

Chronic pancreatitis. Multicentre prospective data collection and analysis by the Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group.

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Chronic pancreatitis is an inflammatory disease associates with structural and functional damage of the pancreas causing pain, maldigestion and weight loss worsening the quality of life.

Our aim was to find correlations from a multicentre database representing the epidemiological trait, diagnosis and treatment of the disease in Hungary.

The Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group collected data of patients suffering from chronic pancreatitis in a prospective manner from 2012 to 2014. Statistical analysis of different questions was performed.

Data of 229 patients (74% male and 26% female) were uploaded from 14 centers. In 53% of patients alcohol consumption is present in aetiology. 66% of patients were previously treated with acute exacerbation. One third of the patients had former endoscopic or surgical intervention. Pain was in 22%, endocrine insufficiency in 33%, diarrhea and weight loss in 39% present. Diagnosis was confirmed with US (80%), CT scan (52%), MRI-MRCP (6%), ERCP (39%), and EUS (7,4%). Functional test was performed in 5% of patients. In 31% of patients endoscopic intervention was performed with the need for re-intervention in 5%. Further elective surgical intervention was necessitated in 44% of endoscopies. 20% of registered patients were primarily treated by surgery. Biliary complication rate of surgery was significantly smaller (2%) than endoscopy (27%), however pancreatic complication was higher in patients treated with surgery.

Chronic pancreatitis should be treated by multidisciplinary consensus based on evidence based medicine. Conclusions from these data collection provide important information for improving our treatment of disease and defining the place of endoscopy and surgery.