The percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) has become the preferred method for enteral feeding in children with prolonged insufficient oral intake [1]. A complication of the PEG is the migration of the internal flange into the gastric or abdominal wall, referred to as “buried bumper syndrome” (BBS). The prevalence in adults is 2.0%–2.9% [2, 3]. Among the past 700 children who received a PEG under our care, a total of 17 BBS were observed (prevalence 2.4%). The underlying diseases in the children were mental retardation with central dysphagia (n = 13), congenital heart disease (n = 3) and inherited metabolic disease (n = 1). This reflects proportionally the general distribution of the PEG indication in pediatric patients [1]. The median age of the BBS patients was 6 years and 9 months (2–48 months). Nine patients were cared for by their parents, in eight patients a professional caregiver was responsible for the child. In all cases the used feeding tube was a Freka CH 15 model (Fresenius GmbH, Germany). Endoscopic therapy was mostly successful by the push and pull technique (n = 8) (Fig. 1), or if that failed the gastric mucosa was incised by a needle knife or fistulotome (n = 2) (Fig. 2). Whenever clinical signs (internal bumper palpable through the skin), endoscopic findings (flushing or probing the tube impossible), or imaging studies indicated that the flange was located outside the stomach wall the patient was referred for surgery (n = 7).

Children with BBS may present with a number of symptoms: a leaking tube, inability to infuse feedings, and in particular an immobile tube. In these cases endoscopy is indicated to diagnose BBS in a timely fashion. Endoscopic therapy is also often possible in children.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AH_2AI

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Endoscopy 2008; 40: E85–E86
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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