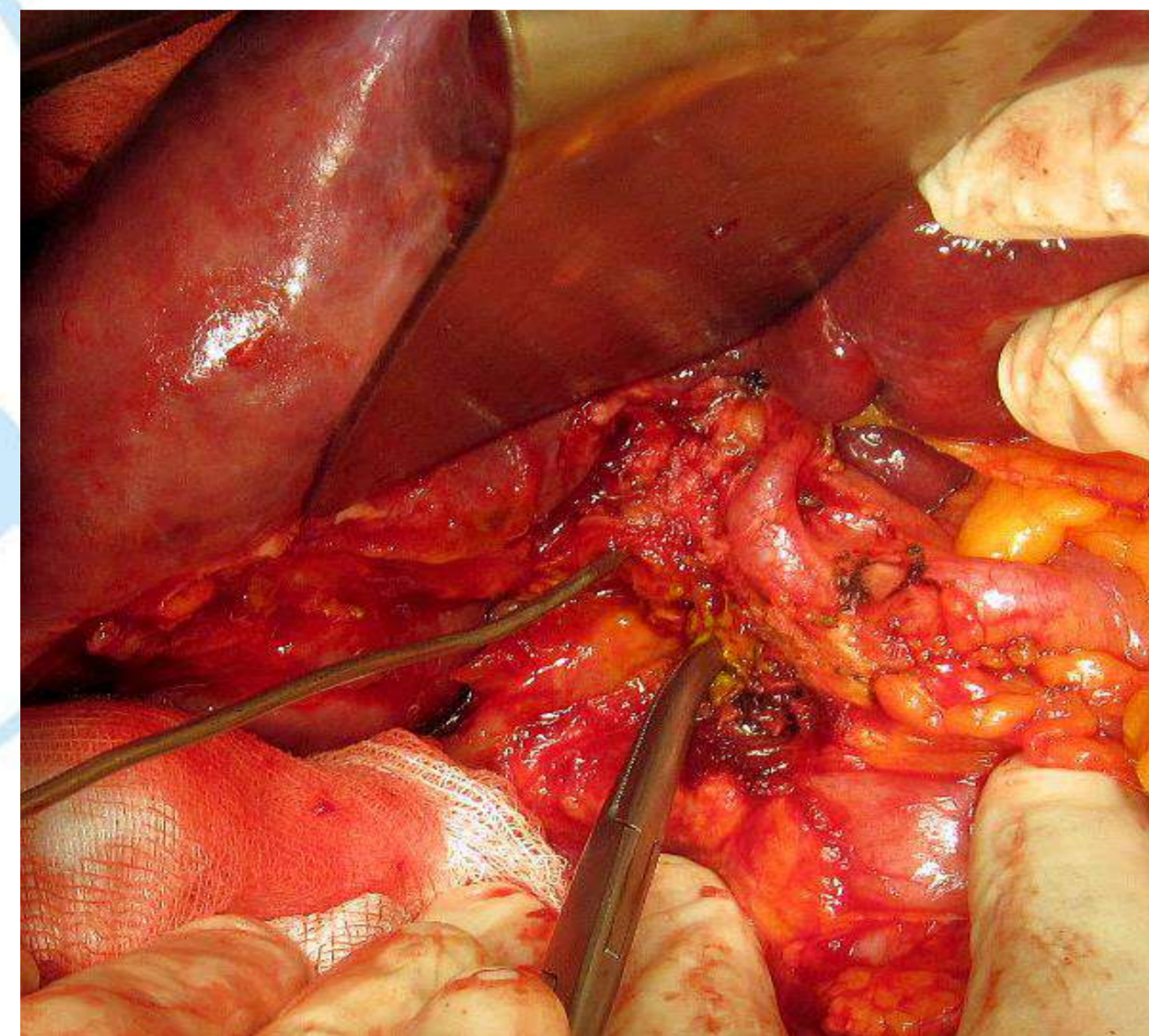


HEPATIOCOJEJUNOSTOMY USING SOURJET - RECONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION FOR POSTOPERATIVE BILIARY STRICTURES



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Figure 1. The Bismuth biliary stricture type III.

Introduction:

Hepaticojejunostomy (HJS) has become a standard in biliary reconstructions addressed to benign biliary strictures (BBS). The success of HJS is strongly related to the evolution of suture material and suture application technique.

Keywords: Hepaticojejunostomy; benign biliary strictures; surjet.

Purpose: The aim of the paper was the study and implementation of a new surgical technique of HJS formation using surjet.

Material and methods: The contemporaneous requirements for the biliary-digestive anastomosis have imposed the elaboration in the context of the research, of a new technique of HJS using single layer suture through terminal-lateral surjet (invention patent no. 1274). The study was performed on a lot of 203 patients with BBS.

Results: We found the following report of application of the classical technique - 155 (76.35%) compared to the surjet - 48 (23.65%), depending on the level of the structure according to the Bismuth classification: type I was $33.3 \pm 3.78\%$ compared to $66.7 \pm 6.80\%$; type II - $87.0 \pm 2.70\%$ compared to $13.0 \pm 4.85\%$; type III - $66.7 \pm 3.78\%$ compared to $33.3 \pm 6.80\%$ and for type IV was $86.7 \pm 2.73\%$ to $13.3 \pm 4.90\%$. The incidence of immediate complications for HJS with surjet was $27.1 \pm 6.42\%$, and for traditional HJS - $36.1 \pm 3.86\%$. The ratio of unfavorable remote results was 17 (34.7%) patients, treated with traditional HJS, compared to 6 (12.5%) patients with HJS through surjet.

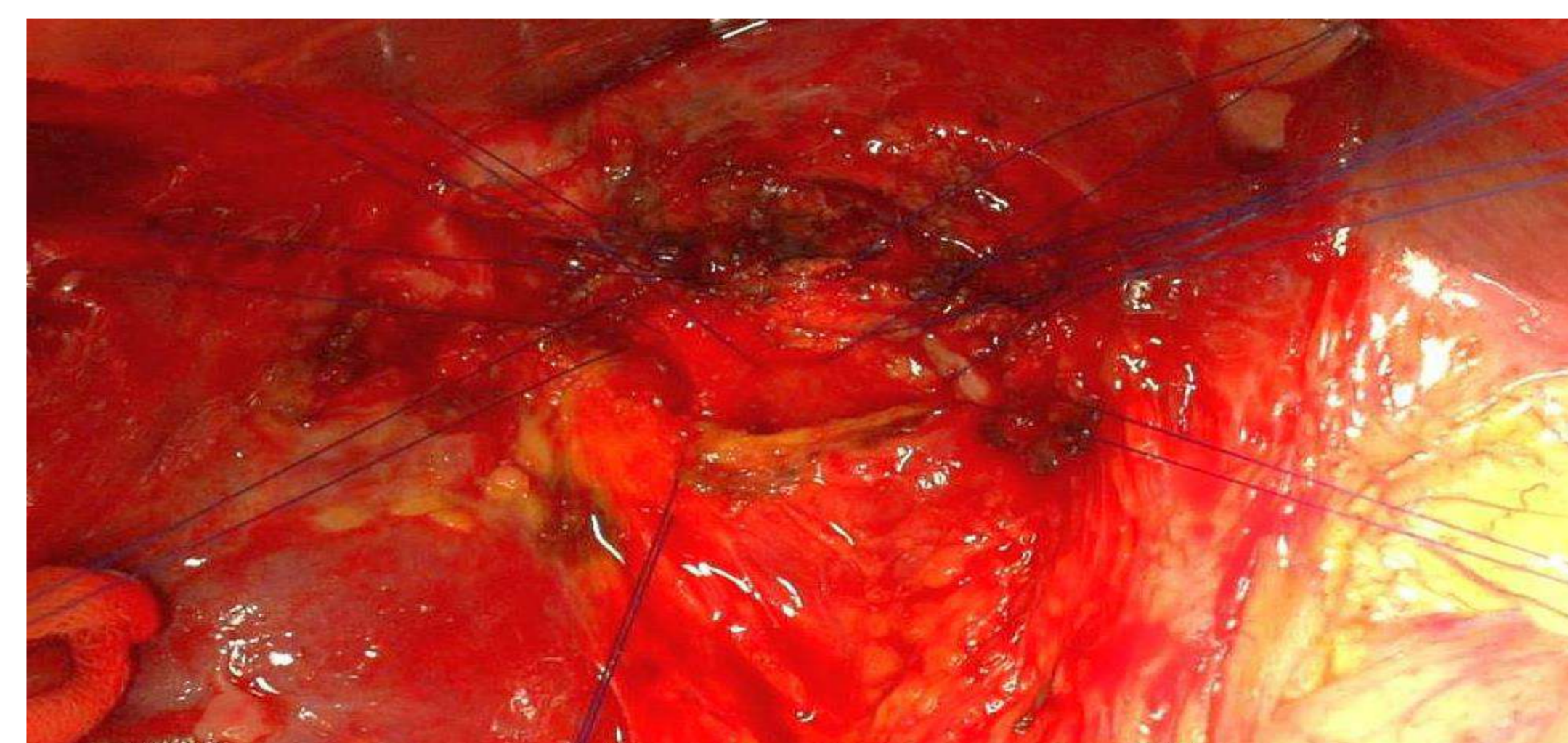


Figure 2. Simultaneous application of sutures (PDS 4/0) for the formation of Hepaticojejunostomosis with ordinary sutures.

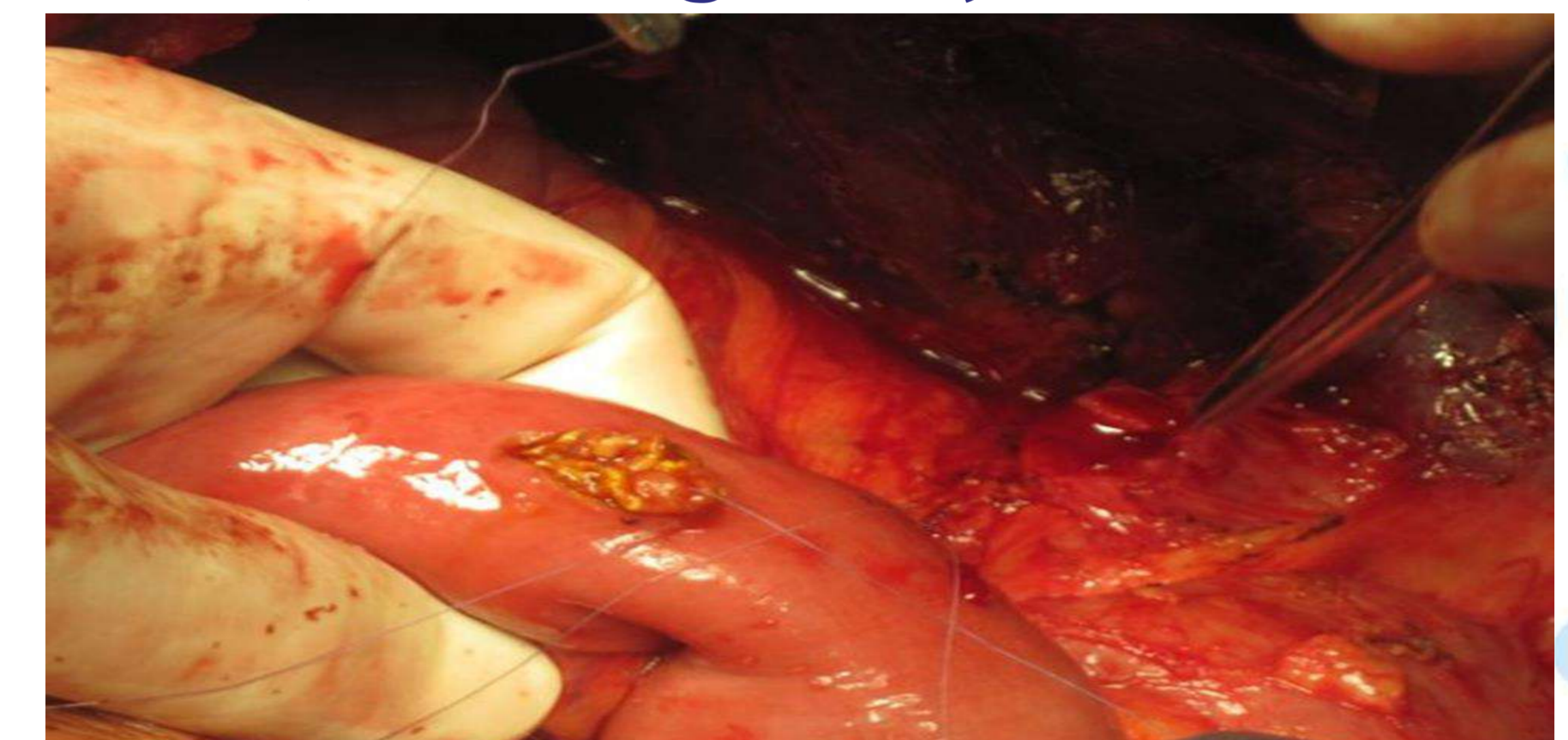


Figure 3. Stage of formation of Hepaticojejunostomosis with continuously surjet.

Conclusions: The comparative study of the HJS technique highlighted the safety and efficacy of the developed method, method based on the surjet technique. The surgical trauma was significantly reduced, being more favorable for the targeted tissues in reconstruction and a better tightness combined with lasting.