# Article information:

Post-ERCP pancreatitis: Pathophysiology, early identification and risk stratification - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29521055/>

# Article summary:

1. Post-ERCP pancreatitis is a common and feared complication of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP).

2. Different patient-related risk factors can help predict post-ERCP pancreatitis, and diagnosis depends on clinical presentation, imaging and laboratory investigations.

3. Further investigation of the etio-pathogenesis of post-ERCP pancreatitis is required in order to improve diagnosis and treatment.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Post-ERCP Pancreatitis: Pathophysiology, Early Identification and Risk Stratification” provides an overview of the current knowledge on the nomenclature, etiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic workup, and risk stratification of post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP). The article is well written and provides a comprehensive review of the topic. It includes a structured search in PubMed and Scopus databases using search terms related to the subject of diagnosis, pathophysiology, risk stratification of post-ERCP pancreatitis. The article also discusses different causes that might play an important role in the pathogenesis of PEP as well as patient-related risk factors that can help predict post-ERCP pancreatitis.

The article is reliable as it provides evidence from multiple sources such as full text articles and abstracts in English language from PubMed and Scopus databases. The authors have also provided references for each claim made in the article which adds to its trustworthiness. Furthermore, the authors have discussed both sides equally by providing evidence for their claims as well as exploring counterarguments which makes it impartial.

However, there are some points that could be improved upon such as providing more evidence for certain claims or exploring other possible risks associated with PEP that may not have been mentioned in this article. Additionally, there could be more discussion on how to reduce the risk of PEP or how to treat it once it has occurred which would make this article even more comprehensive.

# Topics for further research:

* Post-ERCP Pancreatitis Treatment
* Risk Factors for Post-ERCP Pancreatitis
* Prevention of Post-ERCP Pancreatitis
* Diagnostic Workup for Post-ERCP Pancreatitis
* Pathophysiology of Post-ERCP Pancreatitis
* Early Identification of Post-ERCP Pancreatitis

# Report location:

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