

## Retrospective analysis of patients with acute pancreatitis in Hungary based on the data from the Hungarian National Pancreas Registry.

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**Background:** The Hungarian National Pancreas Registry (Registry) has been established by the Hungarian Pancreatic Study Group (HPSG) for data collection of patients with different pancreatic disorders.

**Aims:** The aim of this study was to analyze information on the etiology, diagnosis, clinical features and management of patients from the registry with acute pancreatitis (AP).

**Patients & methods:** Retrospective clinical analysis of patients with AP in Hungary between 2012 and 2014 based on the Registry. Data from more than 20 different centers - including Medical Universities - were collected.

**Results:** 392 patients with AP including 209 males and 183 females with mean age of 58.3±2.5 and 54.7±2.1, respectively were enrolled. The diagnosis was made according to the clinical symptoms, elevated serum levels of pancreatic enzymes and/or clinical imaging. In terms of etiology the most common causes of AP in both groups were biliary disease and alcohol consumption. The majority of patients developed mild AP whereas minority of cases was categorized as severe. Mortality was observed only in the severe disease group with a rate of <30%. In terms of treatment, parenteral fluid supplementation, enteral nutrition, pain control and the use of antibiotics was assessed. Application of fluid resuscitation and enteral nutrition was suboptimal; the use of analgesics was high whereas antibiotics were administered very frequently regardless of the presence or absence of infection.

**Conclusion:** The establishment of the Registry that provides a database for AP offers an interdisciplinary consultation opportunity for physicians nationwide which can help in further improving the management of the disease. Supported by TÁMOP and OTKA.