

Supplemental Table 1. Indications for sphincterotomy in patients who had sphincterotomy performed at ERCP prior to first cholangitis episode (n=7).^a

Patient	ADPKD/ADPLD	Cholangitis	Sphincterotomy Indication
1	ADPKD	Definite	Presented with acute cholecystitis with dilated CBD of unclear etiology; no CBD stones/sludge evident at ERCP but sphincterotomy performed.
2	ADPKD	Definite	Removal of asymptomatic left intrahepatic duct gallstone (incidentally noted on CT) and left intrahepatic duct stent placement.
3	ADPKD	Definite	Retained CBD stone evident on intraoperative cholangiogram during laparoscopic cholecystectomy.
4	ADPKD	Definite	Presented with acute febrile illness and found to have mildly dilated extrahepatic bile duct on CT. No gallstones/sludge evident on ERCP but sphincterotomy performed.
5	ADPKD	Definite	Removal of symptomatic CBD stones (abdominal pain without evidence of cholangitis).
6	ADPKD	Definite	Presented with acute cholecystitis with dilated CBD of unclear etiology; no CBD stones/sludge evident at ERCP but sphincterotomy performed.
7	ADPLD	Definite	Bile leak after laparoscopic fenestration of liver cysts for symptomatic polycystic liver disease. Sphincterotomy performed to facilitate stenting of the bile duct leak.

^aADPKD = autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPLD = autosomal dominant polycystic liver disease; CBD = common bile duct; ERCP = endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.