

Intraoperative Cholangiogram (IOC)

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Indications

Definition

- Intraoperative Fluoroscopic X-Ray Imaging with Contrast Through the Bile Ducts
- Goals: ¹
 - Identify Bile Duct Stones
 - Clarify Biliary Anatomy
 - Prevent Bile Duct Injuries

Indications ²

- Choledocholithiasis Diagnosed Preoperatively
- Concern for Possible Choledocholithiasis
 - Jaundice
 - Gallstone Pancreatitis
 - Elevated Liver Function Tests
 - Dilated Common Bile Duct > 5-7 mm
 - Dilated Cystic Duct > 3 mm
 - Multiple Small Stones in the Gallbladder
 - Presumed Choledocholithiasis that Passed (Marginal Improvement in Labs)
- Need to Delineate Unclear Ductal Anatomy
- Concern for Possible Bile Duct Injury or Leak
 - Allows Earlier Recognition of Injury
 - Prevents Complete CBD Transection (Does Not Prevent Injury)

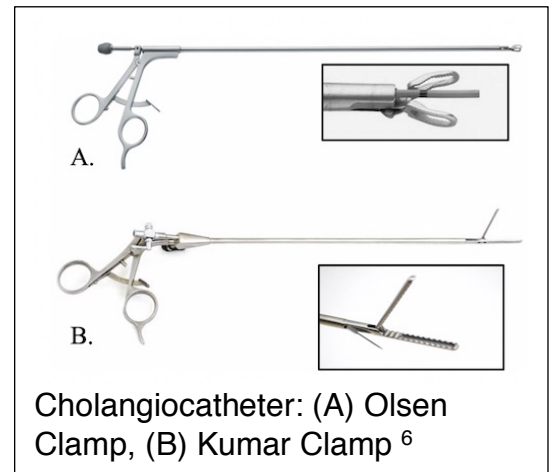
Routine vs Selective Use ^{3,4}

- Routine Use is Controversial – Evidence is Insufficient
 - Currently Considered Not Mandatory, Although Practice May Improve Outcomes in More Challenging Cases
- Should Be Used Liberally Regardless
- Likelihood of Finding an Unsuspected Stone: 3-7% ⁵

Technique

Clamps

- *Olsen Clamp* – Clamp onto the Cystic Duct with a Blunt Catheter Extending Out of the Center of the Clamp
- *Kumar Clamp* – Clamp onto the Infundibulum with a Sharp 19 ga Needle Extending Out of the Side of the Clamp
- *No Evidence to Suggest that Any Technique is Superior to the Another



Olsen Clamp Technique

- Obtain the Critical View of Safety as Normal
- Place a Clip Proximally Across the Junction of the Gallbladder Infundibulum & Cystic Duct
 - Prevents Reflux of Contrast into the Gallbladder
- Make a Transverse Incision (Ductotomy) Through Cystic Duct
 - Large Enough to Accommodate the Catheter but Not a Total Transection
- Milk Duct Contents Back Through the Ductotomy
- Introduce Cholangiocatheter Through the Clamp into the Ductotomy
 - Clamp Around the Ductotomy While the Catheter is Inside
- Inject Contrast Under Continuous Fluoroscopic Visualization
- Intervention as Indicated
- Close Ductal Stump
 - Generally Recommended to Use an Endoloop (Not Clips) to Minimize the Chance of Leak
- Complete Cholecystectomy

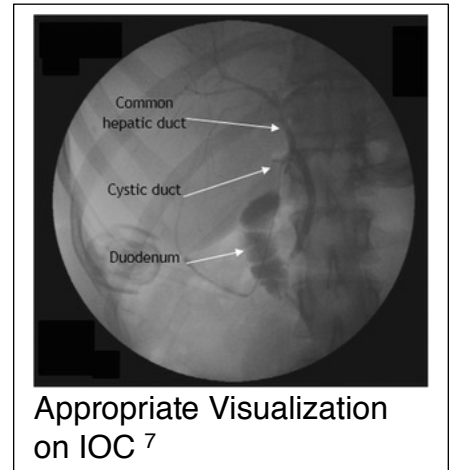
Kumar Clamp Technique

- Dissect the Gallbladder to Clear Around the Neck
- Milk the Cystic Duct Toward the Gallbladder
- Clamp the Gallbladder Neck with the Kumar Clamp

- Pass the Cholangiocatheter with Needle Through the Clamp and Penetrate the Gallbladder Wall
- Inject Contrast Under Continuous Fluoroscopic Visualization
- Intervention as Indicated
- Complete Cholecystectomy

Requirements for an Appropriate Cholangiogram ²

- Correct Biliary Anatomy
- Free Flow into the Duodenum
- No Evidence of Filling Defects
- Retrograde Filling of the Right and Left Hepatic Ducts



Management of Findings

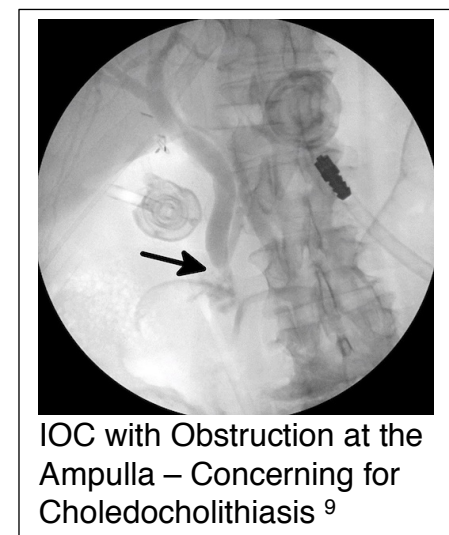
Choledocholithiasis

- Findings: Filling Defect or No Drainage into the Duodenum
- Initial Approach: Flush
 - Give Glucagon (1.0 mg)
 - Wait 2 Minutes
 - Flush with 100-200 cc Saline
 - Repeat Cholangiogram to Evaluate Clearance
 - *Can Repeat A Second Time if Needed
- Options if Fails:
 - Common Bile Duct Exploration
 - *See Common Bile Duct Exploration (CBDE)
 - Postoperative ERCP



Common Hepatic Duct Injury

- Findings: Common Bile Duct Fills with No Retrograde Filling of the Common Hepatic Duct
 - Similar Image Seen if Cholangiocatheter is Just Advanced Too Far into the Common Bile Duct
- Initial Steps: Position in Trendelenburg, Partially Retract the Cholangiocatheter, and Reimage
- Options if Reimaging Still Fails to See the CHD:
 - Convert to an Open Procedure to Better Visualize Anatomy and Evaluate for Injury
 - Damage Control – Close and Transfer to a Higher Level of Care



Extraluminal Contrast with No Ductal Filling

- Catheter Possibly Dislodged
- Reevaluate Placement

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