

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Predictive factors for post-ERCP pancreatitis: a tertiary referral center study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postendoscopic cholangiopancreatography (Post-ERCP) pancreatitis is still the most common and severe complication after ERCP. The aim of the study is to investigate the cases of Post-ERCP pancreatitis patients who underwent diagnostic/therapeutic ERCP in our tertiary referral center from 2001 to 2015 and analyse patient-related and procedure-related risk factors for Post-ERCP pancreatitis.

Patients and Methods: The ERCP process of a total number of 2379 patients were considered. For each ERCP in our center, a standard form for prospective records is filled and is retrospectively analyzed. The diagnosis of pancreatitis according to '2 out of 3' of the following criteria; laboratory (amylase level > 3x upper limit of normal), clinical (upper abdominal pain) and/or imaging criteria level. The impact of the risk factors on Post-ERCP pancreatitis was investigated by univariate and multivariate analysis.

Results: The overall incidence of Post-ERCP pancreatitis was 8,6% (206/2379). Gender, age and metal stent placement did not turn out to be risk factors. Both univariate and multivariate analysis showed that history of acute pancreatitis, needle-knife papillotomy, pre-cut sphincterotomy, repeated cannulation, opacification of pancreatic ductules, balloon dilation of biliary sphincter and suspected sphincter of Oddi dysfunction are independent risk factors for pancreatitis.

Conclusions: With the research several patient-related and procedural risk factors, which guide the endoscopist in prophylaxis and management of pancreatitis, has been identified.