



Anatomical Variations of the Biliary Tree Found with Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography in a Referral Center in Southern Iran

Seyed Alireza Taghavi¹, Ramin Niknam^{1*}, Seyed Ehsan Alavi¹, Fardad Ejtehad¹, Gholam Reza Sivandzadeh¹, Ahad Eshraghian¹

1. Gastroenterohepatology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Anatomical variations in the biliary system have been proven to be of clinical importance. Awareness of the pattern of these variations in a specific population may help to prevent and manage biliary injuries during surgical and endoscopic procedures. Knowledge of the biliary anatomy will be also of great help in planning the drainage of adequate percentage of liver parenchyma in endoscopic or radiological procedures.

METHODS

All consecutive patients undergoing endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) from April 2013 to April 2015 at Nemazee Hospital, a referral center in the south of Iran, were included in this cross-sectional study. The patients with previous hepatic or biliary surgery, liver injury or destructive biliary disease were excluded from the study. All ERCs were reviewed by two expert gastroenterologists in this field. The disagreed images by the two gastroenterologists were excluded. Huang classification was used for categorizing the different structural variants of the biliary tree, and the frequency of each variant was recorded.

RESULTS

Totally, 362 patients (181 men and 181 women) were included in the study. 163 patients (45%) had type A1 Huang classification (right dominant), which was the most prevalent type among our patients. 55% of them had non-right dominant anatomy. The result of the Chi-square test revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between the men and women regarding the anatomical variations ($p = 0.413$).

CONCLUSION

The anatomical variation in the biliary system among Iranian patients is comparable to other regions of the world. Significant proportions of our patients are non-right dominant and may need bilateral biliary drainage.

KEYWORDS:

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, Biliary anatomy, Huang classification

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INTRODUCTION

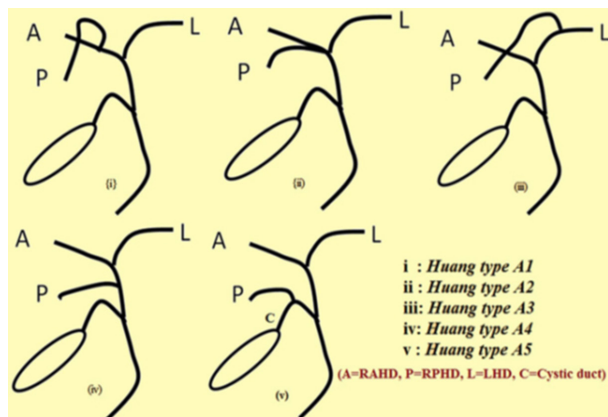
Anatomical variations in the biliary system have been proven to be of clinical importance. Open surgical and endoscopic procedures such as liver resection, cholecystectomy, liver transplantation, and endoscopic or radiological drainage of obstructions are now increasingly performed on the biliary system and may have serious life threatening complications.¹ Understanding the normal anatomy and anatomical variations in the biliary tree within a specific population is of great importance both in preventing and minimizing these complications, and

* Corresponding Author:

Ramin Niknam, MD
Gastroenterohepatology Research Center,
Nemazee Hospital, PO Box: 71937-11351,
Shiraz, Iran.
Telefax: + 98 713 6281442
Email: niknamramin@yahoo.com

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A = RAHD: Right anterior hepatic duct, P = RPHD: Right posterior hepatic duct, L = LHD: Left hepatic duct

Fig.1: Huang classification of the biliary tract anatomy.

ensuring that adequate and effective surgical, radiological, or endoscopic procedures have been performed.^{2,3}

There are several imaging modalities for evaluation of the diseases of the biliary tree. Conventional and endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS), endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP), and computed tomography (CT) are now widely available and applied in equipped centers for this purpose.⁴⁻⁶ ERCP is not only the gold standard method for the diagnosis of the abnormalities of the biliary tree, but also has therapeutic benefits over other imaging modalities.⁷

Biliary drainage of the liver parenchyma has multiple normal anatomical variants. Several classification methods have been proposed for anatomical variations in the biliary tree.^{8,9} Huang classification has been proposed by Huang and co-workers in 1996 based on the right posterior hepatic bile duct insertion and is primarily used for donors in living donor liver transplantation.¹⁰ Five groups have been introduced in Huang classification, with A1 as the most common and A5 as the least common types.

This study aimed to investigate the frequencies of different anatomical variations in a cluster of Iranian population from a referral center in South of Iran referred for ERCP based on Huang classification.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In a cross-sectional study, we included all consecutive patients undergoing ERCP from 2014 to April 2016 at Nemazee Hospital, Shiraz, Iran. Nemazee Hospital is a

Table 1: The frequencies of anatomical variants of the biliary system based on Huang classification

Anatomical variant	Sex		Total
	Women	Men	
Huang type A1 (%)	83 (22.9)	80 (22.1)	163 (45)
Huang type A2 (%)	38 (10.5)	40 (11)	78 (21.5)
Huang type A3 (%)	29 (8.1)	19 (5.2)	48 (13.3)
Huang type A4 (%)	5 (1.4)	8 (2.2)	13 (3.6)
Huang type A5 (%)	0	0	0
Non Huang type (%)	26 (7.2)	34 (9.4)	60 (16.6)
Total	181	181	362

referral center for ERCP in southern Iran and is affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. The patients with previous hepatic or biliary surgery or injury or destructive biliary disease were excluded from the study. Huang classification was used for categorizing the different structural variants of the biliary tree, and the frequency of each variant was recorded. Five anatomical variants of the biliary tree are defined in Huang classification (figure 1).

Huang type A1 (right-dominant): the right posterior duct drains into the right anterior hepatic ducts and joins the left hepatic duct to form the common hepatic duct (CHD). Huang type A2 (trifurcation): the right posterior hepatic duct, right anterior hepatic ducts and left hepatic duct join each other in a trifurcation and form CHD. Huang type A3 (left dominant): the right posterior hepatic duct drains into the left hepatic duct and then joins the right anterior hepatic duct to form CHD. Huang type A4 (aberrant right): the right anterior hepatic duct drains into the left hepatic duct and then joins the right posterior hepatic duct to form CHD. Huang type A5 (aberrant right): the right anterior hepatic duct drains into the left hepatic duct and forms CHD. The right posterior hepatic duct drains into the cystic duct. Anatomical variants that were not compatible to Huang classification were defined as non-Huang type. All procedures were done by two gastroenterologists. All cholangiopancreatograms were reviewed by the same two expert gastroenterologists in this field. The disagreed images by the two gastroenterologists were excluded from the study.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The study was explained for the participants and written

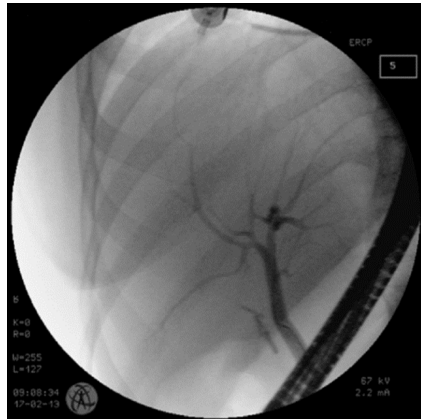


Fig.2: Huang type A1



Fig.3: Huang type A2



Fig.4: Huang type A3



Fig.5: Huang type A4

informed consents were obtained.

The optimal sample size was calculated to be 320 patients according to Morgan table. Comparison of continuous variables was performed with the Student t test, and categorical variables were compared using the Chi-square test. Data were presented using means \pm standard deviation for numerical variables, and percentages and counts for categorical variables. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 16.0 (SPSS Inc.; Chicago, IL, USA). p values < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Of the 413 patients who underwent ERCP during the study period, a total of 362 patients (181 men and 181 women) were included in the study. 51 patients were excluded due to unsatisfactory or disagreed images. 163 patients had type A1 Huang (right dominant) clas-

sification. The prevalence of A1 Huang (right dominant) classification was 45% that was the most prevalent type among our patients. Type A2 Huang (trifurcation) was seen in 78 patients (21.5%). Type A3 Huang (left dominant) was seen in 48 patients (13.3%). Type A4 was seen in 13 patients (3.6%). There was no patient categorized as type 5. Non-right dominant anatomy was seen in 55% of our patients. The frequencies of anatomical variants are shown in table 1.

Using Chi-square test, there was no statistically significant difference between men and women regarding the anatomical variation ($p = 0.413$). Figures 2-5 show anatomical variants classified as Huang type A1-A4.

DISCUSSION

Our study determined the frequencies of each anatomical variation in the biliary system based on Huang classification in a cluster of Iranian population. Type A

was the most prevalent one among our study population. Other studies in other regions of the world have reported variation in the biliary tree based on Huang classification. In a descriptive study, MRCP was used to evaluate the anatomical alterations in the biliary tree among a selected Egyptian population. Similar to our results, in the mentioned study type A1 classification was the most prevalent one, which was seen in over 60% of Egyptian population. This is much higher compared with our results.¹¹ Huang and colleagues reported the prevalence of type A classification to be 63% in Chinese population using ERCP method.¹⁰ Cheng and co-workers reported similar results in Chinese population.¹² Moreover, Kitami and others reported the type and variations of the biliary tract using multi-detector CT cholangiography.¹³ The reported percentages of Huang type A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 in their study were 73%, 5%, 12%, 4%, and 3%, respectively. In North American population, Kapoor and colleagues compared MRCP and intraoperative cholangiography to determine the anatomical variations in the biliary tree and concluded that MRCP was comparable to intraoperative cholangiography for showing the anatomy of the biliary tree. The reported frequencies of type A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5 in their study were 63%, 0%, 8%, 8%, and 0%, respectively.¹⁴ Another study on American population using MRCP to evaluate anatomical variations in adult-to-adult living liver transplantation showed 73% prevalence of type A1 in the studied population.¹⁵ Two other studies on Turkish population showed the frequency of type A1 to be 8-29%, which is significantly lower than that in Chinese, American, and Iranian population.¹⁶⁻¹⁷ In a study in Germany, the authors compared MRCP and ERCP for evaluation of living donor anatomy and concluded that ERCP was safe and superior to MRCP for detection of biliary variations before liver transplantation.¹⁸ In another Asian study, type A1 Huang classification was reported to be observed in 65% of the study population.¹⁹ In Korean series of 300 living liver donors, Choei and co-workers showed type A1 (conventional type) in 63% of the population with intraoperative cholangiography.²⁰ 10% of them had trifurcation (type A2) and 11% had type C.²⁰

The second most prevalent type was A3 in most studies^{9,14,15,21}, except for Chinese population. Type A3 may be accompanied by more injuries in the living donor

liver transplantation and may need double anastomosis to avoid biliary leakage after surgery.⁹ However, in our study, type A2 Huang classification was the second most prevalent type. The drainage of the right posterior hepatic duct into the CHD (type A4) and cystic duct (type A5) may cause the surgeons to resect or ligate the aberrant duct, leading to further injuries and biliary leakage after surgery.²² Type A4 was seen in a small proportion of our study population and none of our patients was categorized as having type A5.

The above-mentioned findings have clinical implications in ERCP as well as biliary or hepatic surgery. High prevalence of type A means that in most of the cases of hilar biliary obstruction, drainage of the main stem right biliary duct will ensure the drainage of the majority of the liver parenchyma and will be the minimal adequate procedure in palliation of obstructive symptoms. In contrast, isolated drainage of the left system is likely to have suboptimal results. Differentiation of the second most common variant (Huang B) will be of utmost importance since in this variant no “main” right hepatic duct is present and the minimal adequate palliative procedure will require drainage of two out of three (right anterior, right posterior, and left) ducts. In this situation, placing a single stent in the right system will most likely provide an inadequate drainage

CONCLUSION

This study is the first study showing the anatomical variations of the biliary system in Iranian population. In conclusion, the anatomical variation in the biliary system of the Iranian patients is comparable to other regions of the world.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this work.

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