CASE STUDY #6: PYLORIC STENOSIS

1. Describe the pathophysiology and four presenting symptoms of pyloric stenosis.

2. Explain why the vomiting seen in pyloric stenosis is frequently non-projectile initially and only becomes projectile after several weeks.

3. Describe the electrolyte imbalance that might accompany pyloric stenosis.

4. After several days of severe projectile vomiting, L. is diagnosed with pyloric stenosis, and her condition is surgically corrected. She returned from the operating room several hours ago and is now ready to begin feeding. What types of fluid usually are given initially?

5. L. has retained the past eight feedings. Her mother has just completed feeding number nine, which was 35 Ml of diluted formula. L.vomits this feeding and her mother becomes upset and blames herself for the vomiting. How would you respond to L.’s mother at this time?

6. Describe the process used to continue L.’s feedings.