

INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR RESIDUAL COMMON BILE DUCT STONES IN CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS COMBINED WITH CHOLELITHIASIS AFTER ERCP EXTRACTION AND SUBSEQUENT CHOLECYSTECTOMY

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Poster

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A retrospective study of 301 patients found an 18.3% incidence of residual common bile duct stones after ERCP and subsequent cholecystectomy, with cystic duct diameter $\geq 5\text{mm}$ and multiple CBD stones identified as independent risk factors.

KEY POINTS

- Among 301 patients who underwent ERCP followed by cholecystectomy between January 2017 and July 2022, 55 patients (18.3%) had postoperative residual CBD stones detected by nasobiliary cholangiography or within 6-month follow-up.
- Nasobiliary cholangiography demonstrated a positive predictive value of 92.6% (50/54) for detecting residual stones.
- Multivariate analysis identified two independent risk factors: cystic duct diameter $\geq 5\text{mm}$ (OR=2.297, 95% CI:1.193–4.421, P=0.013) and multiple CBD stones (OR=2.613, 95% CI:1.017–6.717, P=0.046).
- The authors concluded that patients with these high-risk factors should receive careful follow-up for early detection of residual stones.
- This study is relevant to gastroenterologists managing choledocholithiasis combined with cholelithiasis and planning post-procedural surveillance strategies.

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