

PP-21 ROLE OF ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATO-GRAPHY (ERCP) IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATOBILIARY AND PANCREATIC DISEASE: OUR EARLY EXPERIENCE.

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**Introduction:** ERCP is an essential diagnostic modality in the investigation of hepatobiliary and pancreatic disease. However in Sri Lanka, facilities and the expertise to carry out ERCP are not widely available.

**Objective:** Analyse the indications and outcome of ERCP procedures done in a single unit within a 12-month period.

**Method:** All procedures were performed in the Radiology Department with screening. The findings were recorded on a preformatted data sheet.

**Results:** A total of 65 procedures were performed in 63 patients. Male to female ratio was 5:2. Mean age was 45.4 years (range, 11-76 years). Indications for ERCP were obstructive or recurrent jaundice (n=29, 46%), chronic pancreatitis (n=22, 35%), post-cholecystectomy symptoms (n=4, 6%), pancreatic trauma (n=3, 5%), external biliary fistula (n=2, 3%) and pancreatic mass (n=2, 3%). Cannulation success was 89% (56/63). Procedure related morbidity was 1.6% (1/63).

**Conclusions:** The main indications for ERCP in Our study were obstructive jaundice and chronic pancreatitis (n=51, 81 %). It has a high diagnostic yield (89%) and very low morbidity (1.6%). Therefore, we found ERCP to be a very effective investigation in the diagnosis of hepatobiliary and pancreatic disease. When compared with other more invasive tests, such as percutaneous transhepatic-cholangiography (PTC), ERCP is safe.