

P0099

Paper Poster Session I

Focus: Echinococcus

Management of biliary fistulas and other complications in the surgery of hydatid disease

D.E. Mihaila¹, T.D. Poteca¹, E. Bratucu²

¹Colentina Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

²Institute of Oncology - General Surgery Department, Bucharest, Romania

Objectives : the surgery of liver echinococcosis is a difficult field since it brings together the precision of hepatic surgery and the particularity of a parasitic disease. The complete treatment of hydatidosis, often includes surgical resection of the cyst, with or without partial hepatectomy. Regarding the special elements of this type of surgery, we need to take into consideration several facts, such as: the clinical state of the patient before the procedure and at the moment of the diagnostic. Also, other important elements in the perioperative management are the possible complications (jaundice, liver abscess, cholecystitis) appearing even before surgery and biliary fistulas clinically manifested or infection/abscess of the residual cavity after surgery.

Methods : this is a retrospective analysis of 200 cases operated on at the Colentina Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania in the past 10 years, all presenting with at least one complication prior or after the surgery.

Results: The most frequent complication before surgery was cholecystitis – 60 patients, and with a diagnosis of biliary fistula during or after surgery- 155 patients. **In the selected group**, 130 patients underwent cholecystectomy as a tactical action (to remove the parasitic reservoir), and various procedures were used, both during the surgery (omentoplasty, drainage, suture, cauterization) and after (ERCP), all as options in the management of biliary fistulas.

Conclusion: Most complications target the biliary tree or include the perioperative infections. The use of antibiotics limits the risk of infection and specific techniques can help with lowering the incidence of postoperative biliary fistulas.