

ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND IN COMMON BILE DUCT DILATION: A REAL ADVANTAGE

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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In a retrospective cohort of 109 patients with unexplained common bile duct dilation after initial imaging, endoscopic ultrasound identified pathology in 37.6% of cases, most commonly choledocholithiasis.

KEY POINTS

- Among 41 patients with positive EUS findings, 33 had choledocholithiasis (30.3%), 6 had chronic pancreatitis (5.5%), and 2 had ampullary cancer (1.8%).
- Jaundice, cholelithiasis, and altered liver biochemistry were associated with 16.2-fold, 3.1-fold, and 2.9-fold increased likelihood of positive EUS, respectively.
- In the subgroup of 53 patients with negative MRCP, EUS detected pathology in 12 cases (22.6%), with abdominal pain and jaundice strongly predictive of positive findings.
- Among asymptomatic patients without altered liver biochemistry, CBD diameter ≥ 8.5 mm on CT had 100% sensitivity and 75% specificity for predicting positive EUS (AUC 0.734).
- This study may inform gastroenterologists and hepatobiliary specialists regarding the diagnostic utility of EUS in evaluating unexplained CBD dilation.

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