

# Balloon or Bougienage Dilatation for Esophageal Stenosis in Children?

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## Abstract

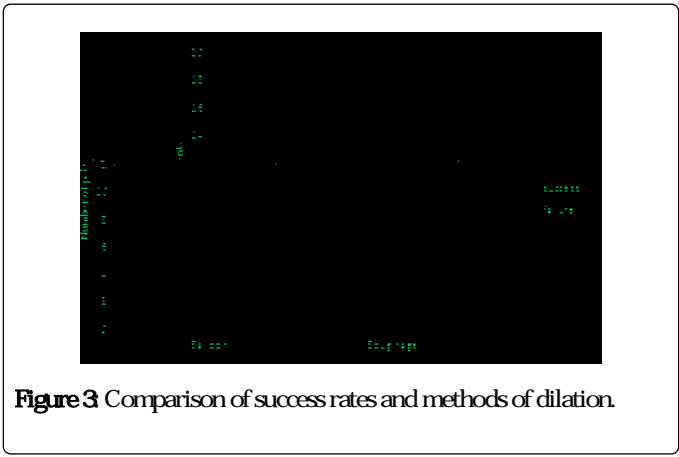
**Purpose:** [unclear]



Failure was XY bYX as inability to meet this points and / or failure to improve from the previous observation. Y dilations were XY bYX as successful in 31 (73.8%) patients and failure in 11 (26.2%) patients. Analysis of the therapeutic success rate according to etiology of the stenosis demonstrated that 18/24 of the children in Group A were XY bY as successful compared to 6/8 in Group B, 0/3 in Group C and 7/7 in Group D (p=0.0163) (Figure 2).

### Therapeutic

Comparison of the therapeutic success rate according to the method of dilation revealed that all 31 successful cases were composed of children who underwent 18 balloon dilations (15 i cfcgWd]W and 3 endoscopic) and 13 bougienage dilations (Figure 3). Although there was an overall success rate of 87% for the bougienage group and 67% for the balloon group but it was not statistically g[ b] Vbh (p=NS).



**Figure 3** Comparison of success rates and methods of dilation.

Y were 6 procedure-related complications in 5 children who underwent esophageal dilation. Four of them had undergone radiologic balloon dilation included 2 with aspiration pneumonia and 2 with esophageal perforations that had been treated conservatively (with total parenteral nutrition and intravenous antibiotic therapy).

Y was one perforation in an endoscopic balloon dilation procedure

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