

PAIN IN CHRONIC CALCIFIC PANCREATITIS: PREVALENCE, MANAGEMENT, AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

Nadia Maamouri

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Poster

Pancreas

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In a retrospective study of 22 patients with chronic calcific pancreatitis, 80% experienced pain that was severe to very severe in nearly half of cases, with alcohol and smoking significantly associated with higher pain intensity and poorer treatment response.

KEY POINTS

- Among 22 patients with chronic calcific pancreatitis (mean age 55.6 years), epigastric pain occurred in 18 patients (82%), weight loss in 13, and chronic diarrhea in 6.
- Pain severity assessed by Izbicki Score ranged from 0 to 93.75 (mean 40.22), with eight patients scoring above 40 indicating severe to very severe pain.
- Alcohol consumption was significantly associated with epigastric pain occurrence ($p=0.01$), while both smoking and alcohol use were linked to higher pain scores above 50 ($p=0.04$).
- Smoking cessation was associated with better analgesic response ($p=0.04$), whereas alcoholic patients required morphine more frequently ($p=0.01$) and had unfavorable treatment responses ($p=0.02$).
- This retrospective analysis is relevant for clinicians managing chronic calcific pancreatitis and highlights the role of lifestyle modification in pain management.

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