ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM INHIBITORS USE AND ITS IMPACT ON SURVIVAL IN PANCREATIC CANCER PATIENTS: USING THE KOREAN NATIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE

Sun Young Yi

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A Korean national database study of 64,219 pancreatic cancer patients found that chronic use of angiotensin inhibitors after diagnosis was associated with significantly longer overall survival compared to non-users.

KEY POINTS

- Chronic angiotensin inhibitor users showed significantly longer overall survival than both non-users with hypertension (hazard ratio 1.447) and patients without hypertension (hazard ratio 1.518), with $P < 0.001$
- The study analyzed 64,219 pancreatic cancer patients diagnosed between 2002 and 2020 from the National Health Information Database representing the entire Korean population, divided into chronic ASI users with hypertension (n=13,239), non-ASI users with hypertension (n=5,963), and non-hypertension group (n=45,017)
- Propensity score matching was used to balance baseline characteristics including age, sex, comorbidities, Charlson Comorbidity Index, concurrent medications, surgery type, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy
- Multivariate Cox regression analysis identified additional factors associated with longer survival including female sex, younger age, history of chronic pancreatitis, concurrent statin use, and receiving distal pancreatectomy
- The authors note that randomized controlled studies are needed to confirm these findings and address limitations of prior single-institution retrospective studies

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