**Table 1:** The demographic variables and data related to hospital admission.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | | | **Frequency/**  **mean** | **Percent/SD** |
| Male gender | | | 9 | 52.9% |
| Female gender | | | 8 | 47.1% |
| Reason for admission | Right quadrant pain | | 13 | 76.5% |
| Fever | | 2 | 11.8% |
| Acute abdomen | | 2 | 11.8% |
| Out hospital admission | | | 14 | 82.4% |
| In-hospital admission | | | 3 | 17.6% |
| Cause of BDI | | LC | 14 | 82.4% |
| ERCP | 3 | 17.6% |
| Delayed admission/referral | | | 5 | 29.4% |
| Acute admission/referral | | | 12 | 70.6% |
| Age | | | 52.5 | ± 19.6 |
| Bismuth-Strasberg classification | | A | 5 | 29.4% |
| B | 0 | 0 |
| C | 1 | 5.9% |
| D | 2 | 11.8% |
| E1 | 3 | 17.6% |
| E2 | 3 | 17.6% |
| E3 | 3 | 17.6% |
| Management | | ERCP and stenting | 10 | 58.8% |
| Surgical intervention | 7 | 41.2% |
| Surgical method | | Choledocotomy and primary repair on T tube | 4 | 23.5% |
| Roux-en-Y hepatico-jejunostomy | 2 | 11.8% |
| Hepp-Couinaud approach | 1 | 5.9% |
| No surgery | 10 | 58.8% |
| Mortality | | | 3 | 17.6% |
| Complication | | | 4 | 23.50% |
| Septic shock | | | 2 | 11.8% |
| No complication | | | 12 | 70.6% |

Abbreviations: SD: Standard Deviation; BDI: Bile Duct Injury; LC: Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy; ERCP: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography; BDI were classified according to Bismuth-Strasberg Classification (6) from A to E.