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Liver transplantation in children with Budd-Chiari syndrome, an evidence-based case report

Sari Febriana[1], **Tri Hening**[1, 2] and **Sastiono**[1, 2]
[1]University Indonesia, Indonesia
[2]RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Indonesia

Background & Objective: Budd-Chiari syndrome (BCS) in children is a rare case. The prevalence of BCS in India is reported to be 7.4%. No publication on the prevalence of BCS in RSCM. Because of that, there is difficulty in diagnosing and choosing the best management of these patients, especially in BCS with moderate fibrosis.

Method: Literature research was conducted on various sites, such as ClinicalKey, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and EBSCOhost, by asking the research question "How is the scientific evidence supporting liver transplantation in Budd-Chiari syndrome with moderate fibrosis in children?" The literature criteria are systematic review, randomized-clinical trial, cohort study, case report, and case series.

Criteria include: published studies should be performed on humans, whether living donor or cadaveric transplantation, English or Indonesian language, no publication year limit, and available in full-text form. BCS in adult or publication in the form of correspondence, editorial, or commentary excluded. Critical review was carried out using instruments downloaded from equator-network.org, then interpreted, and made a conclusion.

Result: One case series that reports BCS in children with moderate fibrosis. Liver transplantation is a treatment option for moderate fibrosis with level of evidence 4. Reversibility of tissue damage, etiology, and patient readiness are other factors to consider before deciding on liver transplantation.

Conclusion: Liver transplantation in BCS in children with moderate fibrosis is being supported by case series study with level of evidence 4. Need to consider other factors, including general condition of patient, duration of symptoms, and location of blockage

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