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Summary

PREDICTION OF DEVELOPING RISK FOR POSTENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY PANCREATITIS BY MEASURING PANCREATIC VOLUME AND INTRAPANCREATIC FAT CONTENT USING PRE-EXAMINATION CT IMAGES

Akihiko Itoh

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Pancreas

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A retrospective study of 157 ERCP patients found that larger pancreatic head volume and higher pancreatic head fat content measured by 3D CT volumetry were independent risk factors for post-ERCP pancreatitis.

KEY POINTS

- Post-ERCP pancreatitis occurred in 35 of 157 patients (22.3% incidence rate) in this retrospective analysis
- Mean pancreatic head volume was significantly larger in patients who developed post-ERCP pancreatitis ($p<0.0001$), while body and tail volumes showed no significant differences
- Fat content of the pancreatic head was significantly higher in the post-ERCP pancreatitis group ($p<0.01$), measured as percentage of tissue ≤0 Hounsfield units on CT histogram analysis
- Multivariate analysis identified three independent risk factors: pancreatic guidewire placement (HR 4.7), pancreatic head volume (HR 7.1), and pancreatic head fat content (HR 5.1), all with $p<0.01$
- The study suggests quantitative CT assessment of pancreatic head characteristics may help predict post-ERCP pancreatitis risk

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