INCIDENCE AND RISK OF PANCREATIC CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE OR CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: A POPULATION-BASED COHORT STUDY

Hyun Jung Kim

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

A Korean population-based cohort study found that recurrent acute pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis with acute pancreatitis confer higher and more sustained pancreatic cancer risk than single acute pancreatitis or chronic pancreatitis without acute episodes.

KEY POINTS

- Recurrent acute pancreatitis (incidence 12.69 per 100,000, adjusted hazard ratio 5.00) and chronic pancreatitis with acute pancreatitis (incidence 12.12 per 100,000, adjusted hazard ratio 5.74) showed substantially higher pancreatic cancer risk compared to single acute pancreatitis (incidence 2.31 per 100,000, adjusted hazard ratio 1.32) or chronic pancreatitis without acute pancreatitis (incidence 2.28 per 100,000, adjusted hazard ratio 1.57).
- Pancreatic cancer risk persisted for more than 8 years in recurrent acute pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis with acute pancreatitis groups, whereas single acute pancreatitis and chronic pancreatitis without acute pancreatitis groups showed no increased risk after 3 and 4 years, respectively.
- Women with recurrent acute pancreatitis, single acute pancreatitis, and chronic pancreatitis with acute pancreatitis had higher pancreatic cancer risks than men.
- The study analyzed 225,811 acute pancreatitis patients and 225,685 chronic pancreatitis patients matched with 4,514,960 age- and sex-matched controls from Korean population-based data.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/c1f19e7c-743b-11ee-a39e-0242ac140004

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.