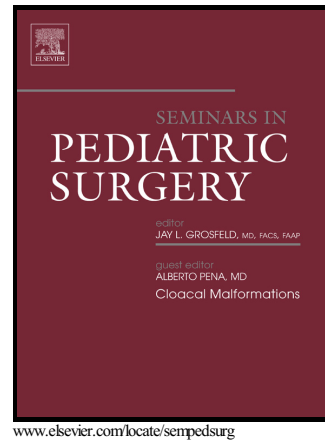


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Long-term Outcomes of Pediatric Intestinal Failure

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Abstract

Management of pediatric intestinal failure has evolved in recent decades, with improved survival since the advent of specialized multidisciplinary intestinal failure centers. Though sepsis and intestinal failure associated liver disease still contribute to mortality, we now have growing data on the long-term outcomes for this population. While intestinal adaptation and parenteral nutrition weaning is most rapid during the first year on parenteral support, achievement of enteral autonomy is possible even after many years as energy and protein requirements decline dramatically with age. Intestinal transplant is an option for patients experiencing complications of long-term parenteral nutrition who are expected to have permanent intestinal failure, but outcomes are hindered by immunosuppression related

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