

The most common symptoms and signs for childhood intussusception are vomiting, abdominal pain, abdominal mass, and blood mixed stools, and it occurs in various proportions.^{3,4,6,12,24-28}

The classic triad of intussusception consists of two symptoms (abdominal pain and vomiting) and one sign (blood/mucoid stool), and that was evident in $n = 180$ (84.9%) children in the present study. The classic four for intussusception consists of two symptoms (abdominal pain and vomiting) and two signs (abdominal mass and blood/mucoid stool), and that was evident in $n = 150$ (70.75%) children of present study. More than four-fifths of children presented with the features of intestinal obstructions in the present study.

USG of the abdomen is a well-established and investigation of choice for the diagnosis of childhood intussusception and can diagnose more than 90% of the cases.^{1,3,6,29-31} In the present study, skiagram and USG of the abdomen showed features suggestive of intestinal obstruction in 177 (83.4%) children, while gas under the diaphragm was evident in 35 (16.5%) children. All the secondary intussusception cases were diagnosed as intestinal obstruction due to intussusception during the abdominal evaluation by USG. Pathological lead points (PLPs) were not detected during the abdominal USG in any of the secondary intussusception cases.

In children, secondary intussusception occurs in approximately 1.5 to 15% and is reported more frequently in older children.^{5,8-12,24,29,32} Meckel's diverticulum is the most common pathology for secondary intussusception, including the present study. Other PLPs are ileal growth, ileal polyp, intestinal duplication, duplication cyst, lymphoma, cecal tumor, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, and appendicular stump.⁸⁻¹¹ PLPs causing secondary intussusception can be of mucosal, intramural, or extrinsic origin. In the present study, the incidence of secondary intussusception was 11.3%, and PLPs responsible for secondary intussusception were Meckel's diverticulum ($n = 18$), benign ileal growth ($n = 4$), ileal polyp ($n = 1$), and cecal carcinoma ($n = 1$).

Currently, the primary modality for management of childhood intussusception is nonoperative hydrostatic or pneumatic reduction under radiological/USG guidance with the added advantage of being nonoperative and being associated with a shorter hospital stay, and lower morbidity. Abovementioned therapy is practiced mostly in the developed countries with a success rate of over 95%, and it is directly related to the early presentation and diagnosis of intussusception.^{1,7,8,33} In developed countries, surgical therapy with operative reduction or bowel resection for intussusception is employed for children who failed radiological reduction, presenting with bowel perforation, peritonitis, bowel gangrene, and children with a preoperative diagnosis of secondary intussusception.^{1,8,10,25,30,34}

In developing countries, surgical therapy is more frequently employed as the primary modality for the management of childhood intussusception with the requirement for surgical therapy being reserved for cases with the late presentation, delayed referral, and suspected bowel gangrene.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Present review included children with intussusception, who were primarily managed by surgical therapy,

irrespective of their age, sex, and duration, clinical, and radiological findings. An ileocolic/colo-colic intussusception was the most common anatomical type, and it was documented in $n = 183$ (86.32%) of children, followed by the ileoileal, $n = 27$ (12.73%), jejunio-jejunal, $n = 1$ (0.47%), and postoperative type, $n = 1$ (0.47%). Primary (idiopathic) intussusception was observed in $n = 188$ (88.67%), and PLPs were documented for secondary intussusception in remaining $n = 24$ (11.32%) children. During operative procedures, gangrenous bowel segments were documented in $n = 98$ (46.22%) children. Sixty-two percent of children required bowel resections for the management of intussusception. It was possible to reduce intussusception in 38% children, and formal bowel resections were not required. Half of them had a serosal tear, minor perforation, or patchy bowel gangrenes, which were managed with serosal tear repair or bowel repair.

Complications are known to occur with the various surgical therapies employed for the management of childhood intussusception. These complications are peritoneal abscess, anastomotic leakage, peritonitis, wound dehiscence, postoperative adhesion, and incisional hernia. Some of them required reexploration for the management of their complications.^{11,14} Nine (4.24%) children of the present study also required reexploration for the management of their complications. The postoperative complications that required reexploration were anastomotic leak, burst abdomen, wound dehiscence, and stoma necrosis.

In developed countries, mortality for the management of intussusception in infants and children is less than 1%, and it is directly attributed to the early diagnosis, and institution of nonsurgical, radiological reduction of intussusception. Furthermore, mortality relating to the surgical treatment for childhood intussusception is also reported in less than 1% in the developed countries.^{2,7,8} Contrary to the above, in developing countries, mortality associated with the management of intussusception in infants and children is considerably higher, that is 7 to 10%, including the present study. It is directly attributed to the delayed presentation, delay in referral and diagnosis, presence of bowel gangrene, frequent requirement of bowel resection, and frequent institution of surgical therapy.^{2,11-14} The present study observed $n = 21$ (9.9%) death that occurred during the postoperative period. Among the 21 children who died, 18 of them had gangrenous bowel and required bowel resections during the surgical management.

Twelve of 21 children who died were infants. Five children also required reexploration for the management of their complications. Nine children died within 24 to 72 hours after the surgical therapy, and death was attributed to the preoperative poor general condition.

Intussusception remains the most common cause of acute intestinal obstruction in infants and young children. Three-fourths of intussusception occurred during infancy. The present study also supports that intussusception occurs more in male children. Four-fifths of them presented with the features of acute intestinal obstruction. Primary intussusception was documented in 88% of children. During surgical therapy, gangrenous bowels were documented in 46% of children.

Sixty-two percent children required bowel resection for the management of intussusception. For childhood intussusception, delay in referral, diagnosis, and seeking treatment were significantly associated with presence of bowel gangrene, requirement of bowel resections during the surgical therapy, factors that were responsible for significantly higher mortalities.

Note

This study was presented during e-MPASICON 2021 held online from March 24 to 26, 2021.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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