

In duodenal atresia, a double bubble sign can be present on abdominal X-ray, with one bubble showing a dilated stomach and the other showing the proximal duodenum.

Down Syndrome

[Child with Down Syndrome](#)

Down syndrome, also known as trisomy 21, is associated with a higher prevalence of duodenal atresia compared to the general population.

Jejunal and Ileal Atresia

[Judge-Judy Alien Atresia-tree](#)

Jejunal and ileal atresia occur during fetal development due to disruptions in mesenteric vessels, often involving the superior mesenteric artery. These disruptions lead to ischemic necrosis of the fetal intestine, causing segmental resorption. This process results in a blind proximal and distal end of the bowel, with a defect in the mesentery between the ends.

Triple Bubble

[Triple Bubble](#)

In jejunal and ileal atresia, abdominal X-rays can show a triple bubble, described by the dilated stomach, duodenum, and proximal jejunum. An X-ray also shows a gasless colon.

Cystic Fibrosis

[Sisters with Fibrous-sacks](#)

Jejunal atresia is known to be associated with cystic fibrosis. Cystic fibrosis is an X-linked recessive disease that results from abnormal chloride channels in the body.

Gastroschisis

[GI-guy with Scissor](#)

Gastroschisis can be seen in cases of jejunal and ileal atresia. Gastroschisis is characterized by the herniation of abdominal organs through the abdominal wall with no covering by the peritoneum.

Smoking

[Cigarette](#)

Smoking during the first trimester of pregnancy is associated with jejunoileal atresia. Thromboembolic occlusion is thought to be a contributing factor in development of this condition.

Cocaine Use

[Cocaine](#)

The use of vasoconstrictive drugs like cocaine can result in reduced uteroplacental blood flow, causing vasoconstriction and hypoperfusion of the placenta. This process can contribute to the development of jejunoileal atresia due to its mechanism of ischemic necrosis.