

# PERIPAPILLARY EPINEPHRINE INJECTION IN COMBINATION WITH RECTAL DICLOFENAC FOR PREVENTION OF POST-ERCP PANCREATITIS IN HIGH-RISK PATIENTS: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Khadidja Saidani

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Poster

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**A randomized trial of 378 high-risk ERCP patients found that peripapillary epinephrine injection combined with rectal diclofenac reduced post-ERCP pancreatitis to 0.5% compared to 4.8% with rectal diclofenac alone.**

## KEY POINTS

- Post-ERCP pancreatitis occurred in 2 of 189 patients (0.5%) receiving peripapillary epinephrine plus rectal diclofenac versus 9 of 189 patients (4.8%) receiving rectal diclofenac alone; all cases were mild and managed conservatively.
- Post-procedure hyperamylasemia at 4 hours was significantly lower in the combination group (5% versus 19%,  $p$  less than 0.001).
- Post-sphincterotomy bleeding occurred in 5 patients (2.64%) in the rectal diclofenac group but in none of the combination group patients.
- No major cardiac adverse events related to epinephrine injection were detected, and Stapfer type-II perforation occurred in two patients in each group.
- This study is relevant to endoscopists performing ERCP in high-risk patients and those developing prophylactic protocols for post-ERCP pancreatitis.

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