

Figure 2. Methods: Study design and Patient selection

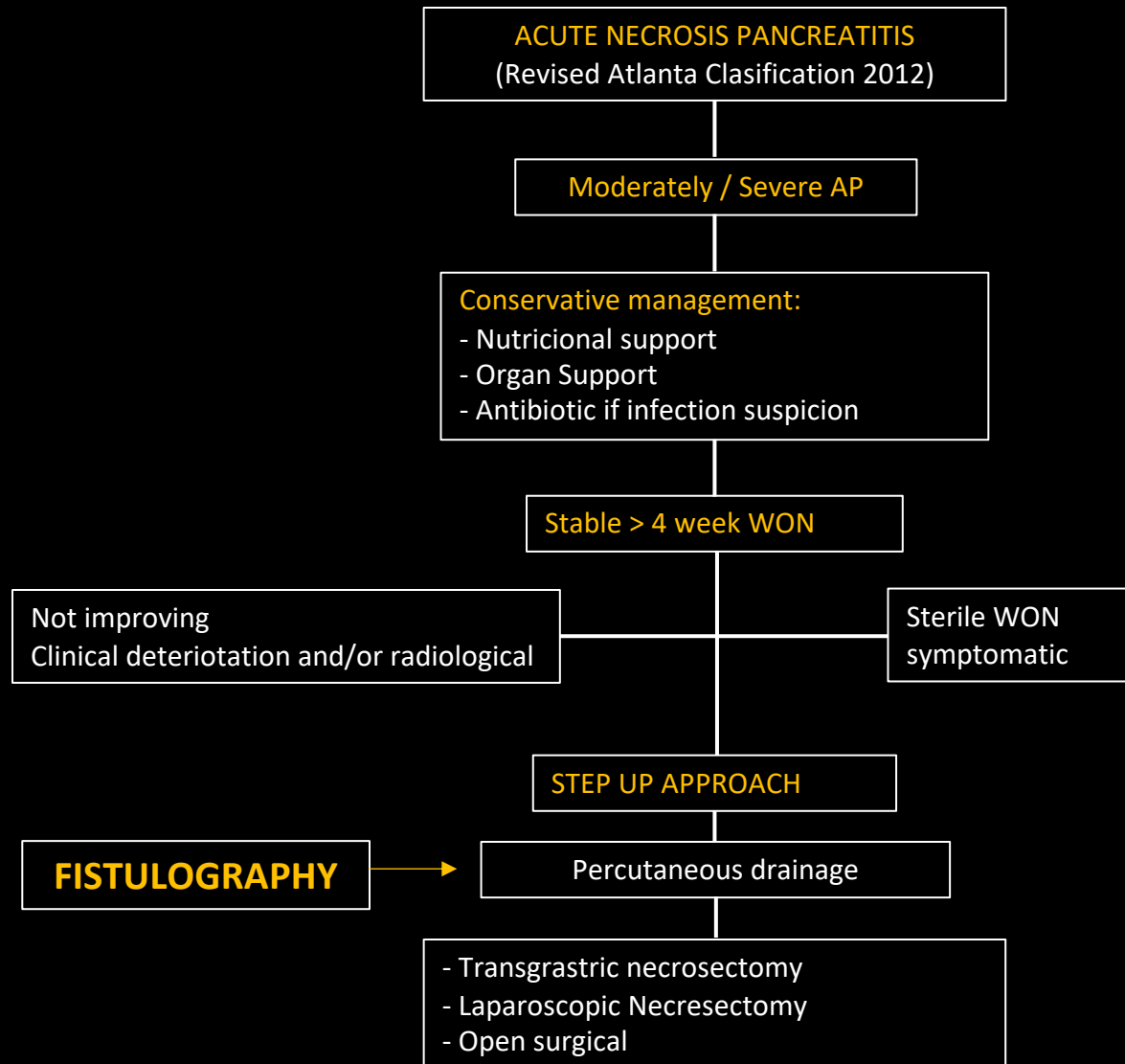


Figure 3. Methods: Step up approach and Fistulography

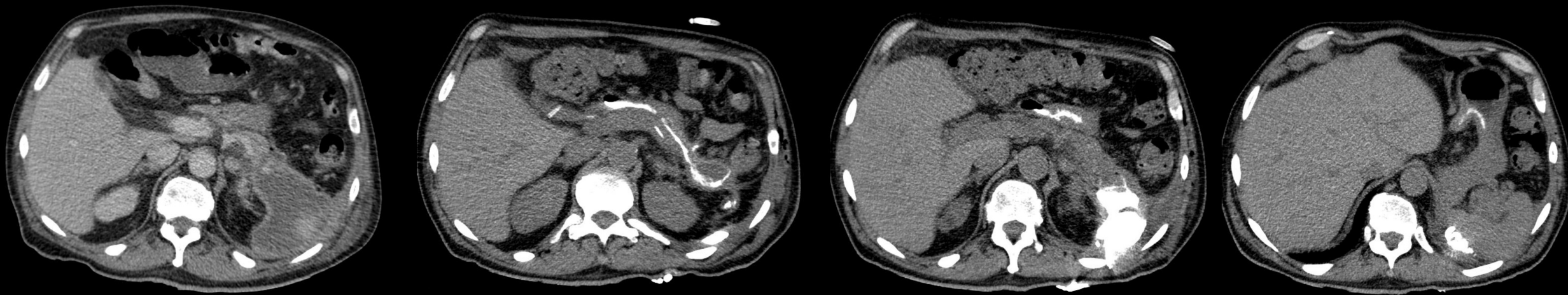


Figure 4. Male, 58-year-old with acute exacerbated chronic pancreatitis. Visualization of a stomach fistula was demonstrated by fluid observed during contrast administration through a percutaneous drain. A linkage was established among the collection, the main pancreatic duct, and the wall of the gastric antrum.



Figure 5. Female, 62 year-old, was referred from another medical facility due to biliar necrotic acute pancreatitis. Fistulography was performed through the fifth established drain, revealing a fistula leading to the transverse colon.

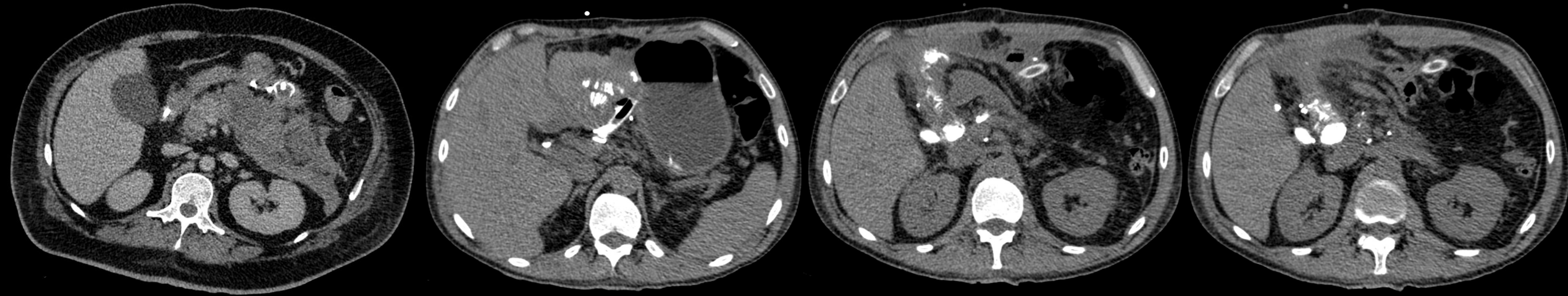


Figure 6. Male, 41 years old. Recent cholecystectomy + ERCP. Development of duodenal fistula visualize in consecutive images depict late-stage acute pancreatitis and a large peripancreatic walled-off necrosis (WON) in relation to the pancreas's tail.