

Abstract

Title of Paper: The Most Significant Prognostic Factor of Biliary Atresia after Kasai Portoenterostomy

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Backgrounds and purpose: The prognostic factors of biliary atresia after Kasai portoenterostomy has been known 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) and 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: This study is retrospective statistical analysis about 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: Fifteen patients were regarded to be dead in this study, including nine liver transplantations. 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 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 clearing (Kaplan-Meier method; p value = 0.02). The clearing is also significant risk factors for survival (Cox Regression test; p value = 0.001).

Conclusion: The clearing is the most significant prognostic factor of biliary atresia after Kasai portoenterostomy.

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