

PP 31- Outcome and early complications of ERCP in a single surgical unit: prospective study

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Introduction

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) has been introduced as diagnostic and therapeutic procedure. As several less invasive imaging methods have developed to visualize the bile duct and pancreatic duct, ERCP has become mainly a therapeutic tool for pancreatobiliary disease. Aim of this study is to assess the outcomes and early complications of ERCP.

Methodology

This is an ongoing prospective study that has been carried out in the Professorial Surgical Unit at the Teaching Hospital Jaffna since January 2017. 48 patients, who underwent ERCP from January 2017 to April 2019, were included in this study.

Results

Among the 48 patients 23 (47.9%) were males and 25 (52.1%) were females. Age of patients ranged from 23 to 85 years and mean age was 59.44. The indications for ERCP were cholelithiasis in 35(73%) patients, malignancy in 9(19%) patients and stricture in 4(8%) patients. 43 (89.5%) patients were successfully cannulated.

Common bile duct stone extracted in 33(76.7%) patients, stent inserted in 11(25.5%) patients and biopsy taken from 2(4.7%) patients. Post ERCP complications developed in 6 patients (12.7%), which include pancreatitis in 4(8.5%) patients and cholangitis in 2(4.2%) patients. There was no bowel perforation or major haemorrhage happen.

Discussion and conclusion

ERCP is an effective therapeutic procedure and its complications were comparable to some international centre. There were mild degree of morbidity and zero mortality was observed throughout the study period