on the clinical course of gestational processes and it’s impact on perinatal outcome. Secondly, I would also like to thank my parents and friends who helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

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PS090
Bile duct injuries after cholecystectomy: A retrospective tertiary centre study comparing outcomes of different types of surgical treatment
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Aim: Evaluation of long-term outcomes after different types of surgical management of postcholecystectomy bile duct injuries (BDI).

Introduction: Cholecystectomy is one of the most routinely performed procedures in abdominal surgery. Despite the growing experience of surgeons and benefits of minimal invasive approach, BDIs still occur. The treatment of this complication is challenging.

Methods: This was a single-center retrospective study. The outcomes of 64 consecutive adult patients, surgically treated after postcholecystectomy BDI 2002–2016, were reviewed. The newest EAES ATOM classification was used to describe injuries. The anatomic characteristics of the injury and long-term outcome were evaluated.

Results: 48 (75%) BDI followed laparoscopic cholecystectomy. 26% of injuries were detected intraoperatively, 58% detected <7 days, 16% >7 days after the procedure. The injury of non-main bile duct was diagnosed in 10 (16%) cases. The injuries of main bile duct: choledochal duct 22 (34%), hepatic duct 22 (34%), bifurcation with right-left communication preserved 5 (8%), bifurcation with right-left interrupted 1 (2%), right/left hepatic duct 4 (6%), 26 (41%) patients with a cystic stump leak or partial division of duct were managed endoscopically. This treatment was successful for 7 (88%) cystic stump leaks and 8 (58%) partial divisions. 13 (20%) partial divisions of duct were closed by suture. 8 (73%) patients had complications which later required endoscopic management. End-to-end anastomosis (6 (10%)) or hepaticojejunostomy (16 (25%)) was initially performed after the complete division with or without loss of substance was detected. End-to-end strategy was successful in 4 (67%) cases, others finally required hepaticojejunostomy. The complication rate after initial hepaticojejunostomy - 25%.

Conclusion: Endoscopic treatment is optimal for cystic stump leaks and partial divisions of ducts. Complete divisions with or without loss of substance may be treated by hepaticojejunostomy and end-to-end anastomosis with similar long-term outcomes. While end-to-end anastomosis is more physiological, this strategy should be considered when possible.

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PS041
Perinatal loss in multiple pregnancies
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