

BOTULINUM TOXIN INJECTIONS AFTER SURGERY IN HIRSCHSPRUNGS DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Introduction

- Hirschsprungs disease is associated with obstructive complaints and enterocolitis
- Botulinum toxin injections (BTI) improve faecal passage by relaxing the internal anal sphincter
- Effectiveness is unknown

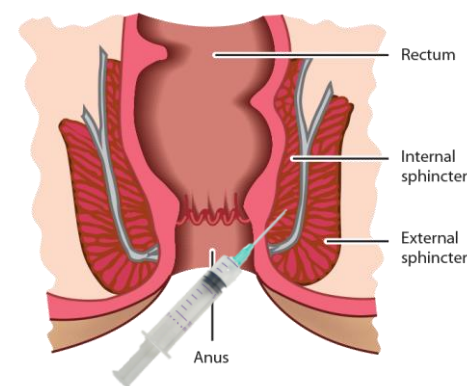
Methods

- Systematic Review according to PRISMA guidelines
- Search: *botulinum toxin injections* AND *hirschsprungs disease*
- Random effects meta-analysis
- Outcomes: obstructive defecation; HAEC; adverse effects

Discussion

- BTI effectively treat obstructive symptoms
- Effective treatment of enterocolitis with BTI could not be proven
- Adverse effects were mild and temporary
- Limitations: quality of studies and heterogeneity in outcome definitions and procedures
- Recommended when sphincterproblem is suspected to be cause of obstruction

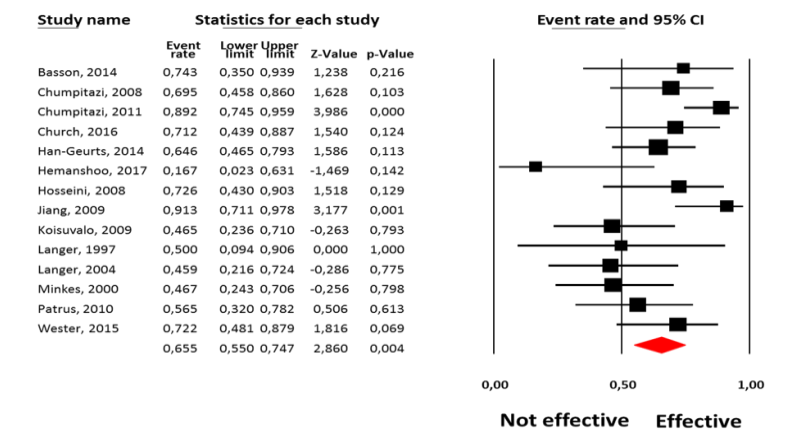
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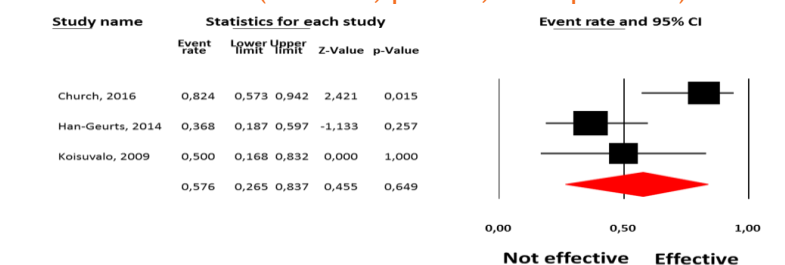
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Results

Obstructive symptoms (ER= 0.66, p=0.004, n=278 patients)



Enterocolitis (ER=0.58, p=0.65, n=52 patients)



Adverse effects (ER=0.17, p<0.001), n=178 patients)

