THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHRONIC PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR USE AND 30-DAY MORTALITY IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS

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UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Pancreas

October 13, 2024

A retrospective study of 2,308 acute pancreatitis patients found chronic proton pump inhibitor use was associated with lower 30-day mortality despite users being older with more comorbidities.

KEY POINTS

- Among 2,308 patients admitted with acute pancreatitis between 2008 and 2021, 708 were chronic PPI users who had significantly lower 30-day mortality (1.5% versus 4.6%, OR 0.33, 95% CI 0.16-0.6, p<0.001).
- Chronic PPI users were older (mean 62.2 versus 53.7 years), more likely female (51% versus 46%), had higher Charlson Comorbidity Index scores (4.1 versus 2.2), and higher Glasgow Imrie scores (2.24 versus 2).
- The association was evaluated by univariate logistic regression in this retrospective observational study, with chronic medications listed at admission.
- The authors state that further studies, preferably prospective, are warranted to examine this association.

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