**Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology**

**ESPS Manuscript No: 9082**

**Columns: META-ANALYSIS**

**Nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug effectiveness in prevention** **of post-ERCP pancreatitis: A meta-analysis**

Li X *et al.*NSAID prevention of PEP

Xiao Li, Li-ping Tao,Chun-hui Wang

**Xiao Li, Li-ping Tao, Chun-hui Wang,** Department of Gastroenterology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China

**Author contributions:** Wang CH and Li X designed the study; Tao LP and Li X analyzed the available data and assessed the quality of each study in accordance with pre-determined criteria; Li X performed the literature search and wrote the manuscript; all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Correspondence to: Chun-hui Wang, MD,** Department of Gastroenterology, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, No. 37 Guoxuexiang, Wuhou District, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China. dwangsc@sina.com

**Telephone:** +86-28-85422385  **Fax:** +86-28-85422385

**Received:** January 19, 2014  **Revised:** March 10, 2014

**Accepted:** April 30, 2014

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

**AIM:** To investigate the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drugs (NSAIDs) on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) incidence.

**METHODS:** Two independent reviewers searched Pubmed (1966 through October 2013), Embase.com (1984 through October 2013) and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; Issue 4, 2013) for relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) studying the effectiveness of prophylactic NSAID administration on the prevention of PEP using the following key terms: post-ERCP pancreatitis, pancreatitis, nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drugs, diclofenac and indomethacin. Using the Cochrane Collaboration Handbook, meta-analyses were conducted to evaluate the overall effect of NSAIDs on preventing the incidences of PEP and moderate to severe pancreatitis, specifically.

**RESULTS:** Eight RCTs were identified from the literature search and included 1883 patients that underwent ERCP, with 971 patients in the NSAID group and 912 patients in the placebo group. Sixty-nine out of 971 (7.11%) patients developed PEP in the NSAID group in comparison to 143 out of 912 (15.68%) patients in the placebo group. The pooled risk ratio (RR) of prophylactic NSAID administration on the PEP incidence was 0.43 (95%CI: 0.33-0.56), which demonstrates that NSAID administration after ERCP significantly reduced the incidence of PEP when compared to the placebo group (*P* < 0.0001). Subgroup analysis was performed and revealed no significant difference of the presence (NSAID group) or absence (placebo group) of NSAIDs on the development of moderate to severe pancreatitis (RR = 0.79, 95%CI: 0.52-1.18). Moreover, the administration of NSAIDs via rectal suppository (RR = 0.35, 95%CI: 0.26-0.48; *P* < 0.0001) was more effective than oral administration (RR = 0.97, 95%CI: 0.53-1.80) or through infusion (RR = 0.43, 95%CI: 0.12-1.54).

**CONCLUSION:** NSAIDs effectively reduce the incidence of PEP but not of moderate to severe pancreatitis.

© 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Co., Limited. All rights reserved.

**Key words:** Nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drugs; Post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis; Randomized controlled trial; Meta-analysis

**Core tip:** This meta-analysis was designed to compare the incidence of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) in the presence or absence of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) administration after ERCP. A total of eight studies were included in the pooled analysis and contained 1883 patients that underwent ERCP with 971 patients in the NSAID group and 912 patients in the control group. Patients receiving NSAIDs after ERCP had a reduced incidence of PEP when compared with the placebo group, though NSAID administration did not reduce the incidence of moderate to severe pancreatitis.

Li X, Tao LP, Wang CH. Nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug effectiveness in prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis: A meta-analysis. *World J Gastroenterol* 2014; In press

**INTRODUCTION**

Acute pancreatitis, a common adverse event occurring after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), has puzzled endoscopic experts for several years. The incidence of patients that develop post-ERCP pancreatitis (PEP) ranges from 2.1% to 39%[[1](#_ENREF_1)]. A majority of PEP episodes are associated with mild pancreatitis. In a small percentage of cases, however, patients develop moderate to severe pancreatitis, which is associated with systemic inflammatory responses and multiple organ failure that ultimately increase the risk for morbidity and mortality. Currently, the pathogenesis of PEP is poorly understood. It is hypothesized that mechanical, thermal, chemical and hydrostatic injuries induce a cascade reaction that leads to intracellular pancreatic enzyme self-activation, ultimately causing autodigestion of the pancreas and inflammation due to the release of bioactive substances[[2](#_ENREF_2),[3](#_ENREF_3)]. Several factors have been attributed to an increased risk for PEP such as sphincter of Oddi dysfunction, female sex, precut sphincterotomy, and injection of pancreatic contrast agents[[2](#_ENREF_2)]. Patients harboring these risk factors are more likely to suffer from PEP[[4](#_ENREF_4)].

Incidences of PEP accompanied by substantial morbidity or occasional mortality have become an obstacle for clinicians treating patients after ERCP, and effective strategies to prevent PEP still are lacking[[5](#_ENREF_5)]. Thus, considerable effort has been devoted to develop strategies to reduce or even eliminate the incidence of PEP[[6](#_ENREF_6)]. Studies and clinical trials have investigated the effects of pancreatic stents, pancreatic enzyme inhibitors, and somatostatin analogues on PEP but the results are still controversial[[7](#_ENREF_7),[8](#_ENREF_8)].

Previous studies have reported that nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) administration may prevent PEP through the inhibition of prostaglandins, phospholipase A2 and neutrophil-endothelial interactions[7,9,10].Although several systematic reviews have been performed to explore the efficacy of NSAIDs in the prevention of PEP[[11-13](#_ENREF_9)], the benefit of prophylactic NSAID administration on reduction of PEP incidence is still controversial. To this end, we performed an updated meta-analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of NSAIDs on preventing PEP.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

***Search strategy***

Clinical research evaluating the effects of prophylactic NSAID administration on PEP incidence was searched from Pubmed (1966 through October 2013), Embase.com (1984 through October 2013) and Cochrane Library biomedical literature databases (CENTRAL; Cochrane Controlled trials Register: Issue 4, 2013) by two independent reviewers (Li X and Tao LP; educated through a series of evidence-based medicine classes) for the following key words: nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAID, diclofenac, indomethacin, ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, pancreatitis, PEP and post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis. To ensure all relevant citations were included in this study, the reference lists from relevant articles were manually screened. This meta-analysis was limited to clinical and human studies.

***Study inclusion criteria***

The following inclusion criteria were applied to select the studies for this meta-analysis: (1) randomized controlled trials (RCTs) involving NSAIDs *vs* placebo groups in PEP prevention; (2) human studies; (3) participants older than 14 years of age; (4) patients had undergone ERCP; and (5) published outcomes assessing the NSAID effectiveness on PEP prevention. The following exclusion criteria were applied: (1) incomplete RCTs; (2) repetitive reports; and (3) different co-interventions between the intervention arms. Two researchers independently reviewed the titles and abstracts of relevant articles guided by the aforementioned inclusion and exclusion criteria. Discrepancies encountered by the reviewers were discussed and resolved through consultation with endoscopic experts to reach a consensus.

***Data extraction***

Relevant data, including number of patients, incidence of PEP, NSAID dose and route of administration, were independently extracted from the selected trials by the two reviewers (Li X and Tao LP). Disagreements or uncertainties were discussed until consensus was achieved.

***Subgroup and sensitivity analysis***

To evaluate potential clinical heterogeneity, sensitivity and subgroup analyses were performed to identify differences in treatment protocols. The following subgroup and sensitivity analyses were performed: (1) NSAID administration route; (2) PEP definition; (3) research setting; and (4) NSAID dosage.

***Publication bias***

To determine if publication bias was present, a funnel plot of effect size against sample size was generated for the studies included in the meta-analysis, allowing the log standard error to be mapped against the log odds ratio for each individual study.

***Statistical analysis***

RevMan 5.0 software (Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, United States) was used in this meta-analysis to generate fixed-effects and random-effects models according to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (version 5.1.0). Pooled risk ratios (RRs) were calculated using a general inverse variance fixed-effects model. Chi-square tests with a *P* value less than 0.05 and a Higgins I2 value of less than 50% classified the included trials as homogenous. If the chi-square test revealed study heterogeneities (*P* < 0.05, *I*2> 50%), a random-effects model was applied. Pooled RRs were presented as standard plots with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). To avoid the possibility of clinical heterogeneity with respect to study population and therapeutic modalities, pooling was not implemented and the results were instead assessed by subgroup analyses or descriptive statistics.

**RESULTS**

***Character and study inclusion assessment***

The initial database search of PubMed, Embase.com and CENTRAL identified 205 relevant articles. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, eight studies were selected for this meta-analysis. The details of study selection are summarized in Figure 1. All eight articles were RCTs that investigated the effect of NSAIDs on PEP prevention[[5](#_ENREF_5),9,[14-19](#_ENREF_12)]. The main characteristics of the eligible studies are presented in Table 1. Quality assessment was performed according to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions and the details are shown in Table 2. None of the included studies had significant flaws in methodology.

***Meta-analysis of NSAID effectiveness in PEP prevention***

From the eight included studies, there were 1883 participants in total, with 212 suffering from PEP. Of the 212 PEP patients, 69 were in the NSAID group and 143 were in the placebo group. Results of a chi-square test indicated that there was no heterogeneity among the studies (*χ*2 = 10.68; df = 7, *I*2 = 34%). Thus, a fixed-effects model was applied and demonstrated that NSAIDs significantly reduced the incidence of PEP when compared to the placebo group (pooled RR = 0.43, 95%CI: 0.33-0.56; *P* < 0.001) (Figure 2).

***Meta-analysis of PEP severity***

Six of the eight articles explored the severity of PEP and provided details as to whether it was mild, moderate or severe[[5](#_ENREF_5),9,[14](#_ENREF_12),[17-19](#_ENREF_15)]. Two meta-analyses were conducted to evaluate the effect of NSAID administration on PEP severity. The first meta-analysis revealed that prophylactic NSAID administration did not prevent mild pancreatitis post-ERCP when compared with the placebo group (OR = 1.14, 95%CI: 0.91-1.42) (Figure 3). Evaluation of the incidence of moderate to severe PEP in the presence or absence of NSAIDs showed that there was no significant effect on the PEP incidence (pooled OR = 0.79, 95%CI: 0.52-1.18) (Figure 4). There was no significant heterogeneity in the mild PEP cases (df = 5, *I*2 = 0%) or moderate to severe PEP cases (df = 4, *I*2 = 0%).

***Subgroup analyses***

To take into account differences between the included studies, we performed sensitivity and subgroup analyses (Table 3). Different NSAID administration routes were used between the studies. A total of six studies[[5](#_ENREF_5),9,[14](#_ENREF_12),[16](#_ENREF_14),[18](#_ENREF_17),19] administered NSAIDs via suppository and a subgroup analysis revealed that this route of administration significantly reduced PEP incidence (RR = 0.35, 95%CI: 0.25-0.49; *P* < 0.0001). No significant heterogeneity was identified among these six trials (df = 5, I2 = 0%). Only two articles, however, evaluated oral administration[[17](#_ENREF_16)] or intramuscular infusion[[15](#_ENREF_13)] of NSAIDs and these studies contained less than 300 participants. After including the article by Cheon *et al*[17], a sensitivity analysis was performed and identified significant heterogeneity. The chi-square test *P* value changed from 0.74 to 0.11 and the *I*2 value changed from 0% to 42%, which demonstrated that heterogeneity existed for this article.

Varying definitions of PEP may affect the pooled effects of included articles. Thus, a sensitivity analysis was performed to evaluate if the definition of PEP affected its incidence with or without NSAID administration. Six of the eight studies defined PEP in accordance with the consensus established by Cotton BP *et al*[[10](#_ENREF_19)]. With this analysis, a significant reduction was found in the incidence of PEP in the NSAID group *vs.* the placebo group (OR = 0.46, 95%CI: 0.34-0.61; *P* < 0.0001).

***Adverse effects from NSAIDs***

NSAID-related adverse effects were only reported by Elmunzer *et al*[14]. Eleven bleeding events were noted in four patients in the NSAID group while seven bleeding events were reported in the placebo group. The risk of adverse effects of NSAID administration with a standard dosage was not significantly increased. Two cases of renal failure without death occurred in the placebo group. Because of the small sample size, related statistical analyses could not be performed to estimate the incidence of adverse effects from NSAIDs on PEP. All enrolled patients in the eight RCTs were discharged in good health.

***Publication bias***

Publication bias was assessed for all pooled RRs with CIs using a Begg and Mazumdar's rank correlation test. As shown in Figure 5, there was a low likelihood of publication bias (Egger's test).

**DISCUSSION**

The meta-analysis presented here revealed that prophylactic administration of NSAIDs post-ERCP reduced the incidence of PEP, though NSAID administration was not associated with the level of PEP severity, findings that are consistent with previously published meta-analyses[[12](#_ENREF_10),[13](#_ENREF_11),20]. NSAID reduction of PEP incidence was consistent in a majority of the included articles, with the exception of Cheon *et al*[17]. The findings from this analysis lend strong support to prophylactic NSAID administration to reduce the risk for PEP. Analysis of all included studies revealed no significant difference between the NSAID and placebo groups in PEP severity. We believe that prophylactic NSAID administration for PEP prevention is a feasible, cost-effective and efficient treatment option, especially in poorly equipped hospitals.

Sensitivity analyses to evaluate the effect of NSAID administration route on PEP incidence revealed that administration via rectal suppository reduced the risk for PEP when compared with oral or intramuscular routes of administration. The heterogeneity resulting from inclusion of the Cheon *et al*[17] study may be due in part to the administration route used, indicating that oral administration of NSAIDs may differ from other routes. There are several reasons why their study did not find a positive correlation between NSAID administration and reduced PEP incidence. First, the NSAIDs may have been destroyed by the gastric duct acidity when administrated orally. Second, there may have been low NSAID bioavailability due to extensive first-pass metabolism. Finally, the approximate time of serum peak concentration and elimination half-time may have affected NSAID activity. These factors may cause a decrease and inactivation of effective or available NSAID, which could ultimately lead to the lack of effect observed on PEP reduction. In the case of Senol *et al*[15], NSAID effectiveness may be due in part to the small number of patients assayed. Although Cheon *et al* suggested that differences in administration routes or time to reach peak concentration were not clinically relevant, our sensitivity analyses identified significant heterogeneity due specifically to their results. However, as only eight trials were included, this deduction may be underpowered. Thus, future RCTs should examine NSAID administration route in relation to PEP incidence.

NSAID inhibition of inflammatory signaling predominantly serves to prevent an inflammatory reaction. Results from this study indicate that prophylactic administration of NSAIDs at conventional dosages did not increase the frequency of adverse effects, consistent with previously published studies[[21](#_ENREF_20)]. A few previous studies reported that NSAID-related acute pancreatitis and common adverse effects occurred occasionally in the prevention of PEP[22,23]. As ERCP is an invasive procedure, it may induce bleeding, which needs to be discriminated from NSAID-related bleeding. This meta-analysis revealed few adverse effects in patients that prophylactically received NSAIDs, with the exception of four bleeding cases from one study. This low incidence of adverse effects may be due in part to the short-term NSAID administration used for PEP prevention compared with conventional long-term administration of NSAIDs for other issues. We suggest that NSAID administration, specifically diclofenac and indomethacin, in ERCP patients is safe and effective. Although a subgroup analysis was not performed to evaluate differences between diclofenac and indomethacin, a difference would not contribute to significant heterogeneity as these are equivalent in different inflammatory stages[[12](#_ENREF_10)].

PEP development is the result of iatrogenic injury and activation of pancreatic enzymes, a breakthrough finding for PEP prevention[[24](#_ENREF_25)]. Several studies have assessed the risks for PEP development, including patient-related, procedure-related and operator-related risk factors[2[5](#_ENREF_24)]. Murray *et al*[18] and Khoshbaten *et al*[16] demonstrated a statistically significant benefit in patients at high risk for PEP that received NSAIDs. Alternatively, Sotoudehmanesh *et al*[9] found that only patients receiving a pancreatic duct injection obtained significant benefits from NSAID administration, whereas Otsuka *et al*[5] only observed benefits in sphincterotomized patients. Therefore, a collective analysis of the results suggests that prophylactic NSAID administration yields significant benefits for high-risk patients.

Significant efforts have been devoted to reducing the incidence of PEP. Sphincter spasms, trypsin activation, pancreatic secretion, inflammation and cytokine cascades have received significant attention[[26](#_ENREF_26)]. Recent studies have suggested that pancreatic stent placement is the most effective measure in preventing PEP[[27](#_ENREF_27)]. However, stent placement requires extensive equipment and experienced endoscopists, difficult features to obtain in comparison to drug administration[[28](#_ENREF_26)]. Animal models and human studies have been developed to identify new forms of pharmacotherapy, though effective drugs have yet to be confirmed. According to RCTs and meta-analyses, a majority of the drugs that were initially promoted as effective were later found to be ineffective (*e.g.*, ulinastatin and corticosteroids). The effects of other drugs, such as nitroglycerine and gabexate mesylate, remain controversial[[26](#_ENREF_26)]. Moreover, the combination of therapeutic agents with stent placement may reduce the risk for complications after ERCP.

In comparison to previous meta-analyses on this subject, the present meta-analysis includes more recent, high quality RCTs to enhance the evaluation of the effect of NSAIDs on PEP incidence. Moreover, comprehensive subgroup analyses were performed to detect potential differences among the studies. NSAID administration route was consequently identified as a factor that affects PEP incidence, with suppository administration being beneficial in preventing PEP. However, this meta-analysis also had several limitations, such as the inclusion of only eight studies, which is considered lower quality according to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. From these studies, only one article[[17](#_ENREF_16)] described the generation of random sequences and three articles[16-18] described allocation concealment. Guided by our pre-established criteria, a majority of these eight articles could not be classified as low risk due to missing details in their methods sections. Thus, more attention should be paid to the quality of the methodology in future studies. Another limitation is the varying definition of pancreatitis applied by each study, which has led to inclusion of patients that were diagnosed with pancreatitis on the basis of hyperamylasemia and abdominal pain alone. To some extent, this likely influenced the incidence of pancreatitis among the NSAID and placebo groups. Therefore, standardized diagnostic methods should be applied (*e.g.,* B-ultrasonography and CT) to ensure a proper and consistent diagnosis of pancreatitis.

**CONCLUSION**

In summary, the comprehensive meta-analysis and subgroup analyses presented here provide updated pooled evidence on the benefits of NSAID administration in the prevention of PEP. We recommend administering NSAIDs before or post-ERCP to prevent PEP. Prophylactic NSAID administration in preventing PEP is effective, safe and economical. Future research should involve larger, multi-center RCTs to confirm the effectiveness of prophylactic NSAIDs on the incidence of PEP.

**COMMENTS**

***Background***

Post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) is a common complication in patients who have undergone ERCP. Although randomized controlled trials have been implemented to study the effects of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug (NSAID) administration on PEP incidence, clinical application remains controversial***.***

***Research frontiers***

Administration of NSAIDs as a prophylactic measure to prevent PEP in patients that have undergone ERCP is still controversial. Some studies have indicated an increased risk for bleeding, though whether this bleeding is due to surgical trauma rather than NSAID administration has not been thoroughly evaluated. Additionally, the administration route and dosage of prophylactic NSAIDs still remain unevaluated. Thus, a meta-analysis of the existing randomized controlled trials on NSAID administration and PEP incidence is beneficial.

***Innovations and breakthroughs***

This study examined eight randomized controlled trials and used meta-analysis to demonstrate that prophylactic NSAID administration decreases the incidence of PEP. Subgroup analyses demonstrated that NSAID administration via rectal suppository is more beneficial in reducing PEP incidence than oral or intramuscular administration routes. NSAID administration did not affect the proportion of moderate to severe PEP cases when compared to placebo groups.

***Applications***

This meta-analysis provides stronger evidence on the positive effects of prophylactic NSAID administration on the incidence of PEP and indicates that rectal suppository administration of NSAIDs was most beneficial.

***Terminology***

PEP is a common complication of ERCP and can lead to significant increases in morbidity and mortality when pancreatitis is moderate to severe. Meta-analysis is a statistical tool that pools quantitative data from separate but similar studies to examine strong overall effects of interest. Sensitivity analysis quantitatively analyzes the stability of these overall effects. Subgroup analysis explores the overall effects in subsets of the study data to analyze heterogeneity among the studies.

***Peer review***

This meta-analysis was designed to assess the effect of prophylactic NSAID administration on the incidence of PEP after ERCP. This study found that PEP incidence is reduced when NSAIDs were administered and, through subgroup analysis, rectal suppository administration of NSAIDs was identified as the most beneficial administration route. This study is well designed and of great use to clinicians.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Lazaraki G**, Katsinelos P. Prevention of post ERCP pancreatitis: An overview. *Ann Gastroenterol* 2008; 21: 27-38

2 **Donnellan F**, Byrne MF. Prevention of Post-ERCP Pancreatitis. *Gastroenterol Res Pract* 2012; **2012**: 796751 [PMID: 21845187 DOI: 10.1155/2012/796751]

3 **Bhasin DK**, Rana SS, Nadkarni N. Protocol-based management strategy for post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis: can it make a difference? *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2008; **23**: 344-347 [PMID: 18318818 DOI: 10.1111/j.1440-1746]

4 **Testoni PA**. Pharmacological prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis: the facts and the fiction. *JOP* 2004; **5**: 171-178 [PMID: 15254345]

5 **Otsuka T**, Kawazoe S, Nakashita S, Kamachi S, Oeda S, Sumida C, Akiyama T, Ario K, Fujimoto M, Tabuchi M, Noda T. Low-dose rectal diclofenac for prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis: a randomized controlled trial. *J Gastroenterol* 2012; **47**: 912-917 [PMID: 22350703 DOI: 10.1007/s00535-012-0554-7]

6 **Badalov N**, Tenner S, Baillie J. The Prevention, recognition and treatment of post-ERCP pancreatitis. *JOP* 2009; **10**: 88-97 [PMID: 19287099]

7 **Dumonceau JM**. How to prevent post-ERCP pancreatitis? *Acta Gastroenterol Belg* 2011; **74**: 543-547 [PMID: 22319964]

8 **Moss AC**, Morris E, Leyden J, MacMathuna P. Do the benefits of metal stents justify the costs? A systematic review and meta-analysis of trials comparing endoscopic stents for malignant biliary obstruction. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2007; **19**: 1119-1124 [PMID: 17998839]

9 **Sotoudehmanesh R**, Khatibian M, Kolahdoozan S, Ainechi S, Malboosbaf R, Nouraie M. Indomethacin may reduce the incidence and severity of acute pancreatitis after ERCP. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2007; **102**: 978-983 [PMID: 17355281]

10 **Cotton PB**, Lehman G, Vennes J, Geenen JE, Russell RC, Meyers WC, Liguory C, Nickl N. Endoscopic sphincterotomy complications and their management: an attempt at consensus. *Gastrointest Endosc* 1991; **37**: 383-393 [PMID: 2070995]

11 **Pezzilli R**, Cariani G, Santini D, Calculli L, Casadei R, Morselli-Labate AM, Corinaldesi R. Therapeutic management and clinical outcome of autoimmune pancreatitis. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2011; **46**: 1029-1038 [PMID: 21619507 DOI: 10.3109/00365521]

12 **Elmunzer BJ**, Waljee AK, Elta GH, Taylor JR, Fehmi SM, Higgins PD. A meta-analysis of rectal NSAIDs in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis. *Gut* 2008; **57**: 1262-1267 [PMID: 18375470 DOI: 10.1136/gut.2007]

13 **Dai HF**, Wang XW, Zhao K. Role of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis: a meta-analysis. *Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int* 2009; **8**: 11-16 [PMID: 19208508]

14 **Elmunzer BJ**, Scheiman JM, Lehman GA, Chak A, Mosler P, Higgins PD, Hayward RA, Romagnuolo J, Elta GH, Sherman S, Waljee AK, Repaka A, Atkinson MR, Cote GA, Kwon RS, McHenry L, Piraka CR, Wamsteker EJ, Watkins JL, Korsnes SJ, Schmidt SE, Turner SM, Nicholson S, Fogel EL. A randomized trial of rectal indomethacin to prevent post-ERCP pancreatitis. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **366**: 1414-1422 [PMID: 22494121 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1111103]

15 **Senol A**, Saritas U, Demirkan H. Efficacy of intramuscular diclofenac and fluid replacement in prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis. *World J Gastroenterol* 2009; **15**: 3999-4004 [PMID: 19705494]

16 **Khoshbaten M**, Khorram H, Madad L, Ehsani Ardakani MJ, Farzin H, Zali MR. Role of diclofenac in reducing post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2008; **23**: e11-e16 [PMID: 17683501]

17 **Cheon YK**, Cho KB, Watkins JL, McHenry L, Fogel EL, Sherman S, Schmidt S, Lazzell-Pannell L, Lehman GA. Efficacy of diclofenac in the prevention of post-ERCP pancreatitis in predominantly high-risk patients: a randomized double-blind prospective trial. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2007; **66**: 1126-1132 [PMID: 18061712]

18 **Murray B**, Carter R, Imrie C, Evans S, O'Suilleabhain C. Diclofenac reduces the incidence of acute pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography. *Gastroenterology* 2003; **124**: 1786-1791 [PMID: 12806612]

19 **Montaño Loza A**, Rodríguez Lomelí X, García Correa JE, Dávalos Cobián C, Cervantes Guevara G, Medrano Muñoz F, Fuentes Orozco C, González Ojeda A. [Effect of the administration of rectal indomethacin on amylase serum levels after endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, and its impact on the development of secondary pancreatitis episodes]. *Rev Esp Enferm Dig* 2007; **99**: 330-336 [PMID: 17883296]

20 **Zheng MH**, Meng MB, Gu DN, Zhang L, Wu AM, Jiang Q, Chen YP. Effectiveness and Tolerability of NSAIDs in the Prophylaxis of Pancreatitis After Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Curr Ther Res Clin Exp* 2009; **70**: 323-334 [PMID: 24683241]

21 **Freeman ML**, Nelson DB, Sherman S, Haber GB, Herman ME, Dorsher PJ, Moore JP, Fennerty MB, Ryan ME, Shaw MJ, Lande JD, Pheley AM. Complications of endoscopic biliary sphincterotomy. *N Engl J Med* 1996; **335**: 909-918 [PMID: 8782497]

22 **Sussman S**. Severe salicylism and acute pancreatitis. *Calif Med* 1963; **99**: 29-32 [PMID: 13979378]

23 **Guerra M**. Toxicity of indomethacin. Report of a case of acute pancreatitis. *JAMA* 1967; **200**: 552-553 [PMID: 6071455]

24 **Wagh MS**, Sherman S. Indomethacin for post-ERCP pancreatitis prophylaxis: another attempt at the Holy Grail. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2007; **102**: 984-986 [PMID: 17489783]

25 **Spanier BW**, Tuynman HA, van der Hulst RW, Dijkgraaf MG, Bruno MJ. Acute pancreatitis and concomitant use of pancreatitis-associated drugs. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2011; **106**: 2183-2188 [PMID: 21912439 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2011]

26 **Manes G**. Prevention of ERCP-induced pancreatitis. *Int Ther Gastrointest Endosc* 2010; 27: 311-318 [DOI: 10.1159/000258373]

27 **Freeman ML**. Pancreatic stents for prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2007; **5**: 1354-1365 [PMID: 17981248]

28 **Dumonceau JM**, Rigaux J, Kahaleh M, Gomez CM, Vandermeeren A, Devière J. Prophylaxis of post-ERCP pancreatitis: a practice survey. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2010; **71**: 934-99, 934-99, [PMID: 20226455 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2009.10.055]

**P-Reviewer:** De Silva AP, Lorenzo-Zuniga V **S-Editor:** Ma YJ **L-Editor: E-Editor:**

**Figure 1 Schematic representation of the article screening process.**

**Figure 2 Meta-analysis of the effect of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug administration on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis incidence.** A fixed-effect model was applied to this pooled meta-analysis, which included eight articles, to analyze the effect of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug (NSAID) administration on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis (PEP) incidence.

**Figure 3 Meta-analysis of the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug administration on mild pancreatitis post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.** Subgroup-analysis, which included six articles with a fixed-effect model, was performed to analyze the effect of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug (NSAID) administration on the incidence of mild pancreatitis.

**Figure 4 Meta-analysis of the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug administration on moderate to severe pancreatitis post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.** Subgroup-analysis, which included five articles with a fixed-effect model, was performed to analyze the effect of prophylactic nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug (NSAID) administration on the incidence of moderate to severe pancreatitis.

**Figure 5 Funnel plot to evaluate the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug administration on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis.**

**Table 1 Characteristics of the included articles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Studies** | **Year** | **Country** | **Setting** | **Number of patients** | **NSAID dose and duration** | **PEP in NSAID group** | **PEP in placebo group** |
| Murray *et al*[18] | 2003 | Scotland | Single center | 220 | Suppository, 100 mg after ERCP | 6.4% (7/110) | 15.5% (17/110) |
| Cheon *et al*[17] | 2007 | United States | Single center | 207 | Oral, 50 mg before and after ERCP | 16.2% (17/105) | 16.7% (17/102) |
| Sotoudehmanesh *et al*[9] | 2007 | Iran | Single center | 480 | Suppository, 100 mg before ERCP | 2.8% (7/245) | 6.1% (15/245) |
| Montaño Loza *et al*[19] | 2007 | Mexico | Single center | 150 | Suppository, 100 mg before ERCP | 5.3% (4/75) | - |
| Khoshbaten *et al*[16] | 2008 | Iran | Single center | 100 | Suppository, 100 mg after ERCP | 4% (2/50) | 26% (13/50) |
| Senol *et al*[15] | 2009 | Turkey | Single center | 80 | Infusion, 75 mg after ERCP | 7.5% (3/40) | 17.5% (7/40) |
| Elmunzer *et al*[14] | 2012 | United States | Multi-center | 602 | Suppository, 50 mg after ERCP | 9.1% (27/295) | 25.1% (52/207) |
| Otsuka *et al*[5] | 2012 | Japan | Single center | 104 | Suppository, 50 mg before ERCP | 3.9% (2/51) | 18.9% (10/53) |

ERCP: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; NSAID: Nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug; PEP: Post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis.

**Table 2 Quality assessments of the meta-analysis articles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Studies** | **Random sequence generation** | **Allocation concealment** | **Blinding of participants and personnel** | **Blinding of outcome** | **Incomplete outcome data** | **Selective reporting** |
| Murray *et al*[18] | Mentioned, not described | Described | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Cheon *et al*[17] | Described | Described | Mentioned, not described | Mentioned, not described | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Sotoudehmanesh *et al*[9] | Mentioned, not described | Mentioned, not described | Mentioned, not described | Described | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Montaño Loza *et al*[19] | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Khoshbaten *et al*[16] | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Senol *et al*[15] | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Not, mentioned | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Elmunzer *et al*[14] | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Described | Described | Completed | Not mentioned |
| Otsuka *et al*[5] | Mentioned, not described | Mentioned, not described | Not mentioned | Not mentioned | Completed | Not mentioned |

**Table 3 Subgroup and sensitivity meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug administration on post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis prevention**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Trials** | **Subgroup (*n*)** | **RR (95%CI)** | ***Z*** | ***P* value** | **Heterogeneity** |
| ***χ*2** | ***P*** | ***I*2 (%)** |
| The overall effect of NSAIDs on PEP |
| All forms | 8 studies (1883) | 0.43 (0.33-0.56) | 6.18 | < 0.0001 | 10.68 | 0.15 | 34 |
| Different administration route |
| Suppository | 6 studies (1596) | 0.35 (0.26-0.48) | 6.47 | < 0.0001 | 2.72 | 0.74 | 0 |
| Oral | 1 study (207) | 0.97 (0.53-1.80) | 0.09 | 0.93 | - | - | - |
| Infusion | 1 study (80) | 0.43 (0.12-1.54) | 1.30 | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| Different definition of PEP |
| The same criteria | 6 studies (1563) | 0.46 (0.34-0.61) | 5.24 | < 0.0001 | 8.38 | 0.14 | 40 |
| Others | 2 studies (320) | 0.30 (0.15-0.61) | 3.31 | 0.0009 | 1.38 | 0.24 | 27 |
| Different research setting |
| Single center | 7 studies (1381) | 0.47 (0.33-0.66) | 4.27 | < 0.0001 | 9.45 | 0.15 | 37 |
| Multi-center | 1 study (502) | 0.36 (0.24-0.56) | 4.61 | < 0.0001 | - | - | - |
| Different dosage |
| 100 mg | 4 studies (990) | 0.36 (0.22-0.59) | 4.05 | < 0.0001 | 2.15 | 0.54 | 0 |
| 75 mg | 1 study (80) | 0.43 (0.12-1.54) | 1.30 | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| 50 mg | 3 studies (813) | 0.47 (0.33-0.65) | 4.49 | < 0.0001 | 7.91 | 0.02 | 75 |

NSAID: Nonsteroidal anti-inﬂammatory drug; PEP: Post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis.