

dilatation. Stenting was one of the most frequently performed procedures. In 4 cases (2.4%), the procedure was abandoned due to technical challenges.

Conclusion: ERCP remains a cornerstone in managing hepatobiliary and pancreatic diseases. CBD stones and cholangitis were the leading indications. Stenting and stone extraction were the most common interventions. Registry audits such as this help identify procedural trends and inform quality improvement in endoscopic care.

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Isolated Femoral Artery Aneurysm Presenting as Chronic Limb Threatening Ischemia (CLTI)

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Introduction: True aneurysm of femoral artery is uncommon. Complications occur in less than 3% of true femoral artery aneurysms. It is very important to look for aneurysms elsewhere because over half are associated with abdominal or popliteal aneurysms.

Case presentation: We present a case of 68-year-old male patient, who is a smoker presented with left side leg rest pain and lower leg ulcers for 01-month duration. He is not a patient with diabetes mellitus or hypertension. He was clinically diagnosed as chronic limb threatening ischemia as he was not having the distal pulses beyond femoral pulse on examining. His ankle Brachial pressure index was 0.2.

Results : Arterial duplex was ordered, and it was suggestive of superficial femoral artery (SFA) disease. CT angiogram was arranged, and it was suggestive of isolated superficial femoral artery true fusiform aneurysm with long SFA occlusion and

reduced blood flow to distal limb with nonoccluded profunda and distal arteries. Prehabilitation was done along with the best medical treatment and later, bypass surgery was done (common femoral to profunda interposition graft was performed with the synthetic PTFE graft followed by femoral above knee popliteal bypass was done from the PTFE graft to popliteal artery). Patient had regular followup post operatively and he is doing well without rest pain and ulcers also healed.

Conclusion: Even though complicated isolated femoral artery aneurysms are very rare, it can be managed successfully with early and proper diagnosis and treatment. Further more, CLTI is a common condition but association with femoral artery aneurysm is very rare. So, femoral artery aneurysm can be a rare cause for CLTI and it can be successfully managed with surgical intervention.

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A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Violence-Related Injuries: Insights from a Tertiary Hospital in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: Violence is a significant public health concern contributing to considerable morbidity and mortality. In Sri Lanka data on the patterns and correlates of interpersonal violence remain limited. This study aimed to descriptively analyze the demographic, behavioral, and contextual characteristics associated with violence among patients presenting to a major tertiary care hospital over a one-month period.

Objectives: To describe the demographic profile, circumstances, and clinical characteristics of patients admitted with violence-related injuries to a tertiary care hospital in Sri Lanka.