

P0842 Characteristics, aetiology and outcomes of acute cholangitis in patients with and without biliary stent

Adrian Sousa*¹, Ana Alonso-Herrero², María Teresa Pérez-Rodríguez¹, Olalla Lima¹, Anton Otero¹, Rebeca Longueira¹, Andrés Nodar¹, Manuel Crespo¹

¹ Infectious Diseases Unit-Internal Medicine Department, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Vigo, Vigo, Spain,

² Oncology Department, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Vigo, Vigo, Spain

Background: Acute cholangitis is one of the most frequent complications in patients carrying biliary stents. Clinical characteristics and aetiology of this type of cholangitis may be different from patients without stent. The aim of our study was to compare the characteristics, aetiology and prognosis of acute cholangitis in patients with and without a biliary stent.

Materials/methods: This study included a retrospective analysis of all patients over 18 years of age with a biliary stent in place that had an episode of acute cholangitis in the University Hospital Complex of Vigo between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2017. We compared them with our prospective cohort of patients with bacteraemic acute cholangitis and without biliary stent, collected between January 1, 2015 and December 31 2016. Baseline characteristics, clinical features, microbiology and outcome were analysed in both group of patients.

Results: During the study period we identified a total of 160 patients with biliary stent-related cholangitis and 94 patients with cholangitis but without biliary stent in place. Demographic, clinical and outcome characteristics are shown in Table 1. Adequate empirical treatment [(77% vs 85%); $p=0.23$] was similar in both groups. *Escherichia coli* (50%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (21%) and *Enterococcus sp.* (18%) were the most frequent causatives agents in stent related episodes. No isolates of *Enterococcus sp.* were observed in stent not-related cholangitis.

Conclusions: Stent-related acute cholangitis affects younger patients, with more comorbidities and with a greater severity of infection. No *Enterococcus sp.* were identified in stent not-related cholangitis but were the third most frequent aetiology in stent-related cholangitis. No differences in mortality were seen between both groups.

	Stent-related n=160	Not stent-related N=94	p
Male sex, n (%)	104 (65)	52 (94)	0.22
Age in years, median [range]	73 [38-90]	78 [45-96]	0.034
Charlson Index>2, n (%)	114 (71)	24 (25)	0.0001
Neoplasia, n (%)	129 (80)	22 (23)	0.0001
Septic shock at onset, n (%)	46 (29)	8 (9)	0.001
ESBL isolation, n (%)	8/126 (6)	10 (11)	0.34
Days of treatment, median [range]	12 [2-90]	14 [2-34]	0.67
30-day mortality, n (%)	19 (17)	10 (11)	0.31

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