

題名:Endoscopic Nasobiliary Drainage for Acute Obstructive
Suppurative Cholangitis

作者:張君照; 陳盛? ; 連吉時; 潘憲; 劉正典; 吳坤駿; 胡志棠; 粟
發滿; 楊峻昌

貢獻者:醫學系內科學科

上傳時間:2009-10-06T04:07:48Z

摘要:OBJECTIVE: To explore the treatment of acute obstructive suppurative cholangitis (AOSC) with multiple organ failure (MOF). METHODS: Twenty-five patients with AOSC complicated by MOF underwent non-surgical comprehensive therapies, including endoscopic naso biliary drainage (ENBD), flushing and antibiotic perfusion through the naso biliary catheter. The alterations of the levels of serum total bilirubin and common bile duct diameter were measured both preoperatively and postoperatively, with retrospective analysis of the patients~ clinical record. RESULTS: Of all the 25 patients, 23 underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) with successful placement of the nasobiliary catheters and bile drainage, and MOF was corrected. The cure rate of the this group of patients was 92.0%, with two cases being transferred for emergency surgical treatment. CONCLUSION: Comprehensive treatment consisting of ENBD, flushing and antibiotic perfusion through the naso biliary catheter and intravenous use of antibiotics is effective and safe for the treatment of AOSC complicated by MOF.