gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

EFFICACY AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROCEDURE RESULTS OF SHORT-TYPE SINGLE-BALLOON ENTEROSCOPY-ASSISTED ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY FOR PATIENTS WITH SURGICALLY ALTERED ANATOMY

Shomei Ryozawa

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 16, 2023

A 10-year retrospective study of 481 short single-balloon enteroscopy-assisted ERCP procedures in 286 patients with surgically altered anatomy achieved 90.0% overall procedural success with a 4.8% adverse event rate.

KEY POINTS

- Overall success rates were 95.8% for enteroscopy (reaching the target site), 94.8% for cannulation, and 90.0% for total procedural success across all surgical anatomy types.
- Success rates varied by surgical anatomy type, with pancreaticoduodenectomy and Billroth-II gastrectomy achieving higher success rates (97.2-98.6%) than Roux-en-Y gastrectomy (82.2%) or hepaticojejunostomy (85.9%).
- Adverse events occurred in 4.8% of procedures, including pancreatitis (2.1%), cholangitis (1.9%), and perforation (0.8%).
- Multiple logistic regression analysis identified first-time ERCP, Roux-en-Y reconstruction, and malignancy as factors affecting procedural failure.
- The study supports short single-balloon enteroscopy as an effective and safe approach for ERCP in surgically altered anatomy, with specific techniques such as retroflex positioning or double-wire technique useful for selective biliary cannulation.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/73e192a0-743b-11ee-817c-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.