

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF MAGNETIC COMPRESSION ANASTOMOSIS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMPLETE BILIARY ANASTOMOSIS OBSTRUCTIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Poster

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of magnetic compression for complete biliary anastomosis obstructions after liver transplantation found high technical and therapeutic success rates in a small pooled cohort.

KEY POINTS

- The meta-analysis included three studies with 27 patients who had complete biliary obstruction following liver transplantation and were treated with endoscopic magnetic compression.
- Technical success was achieved in 23 of 27 patients (85.19%; 95% CI 66.54-94.33; $I^2=0\%$).
- Among patients in whom magnet approximation was successful, recanalization was achieved in 23 of 25 (94.25%; 95% CI 48.74-99.65; $I^2=0\%$).
- The authors concluded that magnetic compression is a viable less invasive alternative for recanalization when conventional treatments such as metallic stents or balloon dilation are not feasible.
- This material is relevant for hepatologists and interventional endoscopists managing post-transplant biliary complications.

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