

Imaging studies and biopsy

Imaging studies and biopsy

Fasting USG is the gold standard when biliary atresia is suspected. A shrunken gallbladder, a hyperechogenic liver hilum ('triangular cord sign') or a cyst at the liver hilum with out bile duct dilatation with associated anomalies support the diagnosis. Hepatobiliary scintigraphy may reveal the diagnosis but MR CP is highly sensitive and specific in the diagnosis. Inflammatory cells, a fibrotic liver parenchyma exhibiting signs of cholestasis and biliary neoductal structures establishes the definite diagnosis on liver biopsy . Cholangiography is required to define the surgical anatomy .

Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:26:44 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:26:44 UTC by Omar Ayman