Short Bowel Syndrome in Children

Short bowel syndrome is a condition when a child's small intestine is not long enough, therefore, is unable to absorb enough nutrients from food to be able to properly grow and develop.

Malabsorption leads to:



Electrolyte Imbalances



Weight Loss



Dehydration



Diarrhea

What causes short bowel syndrome in children:

A child is born with short bowel:

- Gastroschisis
- Intestinal Atresia
- Volvulus or Malrotation
- Hirschsprung's Disease

A child has a disorder that requires surgical resection of the bowel:

- Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC)
- Radiation Enteritis
- Trauma
- Crohn's Disease

Until a child's intestine can adapt and get proper treatment, they may not be able to eat enough by mouth and require **nutritional support.** This may be:



(PN): This is delivery of nutrients through the large veins in the body. Your child will require a special line in their chest,

Parenteral Nutrition



Enteral Nutrition:

called a central line.

Nutrients and fluids are delivered via a feeding tube either directly into the stomach or the intestine.

Four Important Goals in the Management of Short Bowel Syndrome:



1. Maximize the function of the existing intestinal tract through intestinal adaptation.



3. **Prevent complications,** whenever possible.



2. **Optimize nutritional** status to ensure appropriate growth and development.



4. **Reduce or eliminate** the need for parenteral nutrition (PN).

Intestinal Rehabilitation for Short Bowel

What is Intestinal Rehabilitation?

Intestinal rehabilitation is the process of restoring nutritional autonomy. This means weaning from parenteral nutrition (PN) and onto oral feedings. This allows your child to live a life free from PN and its associated complications.

Intestinal Rehabilitation Treatment:



1. Diet Modifications



2. Oral Rehydration Therapy(ORT)



3. Vitamin and Mineral Supplements



4. Medications



5. **Surgical Interventions** (Bianchi, STEP)

