

ENDOSCOPIC PAPILLECTOMY: A MULTICENTER, RETROSPECTIVE, NATIONWIDE STUDY AFTER THE STANDARDIZATION OF THE TECHNIQUE

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

A multicenter Italian study of 225 patients undergoing endoscopic papillectomy for ampullary neoplasia between 2016 and 2021 reports clinical success in 76.7% of cases, with adverse events occurring in 39.5% of patients.

KEY POINTS

- En bloc resection was achieved in 72.5% of cases with an R0 resection rate of 50.7%; recurrences occurred in 17.2% of patients during a mean follow-up of 23.2 months, with 61.3% of recurrences successfully treated endoscopically.
- Post-procedural adverse events occurred in 39.5% of patients, including delayed bleeding in 20.9%, pancreatitis in 13.3%, and perforation in 2.2%; 88.9% of complications were mild or moderate, 11.1% were severe, and no deaths occurred.
- R1 resection, lesion size, and histological diagnosis were identified as predictors for recurrence in multivariate analysis.
- The study included consecutive patients treated after 2015 when first guidelines on endoscopic management of ampullary neoplasia became available, addressing previous heterogeneity in patient selection and technique.

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