

A TWO-YEAR SINGLE CENTER RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICACY AND POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS OF BILIARY PLASTIC STENTS

Iulia Maria Ratiu

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Poster

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In a retrospective study of 212 patients with biliary plastic stents placed for benign conditions, 32% of those requiring reintervention developed acute cholangitis, with risk associated with time to reintervention and specific laboratory markers.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1077 ERCP procedures for benign conditions over two years, 19.7% required reintervention after biliary plastic stent placement, with choledocholithiasis accounting for 81.1% of obstructions
- Acute cholangitis occurred in 32% of patients requiring reintervention, with 34% of these cases classified as Tokyo grade 3 severity
- Median time to reintervention was 90 days, ranging from 1 to 1095 days
- Univariate regression analysis identified total bilirubin, AST, ALT, CRP levels, and number of days until reintervention as independent predictors of cholangitis in patients with biliary plastic stents ($p < 0.05$)

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