

IPMN PROGRESSION OVER TIME: THE ROLE OF LIFESTYLE AND MEDICATIONS

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Poster

Pancreas

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A retrospective cohort study of 126 patients found associations between smoking, heavy alcohol use, and ARB medication with IPMN progression, while statin use was associated with lower progression risk.

KEY POINTS

- Smoking was associated with IPMN progression (OR 5.7, $p=0.036$) and heavy alcohol consumption (>2 units/day) was also associated with progression (OR 4.8, $p=0.027$)
- Use of angiotensin-II-receptor antagonists (ARB) was associated with increased IPMN progression (OR 3.52, $p=0.048$)
- Statin use was associated with a lower risk of IPMN progression (OR 0.154, $p=0.043$)
- Body weight, aspirin, ACE inhibitors, and low alcohol intake showed no statistically significant association with IPMN progression
- The authors note that prospective studies are needed to confirm these preliminary findings given the small sample size and retrospective design

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