

Diagnostic findings and ERCP treatment in patients with obstructive jaundice during two years at H. Adam Malik Hospital, Medan

Siregar, Gontar Alamsyah, author

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Abstrak

Background: Tire methods of ERCP have been used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes to pass bile fluid and extract stones from the bite duct in patients with obstructive extrahepatic jaundice.

Method: A retrospective study was performed on patients with obstructive extrahepatic jaundice patients who underwent ERCP dttring a two-years time period from January 1999 to December 2000. ERCP was performed with a premedication of 10 mg midazolam, followed by a cholangiography contrast containing 1 mg/dl of Garamicin and 25 mg of Pethidine if sphincterotomy was performed.

Results: From 126 patients with obstructive extrahepatic jaundice treated with ERCP the male to female ratio was 1.86:1. The majority of the (group) of patients were between 51-60 years of age (33.3 %). The youngest patient (group) was 24 years and the oldest 97 years. The diagnostic study found the following cases: normal 3 cases (28%), bile duct stone 46 cases (43.4%) carcinoma of ampula vater 20 cases (18.9%), CBD tumor 7 crises (6.6%), carcinoma of head of pancreas 2 cases (1.9%), diverticle 4 cases (38%), duodenal tumor I case (0.9%), carcinoma of ampula vater and bite duct stone 1 case (0.9%), SOD 5 cases (4.7%), CBD stricture 1 case (0.9%) and failure I6 cases (15.1%). The patients received the following treatment: sphyncterotomy 36 cases (51 .4%), stent application 11 cases (15.7%), sphincterotomy with stent 18 cases (25.7%) and basket method 5 cases (7. 1%).