

CARDIOVASCULAR RISK IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Poster

Pancreas

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of four observational studies involving 57,721 patients with chronic pancreatitis found a significantly higher risk of diabetes mellitus but no statistically significant association with cardiovascular disease outcomes.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with chronic pancreatitis had a significantly higher risk of diabetes mellitus compared to controls (OR 4.77; 95% CI 1.32–17.28; $p=0.017$; $I^2=100\%$).
- No statistically significant associations were found between chronic pancreatitis and acute coronary syndrome/myocardial infarction (OR 1.35; 95% CI 1.00–1.82; $p=0.049$; $I^2=95.4\%$).
- No statistically significant associations were found between chronic pancreatitis and cerebrovascular disease, hypertension, or hyperlipidemia.
- The meta-analysis included four observational studies with 57,721 patients with chronic pancreatitis and examined outcomes including acute coronary disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes mellitus.

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