

Forskningsprojekt 2020

Titel: Aspects of acute pancreatitis – studies on etiology and outcome

Namn: Daniel Selin, Doktorand, ST-läkare, Kliniken för kirurg och urologi
Mälarsjukhuset – Kullbergsska sjukhuset

Sammanfattning:

Acute pancreatitis is the most common disorder of the pancreas with an incidence of about 30-40 cases per 100 000 population. While much effort has been devoted to understand the pathophysiology of acute pancreatitis, less is known about the long-term consequences of the disease. The inflammatory cascade in pancreatitis leads to immense inflammatory stress, which might lead to irreparable damage to vital organs and, in the long-term, future diseases such as diabetes and early death. It is also plausible that the inflammatory process may either elicit or precipitate the development of cancer in adjacent organs such as the biliary tract. These questions have not previously been studied in any larger cohort.

No causative treatment for pancreatitis is available today and no preventive measurements for acute pancreatitis are known. However, it is known that prophylactic administration of NSAIDs such as diklofenak reduces the incidence of pancreatitis after ERCP, an endoscopic surgical procedure to the bile ducts which may cause pancreatitis. It is therefore hypothesised that consumption of NSAIDs may reduce the incidence of acute, non-ERCP related pancreatitis as well.

This doctoral thesis will assess the questions above through retrospective analyses of a large, nationwide population-based database. The results from these studies may lead to new clinical routines for patients with an episode of acute pancreatitis; preventing, detecting and treating future illness such as diabetes.