

Biliary atresia: Color doppler US findings in neonates and infants at a specialized hospital.

Monowara M^{1*}, Hossain MM¹, Sheuly AH², Parvej M³, Ipsita Biswas I⁴

¹Department of Radiology and Imaging, Bangladesh Institute of Child Health, Shishu Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh

²National Institute of Ophthalmology and Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh

³Department of Pathology, Bangladesh Institute of Child Health, Shishu Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh

⁴Department of Pediatric Surgery, Bangladesh Institute of Child Health, Shishu Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract

Neonatal jaundice occurred due to various causes. Most cholestatic conditions can be classified into either as obstructive or as hepatocellular in origin. More than 90% of obstructive cholestasis are due to Biliary Atresia (BA). Due to impairment of bile formation usually hepatocellular cholestasis occurs and it indicates that hepatocytes are not functioning properly. The aim of this study was to describe the color Doppler US findings in the livers of neonates in BA with non-BA and control groups.

Keywords: Biliary atresia, Neonates, Jaundice, Hepatic arteriopathy, Vein bifurcation.

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Introduction

Idiopathic neonatal hepatitis causes majority of the hepatocellular cholestasis. For proper management protocol it is important to evaluate either obstructive or hepatocellular cholestasis. Because treatment options for one is surgical and for other is medication [1,2]. But from clinical symptoms, biochemical and histological findings, it is very difficult to differentiate between both, as they share almost same features. Therefore, Mayor et al. [3] introduced general guidelines to evaluate cholestatic jaundice in infants and neonates.

In this type of patients, high-spatial-resolution real-time ultrasonography (US) serves as a first-time investigation tool to determine the cause of jaundice. For diagnosis of BA, the presence of Triangular Cord (TC) sign and an abnormal gallbladder (GB) on US image is widely accepted [4]. However, sometimes TC sign may be missed. Its detection is largely dependent on the techniques used by the sonologist, machine and his or her experience. Furthermore, in neonates with congenital anomaly, it is very difficult to find TC sign or if the resolution of the US apparatus is poor [5].

At US, compare to non-BA and control subjects usually, hepatic artery diameter is larger in BA patients. The range of the diameters of the normal hepatic artery is 1.0 mm-2.5 mm according to Kim et al. [6] and 0.5 mm-4.0 mm according to Humphrey and Stringer [7].

Methods

It was a prospective observational study of 3 years extending from January 2013 to January 2017 at radiology and imaging Department of Dhaka Shishu Hospital. Before starting the study institutional review board approval was obtained and acquisition of informed consent was exempted. In this study US and color Doppler US was done in 35 patients with neonatal cholestasis who had not been fed for at least 4 hours and 30

control neonates who did not have jaundice or liver diseases. The clinical diagnoses of this control group were as follows: gastrointestinal tract disease in thirteen patients, renal disease in ten patients and congenital heart disease in seven patients.

Routine chemical investigations, including measurement of total bilirubin were done for every patient. The reference range for blood sample parameter provided by our institute was 0.2-1.2 mg/dl for total bilirubin. One radiologist more than 3 years of experience performed all the US by using 5-8 MHz curved linear and 5-12 MHz linear transducers (Siemenssonoline G-40 and Siemens acuson NX 3 Elite) in all patients.

On US and Color Doppler US, TC sign present or not, GB length in cm, the thickness of the echogenic anterior wall of right portal vein (EARPV) in mm² just proximal to the right portal vein bifurcation, Diameter of hepatic artery in mm² and presence or absence of hepatic subscapular flow were recorded (Figure 1). A GB length of 1.5 cm was considered as normal. In US EARPV thicker than 4 mm on longitudinal US image was taken as presence of TC sign. The observer measured all the parameters twice and chooses the largest ones. After completion of US all patients were underwent color Doppler US (pulse repetition frequency, 1200-1500 Hz; power gain percentage, 82%-92%: Medium flow velocity; medium wall filter). For transverse scanning examination with the linear transducer, the color box was placed on the anterior surface around the falciform ligament. The color box measured 1 cm in height and 3-4 cm in width. We considered hepatic subscapular flow to be present when vascular structures continued to the liver sub capsular surface on color Doppler US images (Figure 2). All patient's diagnosis was confirmed by histopathological study.

The two sample t test was done to compare the total bilirubin between BA and those of Non-BA and for age distribution between BA and control groups. For categorical association person χ^2 test were done. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was done to determine the significant association of

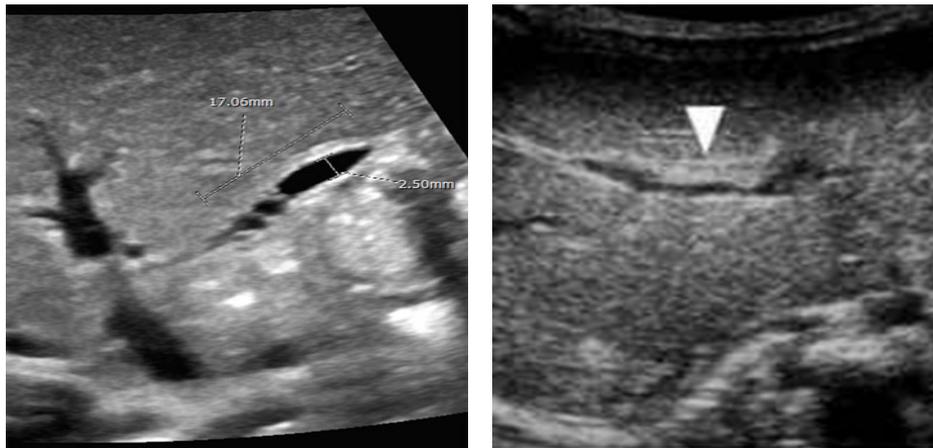


Figure 1. Gall bladder measurement.

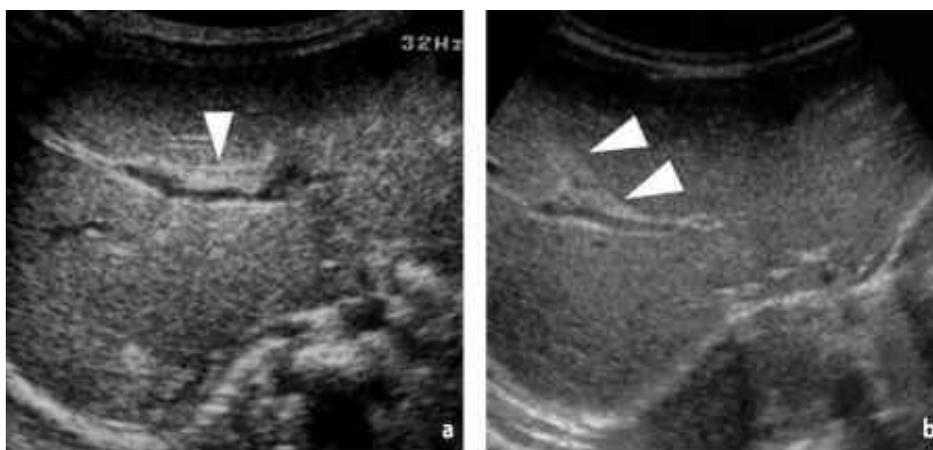


Figure 2. TC sign on US.

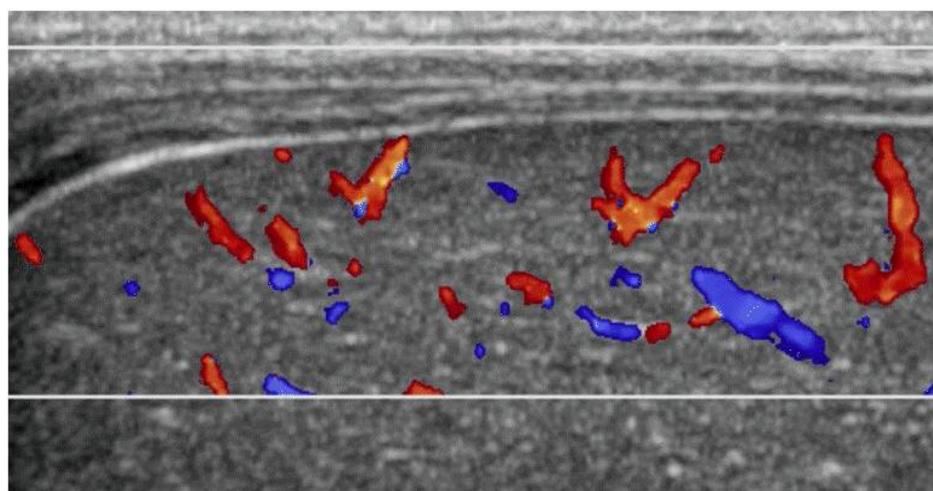


Figure 3. Subscapular flow on colour doppler.

presence of TC sign, GB length, diameter of portal vein and hepatic artery and presence of hepatic subscapular flow were useful with presence or absence of BA. Data analyses were done with statistical software.

Results

In the current study among the 40 cases after confirmed diagnosis 29 was found as BA and 11 with non-BA. Here 30 control subjects were taken. In the 40 patients with neonatal jaundice, *J Child Adolesc Health 2018 Volume 2 Issue 2*

we did not find any significant differences regarding age and total bilirubin level, but male to female ratio were significantly differ between patients with BA and patients with non-BA. Regarding compare with control subjects with BA patients, though male to female ratio was not significantly differ but age and total bilirubin level had significant difference between the groups (Table 1).

Nineteen patients with BA had positive TC sign on US, neither the patients with non-BA or control subjects had TC sign.

Table 1. Clinical profile of patients with BA, patients with non-BA and control subjects at US.

Variables	Patients with BA (29)	Patients with Non-BA (11)	p value ^a	Control Group (30)	p value ^b
Age	42.55 ± 8.44	34.00 ± 6.88	0.316	37.10 ± 9.94	0.001
Male to female ratio	16:13	09:02	0.001	19:11	0.252
Total bilirubin	7.57 ± 2.62	6.24 ± 2.85	0.612	0.34	0.001

α, p: Values for comparing patients who had BA with patients who had non-BA
β, p: Values for comparing control subjects with patients who had BA

Table 2. Compare of US and color Doppler findings of patients with BA, patients with non-BA and with control subjects.

Variables	Patients with BA (29)	Patients with Non-BA (11)	p value ^a	Control Group (30)	p value ^b	p value ^c
TC sign						
Present	19 (65.5)	3 (27.3)	NA	0 (00)	NA	NA
Absent	10 (34.5)	8 (72.7)	NA	30 (100)	NA	NA
GB length						
< 1.5 cm	20 (69.0)	4 (36.4)	0.564	00 (00)	0.001	0.001
≥1.5 cm	9 (31)	7 (63.6)		30 (100)		
Diameter of Portal vein (mm²)						
Absent	4.48 ± 0.79	3.91 ± 1.23	0.113	3.92 ± 0.49	0.005	0.001
Diameter of hepatic artery (mm²)						
Present	2.22 ± 0.43	1.97 ± 0.44	0.0857	1.51 ± 0.30	0.0029	0.13
Hepatic subscapular flow						
Present	29 (100)	0 (00)	NA	0 (00)	NA	NA
Absent	0 (00)	11 (100)	NA	30 (100)	NA	NA

α, p: Values for comparing patients who had BA with patients who had non-BA
β, p: Values for comparing control subjects with patients who had BA
Σp: Values for comparing control subjects with patients who had non- BA

Table 3. Multiple logistic regression showing association of predictors with presence of BA or not.

Variables	Wald/x ² value	Odds Ratio (OR)
Sex		
Male (reference)		
Female	0.001	1.113
TC sign		
Present (reference)		
Absent	0.001	2.906
GB length		
<1.5 cm (reference)		
≥1.5 cm	0.001	3.274
Hepatic subscapular flow		
Present (reference)		
Absent	0.001	8.851

The GB length was significantly shorter in control subjects (p<0.001). There was no significant difference in mean diameter of portal vein in patients with BA and patients with non-BA but control subjects had with both groups (Table 2).

On multiple logistic regression it was noted that gender, presence of TC sign, hepatic subscapular flow presence or absent and GB length were significant predictors for developing BA (Table 3). Patients who had positive TC sign on US had 2.906 times more chance to develop BA than who had not TC signs. On color Doppler scan that had positive hepatic subscapular flow had 8.87 times more chance to develop BA (Table 3).

Discussion

In this study, mean age of infants of BA and non-BA is significantly different in both groups (p<0.001) and male to female ratio is significantly indifferent in both groups. Presence of the TC sign is a strong predictor for diagnosis of BA [4]. In the current study, 65.5% of BA neonates present with TC sign (Figure 3).

There are several reports regarding the arterial changes in

patients with BA [7,8] the diameter of the hepatic artery is significantly larger in patients with BA than in patients with non-BA and control subjects [9]. In this study we have noted that man diameter of hepatic artery in BA is 2.22 ± 0.43 and in non-BA is 1.97 ± 0.44 and in control 1.51 ± 0.30 mm. Our results also showed that the diameter of portal vein was significantly differ in BA and non-BA groups p=0.005).

Ulflacker and Pariente [10] described that presence angiographically demonstrable perivascular arterial tufts in the periphery of the hepatic arterial circulation in patients with BA and suggested that these findings might be useful in the diagnosis of BA. In the current study, color Doppler US was used to see the enlargement of hepatic artery and hepatic arterial flow that extended to the hepatic surface were seen in all patients with BA.

All patients with BA who had hepatic subscapular flow on color Doppler US images had subscapular telangiectatic vessels at the time of the Kasai procedure. The pathogenesis of hepatic arteriopathy in patients with BA is unknown. In the current study in multiple logistic regressions it is found that OR for

TC sign is 2.906 where for subscapular flow same parameter is 8.851. So it can be said that presence of subscapular flow is more potent predictor than TC sign for diagnosis of BA.

There was no significant difference between patients with non-BA and BA in terms of diameter of portal vein ($p=0.113$), diameter of hepatic artery ($p=0.0857$) GB length ($p=0.564$).

Conclusion

Previously TC sign was used as a determinant of diagnosis of BA. But now days, hepatic arterial flow extending to the hepatic surface on color Doppler is a good tool for diagnosis of BA. So the detection of BA can be supplemented by performing color Doppler US in addition to routine US when evaluating hepatic subscapular flow; by using color Doppler US we can potentially prevent delayed diagnosis of BA.

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*Correspondence to:

Mamuda Monowara
Department of Radiology and Imaging,
Bangladesh Institute of Child Health,
Shishu Hospital,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Tel: +8801676097932
E-mail: mahmudamonowara085@gmail.com