gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

MORPHOLOGY OF THE PAPILLA CAN PREDICT PROCEDURAL SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF ERCP - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Peter Jeno Hegyi

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Pancreas

October 13, 2024

A systematic review and meta-analysis of 14 studies found that major papilla morphology influences ERCP outcomes, with non-regular papilla types associated with higher rates of difficult cannulation and small papillae linked to increased post-ERCP pancreatitis.

KEY POINTS

- Small papillae (type II) had the highest post-ERCP pancreatitis rate at 11% compared to 6% for regular and protruding/bulging types
- Difficult cannulation rates varied by papilla morphology: lowest for regular papillae at 26%, increasing to 35% for protruding/bulging, 39% for small, and highest at 41% for creased/ridged types
- No statistically significant differences were found in cannulation failure rates or post-ERCP bleeding rates among different papilla morphologies
- The analysis used the Haraldsson classification system distinguishing four papilla types (regular, small, protruding/bulging, and creased/ridged) and included 17 eligible studies with most carrying low risk of bias

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/755d26c4-9110-11ef-957c-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.