

ACUTE PANCREATITIS: HAS THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE CHANGED OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS?

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Poster

Pancreas

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A retrospective analysis of 526 acute pancreatitis patients at a tertiary care hospital (2017-2019) found biliary lithiasis as the most common etiology (65.9%), followed by idiopathic causes (15.4%) which surpassed alcohol-related cases (8.4%).

KEY POINTS

- Severe acute pancreatitis occurred in 9% of cases, moderately severe in 14.3%, with local complications developing in 20.2% of patients and pancreatic necrosis in only 4.9%.
- SIRS was present in 18.7% of patients at admission, decreasing to 8.7% at 48 hours, and only 3.7% of patients required ICU admission.
- Patients with alcohol-related acute pancreatitis were significantly more likely to present with SIRS at admission (30.8%) compared to biliary cases (15.2%).
- Significant differences across etiological groups were observed for smoking, ERCP need, antibiotic therapy use, and acute cholangitis development, though no statistically significant differences were found in other key clinical outcomes.
- The study emphasizes the importance of determining etiology at admission for prognosis and tailoring management strategies according to etiology to optimize clinical outcomes.

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