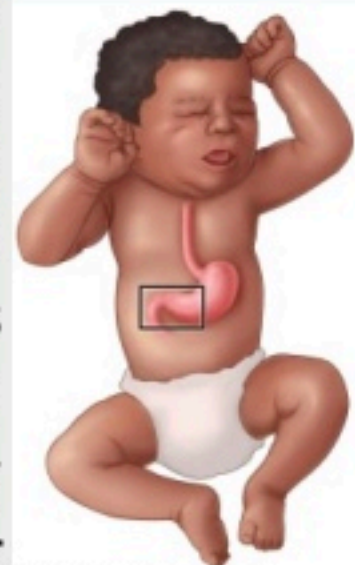




## INTRODUCTION

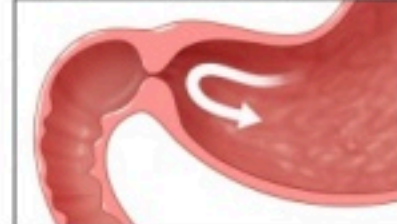
**Pyloric stenosis**, or infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS), is a rare condition in infants characterized by thickening of the pylorus muscles, leading to gastric outlet obstruction. Infants usually appear healthy at birth. The cause is unknown, but there is an increased risk associated with macrolide antibiotics and erythromycin exposure.

Symptoms include **projectile vomiting after feeding and a palpable abdominal mass**. Diagnosis is made through abdominal sonography and fluoroscopic upper GI series.



© NewYork-Presbyterian

Narrowed pylorus (stenosis)



Pylorus after surgery



© 2017

IHPS occurs in 2 to 5 per 1000 live births annually, more commonly in males (4:1 ratio) and white populations. It's less common in Indian, Asian, and Black populations.

## CASE REPORT

This is the patient, a 2-month-old female, born term to a 37-year-old G1P1 (1001) via normal spontaneous delivery with one month history of **excessive drooling and projectile non-bilious vomiting after feeding**.



Hypertrophic Pylorus

On targeted physical examination she was weak looking, dehydrated, with weak cry and poor activity. Her abdomen was soft and non-distended with essentially normal digital rectal examination. Whole abdominal UTZ **revealed an Olive shaped structure and consistent with obstruction**.



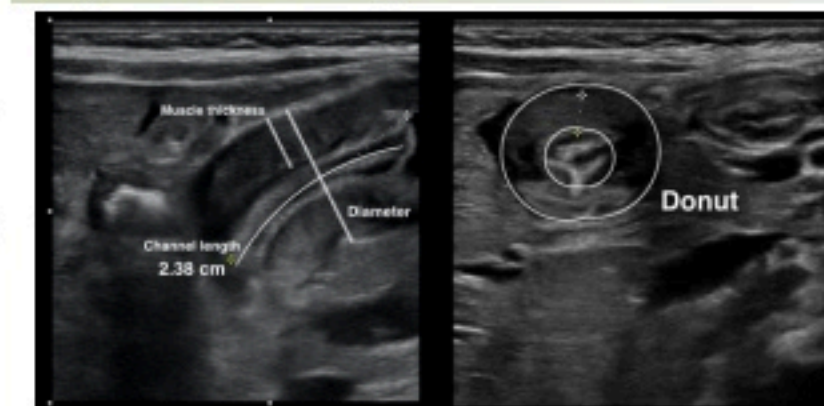
Hypertrophic pyloric segment post Ramstedt procedure

Diagnosis was **Upper Gastrointestinal Obstruction** probably secondary to Pyloric Stenosis. Patient was referred to our pediatric surgeon and underwent **Ramstedt Procedure**. The intra-operative and post-operative was uneventful and was discharged improved.

## CONCLUSION

**Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis** is one of the leading causes of upper GI obstruction in the early life. It is more common in the male gender, but in this case, a female patient was presented.

**Abdominal ultrasound** is the gold standard in diagnosing IHPS. In a low to middle income country like the Philippines, ultrasound is not readily available especially in Rural areas making the diagnosis of IHPS difficult. IHPS should always be included in patients who presents with drooling, projectile vomiting and food intolerance



© Emory University School of Medicine

