

Anomalies Associated with Anorectal Malformations

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of the paper is to review the incidence of associated congenital anomalies that are encountered in patients presenting anorectal malformations and compare these results with those previously published.

Material and Methods: A number of 50 cases with ARM from our institution were reviewed (from 2005 to 2012) and information was collected on patient demographics, type of ARM and associated congenital anomalies, the latter being then categorized according to organ systems.

Results: Out of 50 newborns, 28 were males and 22 females (1.27:1). 34 (68%) had at least one associated abnormality. The majority of patients (40%) had imperforated anus without fistula. The most frequent seen anomalies were gastrointestinal (36%), urogenital (24%) and cardiovascular (16%).

Conclusions: More than half of the children included in our series have other associated abnormalities. We found gastro-intestinal anomalies to be the most common associated congenital defects in our patients. A higher incidence of this type of anomalies was encountered in newborns with persistent cloacal anomaly. The rectovestibular fistula group was most likely to present cardiac abnormalities. The incidence of genitourinary anomalies in the perineal fistula group is higher than the one described in other studies.

Key words: anorectal anomaly, associated malformations, gastrointestinal abnormalities, Krickenbeck criteria

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