

ABSTRACTS: VOLUME 5, SPECIAL ISSUE

ABSTRACT

Indications, Characteristics, Findings & Recommendation of Patients Undergoing ERCP in Al Shefa Hospital

Mustafa Abu Jayyab¹, Dr. Mustafa A. Abu Jayyab², Hasan K. H. Hamdan³, Ahmed M. Z. Eid⁴, Khaled A. A. Siyam³, Moshee Al-Dahdouh², Tayseer Jamal Afifi², Khamis Elessi².

¹Islamic university of Gaza, Faculty of Medicine

²Islamic University-Gaza.

³University of Bahri-Sudan

⁴Ain Shams University- Egypt

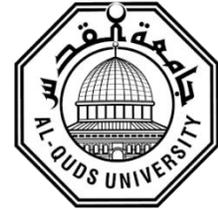
Background: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is a highly specialized procedure that combines diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities. ERCP allows physicians to examine the biliary tract, pancreas, and gallbladder by using a flexible endoscope equipped with a tiny camera and contrast dye.

ERCP is frequently used to diagnose and treat various conditions, such as gallstones, pancreatitis, bile duct obstruction, and certain cancers. During the procedure, the physician can remove obstructions, take tissue samples for further testing, and place stents to keep the bile duct open.

The procedure is performed by a highly trained gastroenterologist in a hospital or specialized center equipped with the necessary tools and equipment. While ERCP is generally safe, it does carry a higher risk of complications, such as pancreatitis, bleeding, or infection.

Patients who undergo ERCP will need to fast for several hours before the procedure and will receive sedation to help them relax during the examination. Following the procedure, patients may experience mild discomfort or bloating, but these symptoms typically subside within a few days.

ERCP is a crucial tool in the diagnosis and treatment of many gastrointestinal conditions, and if recommended by your physician, it is important to carefully follow all pre- and post-procedure instructions to ensure the best possible outcome.



Objectives:

- To determine the frequency of positive ERCP findings
- To document the demographic characteristics, indications and endoscopic findings of patients undergoing ERCP at the endoscopic unit in Al-Shifaa Hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive and correlational retrospective study conducted in Al-Shifaa medical hospital and included all patients who underwent ERCP in the period of the 1st of January 2021 to the 30th of December 2021. A total of 200 endoscopic reports were retrieved and manually entered to the questionnaire, reports with incomplete or inconsistent data were disregarded as per the exclusion criteria, the data then were analyzed using SPSS version 23.0

Results: The study included 121 records for patients who underwent ERCP whether admitted from the outpatient department, inpatient department or referred from other hospitals, the mean age for the participants was 47.5, the study included 81 females (67%) and 33 males, the most common indication for ERCP was obstructive jaundice (78.5%) followed by stent removal (9.9%). From the 121 ERCP results, 100 was with dilated CBD and intrahepatic duct, while 50 had filling defect. Most common finding was BIG CBD stone, sphincterotomy was the most common procedure to be done during ERCP

Conclusion: The main indication for ERCP in the studied patients was Obstructive jaundice and most of these patients had a dilated CBD and sphincterotomy was the most common procedure to be done during ERCP. Finally, we can conclude that ERCP has significant implications in dyspeptic patients.

Keywords: ERCP, Indications, Characteristics, gastrointestinal, Findings.