

# CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENT FOR PANCREATIC FLUID COLLECTION IN ELDERLY PATIENTS (WONDERFUL STUDY GROUP)

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UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Pancreas

October 5, 2025

**A Japanese multicenter study of 349 patients found that endoscopic treatment for pancreatic fluid collections in elderly patients ( $\geq 75$  years) achieved similar clinical success and safety compared to younger patients, but mortality was significantly higher in the elderly cohort.**

## KEY POINTS

- Clinical success rates were similar between elderly and non-elderly groups (82% vs. 87%,  $p=0.29$ ), as were adverse events (16.7% vs. 17.6%,  $p=0.99$ ), surgical conversion, recurrence, and procedural parameters.
- Mortality was significantly higher in elderly patients (16.7% vs. 5.1%,  $p=0.005$ ), and multivariate analysis identified Charlson Comorbidity Index  $\geq 2$  as significantly associated with mortality (OR: 5.37,  $p=0.007$ ).
- Elderly patients had higher comorbidity burdens (CCI  $\geq 2$  in 28.4% vs. 10.1%,  $p<0.001$ ), higher pre-treatment white blood cell counts (10,250/ $\mu$ L vs. 8,060/ $\mu$ L,  $p=0.003$ ), and lower albumin levels (2.35 g/dL vs. 2.85 g/dL,  $p<0.001$ ).
- The authors conclude that comprehensive risk assessment of systemic comorbidities is important before initiating endoscopic treatment for pancreatic fluid collections in elderly patients.
- This retrospective study from 11 Japanese institutions (2010-2021) is relevant to clinicians managing pancreatic fluid collections in elderly populations.

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