

**THE PROFILE OF CHOLESTASIS IN INFANTS
AT DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HEALTH DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL
SURABAYA IN 2013-2015**

Abstract

Cholestasis is decreased or obstructed of bile flow which can happen at any level from the hepatocyte to the point of biliary tract entering duodenum. Cholestasis in infants remains a problem in medical field, difficulties in early diagnosis are still found since parental knowledge of cholestasis is low, delayed diagnosis puts on the delay of early detection of liver disease which impacts on long term health. This study was aimed to determine clinical and laboratory findings on infants with cholestasis in the Department of Child Health Surabaya over a period of 2013-2015. This was an observational descriptive research by assessing patients' medical record based on its basic data, anamnesis, physical examination, and laboratory result. Total of 142 patients were found, 57% were male and 43% were female. The most common cause of cholestasis was neonatal hepatitis (68%), followed by biliary atresia (30%). There was no difference in incidence of cholestasis in preterm and full term babies, and 62% had normal birth weight. Most patients presented with normal liver size (56%), acholic stools (61%), normal urine color (77%). Prolonged plasma prothrombin time and activated partial prothrombin time were found in 72% and 69% babies. Elevated aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase were found in 95% and 67% babies. Conjugated bilirubin level in full term infants was found higher than in pre term ones.

Keyword: Cholestasis, infants, clinical findings, laboratory findings