

EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT STENTS ON POST-LIVER TRANSPLANT ANASTOMOTIC BILIARY STRICTURES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Poster

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of 687 patients found that intraductal self-expandable metal stents may offer advantages over multiple plastic stents for post-liver transplant anastomotic biliary strictures, while fully covered metal stents showed comparable outcomes to plastic stents.

KEY POINTS

- Nine studies including 687 patients compared metal stents (251 cases: 82 intraductal and 169 fully covered) versus multiple plastic stents (436 cases) for post-transplant anastomotic biliary strictures.
- Overall, metal and plastic stents showed no significant differences in stricture resolution, recurrence rates, migration rates, or adverse events.
- Intraductal self-expandable metal stents demonstrated significantly higher complete resolution rates and significantly lower migration rates compared to multiple plastic stents in subgroup analysis.
- Fully covered self-expandable metal stents showed comparable efficacy to multiple plastic stents but had significantly higher complication rates.
- This analysis may inform endoscopic stent selection for hepatobiliary specialists managing post-transplant biliary strictures, particularly where intraductal stent options are available.

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