

COMPARISON OF EFFICACY AND SAFETY BETWEEN ERCP AND PTGBD AS PRIMARY DRAINAGE IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CHOLANGITIS: A SINGLE-CENTER OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Poster

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A retrospective comparison of ERCP and percutaneous transhepatic gallbladder drainage (PTGBD) in 129 elderly patients (aged 70+ years) with acute cholangitis found that PTGBD achieved 100% technical success with no major complications, while ERCP had 91% success and caused acute pancreatitis in 5% of cases.

KEY POINTS

- Among 129 elderly patients (mean age 84 years) with acute cholangitis, 101 underwent ERCP and 28 underwent PTGBD between 2019 and 2022.
- PTGBD achieved 100% technical success compared to 91% for ERCP, with no major complications or drainage failure in the PTGBD group.
- ERCP caused acute pancreatitis in 5% of cases, leading to mortality in 2%, and other complications in 19% including bleeding after sphincterotomy in 4%.
- Both procedures showed similar improvements in jaundice, liver dysfunction, and inflammatory markers with no significant difference in biochemical parameters between groups.
- Median hospital stay was longer for PTGBD (25 days) versus ERCP (15.2 days) because all PTGBD patients subsequently required ERCP.

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