

Evidence Discussion – Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC) (AB-23.4)

The diagnosis of Primary sclerosing cholangitis can be confirmed via magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRCP) when suspected, in individuals with IBD or in individuals with persistent cholestasis, in the absence of known IBD. Surveillance for cholangiocarcinoma in individuals with PSC can be done with regular cross-sectional imaging with ultrasound or MR every 6 months.

References

1. Assis DN, and Bowlus CL. Recent Advances in the Management of Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2023 Jul;21(8):2065-2075.
2. Linder KD et al. ACG Clinical Guideline: Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis. Amer J Gastroenterol. 2015;110:646-659.
3. EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines on sclerosing cholangitis. European Association for the Study of the Liver. J Hepatol. 2022 Sep;77(3):761-806. doi: 10.1016/j.jhep.2022.05.011.