

20. CONGENITAL ANATOMO-TOPOGRAPHIC ANOMALIES OF THE COLON. DIAGNOSTIC AND CURATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

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Introduction. With an increased frequency and a seemingly benign clinic, the disorders of bowel transit and evacuation are considered by most parents and even doctors as a "trivial" biological phenomenon and, unfortunately, is neglected. Chronic, long-term evolution of the disease slowly causes dysbacteriosis, obstructive enterocolitis, endotoxemia, secondary changes of the colon, etc.

Case presentation: We present the case of a 5-year-old girl, who suffers from constipation since neonate. In the dynamics, the constipation acquired a chronic character with abdominal pain, difficulties of bowel evacuation, formation of the impacted feces and soiling. All the symptoms of functional decompensation forced the parents to consult the doctors: pediatrician, neuropsychologist, endocrinologist. Formulating the diagnosis without performing a complex examination and argumentation of the etiopathogenesis of the disease indicated a symptomatic treatment, without effectiveness, which prompted the visit to the surgeon with the following complaints: constipation with bowel obstruction, soiling, flatulence.

Discussion. The patient underwent the subsequent examinations: profilometry of anal canal, ampulotometry with balloon expulsion test, electromyography of external anal sphincter, histomorphological investigation of full-thickness rectal biopsy. The result was diagnosed as a combined congenital anomaly of the colon: dimensional deviation.

Conclusion. Early objective diagnosis of anatomic-topographic malformations of the colon, with subsequent radical treatment has a major socio-economic value by reducing the duration of palliative preoperative treatment; decrease the rate of secondary complications; reducing the complexity of surgery; diminution of the rate of postoperative functional disabilities and respectively of the duration of the post-op functional recovery period.