gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

CLINICAL PROFILE, MICROBIOLOGICAL SPECTRUM IN BILE AND PATIENT OUTCOMES IN CASES OF ACUTE BACTERIAL CHOLANGITIS

Ajay Kumar

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 13, 2024

A retrospective analysis of 116 patients with acute cholangitis undergoing ERCP at a tertiary care hospital found high prevalence of multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria in bile cultures, with carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae posing major treatment challenges.

KEY POINTS

- Positive bile cultures were obtained in 81.9% of patients, with 92.9% of organisms being gram-negative bacteria; Escherichia coli was most common (45.13%) followed by Pseudomonas (29.2%).
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae were the most common multidrug-resistant organisms isolated; E. coli and Klebsiella showed greatest sensitivity to amikacin, netilmicin and tigecycline, while Pseudomonas was most sensitive to amikacin, netilmicin and colistin.
- Overall in-hospital mortality was 10.3%; on multivariate analysis, low serum albumin and septic shock were independently associated with higher mortality.
- Benign causes accounted for 60.3% of biliary obstruction (choledocholithiasis most common), while malignant causes included carcinoma gall bladder (43.5%), peri-ampullary carcinoma (30.4%), and pancreatic head carcinoma (13%).
- This study provides antibiotic sensitivity data relevant to clinicians managing acute cholangitis in settings with emerging antimicrobial resistance.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/4098c348-9111-11ef-9c23-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.