

Comment

The aim of Dr Dorota Jarzębicka et al. study was to assess the epidemiology of constipation in outpatient gastroenterology clinic. Abdominal pain and painful defecation are the most common symptoms of constipation in these children.

Elwira Kołodziejczyk et al. evaluate the management of pancreatic cysts in paediatric population. Clinical data of near 60 children with pancreatic cyst treated in a 10-year period were reviewed comprehensively. The relationship between the etiological factor, treatment method and clinical outcome of the patients was analyzed also.

The aim of Dr Monika Meglicka et al. study was determination of cut-off points for faecal calprotectin (FC) in children with UC corresponding to the severity of inflammation in the colon. Faecal calprotectin (FC) is a good marker in monitoring adults with ulcerative colitis (UC).

Primary sclerosing cholangitis is a progressive inflammatory disease of biliary tract that may be concurrent with inflammatory bowel disease. Study of Dr Marcin Osiecki et al. try to assess the course of inflammatory bowel disease in pediatric primary sclerosing cholangitis.

The aim of Paulina Mika et al. study was retrospective evaluation of hunger provocation oral feeding therapy in infants and young children with behavioral feeding disorders and full or partial enteral nutrition.

Dr Magdalena Rakowska et al. present a rare case of a 14.5-year-old patient with multifactorial chronic pancreatitis (CP). More than one cause of CP was discovered during the diagnostic course of that patient. It is difficult to determine which one was responsible for the development of the disease.

Study of Dr Sylwia Fabiszewska et al. presents first experiences with vedolizumab in children with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) which is already used and approved as part of IBD treatment algorithm in adults.

Dr Joanna Sieczkowska et al. present problems with the therapeutic approach in a ulcerative colitis (UC) boy who required individualization infliximab therapy.

Small intestine bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) is excess of bacteria in the small intestine. Its prevalence in adult patients with CP is approximately 36%. Symptoms not only imitate those occurring in CP, but often aggravate them and hinder the treatment. Dr Marcin Jadam and Professor Grzegorz Oracz summarize current knowledge about SIBO in CP.

In the paper of Dr Katarzyna Kozera et al. we can find newest information about diagnosis and treatment of esophageal atresia in children.

Dr Aleksandra Nowakowska and Professor Jarosław Kierkuś summarize current knowledge about CMV infection in patients with ulcerative colitis.

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