

USEFULNESS OF PERORAL CHOLANGIOSCOPY IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL STAGING OF PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS

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Poster

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A retrospective study of 22 PSC patients examined peroral cholangioscopy findings classified into active, chronic, and tumorous types, comparing them with other biliary diseases to identify distinctive features.

KEY POINTS

- Annular scarring was observed in 100% of PSC cases, stenosis in 89%, punched-out lesions in 89%, and longitudinal scarring in 86%.
- Pseudodiverticula were seen exclusively in PSC, while chronic findings and punched-out lesions were significantly more common in PSC compared to hepatolithiasis, cholangiocarcinoma, and IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis ($p < 0.001$).
- Chronic scores on peroral cholangioscopy remained stable or progressively increased over time, while active and tumorous scores varied within the same patient, with a negative correlation between active and chronic scores ($p < 0.001$, $r = -0.702$).
- In ducts with diverticulum-like outpouchings on cholangiography, longitudinal and annular scarring, pseudodiverticula, and punched-out lesions were consistently present while other findings were absent.
- This work may inform clinicians evaluating peroral cholangioscopy for diagnosis and differentiation of primary sclerosing cholangitis from other biliary tract diseases.

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