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Summary

TIME DEPENDENCY AND RISK FACTORS OF SPLANCHNIC VEIN THROMBOSIS DEVELOPMENT IN THE EARLY PHASE OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

A systematic review and meta-analysis of 1,951 acute pancreatitis patients found that one in eight develop splanchnic vein thrombosis in the early phase, with risk increasing over time and varying by etiology and presence of pancreatic necrosis.

KEY POINTS

- The pooled proportion of splanchnic vein thrombosis in early acute pancreatitis (within 11 days of symptom onset or 5 days of hospital admission) was 13 percent, with occurrence lowest at 6 percent in the first three days and rising to 23 percent between 3 and 11 days.
- Alcoholic etiology was associated with 31 percent occurrence compared to 12 percent for biliary etiology, a statistically significant difference.
- A dose-dependent relationship was observed between pancreatic necrosis extent and thrombosis development: 10 percent with no necrosis, 25 percent with under 30 percent necrosis, and 55 percent with over 30 percent necrosis.
- The analysis pooled data from 14 studies identified through systematic search of four major medical databases, with protocol prospectively registered in PROSPERO.

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