

HUNGARIAN SINGLE CENTER DATA ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS-RELATED SPLANCHNIC VENOUS THROMBOSIS

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Poster

Pancreas

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A retrospective study of 26 acute pancreatitis patients with splanchnic venous thrombosis found splenic vein most commonly affected and high recanalization rates with anticoagulation therapy.

KEY POINTS

- Among 1,141 acute pancreatitis patients hospitalized over two years, 26 (2.3%) developed splanchnic venous thrombosis, predominantly males (73%) with mean age 48.3 years and alcohol as the leading etiology (41%).
- The splenic vein was involved in 42% of cases as a single vessel, with 38% having multi-vessel thrombosis; severe acute pancreatitis occurred in 7 patients, 6 of whom were males with alcoholic etiology.
- Recanalization occurred in 65% of patients treated with anticoagulation (LMWH in 57%, DOAC in 68%), with the splenic vein showing the highest recanalization rate at 68%.
- The authors state their data shows better outcomes with anticoagulant therapy and note that major acute pancreatitis management guidelines do not address splanchnic venous thrombosis management.
- This single-center retrospective analysis may inform clinicians managing acute pancreatitis complicated by venous thrombosis.

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