

COVID-19 INFECTION IS A PREDICTOR OF INCREASED MORTALITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS: A NATIONWIDE ANALYSIS

Anas Mahmoud

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

Analysis of 258,965 acute pancreatitis hospitalizations in 2020 found that concurrent COVID-19 infection was independently associated with nearly four-fold increased odds of in-hospital mortality.

KEY POINTS

- Among acute pancreatitis hospitalizations, patients with COVID-19 had significantly higher in-hospital mortality compared to those without COVID-19 (2.2% versus 0.6%, $p < 0.0001$).
- Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed COVID-19 infection conferred 3.97-fold higher odds of mortality (95% CI 2.17-7.26, $p < 0.0001$) in acute pancreatitis patients.
- COVID-19 positive acute pancreatitis patients had longer hospital stays (5.4 versus 4.22 days), higher total hospitalization costs (\$14,245 versus \$11,069), and increased rates of acute respiratory failure and septic shock.
- Despite similar overall comorbidity burden by Charlson index, the COVID-19 group had a higher proportion of Hispanic patients and lower prevalence of alcohol use, smoking, and chronic pulmonary disease.
- This national database study provides quantitative evidence for clinicians managing acute pancreatitis patients with concurrent COVID-19 infection.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflif.eu/search/d/21e69734-743b-11ee-93de-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.