RISK FACTORS FOR DIABETES MELLITUS AFTER ACUTE PANCREATITIS:A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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A systematic review and meta-analysis of 36 studies covering 71,367 participants identifies risk factors for developing prediabetes or diabetes mellitus following acute pancreatitis.

KEY POINTS

- Within five years of acute pancreatitis, three in five people develop prediabetes or diabetes mellitus.
- Severe acute pancreatitis is associated with significantly higher odds of developing diabetes (OR: 2.65; CI: 1.23-5.71) and prediabetes/diabetes (OR: 3.16; CI: 1.13-8.83) compared to non-severe disease.
- Alcoholic aetiology is associated with significantly higher odds of developing diabetes (OR: 1.95; CI: 1.03-3.67) compared to other aetiologies, while idiopathic and biliary aetiologies show lower odds.
- Local complications including pseudocysts (OR: 2.50; CI: 1.00-6.28) and necrosis (OR: 5.53; CI: 1.59-19.21) are associated with significantly higher odds of developing diabetes or prediabetes/diabetes.
- Severe and moderately severe acute pancreatitis, local complications, and alcoholic or hypertriglyceridaemic aetiologies may be linked to higher odds of developing prediabetes or diabetes.

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