Risk Factors for Choledocholithiasis

- CBD stone on imaging
- Elevated Tbilii >1.7 mg/dL
- Dilated CBD on imaging >6mm
- Clinical evidence of acute cholangitis

*presence of >/= 2 factors suggests high probability of choledocholithiasis

### ASGE Risk Factors for Choledocholithiasis

#### TABLE 15. Proposed strategy to assign risk of choledocholithiasis and manage patients with symptomatic cholelithiasis based on clinical predictors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Predictors of choledocholithiasis</th>
<th>Recommended strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| High        | Common bile duct stone on US/cross-sectional imaging  
               or  
               Clinical ascending cholangitis  
               or  
               Total bilirubin >4 mg/dL and dilated common bile duct on US/cross-sectional imaging | Proceed to ERCP |
| Intermediate | Abnormal liver biochemical tests  
               or  
               Age >55 years  
               or  
               Dilated common bile duct on US/cross-sectional imaging | EUS, MRCP, laparoscopic IOC, or intraoperative US |
| Low         | No predictors present             | Cholecystectomy with/without IOC or intraoperative US |
SAGES Risk Factors for Choledocholithiasis

**Box 1: Risk Factors for Choledocholithiasis**

- Common bile duct stone on abdominal ultrasound
- Dilated common bile duct
- Clinical evidence of acute cholangitis
- Total bilirubin > 1.7mg/dL

*Presence of ≥2 factors suggests high probability while presence of 0 factors suggest low probability.*