

담도폐쇄증에 대한 Kasai술식 후 생존결과 및 예후인자

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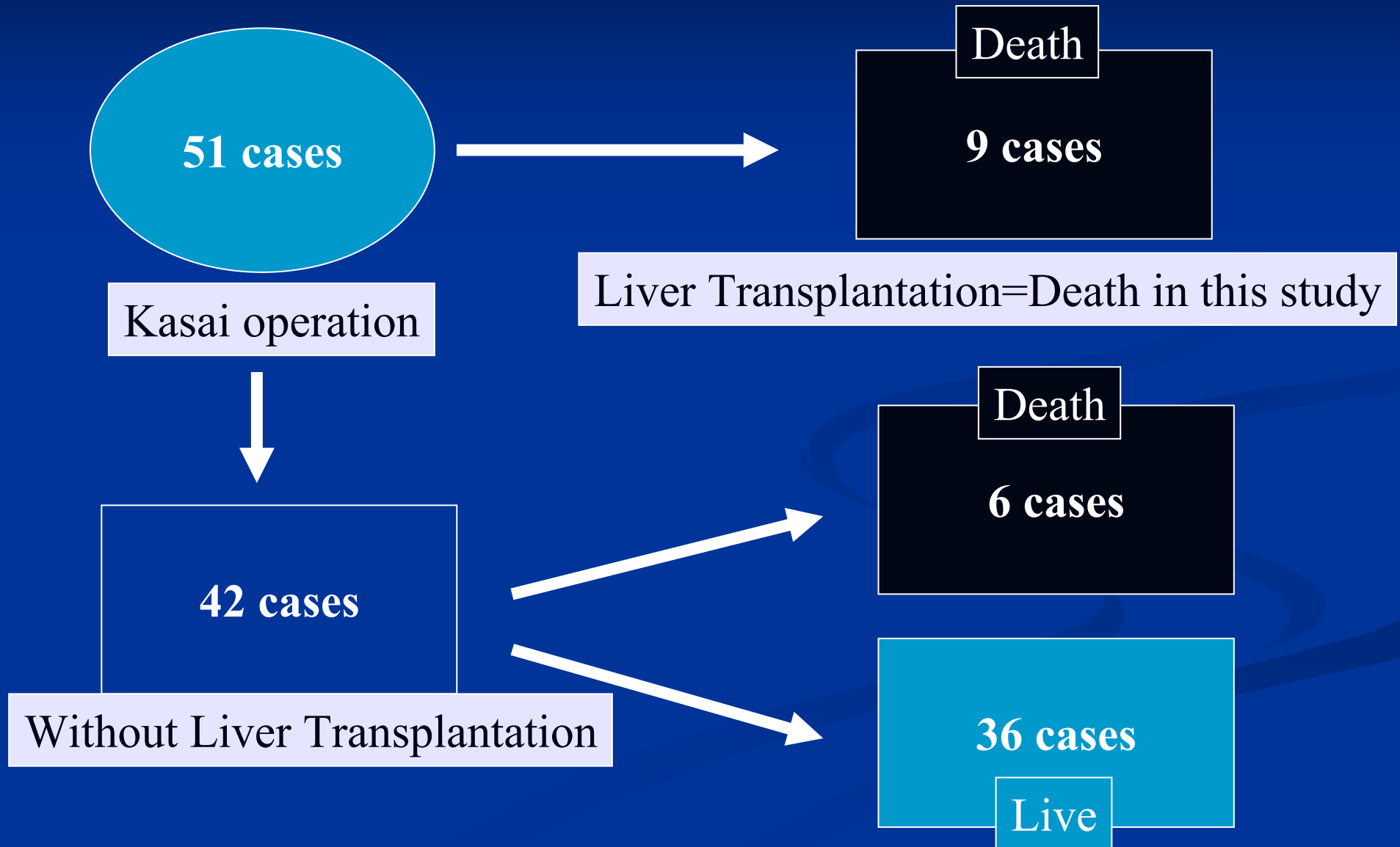
Backgrounds and Purpose

- The prognostic factors of biliary atresia after Kasai portoenterostomy
 - the patient's age at the time of Kasai portoenterostomy (age)
 - the size of bile duct at the porta hepatis (size)
 - the clearing of jaundice after Kasai portoenterostomy (clearing)
 - the surgeon's personal experience.
- The aim of this study is to decide the most significant prognostic factor of biliary atresia after Kasai portoenterostomy.

Materials and Methods

- Retrospective statistical analysis of the above mentioned prognostic factors
- In 51 cases of biliary atresia that had Kasai portoenterostomy by one pediatric surgeon
- For the statistical analysis, Kaplan–Meier method, Log–rank test and Cox regression test were used.
- A p value of less than 0.05 was considered to indicate statistical significance.

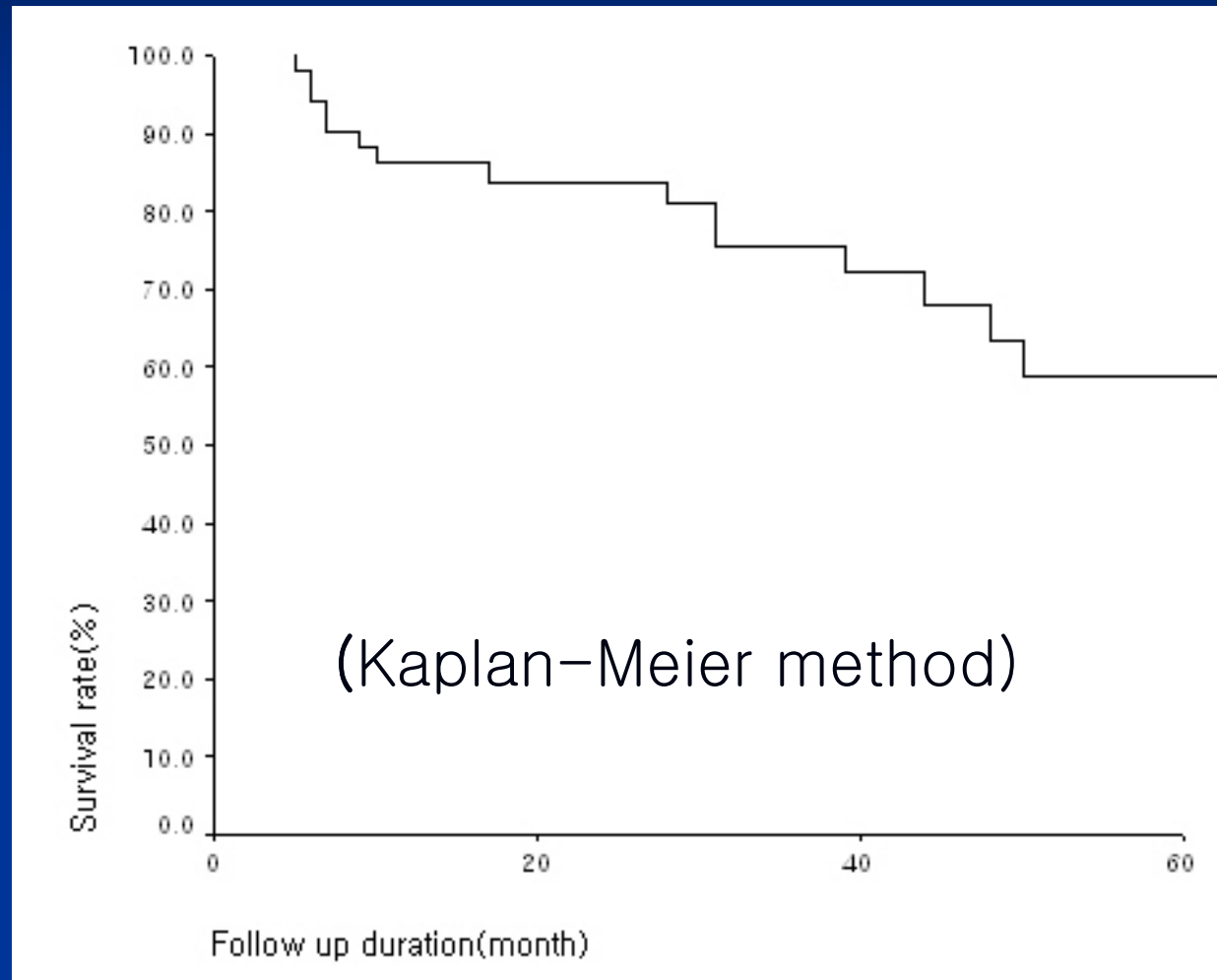
Results (I)



Results (II)

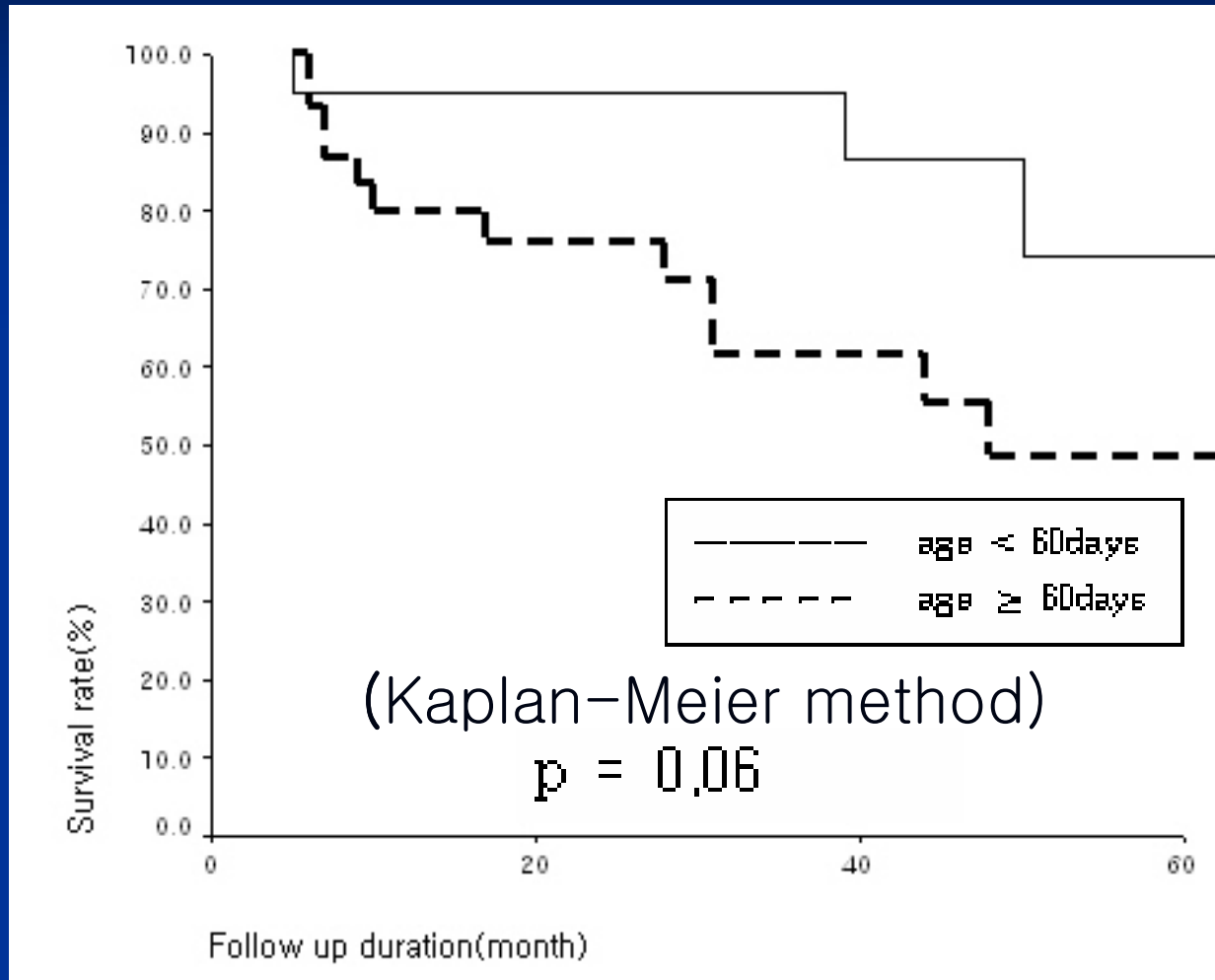
- Fifteen patients were regarded to be dead in this study, including nine liver transplantations.
 - 5 years survival rate = 59.0%
- Death without liver transplantation: 6 cases
 - Fatal ACR syndrome-2cases
 - Intractable cholangitis-2 cases
 - Duodenal ulcer bleeding-1case
 - Liver failure with parent's refuse against recommendation of liver transplantation-1 case
- Death with liver transplantation: 2 cases
 - Post transplantation bleeding: 1 case
 - PTLD (Post Transplantation Lymphoproliferative Disorder): 1 case
- Actual death including liver transplantation cases: 8 cases
 - Actual 5 years survival rate=72.6%

Results (III)



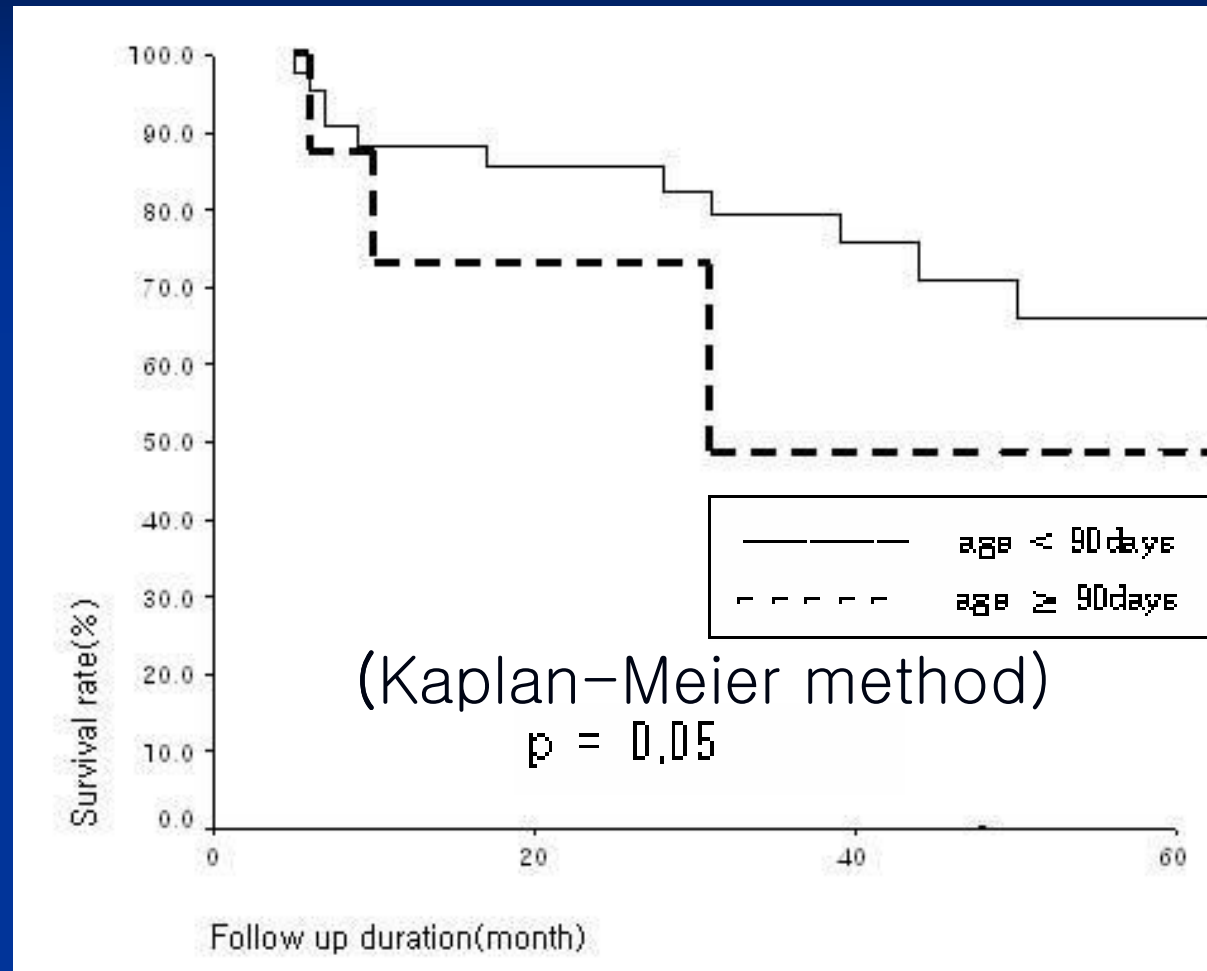
Survival Curve of All Cases

Results (IV)



Survival Curve by Age (60 days)

Results (V)



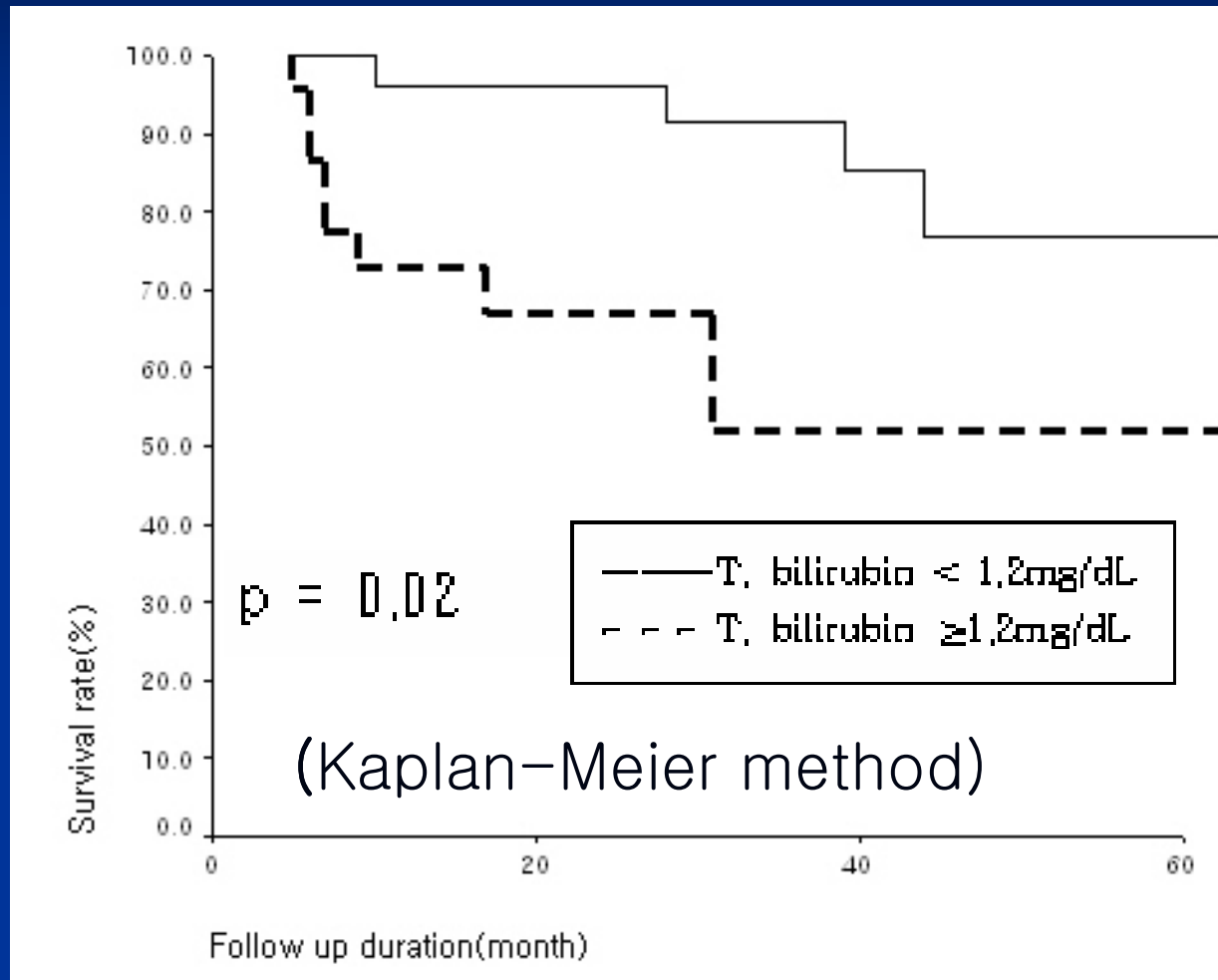
Survival Curve by Age (90 days)

Results (VI)

Bile Duct Size (um)	Number of patient	5-year Survival Rate (%)	<i>P</i> -value
<50	8	0.0	<i>0.45</i>
≥50	43	63.3	
<100	23	42.1	<i>0.23</i>
≥100	28	66.8	
<150	38	55.2	<i>0.66</i>
≥150	13	70.5	
<200	47	55.7	<i>0.35</i>
≥200	4	80.0	

The Survival rate by the bile duct size

Results (VII)



Survival Curve by jaundice clearing at 6 months after Kasai operation

Results (VIII)

Risk factors	Hazard ratio	<i>P</i> - value
Age	1.005	0.629
Size	0.972	0.002
Clearing	1.086	0.001

Analysis of prognostic factors (Cox regression)

Summary of the Results

- There is no significant difference of survival rate between groups of age.
- The age is also not significant risk factors for survival in this study (Cox Regression test; p value = 0.63).
- There is no significant difference of survival rate between groups of bile duct size.
- However, the size is significant risk factors for survival (Cox Regression test; p value = 0.002).
- There is significant difference of survival rate between groups of serum bilirubin clearing (Kaplan-Meier method; p value = 0.02).
- The serum bilirubin clearing is also significant risk factors for survival (Cox Regression test; p value = 0.001)

Conclusions

The serum bilirubin clearing is the most significant prognostic factor of biliary atresia after Kasai portoenterostomy.