

IMPACT OF PAPILLARY MORPHOLOGY ON CANNULATION AND RESCUE TECHNIQUES IN ERCP: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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Poster

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A retrospective cohort study of 409 patients found that papilla morphology classified by the Haraldsson system influences ERCP cannulation success rates, rescue technique requirements, and post-ERCP pancreatitis risk.

KEY POINTS

- Cannulation failure rates varied by papilla type, highest in type II (15.6%), followed by type I (9.1%), type IV (8.1%), and lowest in type III (4.4%).
- Post-ERCP pancreatitis occurred most frequently in type IV papillae (10.8%), followed by type III (6.7%), type I (6.5%), and type II (4.2%).
- Rescue cannulation techniques were most frequently required in type III papillae (46.7%), with type I and IV also requiring high rates (40.7% and 40.5% respectively), while type II required rescue less often (29.2%).
- Type III and IV papillae were associated with higher use of advanced rescue techniques and complication rates.
- The authors suggest that identifying papilla type may support individualized procedural planning to improve ERCP success and safety.

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