

# THE RISK FACTORS OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS PROGRESSION INTO RECURRENT ACUTE PANCREATITIS AND CHRONIC PANCREATITIS. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META – ANALYSIS

Mahmoud Obeidat

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Pancreas

October 15, 2023

**A systematic review and meta-analysis of 71 studies identified multiple risk factors for progression of acute pancreatitis to recurrent or chronic pancreatitis, with hypertriglyceridemia showing the strongest association.**

## KEY POINTS

- Hypertriglyceridemia had the highest pooled odds ratio for acute pancreatitis recurrence at 2.45 (95% CI: 2.07-2.90,  $I^2=9\%$ ), followed by pseudocyst at 2.19 (95% CI: 1.52-3.15,  $I^2=0\%$ ).
- Alcoholic etiology, smoking, diabetes mellitus, and male gender were also significant risk factors, with pooled odds ratios ranging from 1.45 to 1.76.
- Younger age was identified as a risk factor for recurrence, though specific quantitative data were not provided.
- The study identified multiple modifiable risk factors which can be treated to prevent pancreatitis progression, though risk of bias was moderate in most included studies.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/162ba6e0-743c-11ee-885e-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.