

MICROSCOPIC COLITIS AND RISK OF INCIDENT ACUTE PANCREATITIS: A NATIONWIDE POPULATION-BASED MATCHED COHORT STUDY

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Poster

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A Swedish nationwide cohort study of 12,140 patients with microscopic colitis found a 57% increased risk of acute pancreatitis compared to matched reference individuals.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with microscopic colitis had an adjusted hazard ratio of 1.57 (95% CI 1.30-1.90) for acute pancreatitis compared to 57,806 matched reference individuals over a mean follow-up of 9.9 years.
- The association was stronger for non-gallstone-related acute pancreatitis (aHR 1.99, 95% CI 1.57-2.51) but not significant for gallstone-related acute pancreatitis (aHR 1.08, 95% CI 0.78-1.49).
- The elevated risk persisted in patients with follow-up exceeding 10 years (aHR 1.75, 95% CI 1.14-2.67).
- The sibling comparison yielded an aHR of 1.28 (95% CI 0.92-1.78), suggesting familial factors may partially explain the association.
- The authors recommend that clinicians maintain a low threshold for evaluating acute pancreatitis in microscopic colitis patients.

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