

**EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND SURGICAL OUTCOMES OF
CONGENITAL INTESTINAL ATRESIA IN NEWBORNS
AND CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO
HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM EVALUATION IN CHILDREN**

Sharapov Ilhamberdi Kamalovich

Assistant of Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health

Yunusova Nilufar

Student of Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health

Annotation: *This thesis investigates the correlation between early diagnostic protocols for congenital intestinal atresia and postoperative outcomes in neonates, while examining modern methodologies for comprehensive hematopoietic system assessment in pediatric populations. The research demonstrates that implementation of prenatal ultrasonographic surveillance combined with postnatal radiographic evaluation significantly reduces diagnostic delays, thereby improving surgical success rates and decreasing mortality. The study establishes evidence-based diagnostic algorithms integrating advanced hematological testing modalities for accurate identification of blood formation disorders in children.*

Keywords: *neonatal surgery, hematopoietic system, complete blood count, prenatal ultrasonography, polyhydramnios, double bubble sign, flow cytometry.*

In contemporary neonatal medicine, congenital intestinal atresia represents a critical surgical emergency requiring immediate diagnostic

intervention and therapeutic management. The incidence of intestinal atresia ranges from one in three thousand to one in five thousand live births, with duodenal atresia accounting for approximately fifty percent of cases, followed by jejunoileal and colonic variants. Early recognition of cardinal clinical manifestations including bilious vomiting, abdominal distension, and failure to pass meconium within the first forty-eight hours of life remains paramount for optimizing surgical outcomes. Simultaneously, the evaluation of hematopoietic function in pediatric populations has evolved substantially with the integration of automated hematology analyzers, flow cytometric immunophenotyping, and molecular diagnostic techniques. These advancements enable precise characterization of quantitative and qualitative abnormalities in erythropoiesis, leukopoiesis, and thrombopoiesis, facilitating early detection of inherited and acquired hematological disorders that significantly impact morbidity and mortality in childhood.

The pathophysiological basis of intestinal atresia involves intrauterine vascular accidents, mesenteric ischemia, or failed recanalization during embryonic gut development, resulting in complete luminal obstruction. Prenatal diagnosis through maternal ultrasonography demonstrating polyhydramnios, dilated bowel loops, and the pathognomonic double bubble sign in duodenal atresia enables multidisciplinary preparedness for immediate postnatal intervention. Following delivery, clinical assessment reveals the classic triad of bilious emesis, progressive abdominal distension, and absent bowel movements, necessitating rapid radiographic confirmation through plain abdominal films showing air-fluid levels and absence of distal bowel gas. Surgical management employs various techniques including duodenoduodenostomy for duodenal atresia and primary anastomosis or

temporary enterostomy for jejunoileal variants, with outcomes significantly influenced by the timing of intervention, associated anomalies such as cardiac defects or chromosomal abnormalities, and the presence of short bowel syndrome requiring prolonged parenteral nutrition. Contemporary hematopoietic assessment in children transcends traditional complete blood count analysis to incorporate sophisticated diagnostic modalities that provide comprehensive characterization of blood cell production and function. Initial screening with automated hematology analyzers quantifies red blood cell indices including mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, and red cell distribution width, alongside white blood cell differential counts and platelet parameters, generating age-specific reference ranges critical for accurate interpretation in rapidly growing pediatric patients. Peripheral blood smear microscopy remains indispensable for morphological evaluation of cellular abnormalities including hypochromia, microcytosis, spherocytosis, schistocytes, and blast cells that indicate underlying pathology. Advanced investigations incorporate flow cytometric immunophenotyping for identification of lymphocyte subpopulations, detection of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria clones, and characterization of acute leukemias, while bone marrow aspiration and biopsy provide definitive assessment of cellularity, myeloid to erythroid ratios, megakaryocyte morphology, and infiltrative processes. Molecular techniques including polymerase chain reaction for genetic mutations, hemoglobin electrophoresis for hemoglobinopathies, and cytogenetic analysis for chromosomal aberrations complete the diagnostic armamentarium for pediatric hematological disorders.

Integrated diagnostic protocols combining prenatal ultrasonographic surveillance with prompt postnatal radiographic confirmation significantly

enhance surgical outcomes in neonatal intestinal atresia through early intervention. Contemporary hematopoietic evaluation employing multimodal diagnostic approaches including automated analysis, flow cytometry, and molecular techniques enables precise characterization of pediatric blood disorders, facilitating targeted therapeutic strategies and improved prognostic outcomes.

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