

PAIN PHENOTYPES IN CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT

Asbjørn Mohr Drewes

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Pancreas

October 6, 2025

Cluster analysis of 248 patients with painful chronic pancreatitis using the COMPAT-SF questionnaire identified three distinct pain phenotypes that differ significantly in psychological burden, quality of life, and sensory profiles.

KEY POINTS

- Three pain phenotypes were identified: Cluster 1 (n=73) with low-severity pain, Cluster 2 (n=80) with severe fluctuating pain, and Cluster 3 (n=95) with constant severe pain.
- Quality of life declined progressively from Cluster 1 (66.3) to Cluster 2 (64.8) to Cluster 3 (51.1), while sleep disturbance increased correspondingly ($p < 0.001$ for both).
- Catastrophizing, anxiety, and depression scores increased progressively across clusters, with Cluster 3 showing the highest psychological distress (all $p < 0.001$).
- Quantitative sensory testing revealed increasing hyperalgesia from Cluster 1 to Cluster 3, with lower pain pressure detection and tolerance thresholds in clusters with more severe pain ($p < 0.001$).
- This study demonstrates that greater pain severity and persistence in chronic pancreatitis correlate with increased hyperalgesia, higher psychological distress, and worse overall well-being.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflif.eu/search/d/3883f1e8-a815-11f0-853d-0242ac140006>



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.