

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ENDOSCOPIC DRAINAGE VERSUS PERCUTANEOUS DRAINAGE FOR PANCREATIC FLUID COLLECTION; A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Poster

Pancreas

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A meta-analysis of 17 studies with 1170 patients found that endoscopic drainage of pancreatic fluid collections demonstrated higher clinical success, lower mortality, shorter hospital stays, and fewer re-interventions compared with percutaneous drainage.

KEY POINTS

- Clinical success favored endoscopic drainage with an odds ratio of 2.23 (95% CI 1.45, 3.41) over percutaneous drainage in 543 versus 627 patients respectively.
- Mortality was lower with endoscopic drainage at OR 0.24 (95% CI 0.09, 0.67) compared with percutaneous drainage.
- Hospital stay was reduced by a pooled mean difference of 15.02 days (95% CI 9.86, 20.18) favoring endoscopic drainage.
- Re-interventions were less frequent with endoscopic drainage at OR 0.25 (95% CI 0.16, 0.40).
- Technical success and adverse events including stent migration were similar between both drainage approaches.

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