Module WB1932

Evaluation & Management of Neonatal Emesis

Objectives

- Identify the pertinent aspects of an infant’s prenatal and birth history as well as the findings of physical examination that support identification of the underlying etiology of emesis in the neonatal period.

- From an anatomical perspective, explain the difference and implications between bilious and non-bilious emesis in the term neonate and the preterm infant.

- Outline the general approach to managing the sick neonate with emesis including the most common laboratory findings associated with selected surgical and non-surgical disorders which present with bilious and non-bilious emesis.

- Match imaging approaches to the common neonatal disorders for which they are used to confirm a diagnosis and describe the surgical and/or non-surgical interventions necessary to provide stabilization and correction of the disorders.

Content Outline

1. Evaluation of the Neonate with Emesis
   1.1 Complete perinatal history
   1.2 Physical examination
   1.3 Diagnostic approaches including assessment algorithm for congenital malformations

2. General Management of the Newborn with Emesis

3. Management of Surgical Disorders Presenting with Bilious or Non-bilious Emesis
   3.1 Atresias-duodenal or small bowel & anorectal anomaly
   3.2 Malrotation with or without volvulus
   3.3 Meconium-related disorders
   3.4 Hirschsprung’s disease
   3.5 Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
   3.6 Incarcerated inguinal hernia

4. Management of Selected Non-Surgical Disorders Causing Neonatal Emesis
   4.1 Gastroesophageal reflux & reflux disease
   4.2 Sepsis, infection & necrotizing enterocolitis
   4.3 Inborn errors of metabolism
   4.4 Increased intracranial pressure
   4.5 Feeding intolerance
   4.6 Medications

5. Etiologies, Special Considerations & Management of Bilious Vomiting in Preterm Infants

Reading Material Resources

Module WB1932: Evaluation & Management of Neonatal Emesis is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each resource is included with the module.
