Kolangitis Pada Atresia Bilier Pasca Prosedur Kasai Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Memengaruhinya = Cholangitis In Post-Kasai Procedure Biliary Atresia And The Factors That Influence It

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Abstrak

Kejadian kolangitis pasca prosedur Kasai (PK) terbukti berhubungan dengan prognosis buruk, dan dilakukannya transplantasi hati dini pada Atresia Bilier (AB). Untuk menyelidiki faktor risiko yang memengaruhi kejadian kolangitis, telah dilakukan penelitian retrospektif pasien AB pasca PK. Suatu penelitian kohort retrospektif, pada anak AB pasca PK yang menjalani perawatan di RSCM. Subjek direkrut dengan metode consecutive sampling pada semua anak usia 0– 18 tahun dengan AB pasca PK sejak Januari 2020 hingga Desember 2023. Beberapa faktor risiko preoperatif pada anak AB yang menjalani PK di antaranya usia saat PK 60 hari, infeksi Cytomegalovirus (CMV); kadar gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), kadar bilirubin direk, dan kadar alanine aminotransferase (ALT); serta derajat berat fibrosis hati, dan malnutrisi sebelum PK. Faktor-faktor tersebut dikumpulkan dan dianalisis untuk menentukan faktor risiko yang memengaruhi terjadinya kolangitis. Rekam medis yang lengkap dari 82 pasien dievaluasi secara retrospektif. Subjek penelitian sebagian besar perempuan, usia saat menjalani PK berkisar 76 – 90 hari, gizi kurang, dan derajat fibrosis hati F4. Prevalensi kolangitis yang ditemukan 69.5%. Faktor risiko preoperatif kadar ALT dan GGT yang lebih buruk, serta malnutrisi tidak terbukti memengaruhi terjadinya kolangitis pasca PK pada analisis multivariat regresi logistik. Faktor risiko preoperatif kadar ALT dan GGT yang lebih buruk, serta malnutrisi pada anak AB pasca PK tidak terbukti memengaruhi terjadinya kolangitis. Namun kondisi malnutrisi pada pasien sebelum PK cenderung menjadi faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kolangitis pasca PK.

.....The occurrence of cholangitis after the Kasai procedure (KP) is linked with a poor prognosis and early liver transplantation in Biliary Atresia (BA). To investigate the risk factors influencing the occurrence of cholangitis, we conducted a retrospective study on BA patients after KP. A retrospective cohort study was conducted on post-KP BA children undergoing treatment at RSCM. Subjects were selected using a consecutive sampling method among all children aged 0–18 years with post-KP BA from January 2020 to December 2023. Several preoperative risk factors in AB children undergoing KP, including age at KP60 days, Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), direct bilirubin, and alanine aminotransferase (ALT), as well as the severity of liver fibrosis and malnutrition before KP, were collected and analyzed to determine the risk factors influencing the occurrence of cholangitis. The complete medical records of 82 patients were evaluated retrospectively. The majority of the research subjects were female. The age at which the KP was carried out ranged from 76 – 90 days, and there were indications of poor nutrition and liver fibrosis at level F4. The prevalence of cholangitis was found to be 69.5%. Preoperative risk factors for worse ALT and GGT levels, as well as malnutrition, were not shown to influence the occurrence of cholangitis after KP in multivariate logistic regression analysis. Although preoperative risk factors for worse ALT and GGT levels, as well as malnutrition in BA children after KP, were not proven to influence the occurrence of cholangitis, malnutrition in patients before KP seems to be associated with the incidence of cholangitis after KP.