

Effect of intravenous Hydrocortison on post-ERCP (Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography) hyperamylasemia

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Introduction:

Acute pancreatitis and Hyperamylasemia is still an important complications after ERCP. Some studies have focused on the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs versus other studies dispute. The aim of this study was determine effect of intravenous hydrocortison on prevent post-ERCP Hyperamylasemia

Methods:

In a Double blind clinical trial that performed in Internal Medicine Department and Liver and gastrointestinal disease research center, Tabriz University of medical sciences on patients underwent ERCP, Effect of intravenous hydrocortison on prevent post-ERCP hyperamylasemia evaluated.

Results:

34 of patients was male and 66 of them was female. Median age of case group patients was 60.5 and in control group was 59(P=0.769).

Median CBD diameter of case group patients was 12 mm and in control group was 11(P=0.626). The aim of ERCP in 68 patients was CBD stone and in 32 of them was dilated CBD. History of previous ERCP was found in 8 patients of case group and 11 of control group(P=0.444).

Median primary amylase of case group patients was 50 and in control group was 56(P=0.553). Median secondary amylase of case group patients was 79.5 and in control group patients was 79(P=0.195). Median amylase change of case group patients was 18 and in control group was 19.5(P=0.055).

Post ERCP hyperamylasemia(amylase > 200) was found in 7 patients of case group and 10 case control group(P=0.424).

Conclusion:

The results of our study suggest that the use of hydrocortisone after ERCP was effective in reducing complications, Especially Hypramylasemia.

Ker Words:

Hypramylasemia, ERCP, Hydrocortison