REMIMAZOLAM VERSUS PROPOFOL FOR SEDATION IN ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY: A NON-INFERIORITY STUDY

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A randomized single-blind trial comparing remimazolam and propofol for ERCP sedation demonstrated non-inferiority of remimazolam with comparable safety but slower onset and recovery times.

KEY POINTS

- The primary endpoint of successful ERCP completion without rescue medication was achieved in 100% of patients in both remimazolam (n=53) and propofol (n=55) groups
- The incidence and frequency of treatment-emergent adverse events including desaturation were comparable between the two groups
- Propofol showed significantly faster ERCP initiation time (mean 63.18 ± 16.56 seconds) compared to remimazolam (75.23 ± 32.27 seconds; p=0.02)
- Time to full alertness after ERCP was significantly shorter with propofol (304.18 ± 146.25 seconds) versus remimazolam (448.34 ± 224.09 seconds; p<0.001)
- The study concludes that remimazolam can be considered a safe and effective alternative to propofol for ERCP sedation

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