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MAGNETIC RESONANCE CHOLANGIOGRAPHY— AN OVERUSED INVESTIGATION IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC GALLSTONES?

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Introduction The incidence of choledocholithiasis with symptomatic gallstones has been estimated to be 10–15%. Pre-magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRC), the common bile duct (CBD) was selectively imaged with intra-operative cholangiogram in patients with–(i) deranged liver function (II) a history of jaundice or acute pancreatitis (iii) a dilated CBD.

Aims/Background The aim of this study was to assess the appropriateness of MRC in patients being assessed for choledocholithiasis.

Method The medical records of all patients undergoing preoperative MRC for a 12 month period (Jan 2011–Dec 2011) were identified. Data analysis included: indication for imaging, age, gender, WBC, CRP and liver function tests.

Results One hundred and twelve (112) MRC investigations relevant to the study were performed, 35 had positive findings (31%).

Regarding patients with choledocholithiasis:

Sixteen of 35 had a Bilirubin >30 µmol/L. Those with pancreatitis were all >55 years and 3 had severe pancreatitis. Patients with biliary colic all had liver transaminases >twice the upper limit of normal. Analysis of patients with acute cholecystitis found 70%(n=16) were >55 years and 14 had a bilirublin >30 µmol/L.

Conclusion A selective policy towards imaging the CBD yielded choledocholithiasis in 31% of cases. Pre-operative imaging allows both efficient scheduling of operating lists and ensures a surgeon with the necessary skills to perform laparoscopic bile duct exploration is available in theatre. This is significant as surgical units move toward immediate cholecystectomy for symptomatic gallstones.