PATIENT AND FAMILY INFORMATION SHEET

Pyloric Stenosis

What is pyloric stenosis?

- It is a narrowing of the muscle at the end of the stomach. This
 muscle controls how food moves from the stomach into the
 small intestine. The muscle is called the "pylorus."
- When this muscle becomes thicker than normal (hypertrophied), the opening between the stomach and small intestine becomes too narrow for food or liquids to move through. This leads to more vomiting than normal.

How do I know if my baby has pyloric stenosis? Here are some of the symptoms your baby may have:

- Forceful vomiting, especially after feeds.
- The vomit is formula or breast milk.
- Vomiting may be less at first, but will start to occur more often and become more forceful in nature.
- No amount of burping or formula changes makes it better.
- Your baby seems to be hungry even after vomiting.
- If left untreated, weight loss and dehydration develop.

Stomach Enlarged Pylorus Duodenum Normal Anatomy Pyloric Stenosis

Illustration copyright Colin Fahrion, UCSF Pediatric Surgery

How is pyloric stenosis treated?

The treatment for pyloric stenosis is usually surgery.

What happens before surgery?

- Your baby will be admitted to the hospital.
- Your baby will not be able to have anything to drink before surgery.
- Your baby will receive intravenous (IV) fluids before surgery.
- Blood tests are needed:
 - The main blood test the surgery team will be monitoring is called a BMP (electrolytes). Often, in babies with pyloric stenosis, this blood test is abnormal. This must be normal before your baby is safe to have surgery.
- Once your baby is wetting their diapers well and their blood test is normal, they will be ready for surgery.
 - o It may take a few days for this to happen.

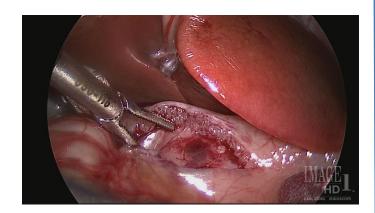


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What happens during surgery?

- The surgery will usually be performed laparoscopically. This means that the surgeon will make 3-4 small cuts on the baby's abdomen and then cut the tight muscle which then allows the stomach to empty as it should.
- The surgery typically lasts about an hour.





What happens after surgery?

- When can I be with my baby again?
 As soon as your baby wakes up after surgery, you will be able to be with them.
- When can my baby eat again?

Your surgeon will tell you when your baby may begin eating again but typically it will be soon after surgery.

- Please make sure you try to burp the baby after every ½ ounce of milk or after 5 minutes of breast feeding.
- Spitting up after surgery is common, even some vomiting.
 This will get better and go away in a few days.
- Will my baby have any pain?

Your baby will have very little pain after surgery. They will be given acetaminophen to help with any pain if needed.

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When can we go home?

- Most babies go home the day after surgery.
- Goals to going home:
 - Eating at least 2 ounces at every feed or breastfeeding normally.
 - Little or no vomiting (spitting up is OK).
 - o Pain well controlled with acetaminophen.

How do I care for my baby at home?

- Your baby may continue to spit up or vomit with feedings.
 - This usually gets better in a few days.
- You may continue to give acetaminophen as needed for pain.
- Your baby won't need to go home on any special medications.
 - o If they were taking medicines for reflux, your surgeon may recommend you continue these for a couple of weeks.
- Your baby will be able to have sponge baths. Your surgeon will tell you when you can start bathing your child normally again.

When should I call the office?

If your baby experiences any of the following, please call our office:

- Vomiting after every feeding
- Fever (temperature more than 100.5°F (38.0°C))
- Signs of infection at one of the surgical sites (redness, swelling, yellow drainage)

Your baby will need to follow up with the surgeon.

You will receive specific instructions for follow up when your baby is discharged.

Please don't hesitate to call our office if you have any problems or concerns
Surgical provider:
Office Number:
After hours number if applicable:

Thank you for allowing us to care for your child.