

## Retrospective analysis of patients with chronic 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 chronic pancreatitis (CP).

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

**Results:** We have obtained data of 168 patients with CP including 139 males and 29 females with mean age of 48.2±11.3 and 46.1±12.9, respectively. Patients were classified by alcoholic and non-alcoholic etiologies. Alcoholic CP affected more males than females. Smoking was common in both, alcoholic and non-alcoholic CP patients. Investigation of four major clinical features including abdominal pain, comorbidity with diabetes mellitus (DM), malabsorption and pancreatic calcifications revealed that abdominal pain affected more females than males, DM occurred more often in males than in females, whereas malabsorption and calcifications of the pancreas occurred almost equally in both genders. Pancreas calcifications were more common in patients with alcoholic etiology than in non-alcoholic CP patients. In terms of patient management the majority of patients received enzyme replacement, almost one third of patients underwent endoscopic treatment and approximately 40% of CP patients had surgery (e.g. pancreatic resection, decompression).

**Conclusion:** The Registry providing a database for chronic pancreatitis can help in further understanding of the disease and appropriate patient management. Supported by TÁMOP and OTKA.