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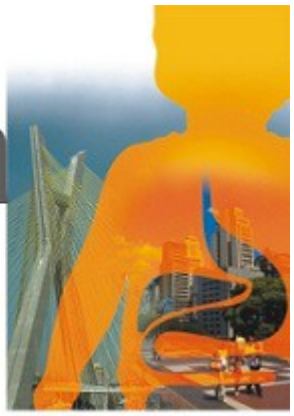

Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Predictors Of Survival After Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis In Pediatric Patients With Cirrhosis

Autores: VIEIRA S, KIELING CO, SANTOS JL, FERREIRA CH, ZANOTELLI ML, MELERE M, ROSSO M, SCHWEBERG F, ,

Resumo: Aim: to determine the native liver survival after the first episode of SBP in pediatric patients with cirrhosis and to identify independent predictors of survival. Material and Methods: 19 patients were studied.Median age:1.0 years (range, 0.38–16.95 years);12(63%) biliary atresia; 19/19(100%) Child–Pugh C. The cumulative probability of survival was calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method. Variables with a minimum 25% of significance in univariate analysis were included in a multivariate analysis forward Cox regression procedure. Results: The mean follow-up was 7,45 months. The average of PMN was 2610.3 ± 3258.9 cells/ ìL.Culture was positive in 8 cases. All patients were treated with cefotaxime. The cumulative probability of survival was 68% at 1 month, 29% at 3 months, 25% at 6 months and 10% at 12 months. Nineteen variables were selected for univariate analysis. Positive ascites culture, prolonged INR, low serum albumin and PMN count cell up to 900 cells/ ìL were found to be related to the native liver survival. Cox regression analysis has showed that, for each increase in 100% in the INR value, loss of native liver has increased 242% and for each increase of 100% in serum albumin, the loss of the native liver has decreased 65%. Multivariate analysis: positive ascitic fluid culture was the most predictive factor of loss of native liver, followed by INR and serum albumin. Conclusion: native liver survival after the first episode of SBP in pediatric patients is short and probably related with advanced liver dysfunction