

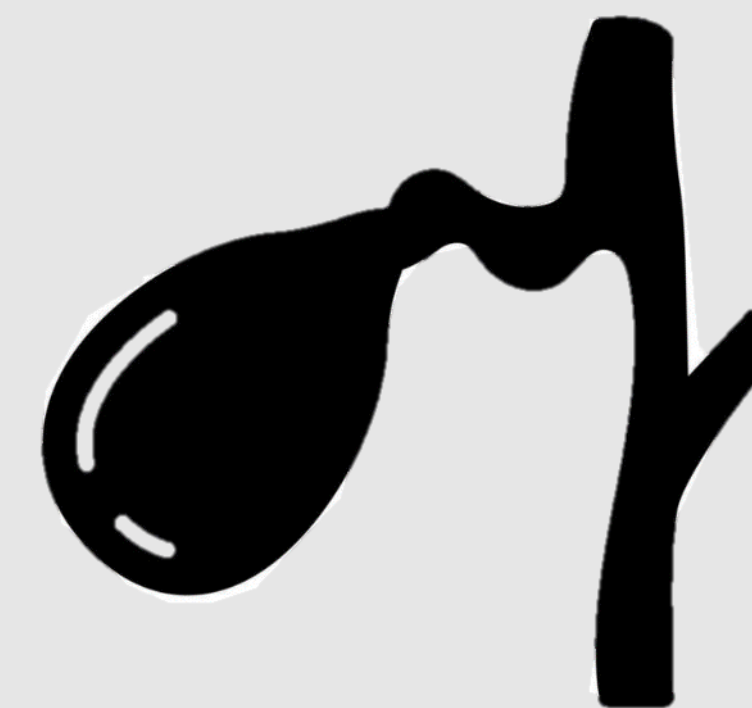
Does Gallbladder Empyema Tip the Scale? Bile Leak Risk After Subtotal Cholecystectomy

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Introduction

Gallbladder (GB) empyema occurs in 5-15% of acute cholecystitis cases due to progressive inflammation and bile stasis secondary to cystic duct obstruction.

Hypothesis: GB empyema is associated with lower risk of bile leak following subtotal cholecystectomy



Methods

Type of study: Retrospective chart review of single hospital system data

Inclusion criteria

- Adult patients (≥ 18 years)
- Subtotal cholecystectomy
- January 2018 to December 2023

Primary outcome

- Postoperative bile leak

Secondary outcomes

- ERCP, IR drainage, ICU admission, operative time, length of stay

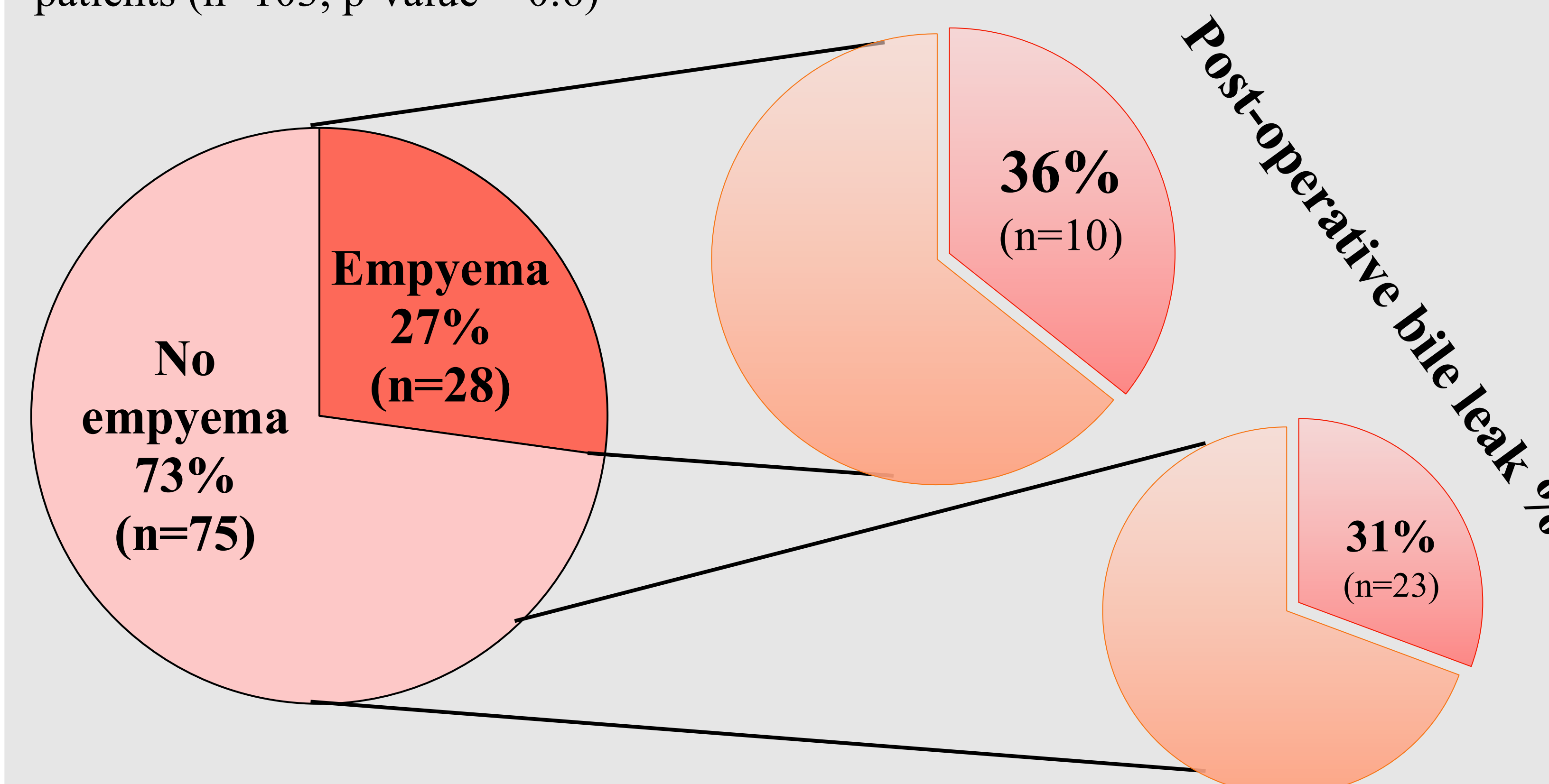
Results

Table: Patient characteristics for those undergoing subtotal cholecystectomy (n=103)

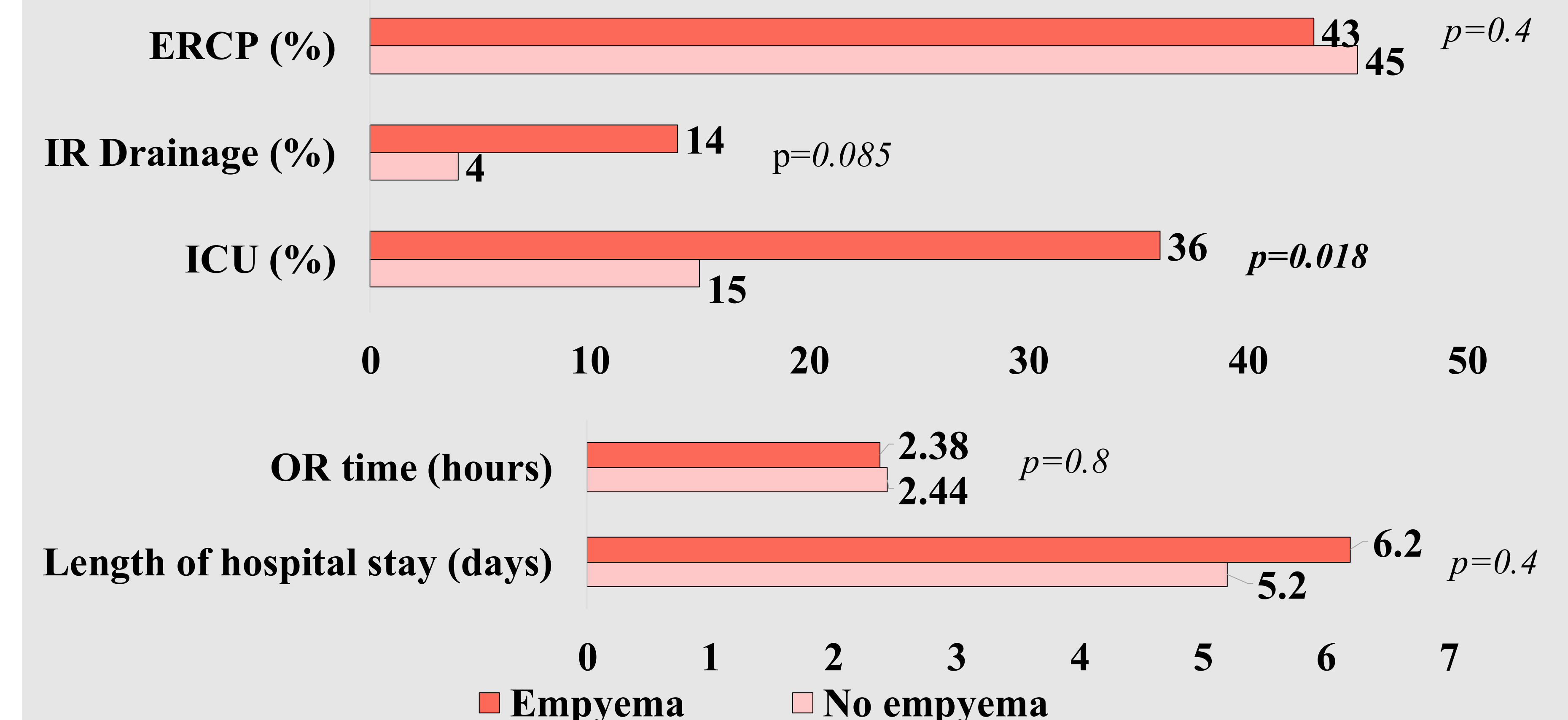
	Empyema (n=28)	No empyema (n=75)	p-value ¹
Age, mean (SD)	64 (14)	61 (15)	0.2
Male gender, n (%)	21 (75)	50 (67)	0.4
BMI, mean (SD)	28.7 (6)	26.8 (5.8)	0.11
Functionally independent, n (%)	24 (86)	72 (96)	0.005
Tokyo grade ≥ 2 , n (%)	25 (89)	41 (55)	0.003
Sepsis, n (%)	13 (46)	13 (17)	0.003

¹p-value ≤ 0.05 : Wilcoxon rank sum test, Pearson's Chi-squared test, Fisher's exact test

Graph 1. Gallbladder empyema and bile leak amongst subtotal cholecystectomy patients (n=103, p-value = 0.6)



Graph 2: Perioperative events for subtotal cholecystectomy patients stratified by presence of empyema (n=103)



Discussion

- Patients with GB empyema had similar bile leak rates as compared to non-empyema patients.
- Subtotal cholecystectomy remains a safe “bail out” maneuver for GB empyema with similar outcomes (OR time, ERCP).
- GB empyema patients are more likely to be functionally dependent, present with sepsis, and have >> severity of illness. Close post-operative monitoring should be considered for this high-risk population as they were 2.4x more likely to require ICU admission without GB empyema.