

Pediatric Pancreatitis. Multicentre prospective data collection and analysis by the Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group.

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Introduction: The incidence of pediatric pancreatitis (PP) has increased in the last decade. Some of the recent studies showed that the occurrence of the disease has grown over 10/100.000 which is not much less than in adults. We have established the Paediatric Section of the Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group in order to organize nationwide data collection and improve the management of the disease.

Aim: Our aim was to analyse the epidemiology, risk factors, management and clinical outcome of PP in Hungary.

Method: 56 children suffering from PP were enrolled from 7 centres between 2012 and 2014.

Results: 61% of the children were female. 31 acute (AP), 11 recurrent acute (RAP) and 14 chronic pancreatitis (CP) cases were recorded in the registry. 84% of the AP patients had mild and 16% moderate episodes, however, no severe AP was observed. In RAP patients pancreatitis seemed to be more severe than in patients having isolated episodes (mild: 73% moderate: 18%, severe: 9%). Mortality was not observed at all. Without genetic testing we could identify the etiological factors only in 44% of the cases, the others remained idiopathic. In 17 cases, genetic analyses of *PRSS1*, *SPINK1*, *CFTR* and *CTRC* genes have been completed. Genetic alterations in *PRSS1* were found in 3 cases (all CP), in *SPINK1* in 4 cases (1 RAP and 3 CP), in *CFTR* in 1 case (CP) and in *CTRC* in 10 cases (3 AP and 7 CP), In 5 CP patients mutations in two genes were observed (3 *SPINK1-CTRC*, 1 *PRSS1-SPINK1*, 1 *CFTR-CTRC*).

Conclusion: Genetic testing is essential to identify the etiological factors in children with pancreatitis.