

these all arise as a result of aberrations of renal development and are congenital abnormalities. It is important to differentiate between congenital abnormalities of the renal tract that have clinical significance—that is, have a higher incidence of complications, or cause renal impairment, and those that do not.

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Addendum

An Eletter published in response to *Green for danger! Intestinal malrotation and volvulus*¹ highlights a recent *BMJ* publication² that explored the perceptions of nurses, postnatal midwives, parents and GPs, regarding the colour of bile stained vomit. The study concluded that there is no clear consensus on the colour of bilious vomiting, with many respondents unaware that green vomit indicates bile. The authors also point out that yellow vomiting in babies should not be disregarded as some of their patients with yellow vomit were found to have bowel obstruction.

In summary: it is more informative to ask about the colour of the vomit rather than whether it contained bile. Also, it is not only green for danger, but sometimes yellow too.

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