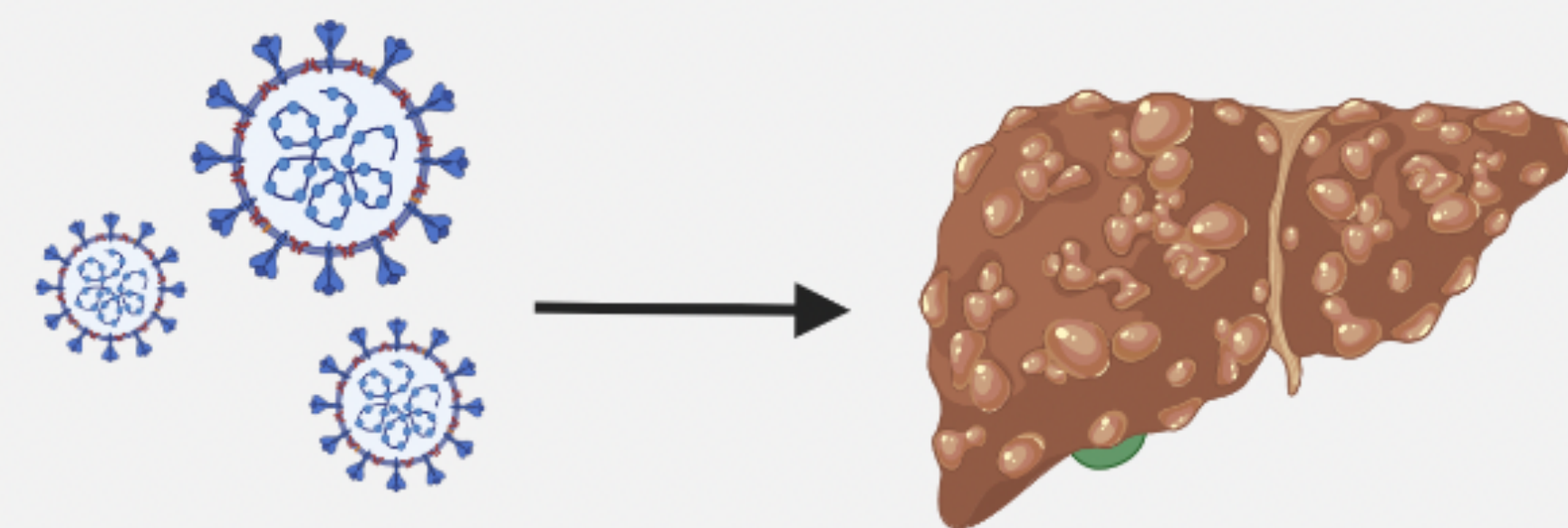


Zaid Al-Ghazawi<sup>1</sup>; Helen Huang<sup>2</sup>; Sadan Abdulfattah<sup>1</sup>; Ayush Anand<sup>3</sup>; Muhammad Adnan Khan<sup>4</sup>; Sonia Mukhtar<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Jordan, Faculty of Medicine, Jordan; <sup>2</sup>Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, School of Medicine, Dublin, Ireland; <sup>3</sup>B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal; <sup>4</sup>Larkin Community Hospital, Florida, United States of America; <sup>5</sup>Lahore Medical and Dental College, Lahore, Pakistan

## INTRODUCTION

- Post COVID-19 cholangiopathy is a form of sclerosing cholangitis in critically ill patients (SC-CIP)<sup>1,2</sup>
- SC-CIP is rare in ICU but dismal; Up to half of the patients die during the ICU stay and with rapid progression to liver cirrhosis<sup>3</sup>
- The diagnosis is often missed by clinicians and treatment is limited<sup>4</sup>
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the outcomes of SC-CIP remains a public health concern in ICU management

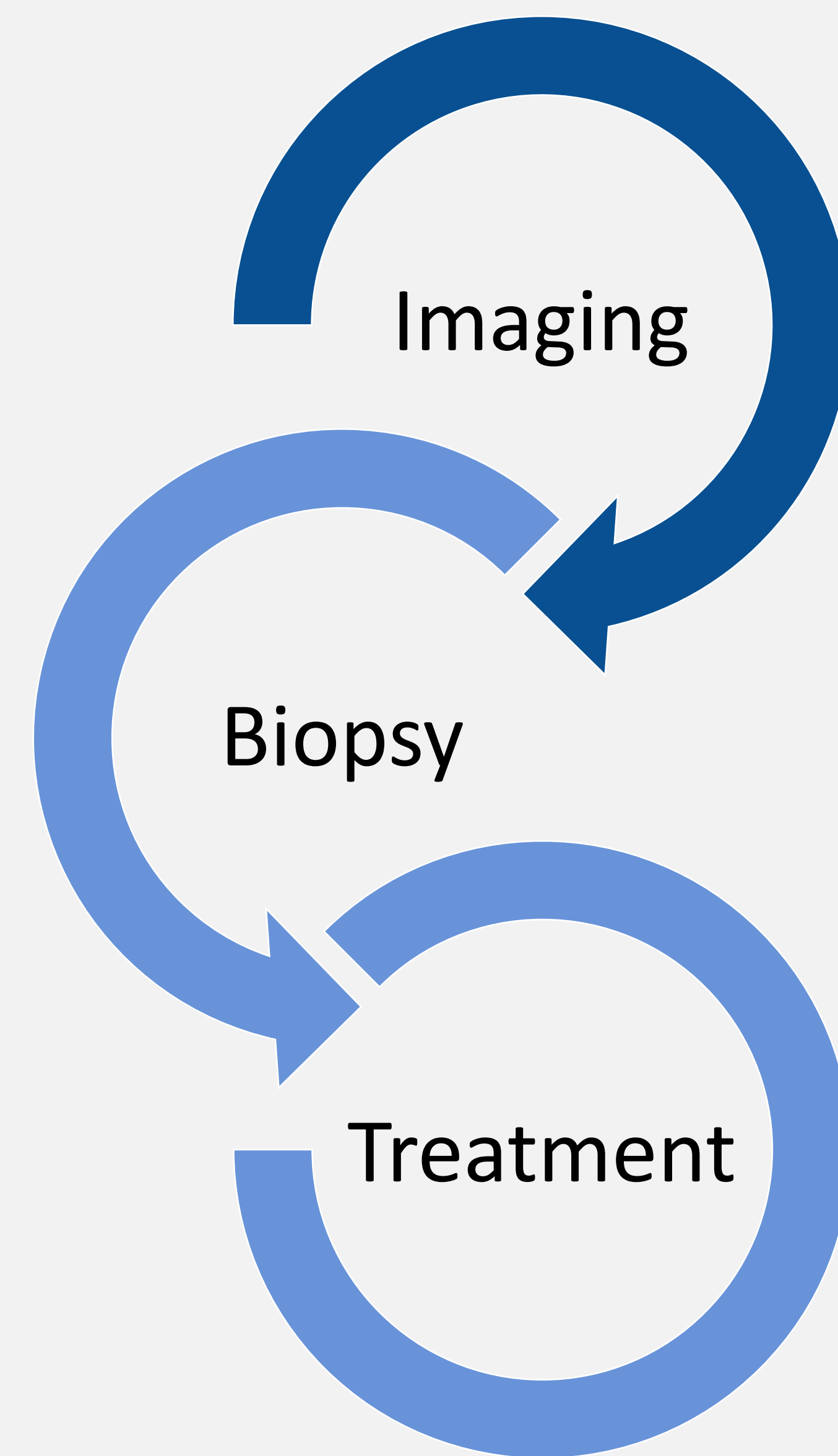


## AIMS & OBJECTIVES

Post-COVID-19 cholangiopathy in the setting of the pandemic must be addressed effectively and efficiently to prevent liver failure

The aim of this literature review is to evaluate the current diagnostic and treatment modalities in SC-CIP to improve screening and risk management in post-COVID patients

## RESULTS



| Diagnostic Parameters <sup>5-10</sup>       |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ERCP IMAGING</b>                         | - Gold standard diagnosis<br>- Intra- and Extra-hepatic bile duct changes                                  |
| <b>MRCP</b>                                 | - Imaging of choice (non-invasive)<br>- Congruent with ERCP  |
| <b>US</b>                                   | - Supportive imaging<br>- Sonographic reflexes of bile ducts   |
| <b>BIOPSY</b>                               | - Histopathological diagnosis<br>- Unspecific in early stages  |
| Available Treatment Options <sup>5-10</sup> |  |
| <b>ERCP THERAPY</b>                         | - Transient clinical improvement<br>- Require repeated intervention<br>- Not feasible for advanced disease |
| <b>USDA</b>                                 | - Increase bile flow<br>- No proven efficacy   |
| <b>TRANSPLANT</b>                           | - Definitive treatment and effective<br>- Immunosuppressive concerns                                       |

## DISCUSSION

- Long-term consequences post-COVID-19 infection is becoming an important public health concern to healthcare systems and ICU's
- Post-COVID-19 cholangiopathy decreases the quality of life for patients
- The risk of cirrhosis adds on to the global disease burden of liver failure
- Increased awareness and timely diagnosis via imaging is crucial to improve the outcomes of post-COVID-19 cholangiopathy
- Liver transplants are the most effective treatment but present with a myriad of health inequities that impact accessibility
- Treatment options must be further explored to provide better outcomes for the general population and be more accessible in low-resource settings

## METHODS

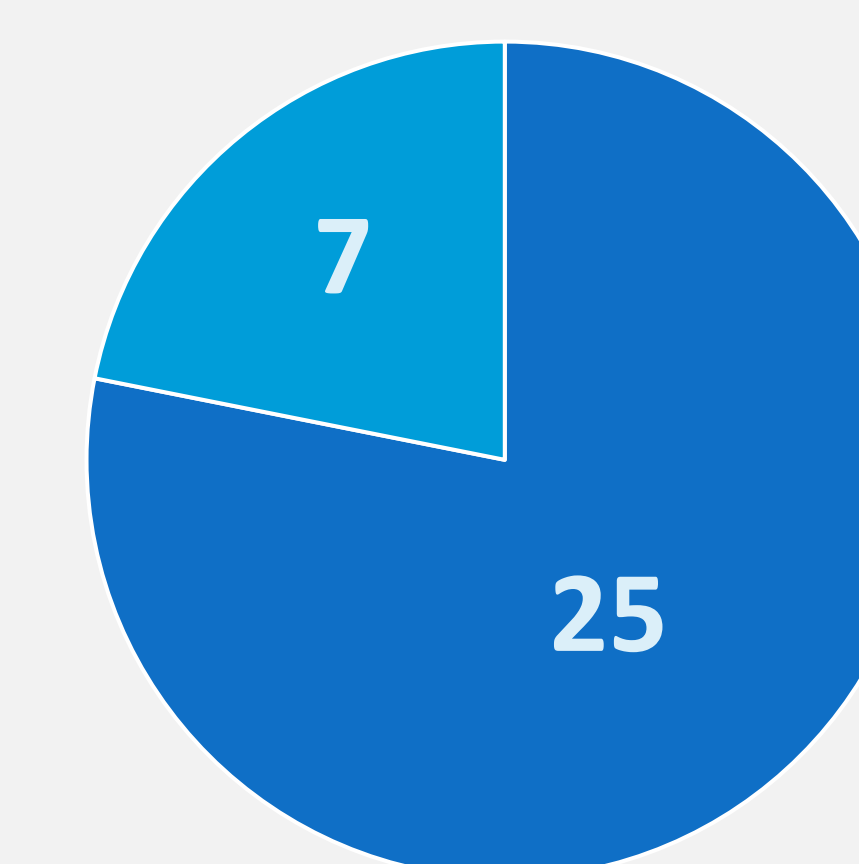
**DATABASES:** PubMed, EBSCO, Science Direct

**SEARCH TERM:** ("COVID-19" OR "2019 novel coronavirus" OR "2019-nCoV" OR "SARS-CoV-2") AND ("cholangitis" OR "secondary sclerosing cholangitis" OR "cholangiopathy")

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** Duplication, wrong study design (letters, editorials, commentaries)

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:** Articles related to COVID-19 cholangiopathy between 2020-2022

### TOTAL ARTICLES



■ Included Articles  
■ Excluded Articles

## REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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