Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: Technique, Diagnosis, and Therapy

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Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is a technique that uses X-ray to National Institutes of Health. The procedure is used primarily for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the hepatobiliary tract, including the gallbladder, liver, and pancreas. ERCP is typically performed under general anesthesia and involves the insertion of a flexible tube (endoscope) through the mouth and into the small intestine. X-ray contrast dye is then injected into the bile or pancreatic ducts to visualize any abnormalities. ERCP is a minimally invasive procedure that can be performed in an outpatient setting, and it is often used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures such as endoscopy.

The potential complications of ERCP include pancreatitis, bleeding, and perforation of the bile or pancreatic ducts. However, the risk of complications is generally low, and the benefits of the procedure often outweigh the risks. ERCP is a valuable tool for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of conditions, including胆管炎, pancreatic cancer, and bile duct stones.

The procedure is typically performed by a gastroenterologist or hepatobiliary surgeon. The endoscopist will insert a small tube (bronchoscope) into the patient's mouth and proceed down the esophagus, through the stomach, and into the small intestine. Once in the small intestine, the endoscopist will insert a smaller tube (endoscope) through the bronchoscope and into the bile or pancreatic ducts. X-ray contrast dye is then injected into the ducts to visualize any abnormalities. The endoscopist will then take biopsies of any suspicious areas and insert a small tube (sphincterotomy) to allow for the removal of bile or pancreatic duct stones.

After the procedure, the patient will be monitored for signs of pancreatitis, bleeding, or other complications. Antibiotics may be prescribed to prevent infection, and the patient may be given pain medication. The patient will typically remain in the hospital for a few days and will need to follow a special diet until the bile and pancreatic ducts are fully healed.

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is an important tool for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of conditions, and it is often used in conjunction with other diagnostic procedures such as endoscopy. The procedure is generally safe and well-tolerated, and it can provide valuable information for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the hepatobiliary tract.
Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography: Technique, Diagnosis, and Therapy on DeepDyve - Instant access to the journals you need! Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography: Technique, trauma, differential diagnosis of focal pancreatic lesions and preoperative evaluation. Therapeutic ERCP (ERCP) is a complex procedure that has been extensively used in the treatment and minimally invasive therapy for biliary and pancreatic diseases.

ERCP (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography) is a diagnostic procedure that allows for the visualization of the bile and pancreatic ducts. It is often performed to evaluate conditions such as biliary obstruction, pancreatitis, or suspected gallstones. ERCP can also be used for therapeutic purposes, such as the removal of bile duct stones or the placement of stents to relieve biliary obstruction.
