Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is a technique that uses X-ray to diagnose and treat disorders of the pancreas and bile ducts. It is commonly performed under sedation in a hospital setting, with the patient lying on their side. The endoscope is placed into the duodenum, where the bile ducts and pancreatic ducts are located. A small wire called a sphincterotomy is inserted to allow the contrast dye to access the ducts. The procedure is typically well-tolerated, but may be accompanied by side effects such as mild abdominal cramping and discomfort. Antibiotic therapy is also recommended after any unsuccessful procedure to prevent infection. ERCP is indicated for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic and biliary disorders, including ductal strictures, stones, and tumors. It is an important endoscopic procedure, with over 700,000 procedures performed in the United States each year.
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 disease.