

USEFULNESS OF PAN-PROMISE SYMPTOM SCORE AS AN ENDPOINT IN RANDOMIZED TRIALS IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS, A VALIDATION STUDY

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The PAN-PROMISE patient-reported outcome score, the first PROM in acute pancreatitis, showed statistically significant associations with established clinical endpoints in a randomized controlled trial.

KEY POINTS

- In 248 patients from the WATERFALL trial, PAN-PROMISE scores evaluated at baseline, 24, 48, and 72 hours were significantly associated with severity, necrosis, persistent organ failure, ICU admission, and prolonged hospital stay at all time points ($p < 0.05$)
- Higher PAN-PROMISE scores were significantly associated with infected pancreatic necrosis at 24, 48, and 72 hours and with death at baseline and 24 hours
- Baseline PAN-PROMISE had higher AUC than BISAP for predicting severity and necrosis, though the differences were not statistically significant
- The study validates PAN-PROMISE as a patient-centered endpoint for future acute pancreatitis clinical trials

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