

Post surgery morbidity in patients with complicated hepatic hydatidosis

[Morbilidad postoperatoria en pacientes con hidatidosis hepática complicada]

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Introduction: Hepatic echinococcosis (HE) surgery is common in southern Chile hospitals; however, related publications are scarce and with conflicting results, especially with regard to postoperative morbidity (POM), due to the diversity in its severity. The aim of this study is to determine POM in patients undergoing surgery for complicated HE (CHE). Material and Methods: Case series part of a prospective cohort. Patients undergoing surgery for CHE in hospitals Hernán Henríquez Aravena hospital and Clínica Mayor of Temuco, between 2000 and 2012 were included. The main outcome variable was development of POM using the Clavien scale. Other variables of interest were hospital stay, mortality and recurrence. Descriptive statistics were applied and incidence of POM was determined. Results: 73 patients with a median age of 41 years and 58.9% female were studied. The median ultrasound diameter cysts were 15.0 cm. The average surgical time was 125.4 ± 26.3 min. The surgical procedure used most often was the pericystectomy (84.9%); and 84.9% of cases was performed concomitantly some other surgical procedure. The incidence of POM was 19.2%, 78.6% of whose cases were Grade I or II Clavien. The aetiology was 10.9% of medical complications and 8.2% of surgical complications. 1.4% of mortality was recorded; and with a median follow up of 97 months, no recurrence was verified. Conclusions: POM in a cohort of patients with CHE is lower than the published and low severity. Subgroups with higher POM were: patients with coexistence of more than one complication, those with colangiohidatidosis and patients with liver abscess of hydatid origin. © 2015, Sociedad Chilena de Infectología. All rights reserved.

Cohort studies

Echinococcosis

Echinococcosis

Hepatic hydatid cyst

Hydatidosis

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