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## **Trabalhos Científicos**

**Título:** Right Low Abdominal Pain (rlap): New Clinical Signal In Food Allergy

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**Resumo:** Objectives and Study: The objective of this study is to describe the pain in the right low abdominal area, ie , in the right iliac fossa, as a signal findings in the physical examination in patients with food allergy. Methods: We studied the data of the physical examination of the right low abdomen area of 355 patients with food allergy, retrospective using the medical data from the medical records of the Brazilian Society of Food Allergy (SBAA). Results: The gender of ours patients are 48% masculine and 52 % feminine , and those number are not different from those of the pertinent literature (3). The age was distributed according with the literature, similar to all tree groups: 42,8% were infants, 32,7% were children ( 3 to 13 years) and 24,5% were adolescents and adults. In the physical examination of the patients selected to the study, pain of the right inferior abdomen was present in 18% of patients followed by abdominal distension in 13,5%. left abdominal pain was found in 3,3% . Epigastrical pain and spenomegaly in 2,6% Tomography and ultrasound were done to testify the basic lesion of INLH as the cause of the RLAP and show the classic appearance of thickening of the intestinal wall. Conclusion:One explanation for the RLAP in patients with food allergy is related to the ileal nodular lymphoid hyperplasia expressing the immune reaction at Peyers Patches(PP) in the terminal ileum. Secondary the rupture of eosinophils in the mucosal or muscular extructure of the bowel wall induce pain. The consequence of this inflammation result in palpable and painful ileal mass at the physician examination. Colonoscopy,Tomography and Ultrasound were done to testify the basic lesion of INLH as the cause of the RLAP. The evidence of this signal will be very suggestive of food allergy.