

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

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Introduction: We conducted a survey to clarify the clinical features of chronic pancreatitis (CP) patients in Hungary, based on a multicentric national registry.

Aims: Here we demonstrate the initial results.

Patients & methods: Data on 84 treated and newly diagnosed CP patients were collected retrospectively. Clinico-pathological information on individual patients including symptoms, etiology, diagnostic criteria, treatment and complications were collected from medical records and questionnaires completed by the patients.

Results: There were 66 male and 18 female patients with a mean±SD age of onset of 47.5±11.0 and 45.4±13.0. Patients were classified by alcoholic 53.3% and non-alcoholic 46.4% etiology. Alcoholic CP affected more males than females accounting for 59.0% and 33.3% respectively. Investigation of four major clinical features including abdominal pain, comorbidity with diabetes mellitus (DM), malabsorption and pancreatic calcifications revealed that abdominal pain affects more females 61.1% than males 48.5%, DM occurred in 50.0% of males and in 39.8% of females, malabsorption affected 19.7% of males and 22.2% of females, and calcifications occurred in 57.6% of males and in 56.3% of females. Calcifications were more common with alcoholic etiology 66.7%, than in non-alcoholic CP 51.4%. 80.0% of patients received enzyme replacement, 28.5% had endoscopic treatment, 11.9% went through pancreatic resection and 27.2% had decompressive surgery.

Conclusion: The most common etiology for CP is excessive alcohol consumption, it dominantly affects males and calcificating form is more frequent, especially in alcoholic cases. These correspond to international tendencies observed in CP. The registry provides a foundation for prospective clinical investigations of CP.