

Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction Full Clinical Guideline

Reference no.: CG-T/2023/219

Presents with:

- Post-cholecystectomy pain
- Acalculous biliary pain with intact gallbladder
- Recurrent acute pancreatitis

n.b co-existing functional abdo pain or constipation predominant IBS (C-IBS) is common

Investigation/ management:

STEP 1 (2 parts):

Define the anatomy (and testing pancreatic function for patients with acute pancreatitis) and classify into subtypes 1-3 below.

- LFT, amylase and lipase during episodes of pain
- MRCP
- Radial endoscopic ultrasound (if negative MRCP and intact gallbladder or previous cholecystectomy for gallstones)

Do not request NARDI test or HIDA scan as they do not predict response to sphincterotomy

Trial of treatment aimed at any contribution from C-IBS + recording symptom diary (site, duration and intensity 0-10 of any pain experienced)

- Mebeverine 135mg tds and Normacol 1 sachet bd
- IBS diet information ([provide with British dietetic Association IBS and diet fact sheet](#))
- Consider trial of Nalgexol 12.5-25mg daily (peripheral opioid antagonist) in any patient using regular opiate analgesia

Classification of SOD (Rome III revised Milwaukee criteria)

	Biliary SOD (Biliary type pain)	Pancreatic SOD (Pancreatic-type pain)	Treatment
Type 1	Both: 1) ALT/Bili/ALP > 2xULN on two occasions 2) CBD >8mm	All of: 1) Amylase/lipase > 1.5 xULN 2) PD > 6mm in head on MRCP 3) Delayed PD drainage on s-MRCP > 9min	Sphincterotomy
Type 2	Pain and one of above	Pain and one of above	Botox trial
Type 3	Pain only	Pain only	Botox trial

STEP 2: If type 2 or 3 SOD then book Botox injection

- Request by specifying “duodenoscope” in the comments section on the gastroscopy Lorenzo request form AND for “Dr Austin, Dr Lawson or Dr Taylor only” in clinician to do box. **Indicate 2 point procedure**
- Prescribe Botox 100IU on paper inpatient chart and send to endoscopy

STEP 3: Response to Botox

Patients should be told not to expect an immediate response. The extent and duration of response are variable and occasionally permanent.

Book OP review 6 weeks after injection and remind patients to continue with symptom diary

Patient's who have a significant response (at least 50% reduction in pain and duration at least 6 weeks) should be offered endoscopic sphincterotomy after discussion with a consultant. A response to Botox strongly predicts a durable response to sphincterotomy. Only in exceptional circumstances should a second Botox injection be offered.

Documentation Controls **(these go at the end of the document but before any appendices)**

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Version / Amendment History	Version	Date	Author	Reason
	3	2022	Liver Management Group	Previous version of guideline expired
Intended Recipients: All clinicians managing patients with liver disease				
Training and Dissemination: Forms part of liver handbook which is disseminated to all clinicians rotating through Hepatology				
Development of Guideline: Job Title: Dr A Austin and Dr A Lawson (Consultant Hepatologist)				
Consultation with: Liver management group + Cross site teams				
Linked Documents: State the name(s) of any other relevant documents				
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Contact for Review			Dr A Lawson	