

**EP131****ANALYSIS RISK FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES TOWARD
HEPATOLITHIASIS DISEASE IN INDONESIA****Anna FARHANA**¹, Destriyani DESTRIYANI²¹*Animal of Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*²*Public of Health, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

Introduction : Hepatolithiasis is the presence of gallstones in the biliary duct of the liver with 20-30% cases in Indonesia and gallstones located in all bile ducts from the periphery to the junction of the right and left hepatic ducts. Risk factors such as gender, age, genetics, environmental, family history, diet and smoking habits can affect of Hepatolithiasis. The purpose of this study was to analyze various risk factors and consequences of the incidence of Hepatolithiasis that occurred in Indonesia.

Methods : This study used electronic database as a methode by reviewing some previous article published in the last five years, from 2015 to 2020. Literature review begins with topic selection, through several reputable published journals.

Results : Based on the similarity of the dependent variables there are various risks factors of Hepatolithiasis disease that occur in Indonesia, the result showed that there is a correlation between age, genetics, environmental, diet and smoking habits toward Hepatolithiasis. While gender factor did not have a significant correlation. The finding showed that in Indonesia, The incidence of hepatolithiasis is reported in 20-30% of patients undergoing gallbladder surgery.

Conclusions : It can be concluded that in Indonesia, age, genetic, environmental, family history, diet and smoking habits factors have significant correlation toward Hepatolithiasis disease. Hepatolithiasis is still rare in Indonesia. Complete diagnosis requires a combination of imaging modalities. Surgery remains the main definitive treatment option.

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