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Summary

HYPERCALCEMIA CAUSES MORE SEVERE PANCREATITIS

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Pancreas

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In a multi-registry study of 1867 acute pancreatitis patients, hypercalcemia-induced disease was rare but carried significantly higher risk of severe pancreatitis and renal failure compared to other etiologies.

KEY POINTS

- Hypercalcemia was the sole etiology in 1.02% of acute pancreatitis cases (19/1867), with an additional 3.75% having mixed etiology including hypercalcemia.
- Severe acute pancreatitis occurred in 21.05% of hypercalcemia-induced cases versus 6.13% of controls, with an odds ratio of 4.08 (95% CI 1.08-15.38).
- Renal failure was significantly more frequent in hypercalcemia-induced pancreatitis at 27.27% versus 5.35% in controls, with an odds ratio of 6.63 (95% CI 1.36-32.35).
- No significant differences were observed in laboratory markers, mortality, ICU admission, pancreatic necrosis, or pseudocyst formation between hypercalcemic and control groups.
- The severity of hypercalcemia itself did not influence acute pancreatitis outcomes within the hypercalcemic subgroup.

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