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ERCP Komplikasyonları ve Yönetimi

A. ENDOSKOPIK YAKLAŞIM

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GİRİŞ

ERCP tüm endoskopik işlemler içinde en kompleks olan ve yüksek komplikasyon oranına sahip bir prosedürdür. Tarihsel süreç içinde diagnostik bir prosedürden hemen hemen tamamen terapötik bir prosedüre dönüşmüştür. ERCP'nin genel komplikasyon oranı %5-10, spesifik komplikasyon oranı yaklaşık %7 ve şiddetli komplikasyon oranı yaklaşık %1,5'dir (1-4). Bu yüksek komplikasyon oranı nedeniyle ERCP sağlam ve iyi dökümente edilmiş endikasyonlar için yapılmalıdır. Unutulmamalıdır ki ERCP ona en az ihtiyacı olana en tehlikeli olan bir prosedürdür.

ERCP komplikasyonları aşağıda sınıflandırılmıştır:

1. Pankreatit
2. Perforasyon
3. Kanama
4. Enfeksiyöz komplikasyonlar
5. Stent ilişkili komplikasyonlar
6. Kardiopulmoner komplikasyonlar
7. Nadir komplikasyonlar

POST-ERCP PANKREATİT (PEP)

■ İnsidans

Pankreatit ERCP'nin en yaygın komplikasyonudur. Seçilmemiş hastalarda insidansı %3,5 ile %9,7 arasında bildirilir (3, 5). Yüksek riskli hastalarda ise insidansı %14-24 gibi yüksek olabilir (5, 6). Vakaların %45'i hafif, %44'ü orta ve %11'i şiddetli seyreder. PEP ilişkili ölüm oranı ERCP yapılan tüm hastalar dikkate alındığında %0,1-0,7 ve PEP geçiren hastalar dikkate alındığında %3 olarak bildirilmiştir (3,5).

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