ISI-02  Atresia bilier detection and vitamin K1 administration in normal baby and cholestasis to prevent vitamin K deficiency bleeding: Indonesian experience

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The Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia based on some studies had issued some policies and recommendations. Some of them are vitamin K1 administrations for newborn babies and management of hyperbilirubinemia.

Two to 6 cases of Vitamin K Deficiency Bleeding (VKDB) yearly were reported during 1990-2000 from hospital in Indonesia. Since 2003 administration of intramuscular (IM) vitamin K1 1 mg to all newborn babies has been recommended. The Coordinating Board of Indonesian Pediatric Gastroenterology (BKGAI) also recommends examination of bilirubin fractions in full-term infants with prolonged jaundice by the age of 14 days, followed by hepatobiliary ultrasound and liver biopsy in selected cases. Therefore the diagnosis could be established before 1 month old, before the development of cirrhosis.

Recently, a study from University of Indonesia, Jakarta showed that intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) only found in 1 patient among 92 biliary atresia (BA) patients (1.09%). This number is lower compare to a study from Kyushu University, Japan, which found 7 among 88 BA patients (7.95%).

In conclusion, 1 ) administration of IM vitamin K1 to all newborn babies can prevent ICH even in BA patients; 2 ) a systematic health examination at 14 days old can detect BA before 1 month old.

Keywords: Vitamin K1 intramuscular administration, jaundice, biliary atresia