



## AB047. 8. Prevalence of diabetes mellitus in patients with chronic pancreatitis: a systematic review

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**Background:** Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common chronic illness and the economic burden of it on Irish health care system is significant. The CODEIRE study showed that 207,490 (6.5%) had it in 2013 and will increase to 233,000 by 2020. Pancreatogenic diabetes [AKA type 3c diabetes (T3cDM)] is frequently misclassified as type 1 or 2. The failure to correctly diagnose T3cDM and to recognise its distinctive complications leads to failure to implement an appropriate medical therapy. However, there is no systematic analysis of the prevalence or occurrence of diabetes in patients with chronic pancreatitis. The aim of the study is to conduct a systematic review of the prevalence

of diabetes in patient with chronic pancreatitis and if data is amenable, a metanalysis will be conducted.

**Methods:** According to the Joanna Briggs Institute Reviewers' Manual 2014, CoCoPop mnemonic was used for inclusion criteria. Two reviewers independently evaluate the studies for quality using Newcastle-Ottawa Scale.

**Results:** Based on the study, a prevalence of 5–10% of the population was observed. Similarly, an analysis of the factors associated with the increase occurrence of diabetes in chronic pancreatitis including age, gender, duration of follow-up, geographical location, surgery and smoking.

**Conclusions:** According to our systematic review, the prevalence of T3cDM is higher than the calculated occurrence as most of them are underdiagnosed, undertreated and under-appreciated. Better understanding of T3DM would help in better evaluation and treatment of the disease

**Keywords:** Systematic review; pancreatogenic diabetes; chronic pancreatitis; misdiagnosed

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