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## **A NEW ALGORITHM OF PREOPERATIVE PREPARATION OF PATIENTS WITH FOCAL LESIONS OF THE BILIOPANCREATIC AREA COMPLICATED BY MECHANICAL JAUNDICE**

**Petro Muraviov<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Boris Zaporozhchenko<sup>1,2</sup>, Igor Borodaev<sup>1,2</sup>, Valeria Shevcheko<sup>1,2</sup>, Makrem Harhoury<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>**Odessa National Medical University, Department of Surgery, Odessa;**

<sup>2</sup>**MUI ‘Odessa Regional Clinical Medical Center’ of the Odessa Regional Council, Department of Surgery, Odessa**

*Correspondence to:* Dr Petro Muraviov, Department of Surgery, Odessa National Medical University, 2 Valikhovsky Lane, 65082 Odesa, Ukraine  
E-mail: gemostatik@gmail.com

\*Contributed equally

### **Abstract**

Pancreatoduodenal resection (PDR) represents one of the most demanding procedures which is required in patients with a tumoral lesion at this level. The aim of the present article was to report the results of 272 patients submitted to such surgical procedures. All patients were divided into two groups: the main group, for whom the optimized decompression algorithm was used (n=112) and the control group, for whom preparation for PDR was carried out according to generally accepted standards (n=160). Upon admission to the hospital, the total bilirubin level in the main group was  $274.6 \pm 5.9 \mu\text{mol/l}$  while in the control group this level was  $270.4 \pm 4.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$ . PDR was performed in 272 of the patients. Whipple's

terminolateral anastomosis was performed in 38/160 (23.7%) of patients in the control group; termino-terminal anastomosis according to Shalimov-Kopchak's method was imposed in 40/160 (25.0%) patients of the control group. Pancreatojejunoanastomosis with the imposition of a ductomucosal anastomosis was performed in 128 patients in total with 73 cases in the main group and in 55 cases in the control one. Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the stomach stump was performed in 35 patients in total with 19 patients in the main group and 16 in the control group. Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the 'stomach sleeve' was performed in 32 patients in total with 20 patients in the main group and 12 in the control group. The mortality rate in the main group was 6.3% (7 patients), and in the control group, 11.9% (19 patients). In conclusion, biliary decompression may improve the postoperative outcomes after pancreatic resection.

*Abbreviations:* CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CA, cancer antigen; PDR, pancreatoduodenal resection; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging

**Key words: jaundice; pancreatoduodenal resection; mortality; pancreatojejunoanastomosis; pancreatogastroanastomosis; biliary decompression**

### **Introduction**

The main surgical procedure in the treatment of focal lesions of the pancreatoduodenal area, accompanied by obstructive jaundice, is pancreatoduodenal resection (PDR). It is one of the most complex surgical interventions and is accompanied by a large number of postoperative complications (1-4). Performing PDR in cases presenting obstructive jaundice increases the risk of postoperative complications up to 40-52% and is accompanied by high postoperative mortality rates of 15-19% (1-5).

Meanwhile, the fact that the existing methods of biliary decompression are not safe enough and can lead to deterioration of the patient's condition during the first 4-5 days after procedure should be emphasized. This deterioration may be manifested by a progression of cholestasis and cytotoxic syndrome, liver insufficiency, encephalopathy and even multiple organ failure (6). Diagnosis of the cause of the obstructive jaundice, the possibility of predicting the course of the perioperative period, individual determination of resectability, as well as improving the patient quality of life after radical surgical treatment continue to be widely discussed and emphasize the urgency of the issue.

The aim of the present article was to optimize the approach of the diagnosis and surgical treatment of patients with focal lesions of the pancreatobiliary area complicated by obstructive jaundice.

### **Patients and methods**

The analysis of complex surgical treatment of 272 patients with lesions of the pancreatoduodenal area accompanied by jaundice was carried out. These surgeries were carried out in the surgical department of the Odessa Regional Clinical Medical Center (Odessa, Ukraine) from 2007 to 2018. The average age of patients was  $49.1 \pm 3.6$  years; there were 141 men (51.8%), and 131 women (48.2%).

In addition to the generally accepted diagnostic algorithm, it was mandatory to determine the levels of specific tumor markers [carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), carbohydrate or cancer antigen (CA)19-9, CA50, CA242]. Pancreatic head cancer was identified in 174 patients (63.9%), Vater's papilla cancer in 20 cases (7.4%), distal bile duct cancer in 24 cases (8.8%) and chronic pseudotumoral pancreatitis in 54 patients (19.9%).

The resectability of the pathological process was analyzed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) cholangiography; the sensitivity and specificity of arterial invasion detection by this mean being 83.3 and 71.4%, respectively; meanwhile the sensitivity and specificity of venous invasion detection was 50 and 42.9%, respectively. In the majority of patients in this study, the process was resectable; therefore resection was performed in 72 (64.3%) cases in the main group, in 99 (61.9%) cases in the control group [8 (7.1%) and 32 (20.0%) patients with chronic pancreatitis in the main and control group, respectively]. Borderline resectable process was determined in 26 (23.2%) of patients in the main group and 16 (10.0%) of patients in the control group [3 (2.7%) and 11 (6.8%) patients, with chronic pancreatitis in the main and control group, respectively]. Contingently resectable process was verified in patients of stage IV; 3 (2.7%) patients in the main group and 2 (1.3%) patients in the control group (Table I).

In regards to the clinical symptoms, the leading roles were played by manifestations of obstructive jaundice, Courvoisier's syndrome and minor oncologic signs on the background of persistent pain syndrome. Mainly patients were of IIB stage of the oncological process.

*Statistical analysis.* Statistical analysis was performed by methods of nonparametric statistics using the package Statistica 10.0 applications (Dell StatSoft Inc.; license no. JPZ706E091603APACA-1). Data are expressed as  $M \pm m$ , where  $M$  is the sample mean, and  $m$  is the standard error of the mean. The statistical significance of the difference between the independent groups was checked using the Mann-Whitney test. Correlation analysis was

performed based on Spearman's correlation rank criterion. We computed P-values and considered a difference as statistically significant at  $P < 0.05$ .

Table I. - Patient distribution depending on the resectability

Disease characteristic	Main group (n=112)		Control group (n=160)	
	Malignant	Benign	Malignant	Benign
Resectable process	72 (64.3%)	8 (7.1%)	99 (61.9%)	32 (20.0%)
Borderline resectable process	26 (23.2%)	3 (2.7%)	16 (10.0%)	11 (6.8%)
Contingently resectable process	3 (2.7%)	-	2 (1.3%)	-
Total	101 (90.2%)	11 (9.8%)	117 (73.1%)	43 (26.9%)

## Results

All 272 patients were divided into two groups: the main group, where the optimized decompression algorithm was used (n=112) and the control group, where preparation for pancreatoduodenal resection was carried out according to generally accepted standards (n=160). Most of the patients were admitted in a severe condition, with long-lasting jaundice (2-3 weeks or more) and with high bilirubin levels ( $>200 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ). Upon admission to the hospital, the level of total bilirubin in patients of the main group was  $274.6 \pm 5.9 \mu\text{mol/l}$  (direct,  $211.2 \pm 2.2 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ; indirect,  $63.4 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ). In the control group, the level of total bilirubin was  $270.4 \pm 4.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$  (direct,  $206.3 \pm 2.4 \mu\text{mol/l}$ ; indirect,  $64.1 \pm 2.6 \text{ mmol/l}$ ).

After determination of the risk of the planned radical surgery according to our own formula (taking into account the various parameters of the pathological process), a decision was made regarding the method of the surgical treatment.

In patients of the main group, preparation for the radical surgical intervention consisted in express-detoxification according to the developed scheme. The method of express-detoxification included traditional transdermal decompression of the biliaric tree with 6F or 9F catheters under ultrasound guidance, followed by taking a specially selected pharmaceutical complex and plasmapheresis. The efficiency of decompression was assessed by the volumetric flow rate of bile flow through the drainage; the optimal target level was taken as 60-100 ml/day, the most acceptable being 300 ml/day. In order to avoid the phenomena of hepatargy, the decrease in the rate of bile secretion was regulated; the volumetric rate did not exceed 50% of the previous level, determined for 24 h before the

current day. Additionally, markers of cytolytic and cholestatic syndromes were determined. A satisfactory decrement for these indicators was no more than 20-25% per day.

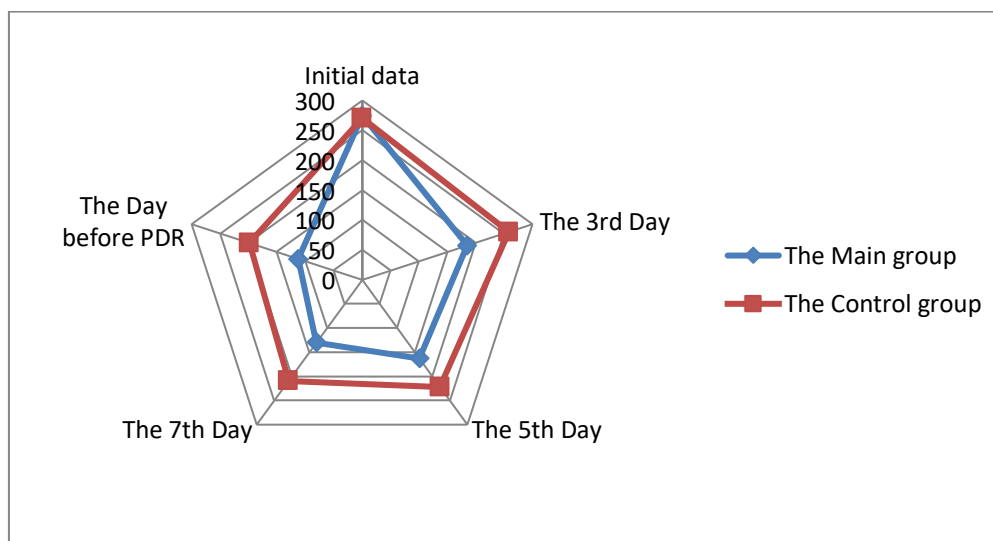


Figure 1. The dynamics of total bilirubin decrease

Due to the application of the developed detoxification algorithm with the use of biliaric decompression in patients of the main group on the third day the level of bilirubinemia averaged  $185.1 \pm 2.4 \mu\text{mol/l}$ , while on the fifth day it was already  $163.2 \pm 2.6 \mu\text{mol/l}$  and on the day before PDR the level was  $112.3 \pm 2.7 \mu\text{mol/l}$ . In the control group, which followed the usual volume of patient preparation for radical surgery, the level of total bilirubin on the third day was  $258.4 \pm 2.9 \mu\text{mol/l}$ , on the fifth day it was  $222.2 \pm 3.8 \mu\text{mol/l}$ , and on the day before PDR the level was  $198.3 \pm 3.3 \mu\text{mol/l}$  (Fig.1). Thus, in the main group after decompression, the total bilirubin level decrement was  $\Delta = -59.1\%$ , direct one was  $\Delta = -62.5\%$ , indirect one was  $\Delta = -47.6\%$ . While in the control group of patients on the day before PDR, the total bilirubin level decrement was  $\Delta = -26.7\%$ , direct one was  $\Delta = -27.2\%$ , indirect one was  $\Delta = -25.0\%$ .

The terms before the beginning of the cholemia level decrease in patients of the main group was less (33 vs. 56 h) than in patients in the control group (by 41.1%), while the duration of the hyperbilirubinemia (or, more often, the achievement of its permissible limits for performing radical surgery limits) was significantly less (by 68.2%) ( $P < 0.01$ ).

After preoperative preparation, PDR was performed in 272 of patients.

Whipple's terminolateral anastomosis was applied in 38/160 (23.7%) patients in the control group. Termino-terminal anastomosis according to Shalimov-Kopchak's method was imposed in 40/272 (14.6%) of the patients with 40/160 (25.0%) in the control group.

Pancreatojejunoanastomosis with the imposition of a ductomucosal anastomosis was performed in 128/272 (47.0%) of the patients with 73/112 (65.2%) in the main group and 55/160 (34.4%) in the control group. Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the stomach stump was performed in 35/272 (12.9%) patients with 19/112 (16.9%) of patients in the main group and 16/160 (10.0%) in the control group. Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the ‘stomach sleeve’ was performed in 32/272 (11.8%) of the patients with 20/112 (17.9%) of patients in the main group and 12/160 (7.5%) patients in the control group (Table 2).

Table 2 - Pancreatoduodenal resection reconstruction step variants

Type of pancreatodigestive anastomosis	Main group n (%)	Control group n (%)
Whipple’s terminolateral anastomosis	-	38 (23.7%)
Shalimov-Kopchak’s termino-terminal anastomosis	-	40 (25.0%)
Pancreatojejunoanastomosis with the imposition of a ductomucosal anastomosis	73 (65.2%)	55 (34.4%)
Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the stomach stump (terminolateral)	19 (16.9%)	16 (10.0%)
Pancreatogastroanastomosis with plunging of the pancreatic stump into the ‘stomach sleeve’	20 (17.9%)	12 (7.5%)
Total	112	160
	272 (100%)	

In some of the patients from both groups, despite strict adherence to tactical and technical approaches, a number of postoperative complications were developed. It was the indication for performing second surgical interventions.

Minimally invasive puncture-drainage interventions were performed in 13/112 (11.6%) of patients from the main group and in 21/160 (13.1%) of the patients from the control group. The indication for their performance was the formation of various liquid accumulations.

In patients with profuse arrosive bleeding, surgical interventions pursued the aim of final (by stitching and ligation) or, more rarely, temporary (by tamponade) hemostasis in 4/112 (3.6%) of patients from the main group and 8/160 (5.0%) of patients from the control group.

Relaparotomies were also performed in the case of progressive early adhesive intestinal obstruction development in 3 (2.7%) and 1 (0.6%) of the patients from the main and control group, respectively.

In the cases of pancreato- or biliodigestive anastomosis failure and purulent complication development, mainly drainage laparotomic surgical interventions were performed in 5 (4.5%) of the patients in the main group and in 13 (8.1%) of patients in the control group.

Only in 3 cases was it necessary to perform relaparotomy with subsequent complete removal of the pancreatic stump and partial resection of the fistula carrying jejunum. Such interventions were induced mainly by complete failure of the pancreatodigestive anastomosis (PDA) and/or total necrosis of the pancreatic stump, when it was impossible to perform reconstructive surgery.

According to the Clavien-Dindo classification, postoperative complications were divided as follows: II grade (suppuration of the postoperative wound, postoperative gastrostasis, diarrhea, diabetes mellitus, cholangitis, failure of the pancreatodigestive anastomosis (type A and B according to the International Study Group for Pancreatic Fistula [ISGPF]) in 49 (43.8%) patients from the main group and 74 (46.3%) of patients from the control group; IIIa grade (failure of pancreatodigestive anastomosis (types A and B according to ISGPF), formation of bilomas and intraabdominal abscesses) in 13 (11.6%) of patients from the main group and 21 (13.1%) patients from the control group; IIIb grade (failure of pancreatodigestive (type C according to ISGPF) and biliodigestive anastomosis, arrosive bleeding, intraabdominal abscesses and adhesive intestinal obstruction) in 12 (10.7%) of patients from the main group and 22 (13.8%) of patients from the control group; grade IV (pancreatic stump necrosis with PDA failure and arrosive bleeding, biliodigestive anastomosis failure) in 11 (9.8%) of patients from the main group and 10 (6.3%) of patients from the control group.

The most common cause of the fatal complication development (Clavien-Dindo's, grade V) was pancreatic remnant (stump) necrosis with pancreatodigestive anastomosis failure, arrosive bleeding, sepsis and multiorganic failure in 13 cases: 5 (4.5%) of patients from the main group and 8 (5.0%) of patients from the control group (Table 3).

More rare cases, which were not associated with the pancreatic remnant (stump) condition, were represented by acute myocardial infarction (1 patient in the control group), massive pulmonary embolism (2 patients in the control group), thrombosis of the own hepatic artery (1 patient in the main group and 1 patient in the control group), thrombosis of the superior mesenteric artery (1 patient in the control group), portal vein thrombosis (1 patient in the control group) and failure of biliodigestive anastomosis with the development of bile peritonitis (1 patient in the control group).

Table 3 - Causes for fatal complications

Cause	Main group	Control group
Pancreatic stump necrosis with partial PDA failure, sepsis and multiorganic failure	3	5
Pancreatic stump necrosis with partial PDA failure and arrosive bleeding	2	3
Biliodigestive anastomosis failure	-	1
Thrombosis of the superior mesenteric artery (grade V)	-	1
Thrombosis of the own hepatic artery (grade V)	1	1
Portal vein thrombosis (grade V)	-	1
Hepatargy (grade V)	1	4
Acute myocardial infarction (grade V)	-	1
Massive pulmonary embolism (grade V)	-	2
Total	7 (6.3%)	19 (11.9%)
PDA, pancreaticoduodenal anastomosis. Clavien-Dindo's, grade V.		

The death of 5 patients (1 (0.9%) patient in the main group and 4 (2.5%) patients in the control group) were caused by liver failure as a result of long-term jaundice.

Mortality rate in the main group was 6.3% (7 patients), and in the control group 11.9% (19 patients).

In conclusion, the use of a modified approach to the management of jaundiced patients with focal lesions of the pancreatobiliaric zone made it possible to prepare patients for pancreaticoduodenal resection within a shorter period by achieving satisfactory indicators of their condition, to avoid progression of liver failure and to decrease twice the postoperative mortality rates.

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**Availability of data and materials.** Further information regarding the data included in this paper are available upon request.

#### **Authors' contributions**

PM and BZ contributed to the conception of the study, collected, analyzed and interpreted data from the literature and critically revised the manuscript. PM and IB contributed to the conception of the study, performed the literature research, drafted the manuscript and were responsible for confirming the authenticity of all the raw data. IB and MH contributed to the interpretation of the data from the literature, collected, analyzed and



interpreted the data corresponding to the patients and critically revised the manuscript. PT and SV collected analyzed and interpreted the data corresponding to the patients introduced in this study and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript for publication.

### **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

The Ethics Committee of Odessa National Medical University (Odessa, Romania) approved the study. Informed consent was obtained from all patients prior to surgery and all data were collected according to the principles of The Declaration of Helsinki.

### **Patient consent for publication**

Not applicable.

### **Competing interests**

There are no competing interests to declare regarding this study.

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