Esophageal motility in Infants with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia INAC 22-24 June 2018

### Maissa Rayyan

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, University Hospitals Leuven, Belgium

T Omari, K Allegaert, H Decaluwe, A Debeer, J Deprest, N Rommel

# **Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia**

1/2000-3000 live birthsDefective formation of the diaphragmIsolated 40%



Slavotinek Eur J Medical Genetics 2014



### Esophago-gastric junction: Diaphragmatic crurae and LES



GI Motility online (May 2006)

### Mortality and Morbidity



### Long term morbidity

**Survival**?

### **Respiratory problems**

- oxygen need
- insuffiency
- infections
- pulmonary hypertension

Cortes J Pediatr Surg 2005 Muratore J Pediatr Surg 2001 Fasching Eur J Pediatr Surg 2000

# Gastro-intestinal problems

- GERD
- growth failure
- feeding difficulties
- tube feeding

# Pathophysiology of motility disorders and GER



Stolar The American journal of surgery 1990 Fasching Eur J Pediatr Surg 2000 Schmittenbecker Z Kinderchir 1990 Nagaya J Pediatr Surg 1994 Sigalet J Pediatr Surg 1994 Stolar Sem<u>in Pediatr Surg 1996</u>

# GER evidence

pH impedance studies

- more GER in CDH + patch
- more "dysmotility" (bolus flow) in CDH + patch
- more "dysmotility" in distal esophagus: esophagitis?
  Outflow obstruction

Di Pace J Pediatr Surg 2011 Caruso Ped Surg Int 2013

# Lacking evidence on esophageal motility

1 study with low resolution manometry (Arena Pediatr Int 2008) Some degree of foregut dysmotility

No High Resolution Manometry studies on CDH



# Aim to the study

• To characterize esophageal motility in isolated CDH

• To investigate EGJ function during neonatal period

# Patients

- 12 postoperative infants born with isolated CDH (9 male)
- Left-sided diaphragmatic defect 11/12
- FETO 4/11
- Patch repair 9/12







DEFECT A 0/1 PATCH REPAIR



#### DEFECT C 5/5 PATCH REPAIR



DEFECT D

# Methods

High Resolution solid state Manometry + Impedance

Transnasal placement of catheter in stomach

Catheters (Unisensor USA, Portsmouth, NH, USA) : 13 pressure, 6 impedance, 8Fr 36 pressure, 16 impedance, 10Fr

Data acquiring system Solar GI (MMS, The Netherlands)

Regular feeding routine, in a semi-reclined position

Timing: neonatal, 6 months, 12 months







### **Pressure Flow Analysis**

### Automated Impedance Manometry (AIM)

- Combining High Resolution Manometry and Impedance measurements (HRMI)
- Integrated analysis of bolus flow and pressure with AIM software<sup>©</sup>
  - automatic analysis algorithm
  - objective
  - parameters on motility + bolus flow + interaction



### Evaluation of EGJ function: Line pressure plots in esophagus, LES, stomach



# Pressure flow analysis

- Flow resistance at EGJ CDH > non-CDH
- Flow resistance at EGJ CDH with patch > CDH no patch

 Vigor of esophageal contractility and flow resistance did not change during first year

### **End-expiratory pressure at Lower Esophageal Sphincter**



### † barrier function in CDH with patch

\* p=0,05 posthoc analysis Kruskal-Wallis test
 \*\* p<0,01 posthoc analysis Kruskal-Wallis test</li>

### **Difference Inspiration-Expiration Pressure at LES**



, crural activity of diaphragm in CDH with patch

\* p<0,05 posthoc analysis Kruskal-Wallis test

# Conclusion

• Pressure Flow Analysis demonstrates increased flow resistance in CDH patients, especially in those with a patch

 Neonatal EGJ barrier function is increased in patients with patch repair suggesting a protective role for GER

Decreased crural activity in patients with patch repair (surgical technique)

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