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Summary

THE EFFICACY OF BILIARY COVERED METAL STENT OVER CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT IN ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY RELATED TYPE II RETROPERITONEAL PERFORATION

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A retrospective study of 47 ERCP-related Stapfer type II perforations found no significant outcome differences between conventional treatment and biliary covered metal stent insertion.

KEY POINTS

- Among 8,402 ERCP procedures performed between 2011 and 2022, 66 perforations (0.78%) were identified, with 47 patients having type II perforations treated with either conventional therapy (34 patients) or covered metal stents (13 patients).
- Clinical success rates were similar between conventional treatment and metal stent groups (97.1% vs 92.3%, p=0.481), with no significant differences in hospital stay (15.53 vs 9.46 days, p=0.227) or NPO duration (3.79 vs 5.42 days, p=0.127).
- Conventional bile drainage procedures required significantly shorter procedural time than metal stent placement (12.62 vs 18.46 minutes, p=0.028).
- The study concludes that conventional treatment is sufficient for managing ERCP-related type II small sized perforations, as covered metal stents did not improve patient outcomes.

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