# Comprehensive Management of Biliary Atresia at A National Paediatric Liver Transplant Centre

**Ampaipan Boonthai[1,3], Songpon Ketsuwan[2,3], Paul D Losty[1,4]**

1. Division of Paediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.
2. Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.
3. Ramathibodi Excellence Center for Organ Transplantation
4. Institute of Systems Molecular and Integrative Biology, University of Liverpool, UK

**'Biliary Atresia was once a uniformly fatal diagnosis. It has been revolutionised through two pivotal advances : Morio Kasai's pioneering portoenterostomy in 1959, provided the first hope for survival, and Thomas Starzl's groundbreaking development of liver transplantation in 1963, which ultimately transformed the prognosis of this devastating condition'**

**Method**
Review medical case records of BA patients between 2000-2022

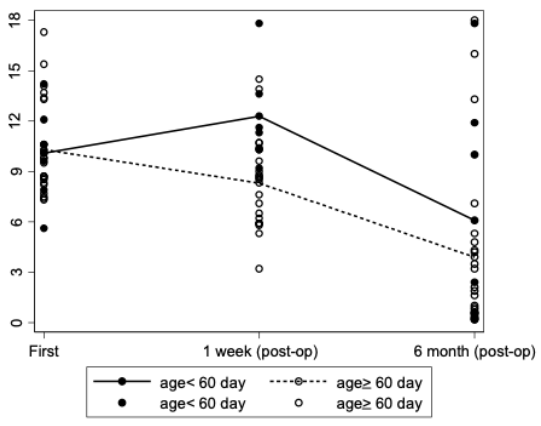
**Age at presentation**
**71± 22 days**

**Age at operation**
**73.2 days (35,134)**

**Time to Ultrasound**
**3.1± 3.4days**

**Time to DISIDA**
**3.5± 3.2days**

**Cirrhosis already presented in 53.3%**




No difference between total bilirubin at pre- and 6-month post-operative for patient underwent Kasai operation before and after age of 60 days

**6.1±7.1 in group of <60 days**
**vs**
**3.9±5.1 in group of >60 days**
***p*=0.37**

## Survival on Native Liver

Age < 60days at operation 42.9%
Age > 60days at operation 43.5%

## Listed for Liver Transplant

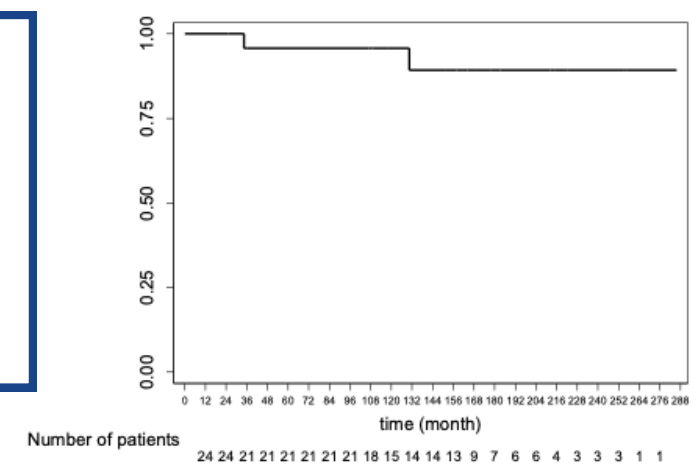
Age < 60days at operation 57.1%
Age > 60days at operation 52.2%

**5-year survival after liver transplant : 95%**

**10-year survival after liver transplant : 95%**

**Waiting Time in Transplant List**
**35 ± 27 months**

**12.5% wait list mortality**




Scan for my digital name card

ampaipan.nam@mahidol.ac.th