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Summary

UNFORTUNATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN PATIENTS WITH SPHINCTER OF ODDI DYSFUNCTION (SOD) UNDERGOING ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY (ERCP): A DECADE LONG STUDY

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A retrospective US nationwide cohort study (2010-2020) found substantial gender disparities in outcomes for patients with sphincter of Oddi dysfunction undergoing ERCP, with female patients experiencing significantly higher mortality, longer hospital stays, and greater costs than males.

KEY POINTS

- Among 2,176,350 patients undergoing ERCP, 3,100 had sphincter of Oddi dysfunction, of whom 82.68% were female.
- Female patients with sphincter of Oddi dysfunction had significantly higher mortality than males (15.55% vs 3.11%, $p<0.01$) and an adjusted mortality odds ratio of 2.5 (95% CI 2.1-2.9, $p<0.0001$).
- After adjusting for age, race, BMI, hospital characteristics, socioeconomic status, and location, female patients had 5.5 additional days of hospital stay (95% CI 4.5-6.5 days, $p<0.0001$) and $51,856 higher total hospital charges (95% CI $47,533-$56,179, $p<0.0001$) compared to males.
- The study identified post-procedural complications including aspiration, perforation, and sepsis that contributed to worse outcomes in patients with sphincter of Oddi dysfunction undergoing ERCP.
- The authors conclude that the underlying causes of these gender differences warrant investigation through randomized controlled trials to help minimize risks and healthcare burden.

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