

Preliminary data of a clinical survey on acute pancreatitis based on the Hungarian national registry

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Introduction: The Hungarian Pancreatic Registry was established in 2012.

Aims: To investigate the etiological factors, clinical severity and outcome of acute pancreatitis (AP) in our recently established multicentric Hungarian Pancreatic Registry.

Patients & methods: Retrospective analysis of 189 AP patients admitted to gastroenterology wards, ICUs and surgery wards between 2008 and 2013 focused on the etiology and clinical outcome.

Results: Out of the 189 AP patients, 88 were females and 101 were males, the mean age at admission was 58.7±2.2 and 54.5±1.5 years, respectively. Regular alcohol consumption and smoking was present in 51% and 30% of males, whereas in only 4.6% and 5.8% in female patients, respectively. The most common cause of AP in females was biliary disease (52.3%), whereas in men, it was alcohol (32.7%). AP was idiopathic in 24.4% of female and 11.9% of male patients. Furthermore, dietary problem was identified in 23.3% and 49.5% of female and male patients, respectively. According to the revised Atlanta Classification, AP was mild in 88.3% and 73.3%, moderately severe in 5.8% and 10.9%, severe in 5.8% and 15.8% of female and male patients, respectively. 1 female (1.2%) and 7 males (6.9%) died among AP patients. Only severe AP resulted in death with a total mortality rate of 38.1%.

Conclusion: Our study indicates that the revised Atlanta Classification is suitable for clinical practice, since it differentiates between the mortality rates of moderately severe and severe AP. Furthermore, registry provides a foundation for prospective clinical investigations of AP.