
REFERENCES

- **Abdullah F, Arnold MA, Nabaweesi R et al (2007).** *Gastroschisis in the United States 1988–2003: analysis and risk categorization of 4344 patients.* J Perinatol 27:50–55.
- **Adrian vien,** university of toronto "umbilical Hernias ". *Modern operative surgery , 13th edition 2003 p76-79*
- **Andorsky DJ (2005).** "Nutritional and Other Postoperative Management of Neonates with Short Bowel Syndrome Correlates with Clinical Outcomes". Jour. of Pediatr. 2005; P 27.
- **Archer LP, Billmire DA, Falcone Jr RA (2006).** *Reconstruction of an acquired abdominal wall defect in a neonate using acellular human dermis.* Plast Reconstr Surg 2006; 118:163e-6e.
- **Baerg J, Kaban G, Tonita J et al (2003).** *Gastroschisis: a sixteen year review.* J Pediatr Surg 38(5):771–774
- **Basmajian JV and Slonecker CE.** Anterior abdominal wall and scrotum. In Kist K (ed.): Grant's Method of Anatomy 1989; 11th ed. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Hong Kong, Sydney, London. Ch 3: 123-36.
- **Bellon J.M., Garcia-Honduvilla N., Lopez R., et al.; 2003.** In vitro mesothelialization of prosth. Mat. Designed for repair of abdominal wall defects. J. Mat. Sci. (Mat Med); 14: 359-364.
- **Benacerraf BR, Saltzman DH, Estroff JA, Frigoletto FD Jr (1990).** *Abnormal karyotype of fetuses with omphalocele: prediction based on omphalocele contents.* Obstet Gynecol 75:317–319

-
- **Bleichrodt RP, Reilingh TS, Malyar A, Goor HV, Hansson B, Kolk B.** Component separation technique to repair large midline hernias. *Op Tech Gen Surg* 2004: 179- 88
 - **Botto LD, Mulinare J, Erickson JD (2002).** *Occurrence of omphalocele in relation to maternal multivitamin use: a population- based study. Pediatrics* 109: 904-908.
 - **Broud L.J., Grunwald T.L., Janz B., et al.; 2007.** Components separation combined with abdominal wall plication for repair of large abdominal wall hernias following bariatric surgery. *Plastic Reconst. Surg.*; 119(6): 1792-8.
 - **Byron -Scott R, Haan E, Chan A, Bower C, Scott H, Clark K (1998).** *A population-based study of abdominal wall defects inSouth Australia and Western Australia. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol* 12(2):136–151
 - **Calzolari E, Volpato S, Bianchi F et al. (1993).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis: A collaborative study of five Italian congenital malformation registries. Teratology* 47: 47–55.
 - **Campos BA, Tatsuo ES, Miranda ME (2009).** *Omphalocele: how big does it have to be a giant one? J Pediatr Surg* 2009;44:1474-5.
 - **Carlson G.W., Elwood E., Losken A., et al.; 2000.** The role of tissue expansion in abdominal wall defects. *Ann. Plast. Surg.*; 44(2): 147-53.
 - **Colmbani, P.M. and Cunningham, (1990).** *"Perinatal aspects of omphalocele and gastroschisis" Am. J. Dis. Child.,* 131, P 1386:1388,
 - **Cohen M.; 2006.** Management of abdominal wall defects resulting from complications of surgical procedures. *Clinic. in Plastic Surg.*; 33: 281-294.
 - **Di Lorenzo M, Yazbeck S, Ducharme JC (1987).** *Gastroschisis: a15-year experience. J Pediatr Surg* 22: 710-712
-

-
- **El-Baih, H. A., Mukhtar, A. S., Massoud, M. A., Ziad, W. H. , (2008).** *Congenital Anomalies Related to Umbilicus*, Unpublished M. Sc. Thesis, Faculty of Medicine for Girls, Al-Azher Univ.
 - **Elder JS.** Anomalies of the bladder. In: Kliegman RM, Behrman RE, Jenson HB, Stanton BF, eds. *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*. 18th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Saunders Elsevier; 2007: chap 541.
 - **Ellis H.** Anterior abdominal wall. *Anesth Int Care Med* 2006; 2: 36-37.
 - **Ericson A, Ka"lle´n B (2001).** *Congenital malformations in infants born after IVF: a population-based study*. *Hum Reprod* 16:504–509
 - **Fillingham A, Rankin J (2008).** *Prevalence, prenatal diagnosis and survival of gastroschisis*. *Perinat Diagn* 28: 1232-1237.
 - **Forrester MB and Merz RD (1999).** *Epidemiology of abdominal wall defects, Hawaii, 1986–1997*. *Teratology* 3(4):117–123.
 - **Gabriela A & Gollin G. (2006).** *Management of complicated gastroschisis with porcine small intestinal submucosa and negative pressure wound therapy*. *J Pediatr Surg* 2006;41:1836-40.
 - **Gearhart JP, Mathews R.** Exstrophy-epispadias complex. In: Wein AJ, ed. *Campbell-Walsh Urology*. 9th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: Saunders Elsevier; 2007:chap 119.
 - **Gibbin C, Touch S, Broth RE, Berghella V (2003).** *Abdominal wall defects and congenital heart disease*. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 21:334–337.
 - **Gilbert WM, Nicolaides KH (1987).** *Fetal omphalocele: associated malformations and chromosomal defects*. *Obstet Gynecol* 70:633–635.

-
- **Goldkrand JW, Causey TN, Hull EE (2004).** *The changing face of gastroschisis and omphalocele in southeast Georgia.* J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med 15:331–335.
 - **Grevious M.A.; 2006.** Structural and functional anatomy of the abdominal wall. Clin. Plastic Surg.; 33: 169-179.
 - **Grosfeld JL, O'Neill JA, Fonkalsrud EW, Coran AG (2006).** *Pediatric surgery, 6th edn.* Mosby Elsevier, vol 2, pp 1157–1171.
 - **Hassan, R. (1993).** "Medical Papyri", Egyptian Medical Journal, Vol.10 August 1993; P 255.
 - **Honein MA, Paulozzi LJ, Watkins ML (2001).** *Maternal smoking and birth defects: validity of birth certificate data for effect estimation.* Public Health Rep 116:327–335.
 - **Huger W.E. (1979):** The anatomic rationale for abdominal lipectomy. Am. Surg.: 45 (9): 612-7.
 - **Hwang PJ, Kousseff BG (2004).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis: An 18-year review study.* Genet, M. 232–236.
 - **Hsu CC, Lin SP, Chen CH et al (2002).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis in Taiwan.* Eur J Pediatr 161:552–555.
 - **Irene M. Irving (1990).** "Umbilical Abnormalities" "Neonatal Surgery" 3rd edition, Ch. 27, 1990; P 376.
 - **Jacobsen William M., Petty, Paul M., et al.; 1997.** Massive abdominal wall hernia reconst. with Ext. / Int. oblique and Transversalis musculofascia. Plast. Reconst. Surg. Vol. 100(2): 326-335.
 - **Johnson, AH (1967).** *Omphalocele and related defects.* Am J Surg 114:279–284.
-

-
- **The Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine** , February 2008; 21(2): 135–139
 - **Kaemmer D.A., Joachin Conze, Jens otto, et al; 2008.** New technical approach for the repair of an abdominal wall defect after a transverse rectus abdominis myocutaneous flap: a case report. *J. of Medical Case Reports*; 2: 108.
 - **Karp N.S.; 2006.** Abdominal Wall Reconstruction. *Current in plastic surgery*; 367:371.
 - **Katz LA, Schultz RE, Semina EV, Torfs CP, Krahn KN, Murray JC (2004).** *Mutations in PITX2 may contribute to cases of omphalocele and VATER-like syndromes.* *Am J Med Genet A* 130:277–283.
 - **Khalil BA, Murphy H, Jones MO, Ellis I, Lamont GL (2007).** *Gastroschisis Associated with cleft lip and palate.* *J Pediatr Surg* 42: E9–E10.
 - **Kilbride KE, Cooney DR, Custer MD (2006).** *Vacuum-assisted closure: a new method for treating patients with giant omphalocele.* *J Pediatr Surg* 2006;41:212-5.
 - **Kliegman RM, & Stoll BJ (2000).** *"The fetus and the neonatal infant".* Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. Philadelphia, PA: WB Saunders; 2000:527.
 - **Knight, P.J., Sommer, A. and Clatworthy, H.W. Jr. (2005).** *"Omphalocele: a prognostic classification"*, 2005, P 599:607, "Neonatal Surgery" 3rd edition, (1990).
 - **Kothari M, Pease P.** *Closure of the ventral hernia in the management of giant exomphalos: a word of caution.* *Pediatr Surg Int* 2005; 21:106-9
 - **Kousseff, BG (2004).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis: An 18-year review study.* *Genet Med* 6: 232–236.
-

-
- **Lafferty PM, Emmerson AJ, Fleming PJ, Frank JD, Noblett HR (1989).** *Anterior abdominal wall defects.* Arch Dis Child 64:1029–1031.
 - **Lander A.; 2007.** Defects of the anterior abdominal wall: Exomphalos and Gastroschisis. Surgery; 25: 7.
 - **Langer J. (2003).** "Abdominal wall defects". World J Surg 2003;27:117-24.
 - **Langer JC (2003).** "Gastroschisis and omphalocele". Semin. Pediatr. Surg. 1996; P 5:124.
 - **Laughon M, Meyer R, Bose C et al (2003).** *Rising birth prevalence of gastroschisis.* J Perinatol 23(4):291–293.
 - **Law N.W., and Ellis H.; 1988.** Adhesion formation and peritoneal healing on prosthetic mat. Clin Mat.;3: 95-101.
 - **Ledbetter DJ (2006).** *Gastroschisis and omphalocele.* Surg Clin North Am 86:249–260.
 - **Lee SL, Todd D, Beyer TD, Kim SS, et al. (2006).** *Initial; nonoperative management and delayed closure for treatment of giant omphaloceles.* J Pediatr Surg 2006; 41: 1846-9.
 - **Low JB, Baty JD, Garza JR.** Risks associated with "components separation" for closure of complex abdominal wall defects plast Reconstr Surg 2002; 111: 1276-83.
 - **Lunzer H, Menardi G, Brezinka C (2001).** "Long-term follow-up of children with prenatally diagnosed omphalocele and Gastroschisis". Jour. Matern. Fetal Med. 2001; P 10:385.
 - **Maas S.M., Van Engel M.and Leeksa N.G. (1999):** *A modified of the component separation tech. for the closure of abdominal wall defects in the presence of an enterostomy.* J. Am. Coll. Surg.; 189(1): 139-40.
-

-
- **Mahadevan V.** Anatomy of the anterior abdominal wall and groin. *Surg* 2006; 7: 221-23.
 - **Martin R. (1998).** *"Screening for fetal abdominal wall defects"*. *Obstet. Gynecol. Clin.* 1998;24:518-26.
 - **Mastroiacovo P, Lisi A, Castilla EE et al. (2007).** *Gastroschisis and associated defects: An international study.* *Am J Med Genet A* 143: 660–671.
 - **McDonnell R, Delany V, Dack P, Johnson H. (2002).** *"Changing trend in congenital abdominal wall defects in eastern region of Ireland"*, *Ir Med J* 2002; 95:236,238,
 - **McKeown T., McMahon, B. and Record, B.G. (1953).** *"An investigation in sixty-nine cases of exomphalos"*, *Am. J. Hum. Genet*,1953; P. 58:175,
 - **Molik KA, (2001).** *"Gastroschisis: a plea for risk categorization"*. *Jour. Pediat. Surg* 2001; P 36:51.
 - **Moore, T.C. and Stokes, G.E. (2006).** *"Gastroschisis Surgery"* *"Neonatal Surgery"*, 3rd edition, (2006) P 112:120.
 - **Morris-Stiff G, al-Wafi A, Lari J (1998).** *Gastroschisis and total intestinal atresia.* *Eur J Pediatr Surg* 8: 105–106.
 - **Mullins ME, and Horowitz BZ. (1999).** *Iatrogenic neonatal mercury poisoning from Mercurochrome treatment of a large omphalocele.* *Clin Pediatr* 1999;38:111-2.
 - **Nazir MA, Gimovsky ML, Vaydovsky J, Kappy KA, Polcaro J (2005).** *Fetal gastroschisis: A report of 2 cases.* *J Reprod Med* 50: 287–290.
 - **Nguyen Vu T. and Shestak K.C. (2006):** *"Separation of Anatomic components" Method of Abdominal Wall reconstruction.* *Operative Tech. Gen. Surg.*; 183-191.
-

-
- **Novotny DA, Klein RL, Boeckman CR (1993).** *Gastroschisis: an 18-year review.* J Pediatr Surg 28:650–652.
 - **Ogunyemi, D. (2001).** *Gastroschisis complicated by midgut atresia, absorption of bowel, and closure of the abdominal wall defect.* Fetal Diagn Ther 16: 227–230.
 - **Ott C and Iwanciw D, (2003).** *Graness A, et al. Modulation of the expression of connective tissue growth factor by alterations of the cytoskeleton.* J Biol Chem 2003;278:44305-11.
 - **Pacilli M, Spitz L, Kiely EM, et al. (2005).** *Staged repair of giant omphalocele in the neonatal period.* J Pediatr Surg 2005; 40: 785-8.
 - **Redford, D.H., McNay, M.B. and Whittle, M.J. (1985).** *"Gastroschisis and exomphalos: precise diagnosis by mid-pregnancy ultrasound",* Br. J. Obstet. Gynaec. 92, P 54:59.
 - **Reimer MW, Yelle JD, Reitsma B, et al. (2008).** *Management of open abdominal wounds with a dynamic fascial closure system.* Can J Surg 2008;51:209-14.
 - **Rohrich RJ, Lowe JB, Hackney FL, Bowman JL, Hobar PC.** *An algorithm for abdominal wall reconstruction.* Plast Reconstr Surg 2000; 105: 202-14.
 - **Salihu HM, Pierre-Louis BJ, Druschel CM, Kirby RS (2003).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis in the state of New York, 1992–1999.* Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol 67:630–636.
 - **Salinas, C.F., Bartoshesky, L., Othersen, H.B. Jr., Leap, L., Feingold, M. and Jorgenson, R.J. (1979).** *"Familial occurrence of gastroschisis",* Am. J. Dis. Child., 133, P 524:517.

-
- **Saxena AK, Hu"lskamp G, Schleef J, Schaarschmidt K, Harms E, Willital GH (2002).** *Gastroschisis: a 15-year, single-center experience.* *Pediatr Surg Int* 18:420–424.
 - **Stoll C, Alembik Y, Dott B, Roth MP (2001).** *Risk factors in congenital abdominal wall defects (omphalocele and gastroschisi): a study in a series of 265, 858 consecutive births.* *Ann Genet* 44:201–208.
 - **Stoll C, Alembik Y, Dott B, Roth MP (2008).** *Omphalocele and gastroschisis and associated malformations.* *Am J Med Genet A* 146A:1280–1285.
 - **Stothard KJ, Tennant PW, Bell R, Rankin J (2009).** *Maternal overweight and obesity and the risk of congenital anomalies: a systematic review and meta-analysis.* *JAMA* 301:636–650, *Surg* 2003;197:872-8.
 - **Taylor G.I. (2003):** The angiosomes of the Body and their supply to perforator flaps. *Clin. Plast. Surg.*; 30 (3): 331-42.
 - **Taylor RC, Reitsma BJ, Sarazin S, et al. (2001).** *Early results using a dynamic method for delayed primary closure of fasciotomy wounds.* *J Am Coll. The Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine*, February 2008; 21(2): 135–139
 - **Tobias A.M., and Low D.W.; 2003.** The use of a subfacial Vicryl Mesh Buttress to aid in the closure of massive ventral hernia following damage control laparotomy. *Plast. and Reconst. Surg.*; Sep.; 112:766.
 - **Torrey Philemon (2005).** *"Umbilicus Rupestris flowers"*, www.perseus.tufts.edu/classes/finALp.html
 - **Tracey Williams, Rachel Butler, Tara Sundem, (2011).** *"Management of the Infant With Gastroschisis: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature"*, quoted from *Newborn & Infant Nursing Reviews* , <http://64.233.187.104/viewpublication/868>
-

-
- **Tran N.V., Paul M. petty, Uldis Bite. et al.; 2005.** Tissue expansion assisted closure of massive ventral hernias. *J. Am. Coll. Surg.* Vol. 197, No. 3, 484-488.
 - **Urbaniak RM, Khuthaila DK, Khalil AJ, et al. (2006).** *Closure of massive abdominal wall defects. A case report using the abdominal reapproximation anchor (ABRA) system.* *Ann Plast Surg* 2006;57: 573-7.
 - **Van Eijck Floortje C, Wijnen Rene MH, van Goor H.** *The incidence and morbidity of adhesions after treatment of neonates with gastroschisis and omphalocele: a 30 year review.* *J Pediatr Surg* 2008; 43: 479-83
 - **Watkin D. F. L, Robertson G.S,M, 2006.** "Hernias and Abdominal Wall",. "General Surgical Operations" 5th edition, 2006, Ch. 6, P. 88.
 - **Weber T, Au-Fliegner M, Downard C, Fishman S. (2002).** "Abdominal wall defects". *Curr. Opin. Pediatr.* 2002;14:491-7.
 - **Werler MM, Sheehan JE, Mitchell AA (2003).** *Association of vasoconstrictive exposures with risks of gastroschisis and small intestinal atresia.* *Epidemiology* 14(3):349–354.
 - **Williams J.K., Carlson G.W., De Chalain T., et al; 1998.** Role of tensor fasciae latae in abdominal wall reconstruction. *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.*;101: 713–718.
 - **www.emedicine.com**
 - **Yamagishi J, Ishimaru Y, Takayasu H, et al. (2007).** *Treatment of ruptured giant omphalocele.* *Ped Surg Int* 2007;23:199-201.
 - **Yazbeck S, Ndoye M, Khan AH (1986).** *Omphalocele: a 25-year experience.* *J Pediatr Surg* 21:761–763.
-