Background Treatment of transssphincteric cryptoglandular perianal fistulas is challenging and associated with high recurrence rates. Transanal Advance Repair Flap (TAFR) fails in almost one of every three patients, probably due to persistent chronic inflammation. Autologous Platelet-rich Stroma (PRS), platelet-rich plasma (PRP) combined with progenitor cells from autologous stromal vascular fraction (SVF), obtained from liposuction, could suppress chronic inflammation and improve success rates in TAFR. This study aimed to assess the feasibility, safety and efficacy of additional injection of autologous during TAFR of transssphincteric cryptoglandular fistulas.

Methods 22 patients with transssphincteric cryptoglandular fistulas who underwent TAFR between December 2017 and October 2018 were prospectively included after informed consent. All patients underwent standardized TAFR and standardized preparation of autologous PRS. Inclusion criteria were transssphincteric fistulas with only one internal opening (or a second one very close by) and absence of pelvic abscess. Clinical healing was defined as the absence of symptoms and closure of the external opening at physical examination.

Conclusions In 18 patients with transssphincteric cryptoglandular fistula treated with the addition of autologous PRS during TAFR, 93% (14/15) showed complete radiographic closure. The addition of autologous PRS appears to be feasible, safe and highly promising due to high success rates. More studies are needed to determine the exact impact.

Clinical Hepatology

A SIMPLIFIED PROGNOSTIC MODEL TO PREDICT MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE VARICEAL BLEEDING: MULTICENTER STUDY RESULTS

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Background Acute variceal bleeding (AVB) is a serious complication associated with high mortality. The aim of our study was to investigate mortality predictors and develop a new simple prognostic model using easily verified factors at admission in AVB patient.

Methods Between October 2012 and September 2018, 1,144 consecutive patients with AVB from Phramongkutklao hospital in Bangkok and Maharat Nakhon Sri Thummarat hospital in Nakhon Sri Thummarat were included. A simplified prognostic model was developed using multiple logistic regression after identifying significant predictors of 6-week mortality. Mortality prediction accuracy was assessed with area under the receiver operating characteristic (AUROC) curve. We compared the

Model to predict mortality in 6 weeks

Area under ROC curve (AUROC)= 0.9343
- Sensitivity 89.04%(95%CI : 86.48 – 91.60)
- Specificity 85.34%(95%CI : 82.44 – 88.44)

Abstract IDDF2019-ABS-0073 Figure 1 Compare model to others predictors for mortality in 6 weeks