Tables:

Table 1. Demographic data and prevalence of post-ERCP pancreatitis risk factors.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Group | |
|  | Stent | control |
| Number of Patients | 60 | 70 |
| Mean Age ± SD | 55.6 ± 19.8 | 54± 15.6 |
| Gender (F/M) | 29/31 | 40/30 |
| Reasons of high risk |  |  |
| Previous ERCP | - | - |
| PD cannulation | 36(60.0%) | 38(54.3%) |
| Difficult cannulation | 11(18.3%) | 13(18.6%) |
| Suspected SOD | 1(1.6%) | 1(1.4%) |
| Pre-Cut | 26(43.3%) | 29(41.4%) |
| Pancreatic Sphincterotomy | 4(6.6%) | 5(7.1%) |
| Pancreatic duct biopsy | - | - |
| Multiple attempt | 24(39.8%) | 22(31.4%) |
| Injection into PD | 16(26.6%) | 15(21.4%) |

ERCP:Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; PD:Pancreatic duct; SOD: sphincter of Oddi disorder.

Table 2. Post-ERCP pancreatitis among case and control groups.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Case group | Control group | P value |
| Number of patients | 60 | 70 | NA |
| Hyperamylasemia: N(%) | 21(35% ) | 27(38.6%) | 0.1 |
| Average serum amylase level (IU/L) | 746 | 842 | 0.07 |
| Post-ERCP pancreatitis |  |  |  |
| Mild: N *(%)* | 3(5.0)% | 8(11.4%) | 0.02 |
| Moderate: N *(%)* | 1(1.7)% | 3(4.3)% | 0.03 |
| Sever: *N (%)* | 0.0% | 1(1.4)% | 0.01 |

ERCP:Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.

Table 3. Final diagnosis among both groups' subjects

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Case Group  N (%) | Control Group  N (%) |
| CBD stone ±GB stone | **39(65)** | **47(67.1)** |
| Cholangitis | 4(6.6) | 4(5.7) |
| Cholangiocarcinoma | 5(8.3) | 6(8.6) |
| Benign biliary stricture | 2(3.3) | 2(2.8) |
| CBD mass | 5(8.3) | 6(8.6) |
| Pancreatic duct stone | 1(1.6) | 1(1.4) |
| Suspected SOD | 4(6.6) | 4(5.7) |

CBD: Common bile duct; GB: Gallbladder; SOD: sphincter of Oddi disorder