

ABSTRACT

Contraindicative factors for surgery in patients with malignant biliary occlusion treated in departments of general surgery in Greece, including secondary hospitals only

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Aim of the study

Malignant biliary occlusion is a highly lethal condition and carries dilemmas for general surgeons. Postoperative mortality is affected by a number of known prognostic factors. Aim of this study is to determine the contraindicative factors for surgery, that should be used in secondary hospitals.

Material-Methods

In a retrospective study from two secondary from North Greece, hospitals, 53 patients were tracked in total, and 24 clinical and laboratory prognostic factors were recorded. All patients suffered from malignant biliary occlusion, 43 of which were operable but not resectable, 5 non-operable cases and in 5 cases, the tumor was totally resected (2 pancreatoduodenectomies, 3 hepatectomies). In 5 cases an exploratory laparomy was executed.

Results

There were 19 deaths in total (38%), 12 of which were transfused perioperatively. The manifestations of cholangitis were found in 12 patients (all of them died). A 10 - kilos - weight loss was recorded in 32 patients. The statistical analysis showed that blood transfusion, cholangitis and weight loss were all important factors for the lethal effect ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions

Cases with contraindicative factors for surgery, should be treated in tertiary centers and not be operated in secondary hospitals aiming to perform life-saving surgery.