

Pediatric ERCP in the Setting of Acute Pancreatitis

A Report from the Multicenter Pediatric ERCP Database Initiative (PEDI)

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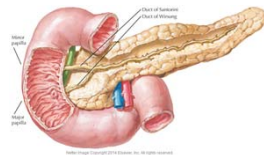
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Background

- ERCP is an endoscopic modality which allows for diagnostic and therapeutic maneuvers to take place within the biliary tree and pancreatic ductal systems.
- It is a commonly held belief that ERCP should be avoided during episodes of acute pancreatitis
- Acute pancreatitis in children is not uncommon and can occur secondary to etiologies treatable by ERCP.



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Specific Aim

- Determine if the presence of acute pancreatitis at the time of the procedure influences procedural outcomes in pediatric ERCP?
- To achieve this aim:
 - Utilized the PEDI database to compare procedure outcomes and adverse events for patients with and without pancreatitis at the time of ERCP.

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Methods

- PEDI Database
 - An ongoing multicenter longitudinal database.
 - 9 IRB approved sites currently entering consecutive ERCPs in children.
 - Data collection began on 5/2014 and is ongoing.
 - ERCPs performed through 9/2015 were included.
- Data Collected (REDCap database)
 - Pre-procedural form
 - Procedural form
 - 2 week F/U form
 - Adverse event form

Methods

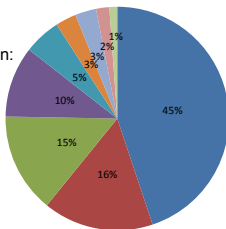
- Two groups:
 - **Pre-ERCP pancreatitis**
 - Defined as pancreatitis within 7 days of ERCP.
 - Peak amylase and lipase values provided to confirm diagnosis.
 - **No Pre-ERCP pancreatitis**
- Groups were compared utilizing standard statistical methods
 - Student T test for continuous variables
 - Fischer's exact and Chi square test for categorical variables

Data

- **258** consecutive ERCPs from 9 centers over a 16 month period.

- All four forms were filled out for each procedure.

- Center Participation:



Data

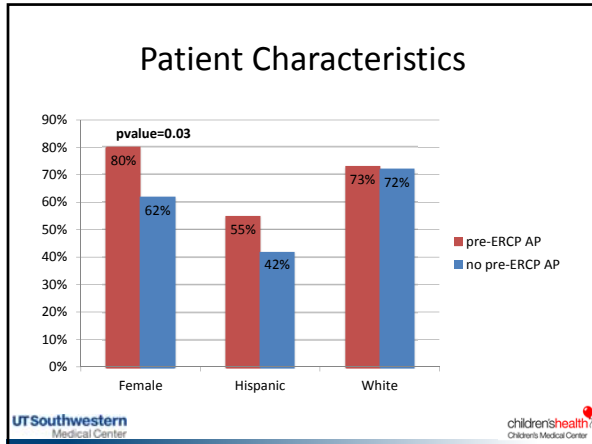
- **40 (16%)** in the pre-ERCP AP group.
- **218 (84%)** in the no pre-ERCP AP group.

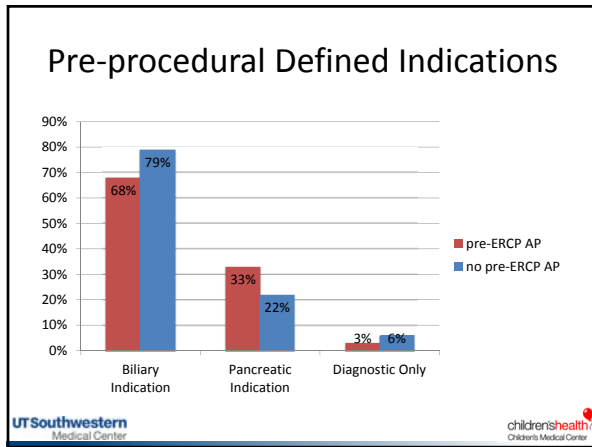
Data: Patient Characteristics

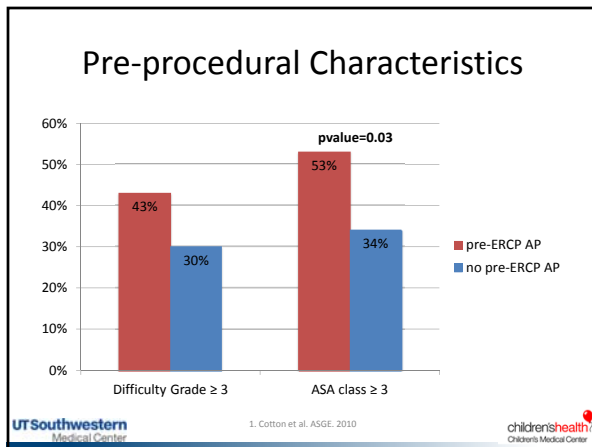
Characteristic	N (%)
N	258
Mean age, yrs (range)	11.9 (0.2-18.9)
Mean wt, kg (range)	48.8 (4.1-146.1)

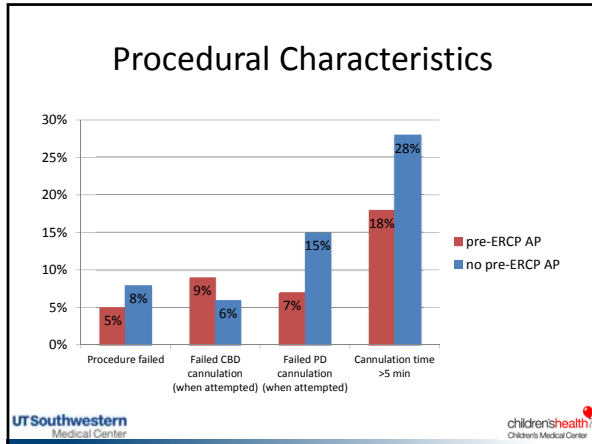
Data: Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	pre-ERCP AP N (%)	No pre-ERCP AP N (%)	P value
N	40	218	
Mean age, yrs (range)	11.9 (2.6-18.1)	11.9 (0.2-18.9)	0.97
Mean wt, kg (range)	46.9 (11.8-141.6)	49.1 (4.0-146.1)	0.61



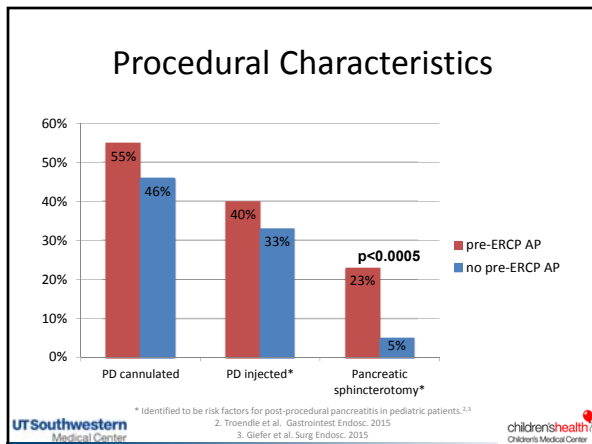






Procedural Characteristics

Criteria	pre-ERCP AP min (range)	No pre-ERCP AP min (range)	P value
Mean Procedure Time	43 (13-120)	43 (5.9-241)	0.91



Adverse Events

- Adverse events²: 22 (9%)

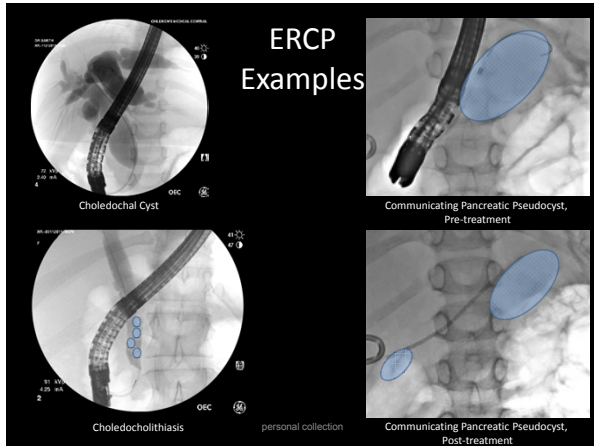
Adverse Event	pre-ERCP AP N	No pre-ERCP AP N	P-value
Any	2 (5%)	20 (9%)	0.57
Pancreatitis	0	8 (6 mild/1 mod/1 severe)	
Pain	0	7 (5 mild/1 mod/1 severe)	
Bleeding	1 (severe)	2 (mild)	
Fever	1 (severe)	1 (mild)	
Other	0	1 perforation (severe) 1 cholangitis (mild)	

Conclusions

- Patients with pre-ERCP pancreatitis were:
 - More likely to be female
 - Had higher ASA scores at the time of procedure
 - Underwent higher risk interventions more frequently
- The presence of pancreatitis at the time of ERCP had no significant effect on:
 - Procedural success
 - Cannulation times
 - Length of procedure
 - Adverse events
- This suggests that pediatric ERCP can be safely and effectively performed in this setting when appropriately indicated.

Limitations/Future Directions

- Unable to quantify the severity of pancreatitis at the time of ERCP.
- Strong trends that may be fleshed out further with more patients being entered.
- Continuing to expand our efforts with the PEDI database.
 - Up to 12 IRB approved sites from around the globe.



Data: Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	pre-ERCP AP N (%)	No pre-ERCP AP N (%)	P value
N	40	218	
Mean age, yrs (range)	11.9 (2.6-18.1)	11.9 (0.2-18.9)	0.97
Mean wt, kg (range)	46.9 (11.8-141.6)	49.1 (4.0-146.1)	0.61
Female	32 (80%)	135 (62%)	0.03*
Hispanic	22 (55%)	92 (42%)	0.17
White	29 (73%)	156 (72%)	1.00
Asian	4 (10%)	31 (14%)	0.64

* Significant by Fisher's exact test

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Data: Procedural Indications

Indication	N (%)
Biliary	199 (77%)
Choledocholithiasis	101 (39%)
Stricture management	51 (20%)
Other biliary	33 (13%)
Diagnostic	14 (5%)
Pancreatic	61 (24%)
Treatment of CP	34 (13%)
Treatment of ARP	11 (4%)
Pancreatic duct leaks	6 (2%)
Other pancreatic	9 (3%)
Diagnostic	1 (0%)

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Data: Procedural Characteristics

Criteria	N (%)
Difficulty Grade ≥3	82 (32%)
ASA ≥3	91 (35%)
Cannulation time >5 min	68 (26%)
Mean Procedure time, min (range)	43 (6-241)
Procedure considered failure	20 (8%)
Failed cannulation of CBD (% of attempts)	15 (7%)
Failed cannulation of PD (% of attempts)	10 (15%)

Data: Procedural Characteristics

Criteria	N (%)
PD cannulated	122 (47%)
PD injected*	89 (34%)
Pancreatic sphincterotomy*	19 (7%)
Post-ERCP pancreatitis ppx Rectal indomethacin	109 (42%) 68 (26%)
Pancreatic stent*	12 (5%)

* Identified to be risk factors for post-procedural pancreatitis in pediatric patients.^{2,3}

Data: Procedural Indications

Indication	pre-ERCP AP N (%)	No pre-ERCP AP N (%)	P value
Biliary	27 (68%)	172 (79%)	0.15
Cholelithiasis	16 (40%)	85 (39%)	1.00
Stricture management	4 (10%)	47 (22%)	0.14
Other biliary	6 (15%)	27 (12%)	0.84
Diagnostic	1 (3%)	13 (6%)	0.61
Pancreatic	13 (33%)	48 (22%)	0.16
Treatment of CP	5 (13%)	29 (13%)	0.89
Treatment of ARP	2 (5%)	9 (4%)	0.80
Pancreatic duct leaks	3 (8%)	3 (1%)	0.07
Other pancreatic	3 (8%)	6 (3%)	0.30
Diagnostic	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	1.00

Data: Procedural Characteristics

Criteria	pre-ERCP AP N (%)	No pre-ERCP AP N (%)	P value
PD cannulated	22 (55%)	100 (46%)	0.31
PD injected*	16 (40%)	73 (33%)	0.47
Pancreatic sphincterotomy*	9 (23%)	10 (5%)	<0.0005*
Post-ERCP pancreatitis ppx	16 (40%)	91 (42%)	0.86
Rectal indomethacin	9 (23%)	59 (27%)	0.68
Pancreatic stent*	7 (18%)	4 (2%)	<0.01*

- Conclusion: Patients with pre-ERCP pancreatitis were more likely to be exposed to risk factors associated with post-ERCP pancreatitis (pancreatic sphincterotomy, ppx pancreatic stent placement)

Data: Procedural Characteristics

Criteria	pre-ERCP AP N (%)	No pre-ERCP AP N (%)	P value
Difficulty Grade ¹ ≥3	17 (43%)	65 (30%)	0.14
ASA ≥3	21 (53%)	74 (34%)	0.03*
Procedure considered failure	2 (5%)	18 (8%)	0.70
Failed cannulation of CBD (% of attempts)	3 (9%)	12 (6%)	0.90
Failed cannulation of PD (% of attempts)	1 (7%)	9 (15%)	0.96
Cannulation time >5 min	7 (18%)	61 (28%)	0.23
Mean Procedure time, min (range)	43 (13-120)	43 (5.9-241)	0.91
Length of stay, days (range)	9.3 (1-53)	5.3 (0-168)	0.15
