

RESULTS

The results of this work were collected and tabulated as follows:-

(1) Sex and age distribution:-

Our material included 100 patients 89 patients was males (89%) and only 11 patients was females (11%), and this shows the prevalence of the disease among males. All patients were between 20-58 years with mean age of 36+6 years (Table, 1).

(2) Pre- operative clinical presentation:-

A- Gastro-intestinal bleeding:-

All patients gave a history of one or more attacks of mild to severe gastrointestinal bleeding in the form of hematemesis and/or melena. All of them received blood transfusion at least one unit after the attack (Table 2).

B- Ascites:-

There were ascites in 11 cases which responded to medical treatment preoperatively (Table 7).

C- Mental state:-

All patients were conscious preoperatively.

D- Jaundice:-

In 7 cases (7%) there were past history of jaundice which was treated preoperatively (Table, 8).

E- History of bilharziasis and antibilharzial treatment:-

was given by all patients (100%).

(3) Results of pre-operative investigations:-

a- Liver functions:-

All patients were good risk, belonging to Child's (A) group with mean serum bilirubin 0.83 mg%, mean serum albumin 3.6 gm%, mean prothrombin time 15.01/sec., also mean alk. phosphatase was 9.6 units, mean Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (SGOT) was 43.9 units, mean Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (SGPT) was 27.6 units and mean serum creatinine was 1.04 mg% (Table, 3).

b- Endoscopy:-

Pre-operative upper fiberoptic endoscopy was done to all patients. The degree of varices were determined according to Brick & Palmar (1956) and Waldram et al., (1977). More than one grade can be present in the same patient, grade I was present in 13 patients (13%), 10 of them present with high risk signs, grade II was present in 26 (26%), 21 of them with high risk signs, grade III in 85 patients (85%) all of them with high risk signs and fundic varices in 10 patients (10%) with no risk signs, these risk signs are according to Beppue et al., (1980) (Table, 4).

c- Liver biopsy:-

Wedge liver biopsy was done during the operation in 60 patients, 29 patients (48.3%) were pure bilharzial fibrosis and 20 patients (33.3%) were mixed bilharzial periportal fibrosis and cirrhosis and 11 patients were pure cirrhosis (18.3%) (Table, 5).

(4) Results of post-operative follow-up:-

a- Response of varices to operation:-

No one of the cases showed complete disappearance of the varices, partially collapsed in 93 (93%) and no change in 7 cases (7%) (Table 9).

b- Total and late mortality:-

Fifteen patients (15%) died; one patients (1%) died after 2 months due to acute renal failure, and 14 cases (14%) died in a period of follow up ranged from 2-7 years:- Seven cases died due to hepatic cell failure (7%) and all of them were grade III with high risk signs, another 2 cases died due to renal failure (2%) and 4 cases (4%) died due to severe haemorrhage in the form of severe attacks of haematemesis and melena and the remaining 2 cases (2%) died due to unrelated causes; motor car accident and one due to fulminating chest infection (Table, 15).

Long term follow up:-

During the follow up of patients which ranged from 2-7 years with mean follow up of 5.1 years, all patients were observed for:

a- Improvement of liver function tests:-

(Table, 6) shows the correlation between the liver function tests preoperatively and postoperatively after 2-years follow up, in which there were statistically insignificant improvement of all liver function tests and s. creatinine, except significant improvement in SGPT.

b- Recurrence of bleeding:-

Bleeding recurred in 22 patients (22%), (Table, 11). The recurrence of bleeding was between mild, moderate and severe hematemesis and/or melena (Table, 14). Emergency upper endoscopy showed that they all bled from their varices and there was no stress ulcer or gastric erosion demonstrated.

4 patients died due to uncontrollable bleeding while 18 patients are living under sclerotherapy treatment till now.

2 patients developed bleeding at first week post operatively and one patient after 3 months and the other 19 patients (19%) developed bleeding between 1-7 years postoperatively.

c- Ascites:-

Post operative ascites developed in 5 cases (5%) which was mild; three of them (3%) developed as well jaundice one of them died from hepatic cell failure (H.C.F.) (Table, 7).

d- Jaundice:-

Postoperative jaundice developed in 4 cases (4%); 3 of them (3%) as well developed ascites (Table 8) one of them died from H.C.F.

c- Encephalopathy:-

Post operative encephalopathy developed in one patient (1%) which was mild and treated medically (Table, 13).

Table (1)
Age & sex distribution of the studied group

Sex	Males		Females		Total	
Age (years)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 25	4	4.10	2	18.18	6	6.0
25-50	71	80.17	8	72.72	79	79.0
> 50 +	14	15.73	1	9.10	15	15.0
Total	89	100.0	11	100.0	100	100.0

Table (2)
Distribution of the studied group according to Pre-operative bleeding

Bleeding	Haematemesis		Melaena	
Finding	No.	%	No.	%
Mild	48	48.0	56	56.0
Moderate	44	44.0	34	34.0
Severe	8	8.0	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0

AGE OF SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIED GROUP

TABLE (1)

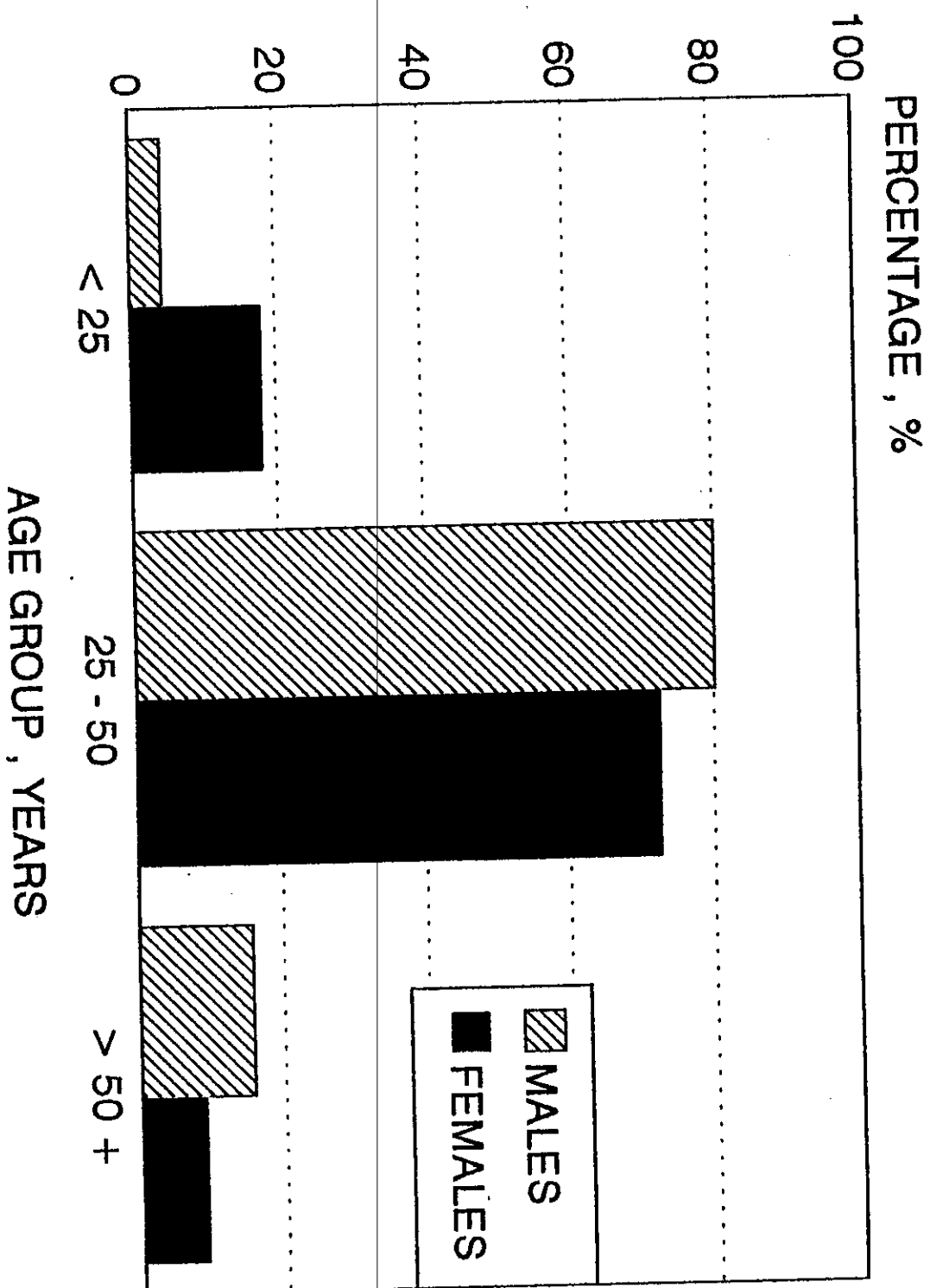


Table (3)

Means & S.D. & range of pre-operative biochemical measurements among the studied group.

Lab. Bioch. measurements	X	S.D.	Range	
			Minimum	Maximum
S.Bilirubin	0.83	0.72	0.20	4.10
S.Albumin	3.60	0.50	2.10	4.60
Proth. Time	15.01	2.61	10.00	22.00
Alk. phosphatase	9.63	9.95	3.000	103.00
SGOT	43.96	9.27	25.00	80.00
SGPT	27.64	9.82	11.00	60.00
S.Creatin.	1.04	0.189	0.70	1.40

Table (4)

Results of pre-operative endoscopy for grading of varices

Finding	Abscent		Present		Present with HR		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Grading of varices								
I	87	87.0	3	3.0	10.	10.0	100	100.0
II	74	74.0	5	5.0	21	21.0	100	100.0
III	15	15.0	0	0	85	85.0	100	100.0
F. varices	90	90.0	10	10.0	0	0.0	100	100.0

RESULTS OF PREOPERATIVE ENDOSCOPY FOR GRADING OF VARICES

TABLE (4)

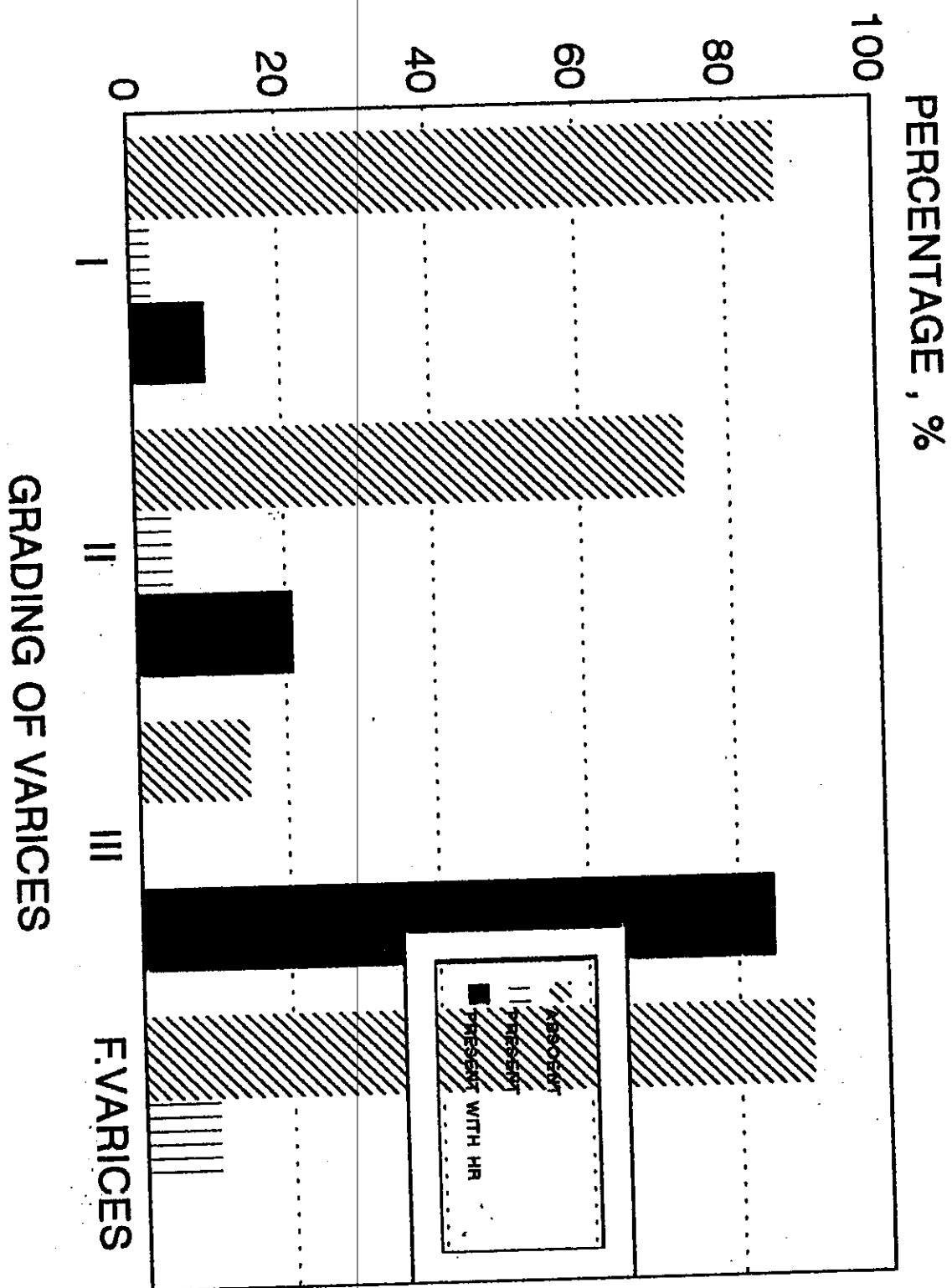


Table (5)
Results of liver biopsy among the studied cases

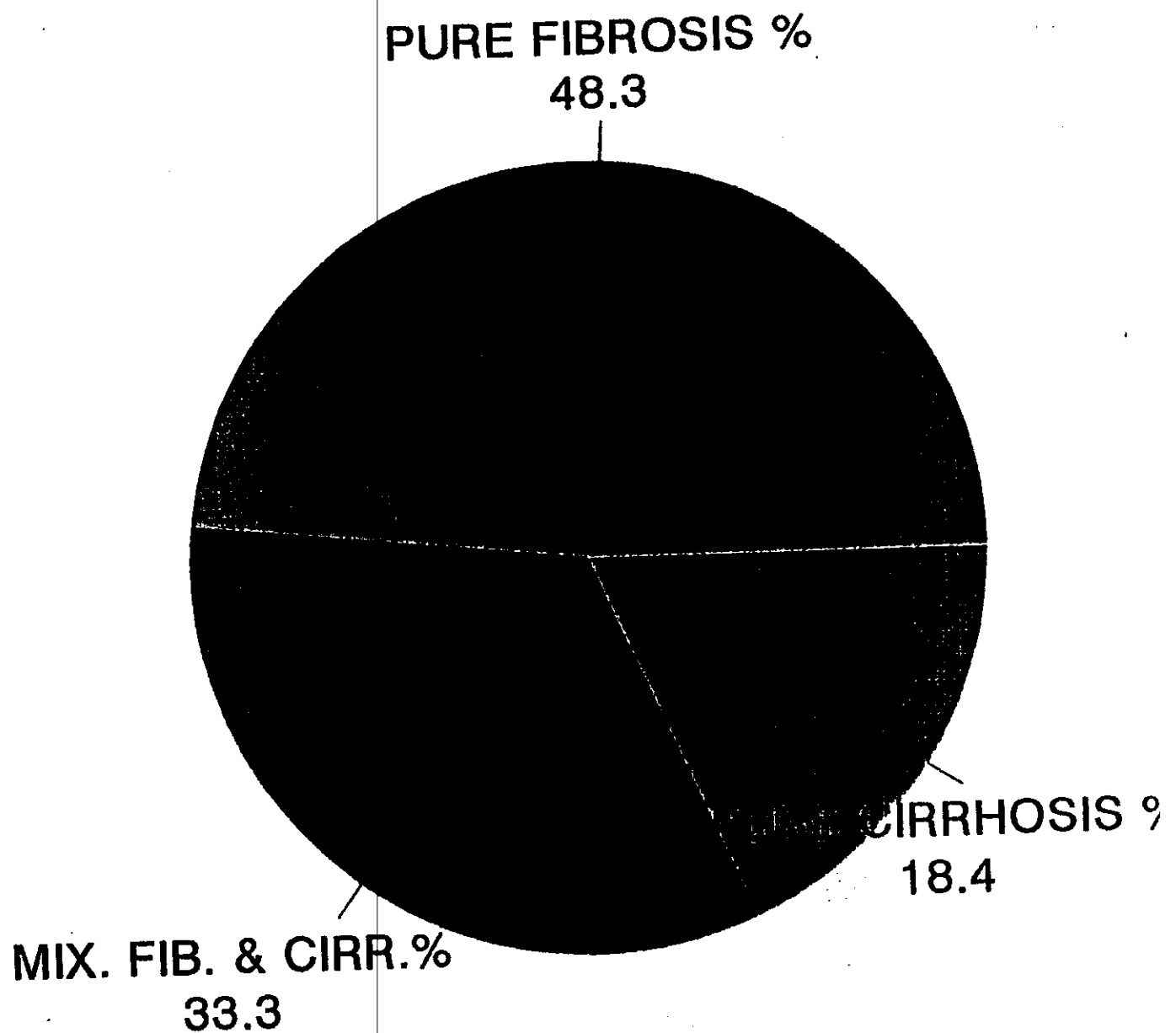
Liver biopsy	No.	%
Pure bilharzial	29	48.3
Mix. fibrosis & cirrhosis	20	33.3
Pure cirrhosis	11	18.3
Total	60	100

Table (6)
Means & S.D. of pre & post-operative biochemical measurement (after 2y. follow up)

Lab. investigations	pre-operative		Post-operative		Paired	P
	X	S.D.	X	S.D.		
S.Bilirubin	0.8320	0.7288	0.8250	0.5125	0.0904	> 0.05
S.Alburnin	3.6020	0.5087	3.5730	0.4993	0.5126	> 0.05
Proth. T.	15.0100	2.6150	15.4150	2.9874	1.1636	> 0.05
Alk.phosph.	9.6300	9.9592	9.7500	3.4884	0.1270	> 0.05
SGOT	43.9600	9.2703	45.4300	9.5677	1.3885	> 0.05
SGPT	27.6400	9.8232	29.0500	10.4014	1.7043	< 0.05
S.Creatinine	1/0460	0.1899	1.0430	0.2847	0.0860	> 0.05

RESULTS OF LIVER BIOPSY AMONG THE STUDIED CASES

TABLE (5)



MEANS & S.D. OF PRE- & POST-OPERATIVE BIOCHEMICAL MEASUREMENTS (AFTER 2 Y FOLLOW UP)

TABLE (6)

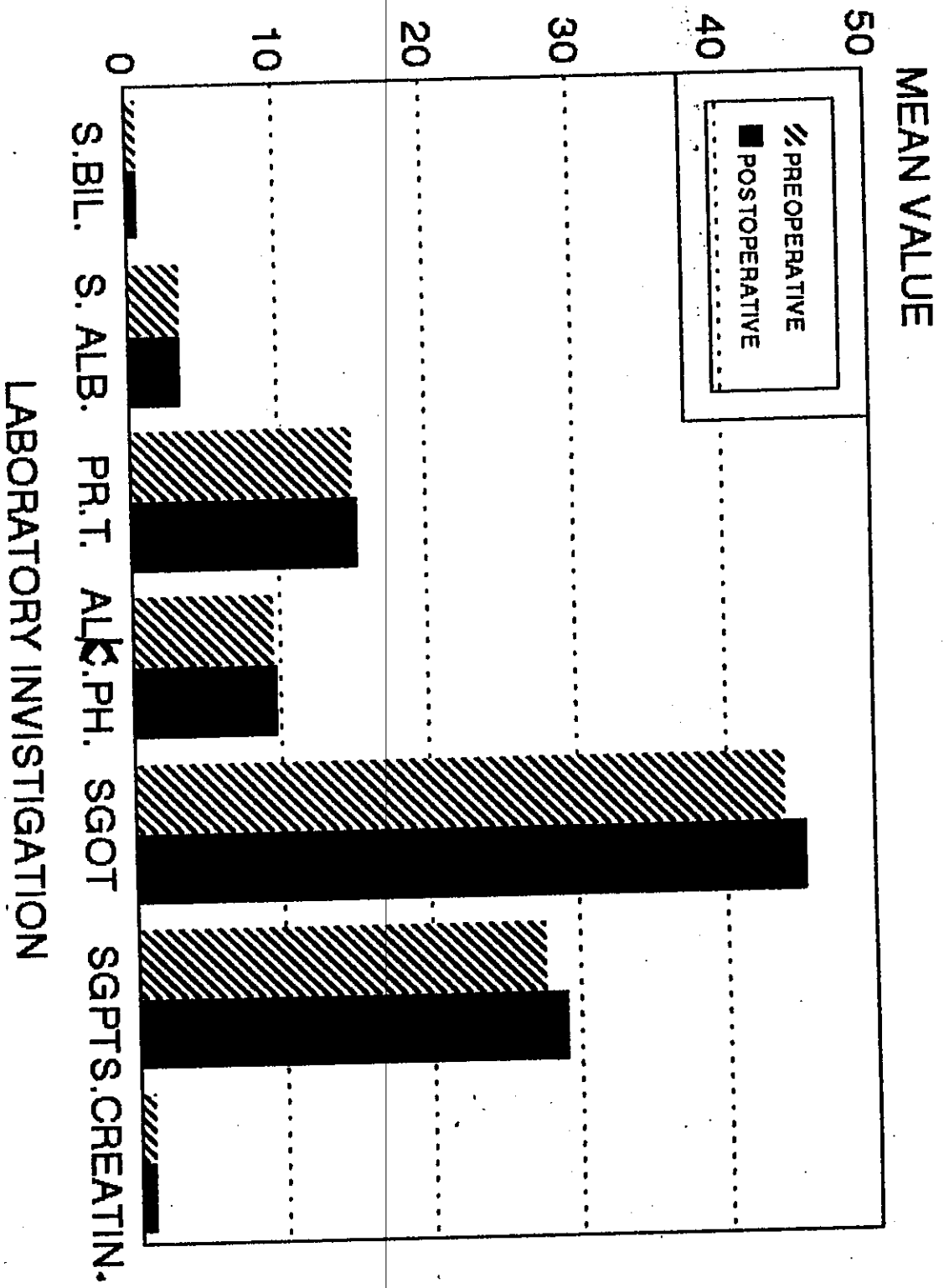


Table (7)
Pre & post-operative ascites among the studied group.

	Pre-operative		Post-operative	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abscent	89	89.0	94	94.0
Present	0	0	6	6.0
Treated	11	11.0	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0

Table (8)
Pre & post-operative jaundice among the studied group

	Pre-operative		Post-operative	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abscent	93	93.0	96	96.0
Present	0	0.0	4	4.0
Treated	7	7.0	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0

PRE- & POST-OPERATIVE ASCITES AMONG THE STUDIED GROUP
TABLE (7)

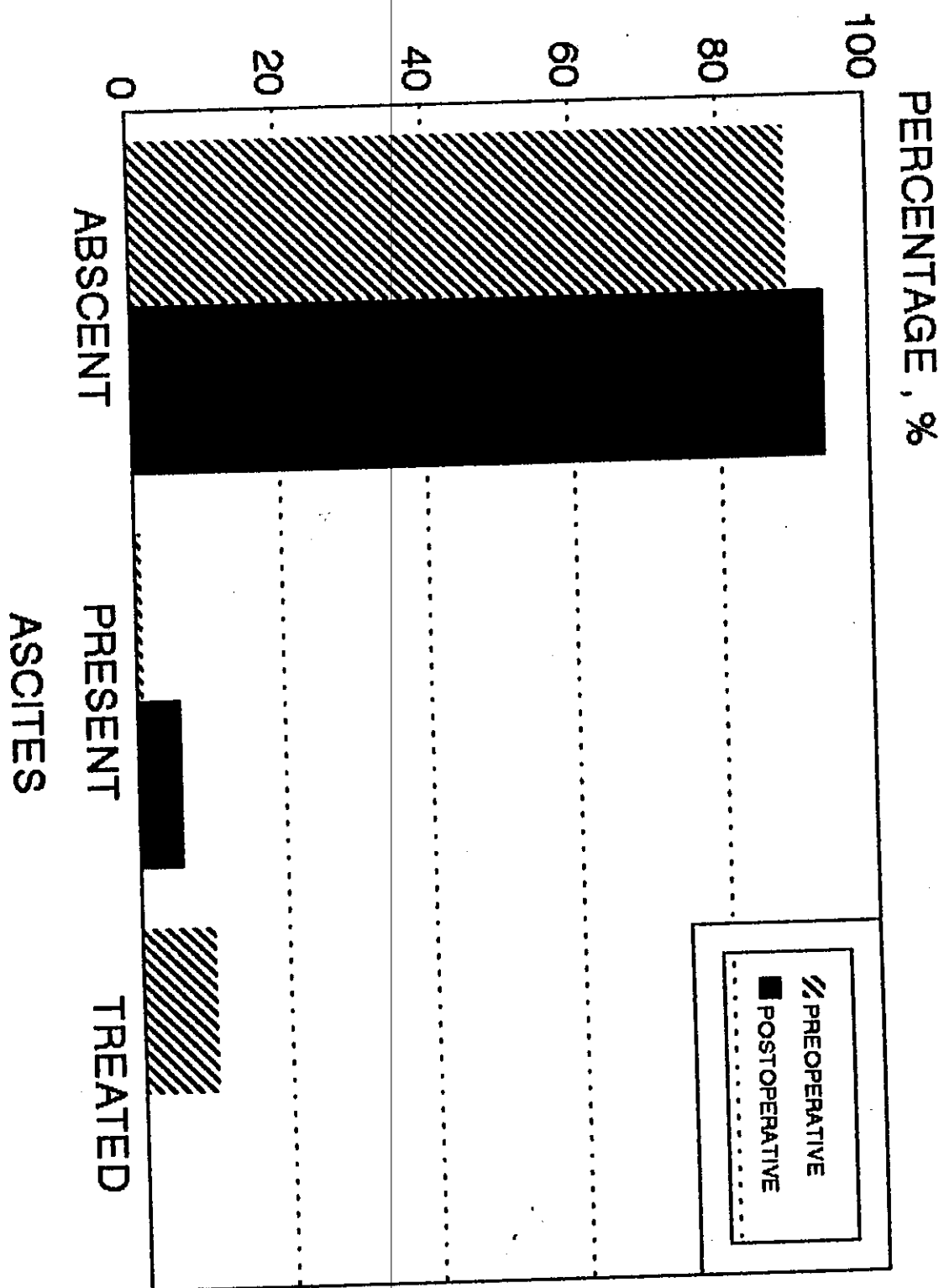


Table (9)
Responce of varices as evidenced by post-operative

Distribution	No.	%
Responce of varices	93	93.0
Partially	7	7.0
Complete disappearance	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Table (10)
Risk signs as evidenced by post-operative endoscoy

Distribution	No.	%
Risk signs		
No	1	1.0
Low risk	86	86.0
High risk	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

Table (11)
Post-operative rebleeding among the studied group

Distribution Complication	No.	%
No bleeding	78	78.0
Recurrent bleeding	22	22.0
Total	100	100.0

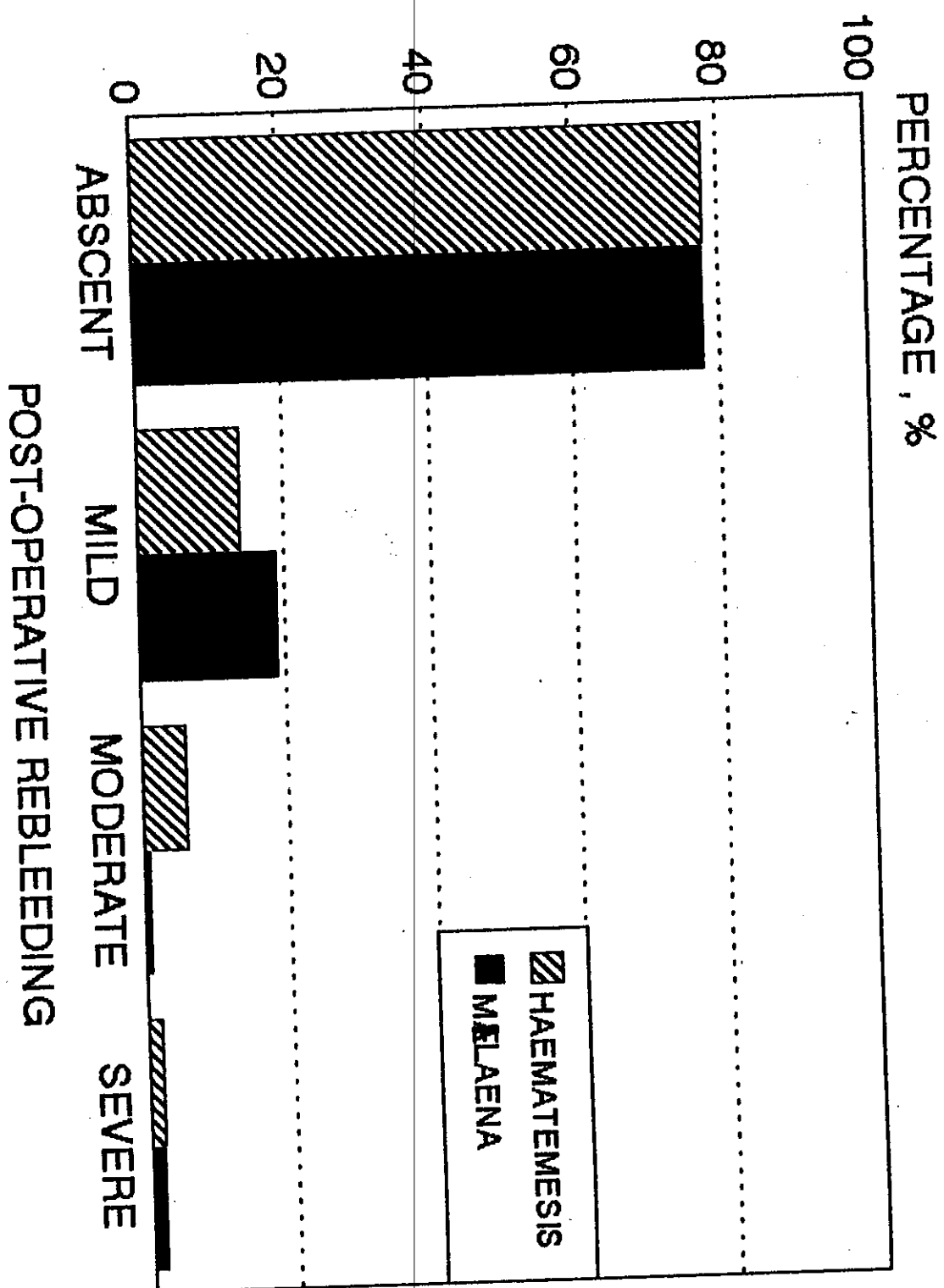
Table (12)
***Post-operative condition of the patient among
the studied group***

Distribution Condition	No.	%
Fair	90	90.0
Not fair	6	6.0
Very bad (L.C.F.)*	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

* (L.C.F.) Liver cell failure.

POST-OPERATIVE REBLEEDING AMONG THE STUDIED GROUP

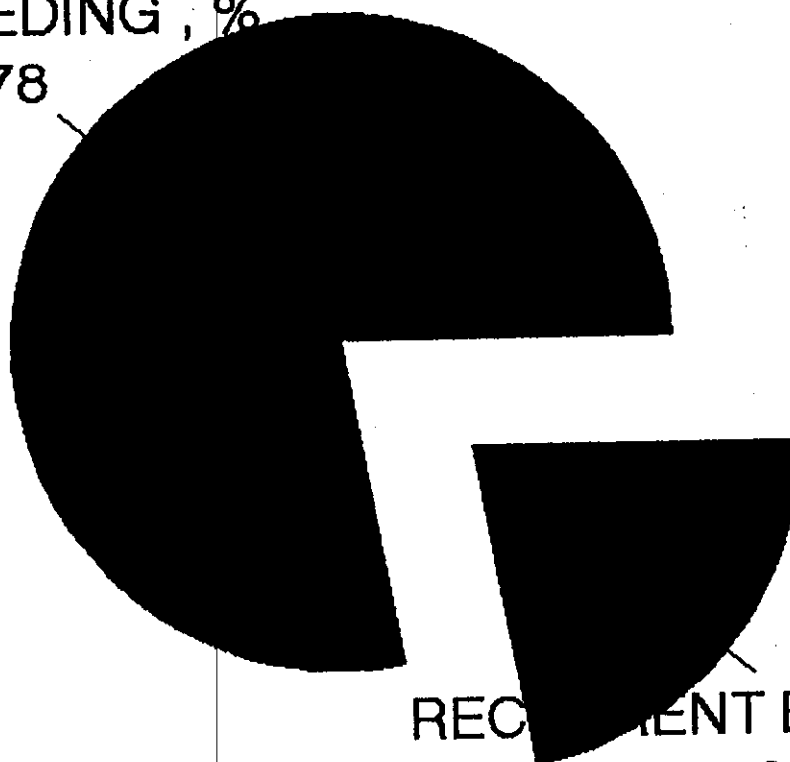
TABLE (14)



POST OPERATIVE REBLEEDING AMONG THE STUDIED GROUP
TABLE (10)

NO BLEEDING , %

78



RECURRENT BLEEDING , %

22

Table (13)

Post-operative encephalopathy among the studied group

Distribution Encephalopathy	No.	%
Abscent	99	99.0
Mild	1	1.0
Moderate	0	0.0
Severe	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Table (14)

Post-operative re-bleeding among the studied group

	Hoematemesis		Melaena	
	No.	%	No.	%
Abscent	78	78.0	78	78.0
Mild	14	14.0	19	19.0
Moderate	6	6.0	1	1.0
Severe	2	2.0	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0

Table (15)

Cause of death among the died cases

Cause	No.	%
Liver cell failwre	7	47%
Severe bleeding	4	27%
Renal failwre	2	13.0
Non-related causes	2	13%
Total	15	100%

CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG THE DIED CASES

TABLE (15)

