

THROMBOEMBOLIC EVENTS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE AND CHRONIC PANCREATITIS - A COHORT STUDY FROM A LARGE PANCREATIC DISEASE CENTER IN GERMANY

Hans Stubbe

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Pancreas

October 6, 2025

A retrospective cohort study of 647 pancreatitis patients found that 14.2% experienced thromboembolic events, which were associated with longer hospital stays, more severe disease, and significantly higher mortality (10.9% versus 2.0%).

KEY POINTS

- Among 647 patients with acute or acute-on-chronic pancreatitis, thromboembolic events occurred in 14.2%, with deep vein thrombosis most prevalent (6.9%), followed by pulmonary embolism (4.8%), portal vein thrombosis (4.4%), and splanchnic vein thrombosis (4.2%).
- Patients developing thrombosis had significantly longer hospital stays (12.5 days versus 6 days on average), higher disease severity (19.6% versus 5.7% severe pancreatitis), and increased local complications including walled-off pancreatic necrosis, acute kidney injury, pleural effusion, infection, septic shock, and bleeding.
- Mortality was significantly elevated in the thrombosis group (10.9% compared to 2.0%), and complete resolution of thrombosis was observed in 51.2% of acute pancreatitis patients and 58.3% of chronic pancreatitis patients.
- No single symptom reliably indicated the presence of thrombosis, but patients with more severe disease at baseline exhibited higher risk for these events.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/832d1c44-a813-11f0-b5b5-0242ac140006>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.