

significant reduction in the prevalence of acute pancreatitis between two groups. This study showed that NAC could be used for the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis (13).

9 -Aprepitant

Aprepitant is a drug of neurokinin-1 receptor antagonist classification. Upendra Shah assessed the efficacy of aprepitant in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis in high-risk patients. A randomized, double blind, placebo controlled trial assigned. Patients received either placebo or oral aprepitant. Aprepitant could not decrease the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis as against placebo (14).

Pancreatic stents

Abhishek Choudhary assessed a meta-analysis and determined the effect of pancreatic stents for the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis. This meta-analysis of the RCTs showed that pancreatic stent placement reduced the incidence pancreatitis and hyperamylasemia (14).

Conclusion

Considering the fact that pancreatitis is the most important complication of the ERCP, we should pay more attention to the prevention methods of post-ERCP pancreatitis. Pancreatic stents are useful for this aim. From the pharmacologic agents, glyceryl trinitrate, indometacin and N-acetyl cysteine could significantly decrease the incidence of post-ERCP pancreatitis. Other drug that were assessed in this review article such as nifedipine, risperidone, corticosteroids and aprepitant did not show significant effect in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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