

To Detect structural renal anomalies and bladder functional abnormalities in children with Down's Syndrome

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OBJECTIVES

To detect structural renal anomalies and bladder functional abnormalities in children with Down's syndrome. We hypothesized that there will be an increased prevalence of urological malformations in infants with DS. The objective of our study is to include early screening for renal anomalies in all DS infants for timely detection management and intervention of underlying condition.

METHODS

A cross-sectional observational study was carried out in DS children followed-up in a pediatric genetics unit of a tertiary hospital. We enrolled 44 subjects and assessed their bladder function on the basis of questionnaire and screened for urological anomaly with ultrasonography.

RESULTS

We found 9 (20%) DS subjects to be associated with RUTAs of which 5 had Hydronephrosis, 1 had renal agenesis, 1 had renal calculi and others had neurogenic bladder, VUR, PUJ obstruction and renal parenchymal thickening.

CONCLUSIONS

It concludes that urological anomalies are an associated complication with DS and early ultrasound screening must be done for its diagnosis and treatment.