

Crucial Impact of Weight Loss in Acute Pancreatitis: Risk Factors and Clinical Consequences

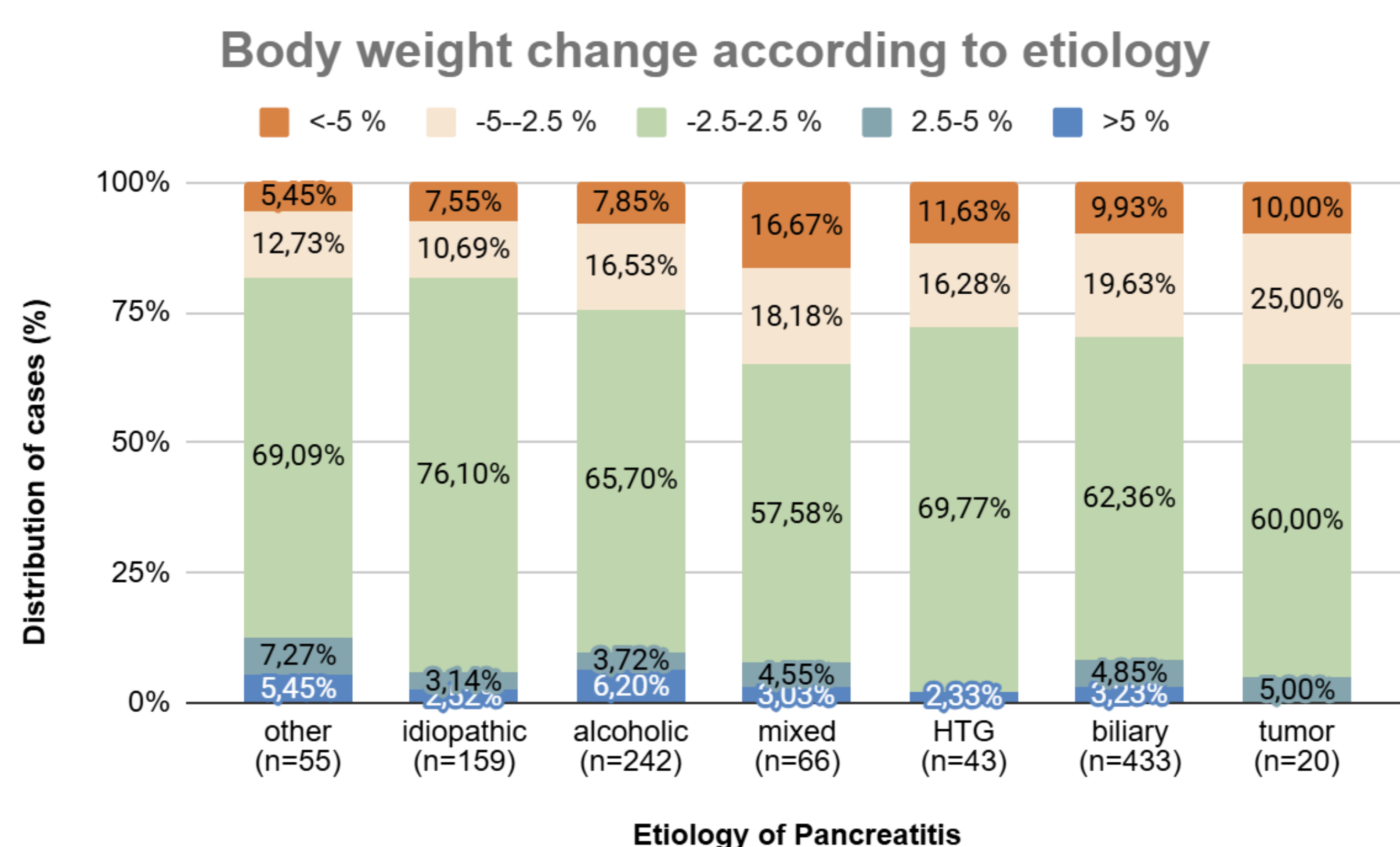
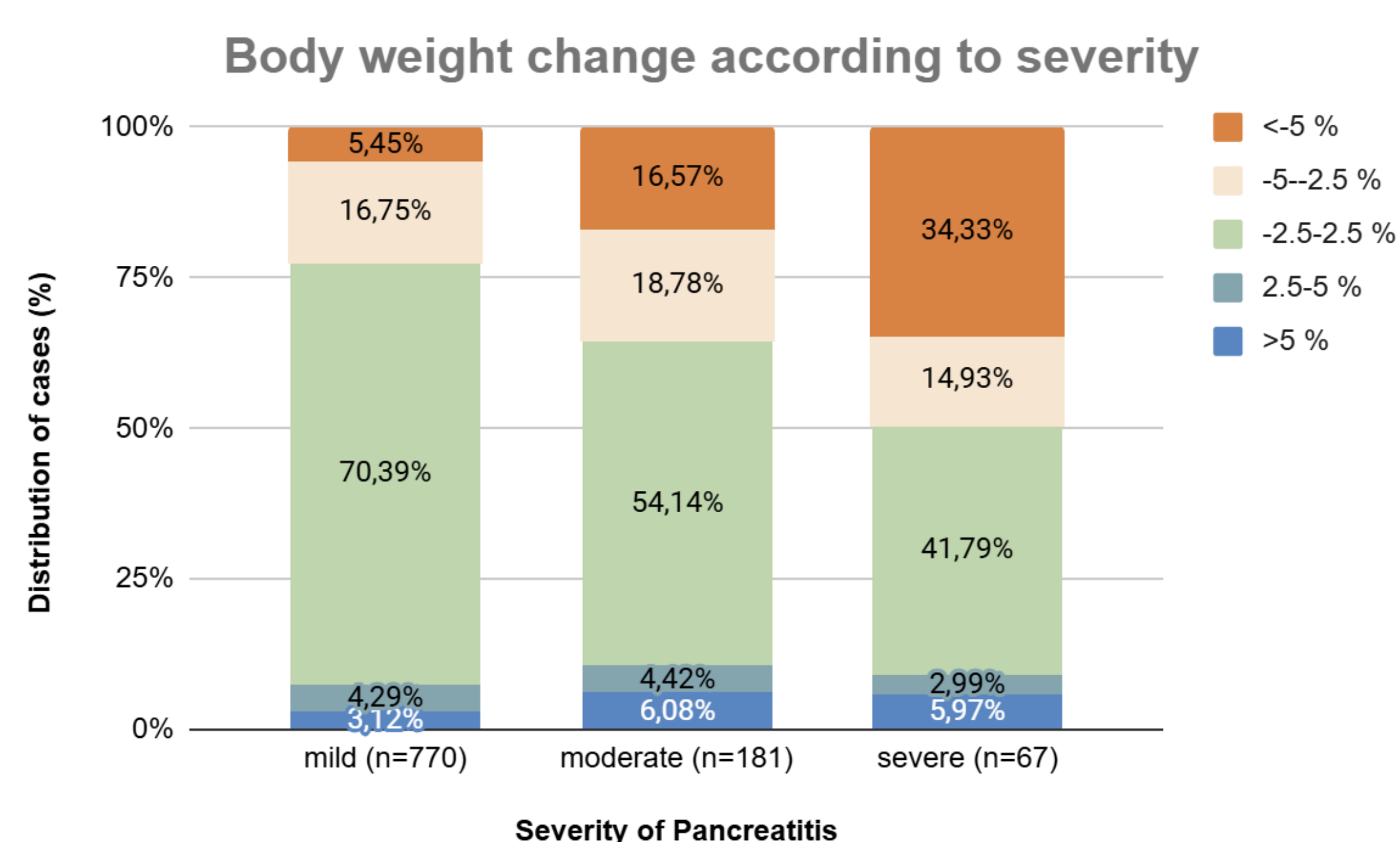
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AIMS

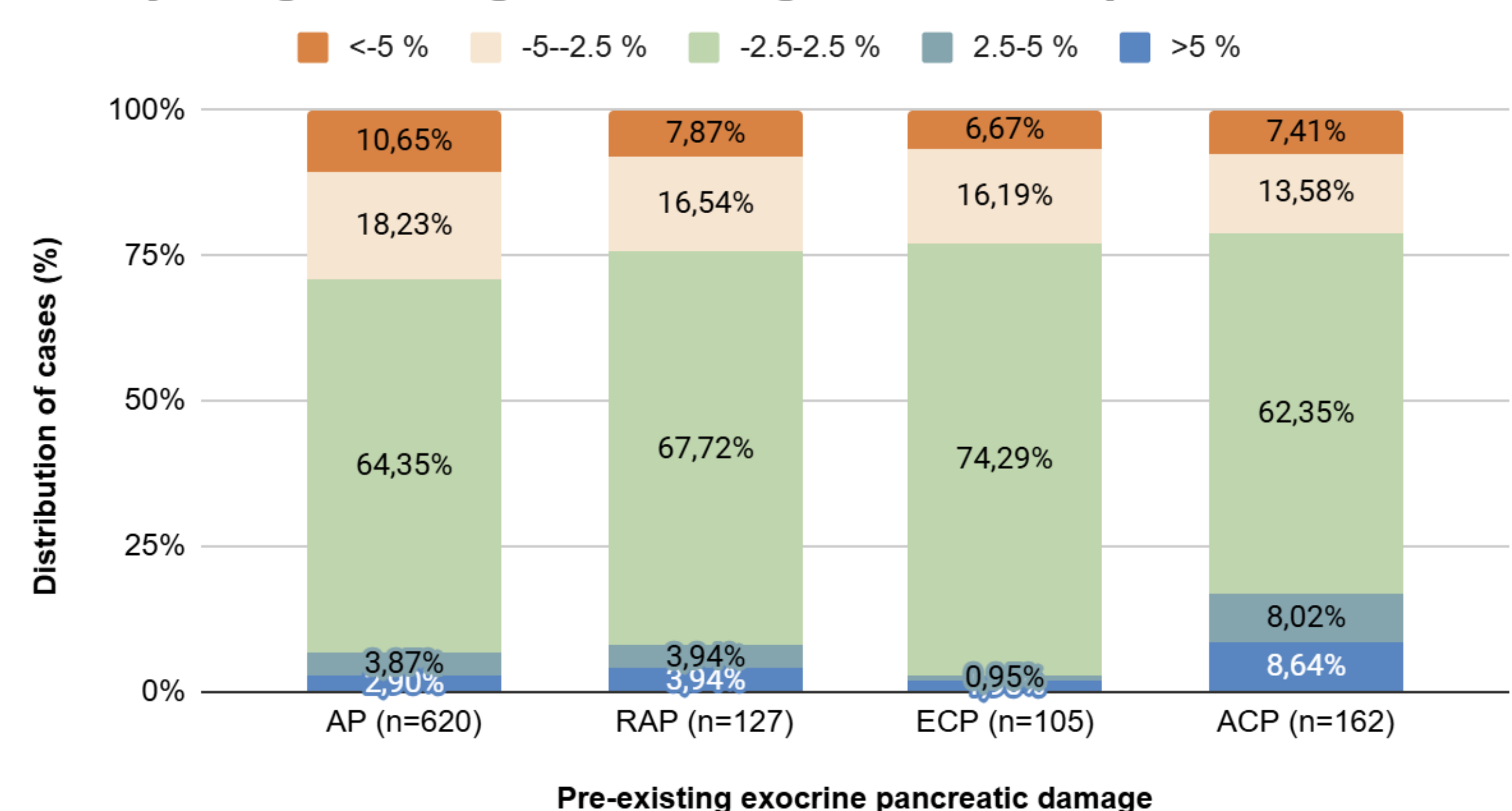
This study aimed to determine which AP patients are at risk of weight loss during hospitalization.

METHODS

- We conducted a prospective cohort study of patients presenting with AP at a national tertiary care center (Semmelweis University Institute of Pancreatic Diseases) from 4th October 2021, to 30th September, 2024.
- Body weight was measured on admission and at discharge. Weight stability was defined as a change of -2.5% to +2.5%; changes outside this range were classified as weight loss or gain.
- We explored associations with demographic factors, pre-existing exocrine and endocrine pancreatic damage, etiology, AP severity, and length of hospital stay.



Body weight change according to exocrine pancreas status



CONCLUSIONS

Male gender, AP severity, prolonged hospitalization, and pre-existing endocrine pancreatic damage (but not exocrine pancreatic damage) are associated with a higher risk of weight loss during hospitalization. AP triggered by pancreatobiliary tumors, biliary etiology, or hypertriglyceridemia carries a greater risk of weight loss compared to other etiologies.