



**Service Priorities and Programmes
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**Early blood taking for facilitating Endoscopic Retrograde
Cholangio-Pancreatography (ERCP) patients' trajectory: A pilot Continuous
Quality Improvement (CQI) study**

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Introduction

Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio-Pancreatography (ERCP) has been widely practiced for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in pancreatobiliary system. At present, majority of the patients fail to achieve the coagulatory results on time and eventually leads delay or default of the procedure

Objectives

The aims of this study were (1) to characterize the patients' acceptance on early blood taking and (2) to facilitate the trajectory of ERCP patients.

Methodology

All patients (1) underwent scheduled ERCP on every Friday during the period of March to September 2016 were included in this prospective study. Compliance rate of early blood taking (one day before ERCP) as outpatient were assessed.

Result

A total of 15 ERCPs were included in the analysis. 80% of patients (12 cases) accomplished the blood taking and with results one day before ERCP. 13% of patients (2 cases) refused early blood taking because of geographical reasons. The remaining 7% of patient (1 case) failed to have early blood collection prior ERCP due to poor physical condition and totally dependent on activity of daily living (ADL). All ERCP procedures were performed on time and with no complications.