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Surgical Management of Benign Biliary Strictures

[1]Adel mohmoud hemdi al twairqi, [2]Fahd Hamoud Ali Altwoairgi,
[3]Mohammed thabet atiah alorabi alharthi, [4]Maged Awadallah Shadid Aljouid,
[5]Awn abdullah Mohammed alkthery

Abstract: **The different methodologies utilized for the administration of patients with benign biliary strictures are upheld by the distinctive nature, clinical presentation, and reality of these strictures. Surgery is seen as the treatment of choice of benign biliary strictures, offering more than 80% whole deal accomplishment, Endoscopic an extensively used strategy for the treatment of benign biliary strictures. Endoscopic treatment comprises of passing the stricture and situation of no less than one expansive bore plastic stent, trailed by further sessions of stenting with different plastic stents.**

Objective, The aim of this study is to carry out a systematic appraisal of the available evidence with the intention to evaluate the different surgical management of benign biliary strictures (BBS).

Methodology, A computerized search in the literature of the MEDLINE and EMBASE databases identified more than 40 studies providing detailed about the different surgical techniques that are used in the treatment of patients with benign biliary strictures. Pooled data were examined for etiology of stricture, indications for surgical intervention, procedure-related complications, and outcome of each different surgical procedure.

Conclusion, Endoscopy is a widely used approach for the treatment of benign biliary strictures. Most common benign biliary strictures amandable to endoscopic treatment are post-cholecystectomy, dominant biliary strictures due to primary sclerosing cholangitis, biliary anastomotic strictures occurring after liver transplantation, and common bile duct strictures due to chronic pancreatitis.

Keywords: **Benign Biliary Strictures (BBS), MEDLINE and EMBASE databases, Surgical Management.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Benign biliary strictures (BBS) is benign stricture of the bile duct is a serious complication of upper abdominal surgery that leads to repeated cholangitis, biliary cirrhosis, hepatic disappointment, and demise. Benign biliary strictures are most generally postoperative, an outcome of harm amid laparoscopic cholecystectomy or fibrosis after biliary pipe to-conduit or bilioenteric anastomoses (ie, liver transplantation). Less as often as possible, benign strictures are a result of wearisome pancreatitis or other nonmalignant maladies, including external weight, parasites, stone puncturing, and defilements. Around 15% of biliary strictures in the Western world are benign, and there are different components that add to stricture improvement in the biliary tree. The most pervasive etiology of benign strictures by far is related to surgery; postoperative biliary strictures speak to around 80% of examples of benign biliary strictures and generally speaking incorporate mischief after gallbladder surgery, particularly when performed laparoscopically. Benign strictures can in like manner be seen after liver transplantation, regularly 3–6 months postsurgery. The second most normal etiology of benign strictures, which speaks to approximately 10% of cases, is pancreatitis close by its related intricacies. The remaining etiologies contain a wide once-over including incendiary conditions, for instance, crucial sclerosing cholangitis, exacerbation brought on by bile conductor stones, the responses of radiation or chemotherapy, a variety of overpowering reasons including tuberculosis, diverse parasites, and contaminations, furthermore more moved causes, for instance, prompt or uncaring injury to the belly, Mirizzi issue with external weight from the gallbladder, and repetitive pyogenic cholangitis, once in the past known as Oriental cholangiohepatitis (Michael F. Byrne. 2008). Due to their particular pathogenesis,

restriction, and short augmentation into the bile channel, the dominant part of these strictures can be drawn nearer by agent treatments, for example, surgical detour and endoscopic- - or radiological—widening. The endoscopic treatment of benign biliary strictures (BBS) has turned out to be broadly utilized as a part of the most recent decade. Postoperative biliary wounds (predominantly post-cholecystectomy), overwhelming biliary strictures in the setting of essential sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), biliary strictures happening after liver transplantation, and basic bile (CBD) strictures due to chronic pancreatitis can all be treated endoscopically. Other, less frequent, causes of BBS, which can be diagnosed and/or treated endoscopically,

Objectives:

This study compared the results of surgery and endoscopy for benign biliary strictures, and to carry out a systematic analysis of previous studies of the different surgical approaches in the treatment of benign biliary strictures, to also answer questions about the safety and efficiency of those surgical techniques. And to evaluate the most common complications follow that specific type of surgical procedures in treating BBS.

2. METHODOLOGY

A computerized search in the literature of the MEDLINE and EMBASE databases identified more than 40 studies providing detailed about the different surgical techniques that are used in the treatment of patients with benign biliary strictures. Pooled data were examined for etiology of stricture, indications for surgical intervention, procedure-related complications, and outcome of each different surgical procedure.

Literature Search Strategy:

The search through the database for similar study was up to December 2015, was used. In MEDLINE, the MESH headings “Biliary stricture” and “bile duct obstruction, extrahepatic” biliary stricture search results were combined (meshed) with the surgical technique search results to produce more than 1000 results through MEDLINE hits and more than 600 in EMBASE, respectively. The articles discussing the surgical management of BBS were included in our study, but then we had to take different articles from different period of time, and the references of a certain articles were also reviewed to check whether could be useful to use in our study or not.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At The Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1979 through 1987, (H A Pitt et al, 1989), 42 patients had 45 procedures for benign postoperative biliary strictures. Three patients were managed with both surgery and balloon dilatation. Twenty-five patients underwent surgical repair with Roux-Y choledocho- or hepaticojejunostomy with postoperative transhepatic stenting for a mean of 13.8 +/- 1.3 months. Twenty patients had balloon dilatation a mean of 3.9 times and were stented transhepatically for a mean of 13.3 +/- 2.0 months. The two groups were similar with respect to multiple parameters that might have influenced outcome. Mean length of follow-up was 57 +/- 7 and 59 +/- 6 months for surgery and balloon dilatation, respectively. No patients died after any of the procedures. The same definition of a successful outcome was applied to both groups and was achieved in 88% of the surgical and in only 55% of the balloon dilatation patients (p less than 0.02). Significant hemobilia occurred more often with balloon dilatation (20% vs. 4%, p less than 0.02). The total hospital stay and cost of balloon dilatation was not significantly different from surgery. And they recognize in this study that all surgical and balloon dilatation patients were managed at one institution by one group of radiologists and surgeons. As a result certain techniques such as the method ofpercutaneous drainage, the types ofstents used, the philosophy of stenting, and the assessment of results were standardized. Even the definition of a successful procedure as "no evidence of cholangitis or jaundice requiring another procedure more than 12 months from the outset of treatment" was agreed on among the authors before this series was analyzed.

4. CONCLUSION

The endoscopic treatment of benign biliary strictures (BBS) has become widely used in the last decade. Postoperative biliary injuries (mainly post-cholecystectomy), dominant biliary strictures in the setting of primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), biliary strictures occurring after liver transplantation, and common bile duct (CBD) strictures due to chronic pancreatitis can all be treated endoscopically. Other, less frequent, causes of BBS, which can be diagnosed and/or treated endoscopically.

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