

= Abstract =

### Factors Influencing the Recurrence of CBD Stones after an Endoscopic Sphincterotomy

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**Background/Aims:** Long term results of an endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) have still been poorly estimated. The aim of this study was to assess late complications of EST. **Methods:** The rate of late complications were retrospectively evaluated in with 91 patients (mean age, 59.1 years; range, 28 - 86 years; M : F, 44 : 47), who underwent EST for choledocholithiasis. **Results:** Forty six patients (50.5%) had their gallbladder in situ, and 45 patients (49.5%) underwent cholecystectomy. Early complications (< 30 days) such as hemorrhage, pancreatitis, and perforation occurred in 7 patients (7.7%). During a mean period of 53.4 months (range, 24 - 134 months), 26 patients (28.0%) developed late complications, including a recurrence of CBD stones in 20 patients (22.0%) (8-gallbladder in situ, 12-cholecystectomized). An univariate analysis of risk factors for stone recurrence revealed dilated ducts, stone sizes, and stone numbers which were not related with stone recurrence. The history of choledocholithotomy with cholecystectomy was significantly related to stone recurrence. **Conclusions:** After EST for bile duct stones, late complications occurred in a significant proportion of patients and it was determined that a history of choledocholithotomy with cholecystectomy was significantly correlated with stone recurrence. (Korean J Gastrointest Endosc 19: 581 - 587, 1999)

**Key Words:** Endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST), Complication, Recurrence, Choledocholithiasis

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가 (mechanical lithotripsy) (Endoscopic sphincterotomy, EST) (endoscopic nasobiliary drainage) . 1998 8 2 가 , 2 . ERCP , .) EST Oddi , 5% 13% .23 가 EST consensus guideline4) EST 30 , ERCP (chole- stasis)가 , ERCP chi-square test , p EST 0.05 . 192 2 가 가 91 EST ERCP (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography) 2 가 가 91 , Olympus JF-200, 230 TJF- 59.1 (28 86 ) , 44 , 200 duodenoscope (pull-type) , EST knife 47 , 24 134 (needle-type) , 53.4 .

가 46 (50.5%) , 45 (49.5%) , (choledocholithotomy) 가 3 (6.7%) , 42 (93.3%) (Table 1). 6 가 , 3 1 , 4 ( 1 , 1 , 1 , 1 ) , 1 EST 9 . EST 7 (7.7%) , 3 (3.3%), 2 (2.2%), 1 . 2 가 가 91 26 (28%) , 20 (22%) 가 , 2 (2.2%) 2 가 16 (17.6%)( 가 2 (2.2%) , 1 , 1 , 1 EST 3 ERCP EST 4 (Table 2). 25 (4 48 ) , chi-square

**Table 1.** Clinical Characteristics of the Subjects (n=91)

Age (yrs)	59.1 (46.4 71.8)
M : F	44 : 47
Follow up duration (months)	24 114 (mean: 51)
No. of cases with Cholecystectomy (%)	45 (49.5%)
Choledocholithotomy (+)	3 (6.7%)
Choledocholithotomy (-)	42 (93.3%)
No. of cases with GB in situ	46 (50.5%)

test 60 10 (20.8%), 60 10 (23.3%) (p=0.781), 가 12 (26.7%), 8 (17.4%) (p=0.285). 42 9 (21.4%), 3 (100%) (p=0.003)(Table 3). 16.7%, 23.9% (p=0.464), 1 cm 22.5%, 22.0% (p=0.953)

**Table 2.** Late Complications of EST (n=91)

Complications	No. of cases	(%)
Recurrent CBD stone	20	(22.0)
Cholangitis without stone	2	(2.2)
Restenosis	1	(1.1)
Liver abscess	1	(1.1)
Acute pancreatitis	1	(1.1)
GB stone	1	(1.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(28.6)</b>

**Table 3.** Factors Influencing Recurrence of CBD Stone (I)

	No. of cases (%)	p value
Age (yrs)		0.781
60 (n=48)	10 (20.8)	
< 60 (n=48)	10 (23.3)	
GB status		0.285
GB in situ (n=46)	8 (17.4)	
Cholecystectomy (n=45)	12 (26.7)	
Choledocholithotomy (-) (n=42)	9 (21.4)	0.003
Choledocholithotomy (+) (n=3)	3 (100)	

**Table 4.** Factors Influencing Recurrence of CBD Stone (II)

	No. of cases (%)	p value
Perivater diverticulum		0.464
Yes (n=24)	4 (16.7)	
No (n=67)	16 (23.9)	
CBD dilatation		0.953
Yes (n=40)	9 (22.5)	
No (n=41)	9 (22.0)	
Stone size		0.633
2 cm (n=12)	2 (16.7)	
< 2 cm (n=79)	18 (22.8)	
Stone number		0.615
Single (n=50)	10 (20.0)	
Multiple (n=41)	10 (24.4)	

가 .  
 2 cm ,  
 2 cm 16.7%, 2 cm  
 22.8% (p=0.633),  
 20.0%, 24.4%  
 (p=0.615)(Table 4).

EST 1974 Classen<sup>5)</sup> Kawai  
 가 , ,  
 , ,  
 ,5)  
 .6-10) EST  
 가 ,124)  
 , EST가  
 9  
 146 4 (2.8%)  
 가

가  
 가  
 가 가  
 ,10) ERCP EST  
 EST  
 ,  
 . EST  
 , 60%  
 ,2) Oddi  
 . EST  
 Oddi  
 ,15)  
 .1) Hawes 2)  
 ERCP  
 ,  
 ,  
 가  
 ,  
 가  
 Jacobsen 12) EST  
 86%가 , Bergman 13)  
 60 15  
 24%  
 EST  
 ,  
 ,  
 7)  
 EST

가 , 42 21.4%  
 EST ,  
 가 , 3  
 EST Oddi ,  
 (brown pigment stone) ,  
 .1415 ,  
 .1516) EST 2 , 50.5%  
 가 , 1 (1.1%)  
 , EST , Prat 19  
 , EST가 ,  
 , , , .3)  
 .13) EST  
 53.4 Jacobsen 12) ,  
 6.8%  
 25 , Kullman 17) , 7.6%  
 , 57 가  
 . Escourrou 1)  
 20 5%  
 12%  
 22.0% EST 가 ,  
 ,124) , .20)  
 EST  
 가 가 , , ,  
 , , ,  
 가 Geenen 21) EST 1 EST  
 (selection bias)가 30% 가  
 , , ,  
 EST 1 ,  
 ,2) ,1  
 ,2) ,18) (1.1%) EST 3  
 가  
 ERCP

EST 가  
EST  
(recurrent ascending cholangitis),

(malignant degeneration), 가

EST 1.1%

EST 가

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