

Successful management of chylothorax with etilefrine: Case report in 2 pediatric patients(Article)

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Abstract [View references \(17\)](#)

Chylothorax is defined as the accumulation of chyle within the pleural space. Originally described in 1917 by Pisek, it is the most common cause of pleural effusion in the neonatal period. The leading cause of chylothorax is laceration of the thoracic duct during surgery, which occurs in 0.85% to 6.6% of children undergoing cardiothoracic surgery. Few authors of reports in the literature have looked at etilefrine, a relatively unknown sympathomimetic, as an option for the medical treatment of chylothorax. In this case report, we review the clinical course of 2 infants with type III esophageal atresia who developed chylothorax after thoracic surgery and were successfully treated with intravenous etilefrine after failing initial dietary and pharmacological management. © Copyright 2018 by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Indexed keywords

EMTREE

drug terms:

etilefrin
lactate dehydrogenase
octreotide
triacylglycerol

anoplastyanus atresia
apnea
artery ligation
Article
artificial milk
artificial ventilation
case report
chylothorax
clinical article
disease association
drug cost
drug dose increased
drug withdrawal
esophagus anastomosis
esophagus

EMTREE

medical

terms:

atresia
female heart atrium septum defect
heart rate measurement
heart ventricle septum defect
human infant
lactate dehydrogenase
blood level
leukocyte count
male patient ductus arteriosus
patient transport
pleura effusion
premature labor
priority journal
rectovaginal fistula
respiratory distress
thorax radiograph
total parenteral nutrition
tracheoesophageal fistula
triacylglycerol blood level

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers:

etilefrine, 10128-36-6, 534-87-2, 709-55-7, 943-17-9; lactate dehydrogenase, 9001-60-9; octreotide, 83150-76-9, 1607842-55-6

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