

中文題目：糖尿病對急性胰臟炎患者的嚴重度與預後之影響-全人口資料庫研究  
英文題目：Effect of Diabetes Mellitus on Severity and Hospital Mortality in Patients with Acute Pancreatitis: a National Population-Based Study

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**Background:** Diabetes may increase the risk of acute pancreatitis (AP). We aimed to further investigate whether diabetes may also adversely affect outcomes of patients with AP.

**Methods:** In this retrospective cohort study, we compared 18,990 first-attack AP with diabetes to 37,980 matched controls from Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database between 2000 and 2009. Primary outcomes were development of severe AP, defined by a modified Atlanta classification scheme, and hospital mortality. Analyses were performed using univariable and multivariable logistic regression model with generalized estimating equations accounting for hospital clustering effect.

**Results:** After adjusting for baseline characteristics, AP patients with diabetes had a higher risk of a severe attack than their non-diabetic counterparts (adjusted odds ratio [OR] 1.21, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.16-1.26). When severity criteria were analyzed individually, diabetic AP patients had a 58% higher risk of intensive care unit admission and a 30% higher risk of local complications, but a 16% lower risk of gastrointestinal bleeding than AP patients without diabetes. The risk of organ failure ( $\geq 1$  system) was similar between the two groups. Conversely, AP patients with diabetes were associated with a lower risk of hospital mortality (adjusted OR 0.82, 95% CI 0.72-0.95).

**Conclusions:** Although diabetes may adversely affect the disease process of AP, it seems to protect patients from AP-related mortality.

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