ESS - 2005 Abstracts - Treatment of Hepatic Abscess

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Treatment of Hepatic Abscess

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900 Cummings Center Suite 221-U Beverly, MA 01915 (978) 927 - 8330 Fax (978) 524-8890 Email NESS **Background:** The aim of this study is to determine the optimal treatment algorhythm for the pyogenic liver abscesses.

Patients and methods: Between the period of 1995 and 2004, 107 patients were treated for pyogenic liver abscessesand retrospectively reviewed. The patients were divided into 4 groups Patients treated with antibiotics alone - group A (n = 8). Patients treated with imaging guided drainage - group B (n = 72). Group B was sub-divided into group B1 (solitary abscesses (n = 48)), and group B2 (complex abscesses (n = 24)). Patients undergoing hepatic resection - group C (n=27).

Results: Groups B1, B2 and C were demographically similar for age (p = .7957), gender (p = .8780), cancer (p = .8635), and diabetes (p = .9151). All (8/8) group A patients were successfully treated antibiotics alone. Most (40/48) of the group B1 patients were successfully treated with drainage. Recurrence rate was 17%. All (8/8) recurrences were treated successfully with a second drainage. Three patients died later from sepsis. 33% (8/24) of group B2 patients were successfully treated with drainage. Recurrence rate was 66%. Half of these recurrences (8/16) were treated successfully with a second drainage. Second recurrence rate was 33%. 3 patients died later from sepsis. Finally, 27/27 of group C patients were successfully treated with liver resection. 2 patients died in the postoperative period. Recurrence rate was 0%.

Conclusions: The recommended treatment algorhythm for hepatic abscess is as follows: 1. Small < 3cm. simple abscess Antibiotics

2. > 3cm. unilocular abscess
 Image guided drainage

3. > 3 cm. multilocular/complex abscess Surgical drainage/resection

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