

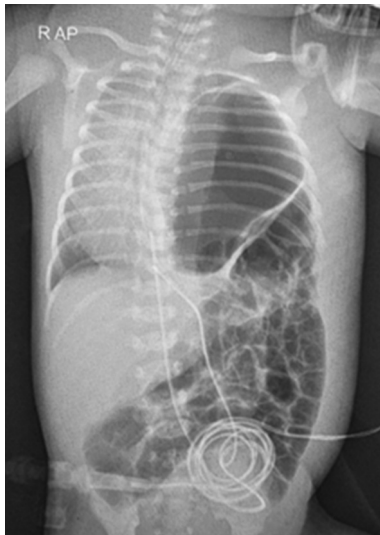
Quiz

Neo Cryptic: Decoding for the PG X-ray

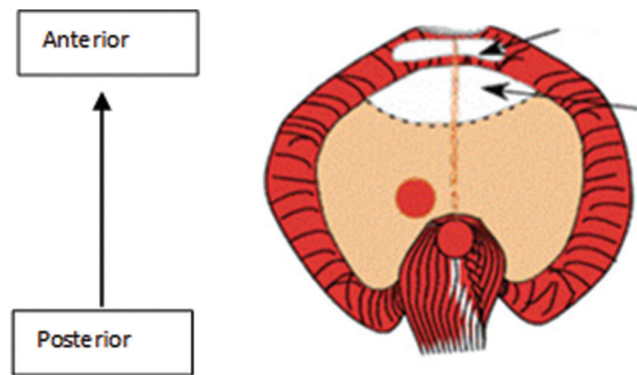
Amrusha Raipure¹, MD

¹Department of Anesthesiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

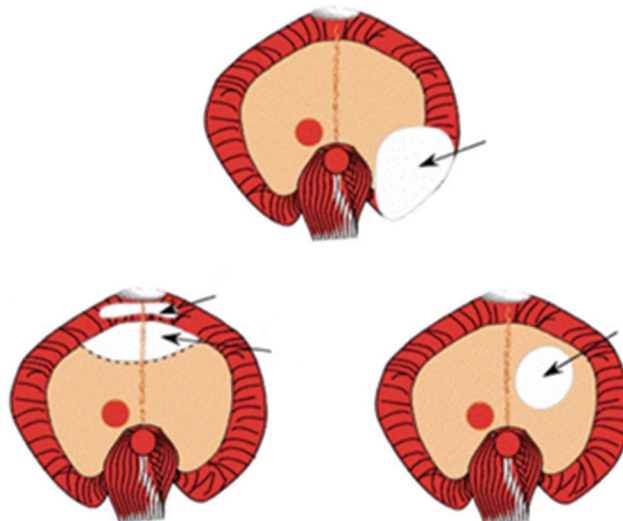
1. Identify the disease seen in this x-ray.



2. What type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is shown in the diagram below?



3. Which type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is the most common?



*Corresponding author: Dr. Amrusha Raipure, Associate Professor, Department of Anesthesiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. dramrusha@gmail.com

Received: 30 December 2023 Accepted: 30 December 2023 Published: 15 March 2024 DOI: 10.25259/JNCCA_11_2023

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, transform, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms. ©2024 Published by Scientific Scholar on behalf of Journal of Neonatal Critical Care and Anesthesia

Answers Neo quiz

1. X-ray: Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
2. Morgagni/Anterior hernia
3. Bochdalek hernia (A) is the most common type

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) refers to a developmental defect of the formation of the diaphragm that, in most individuals, is evident at birth.

CDH is characterized by:

1. Incomplete formation/muscularization of the diaphragm resulting in absence or deficiency of the diaphragm, or
2. Eventration resulting in elevation of a portion of the diaphragm that is thinned as a result of incomplete muscularization. The prevalence of CDH is estimated at 3–3.6/10,000 live births.

3. Posterolateral hernias comprise approximately 80–90% of all CDHs. About 85% of Bochdalek hernias occur on the left side, about 10% on the right, and approximately 5% are bilateral.^[1]

REFERENCE

1. Longoni M, Pober BR, High FA. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Overview. In: Adam MP, Feldman J, Mirzaa GM, Pagon RA, Wallace SE, Bean LJ, *et al.*, editors. GeneReviews®. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2023.

How to cite this article: Raipure A. Neo Cryptic: Decoding for the PG-X-ray. *J Neonatal Crit Care Anesth.* 2024;1:24-5. doi: 10.25259/JNCCA_11_2023