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Observational Study

Incidence, prevalence, and comorbidities of chronic pancreatitis: A 7-year population-based study

Cai QY *et al.* Epidemiology of CP in China

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a fibroinflammatory syndrome leading to reduced quality of life and shortened life expectancy. Population-based estimates of the incidence, prevalence, and comorbidities of CP in China are scarce.

AIM

To characterize the incidence, prevalence, and comorbidities of CP in Sichuan Province, China, with population-based data.

METHODS

Data on CP from 2015 to 2021 were obtained from the Health Information Center of Sichuan Province. During the study period, a total of 38090 individuals were diagnosed with CP in Sichuan Province. The yearly incidence rate and point prevalence rate (December 31, 2021) of CP were calculated. The prevalence of comorbid conditions in CP patients was estimated. The annual number of CP-related hospitalizations, hospital length of stay, and hospitalization costs for CP were evaluated. Yearly incidence rates were standardized for age by the direct method using the permanent population of Sichuan Province in the 2020 census as the standard population. An analysis of variance test for the linearity of scaled variables and the Cochran-Armitage trend test for categorical data were performed to investigate the yearly trends, and a two-sided test with $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

The 38090 CP patients comprised 23280 males and 14810 females. The mean age of patients at CP diagnosis was 57.83 years, with male patients (55.87 years) being younger than female patients (60.11 years) ($P < 0.001$). The mean incidence rate of CP during the study period was 6.81 per 100000 person-years, and the incidence of CP increased each year, from 4.03 per 100000 person-years in 2015 to 8.27 per 100000 person-years in 2021

($P < 0.001$). The point prevalence rate of CP in 2021 was 45.52 per 100000 individuals for the total population, with rates of 55.04 per 100000 individuals for men and 35.78 per 100000 individuals for women ($P < 0.001$). Individuals aged 65 years or older had the highest prevalence of CP (113.38 per 100000 individuals) ($P < 0.001$). Diabetes (26.32%) was the most common comorbidity in CP patients. The number of CP-related hospitalizations increased from 3739 in 2015 to 11009 in 2021. The total costs for CP-related hospitalizations for CP patients over the study period were 667.96 million yuan, with an average of 17538 yuan per patient.

CONCLUSION

The yearly incidence of CP is increasing, and the overall CP hospitalization cost has increased by 1.4 times during the last 7 years, indicating that CP remains a heavy health burden.

Key Words: Chronic pancreatitis; Epidemiology; Incidence; Prevalence; Comorbidities; Disease burden

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Core Tip: Chronic pancreatitis (CP) remains a heavy health burden worldwide. However, available epidemiological data on CP in China are scarce. We conducted a population-based study on the incidence, prevalence, comorbidities, and disease burden of CP in Sichuan Province, China, from 2015 to 2021. We analyzed a total of 38090 patients, which represents the largest series of CP patients ever reported in China. We observed an increasing incidence and rising costs for CP-related hospitalization. The point prevalence rate of CP was 45.52 per 100000 individuals in 2021. Metabolic-

related diseases and pancreatic tumors were among the most common comorbidities among CP patients.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a fibroinflammatory syndrome characterized by chronic upper abdominal pain and exocrine and endocrine pancreatic insufficiency^[1]. Although some cases of CP may begin with one or recurrent bouts of pancreatitis, approximately 50% of CP patients have no history of acute pancreatitis^[2,3]. Therefore, for a considerable proportion of patients, the development of CP might be attributable to different pathogeneses. As CP progresses, diabetes mellitus, malnutrition, and pancreatic cancer may develop^[3,4], leading to reduced quality of life (QoL) and shortened life expectancy. The current strategies for CP include relieving symptoms, preventing disease progression, and managing complications^[5]. CP causes a heavy health burden worldwide, consuming many medical resources due to less effective curative treatments for reversing the course of the disease^[1,6,7]. Nevertheless, available epidemiological studies on CP are mainly from registry-based analyses and questionnaire-based surveys in European countries and the United States. Reportedly, the prevalence of CP ranges from 13.5 to 163 cases per 100000 individuals, and the incidence of CP ranges from 5 to 31.7 new cases per 100000 person-years^[8-14]. The wide CP prevalence and incidence ranges may be related to the differences in case definitions, settings, patient cohorts, and statistical methods. China is one of the most populous countries in the world. However, only two epidemiological studies on CP in the eastern part of China have been conducted^[15,16]. These data were mainly based on one or several databases from hospitals with small sample sizes. Population-based epidemiological data from other regions may provide a better picture of the incidence and prevalence of CP in China^[1].

In addition, comorbidities, defined as the cooccurrence of two or more chronic medical conditions in one person^[17], usually alter the disease management implications. Multiple comorbidities may reduce QoL and increase the risk of death and the

consumption of medical resources^[18]. Therefore, comorbidities have become an important part of epidemiological studies for chronic diseases^[19]. However, data on the comorbidities of CP are still insufficient^[20]. This epidemiological study aimed to characterize the incidence, prevalence, and comorbidities of CP in Sichuan Province in Southwest China from 2015 to 2021 with population-based data.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and population

Data on CP from 2015 to 2021 were obtained from the Health Information Center of Sichuan Province (HIC-SC), which collects electronic hospitalization summary reports (HSRs) from the electronic medical record systems of all hospitals in Sichuan Province. These records contain encrypted patient identification numbers and data on age, sex, admission and discharge dates, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codes and relevant discharge diagnoses. The HIC-SC has provided data for many scientific studies^[21-23], verifying the reliability of the database. The data of permanent residents in Sichuan Province over the study years were obtained from the Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Statistics. This study was approved by the biomedical ethics review committee of West China Hospital, Sichuan University on February 8, 2022 (IRB approval number: 2022-296), and the requirement for informed consent was waived.

Diagnosis and classification of CP

In China, the definition of CP as a continuing inflammatory disease of the pancreas, characterized by irreversible morphological changes and pain and/or permanent loss of function, has been widely accepted^[7,24]. In clinical practice, computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are usually recommended as first-line tests for patients with clinical symptoms of an inflammatory disorder of the pancreas (such as a previous episode of acute pancreatitis, characteristic pain, and/or maldigestion) because they are universally available and reproducible. The major imaging

characteristics of CP include pancreatic atrophy, fibrosis, duct distortion and strictures, stones in pancreatic ducts or multiple calcifications distributed throughout the entire pancreas, *etc.* Endoscopic ultrasound, because of its invasiveness, is used only if the diagnosis is in question after CT or MRI. The diagnosis of CP in some patients is established by histopathological examination after surgery due to unexplained pancreatic masses. Therefore, patients who had a discharge diagnosis of CP in their HSR provided by the HIC-SC with the following ICD-10 codes were included in this study: K86.102 for CP, K86.852 for pancreatic atrophy, K86.811 for pancreatic calcifications, K86.809 for stones in pancreatic ducts, K86.806/807 for duct distortion and strictures, K86.154 for pancreatic fibrosis, K86.201 for pancreatic cysts, K86.804 for pancreatempyhraxis, and K86.901/902 for pancreatic masses. Furthermore, this study classified CP according to the following ICD-10 codes: K86.051 for alcoholic CP, K86.153 for autoimmune pancreatitis (AIP), and K86.151 for biliary pancreatitis. Patients with conflicting information, *i.e.*, different birth dates at each admission, were excluded.

Identification of comorbidities

The comorbidities of CP in this study were selected by referring to previous studies^[4,13,25]. Data on comorbidities were extracted from the electronic database by identifying their corresponding ICD-10 codes (Table 1).

Epidemiological outcomes

The major outcomes were the incidence and prevalence of CP. Incident cases were defined as patients with a first-time diagnosis of CP. Patients with a diagnosis of CP before the calculated year were excluded from the incidence estimate calculation. Prevalent cases were defined as patients with a diagnosis at some timepoint before the end of 2021. Crude incidence rates were calculated for each year between 2015 and 2021 as the number of incident CP cases divided by the average permanent population in a year (per 100000 person-years). Yearly incidence rates were standardized for age by the direct method using the permanent population of Sichuan Province in the 2020 census

as the standard population. The point prevalence rate (December 31, 2021) was calculated as the number of patients who were diagnosed with CP before the end of 2021 divided by the permanent population of Sichuan Province in 2021. Other outcomes were the number of hospitalizations, the hospital length of stay (LoS), and the hospitalization costs. LoS was defined as the total length of hospital stay of the patient within one year. Costs for hospitalization, including total costs and the mean costs per patient, were calculated. Costs were adjusted by the consumer price index for each year to 2021 costs.

Statistical analysis

Data management and computations were performed using Oracle version 11.2.0 (<https://www.oracle.com>) and R version 4.1.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing; <https://www.R-project.org/>). Continuous variables are shown as the means \pm SD. Since this was a population-based study including the entire permanent population of Sichuan Province during the observation period, no confidence intervals are provided for the estimates of the incidence or prevalence rates. Statistical analysis, such as student's *t* test for continuous variables and the chi-squared test for categorical variables, was used for the comparison of statistics between sexes and age groups. To investigate yearly trends, we performed analysis of variance tests for the linearity of scaled variables and the Cochran-Armitage trend test for categorical data. A two-sided test with $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Data collection

There were a total of 61112 electronic records (38296 individuals) with a diagnosis of CP from 2015 to 2021. Among all the records, 3180 records were excluded due to missing encrypted patient identification numbers (1518 records) and conflicting information (1662 records from 206 individuals). The exclusion of the data resulted in the loss of 5.2% of the original electronic records and a loss of 0.5% from the original patient

cohort. Therefore, 57932 electronic records from 38090 unique patients were ultimately analyzed in this study (Figure 1). Data for 30756 CP patients (80.7% of the cohort) were extracted by the ICD-code K86.102. A total of 3641 CP patients (9.6%) were identified by the ICD-10 code K86.809 (pancreatic calculus). The left 9.7% of the CP patients were included by other ICD-10 codes (K86). Only 397 CP patients (1%) were classified as having alcoholic CP. Sichuan Province is one of the most populous provinces in China, with approximately 83.67 million permanent residents in 2020.

Characteristics of the patients

The demographics of the CP patients with a first diagnosis are presented in Table 2 by calendar year. The number of new cases increased each year from 2015 to 2021, with a significant upward trend ($P < 0.001$). There were 1.56-fold more male patients than female patients. The mean age of the patients at CP diagnosis was 57.83 years, with males (55.87 years) being younger than females (60.11 years) ($P < 0.001$). More than 60% of the patients diagnosed each year were aged 15-64 years, and the proportion of each group remained stable over time (Table 2). Similar to the population ratio, the component ratio of the Han Chinese was the highest (94.92%) in CP patients, although Sichuan is a multiethnic province.

Incidence

The mean standardized incidence of CP was 6.81 per 100000 person-years, and the incidence of CP increased yearly during the study period ($P < 0.001$), from 4.03 per 100000 person-years in 2015 to 8.27 per 100000 person-years in 2021 (Figure 2). The mean incidence of CP in males was 7.95 per 100000 person-years, which was significantly higher than that in females (5.13 per 100000 person-years) ($P < 0.001$). Both sexes presented similar upward trends ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3A). For males, the incidence of CP was 4.70 per 100000 person-years in 2015 and 10.36 per 100000 person-years in 2021; for females, the incidence of CP was 2.86 per 100000 person-years in 2015 and 6.24 per 100000 person-years in 2021. The highest CP incidence (16.27 per 100000 person-

years) was observed in patients aged ≥ 65 years, with an upward trend from 10.08 per 100000 person-years in 2015 to 16.70 per 100000 person-years in 2021 ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3B). Individuals aged 14 years or younger showed the lowest CP incidence (0.17 per 100000 person-years), which remained stable during the 7 years ($P = 0.830$) (Figure 3B). The seven-year mean incidence for the 15-64-year age group was 6.01 per 100000 person-years, with an increase from 3.45 per 100000 person-years in 2015 to 8.08 per 100000 person-years in 2021 ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 3B).

Prevalence

A total of 38090 individuals were diagnosed with CP in Sichuan Province during the study period. The age distribution of the CP patients up to 2021 is shown in Figure 4A. Among all the patients, 23280 (61.12%) were men, and 14810 (38.88%) were women ($P < 0.001$). The point prevalence of CP was 45.52 per 100000 individuals in 2021 for the total population, 55.04 per 100000 individuals for the male population and 35.78 per 100000 individuals for the female population ($P < 0.001$). The prevalence of CP was 1.53 times higher [95% confidence interval (CI): 1.51-1.57; $P < 0.001$] for men than for women. Individuals aged 65 years or older had the highest prevalence of CP (113.38 per 100000 individuals), with a prevalence of 127.58 per 100000 individuals for men and 100.03 per 100000 individuals for women ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 4B). For individuals aged between 15 and 64 years, the prevalence of CP was 39.11 per 100000 individuals, with a prevalence of 50.86 per 100000 individuals for men and 27.00 per 100000 individuals for women ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 4B). The prevalence of CP was 2.90 times higher (95%CI: 2.84-2.96; $P < 0.001$) for individuals aged 65 years or older than for individuals aged between 15 and 64 years. Individuals aged 14 years or younger had the lowest prevalence of CP (0.81 per 100000 individuals), with a prevalence of 0.82 per 100000 individuals for boys and 0.80 per 100000 individuals for girls ($P = 1$) (Figure 4B).

Prevalence of comorbid conditions

Diabetes (26.32%) was the most common comorbidity in CP patients, and patients with diabetes were similar in age to the overall cohort (Table 3). Metabolic-related diseases, including hypertension (21.51%), cholelithiasis (16.79%), dyslipidemia (16.70%), and fatty liver diseases (12.39%), were also common comorbidities among CP patients. The incidence of acute exacerbations of CP was 5.08% in all CP patients, with an incidence of 6.35% in males and 3.07% in females. A total of 2.65% of the CP patients were also diagnosed with pancreatic tumors, and 2.36% were diagnosed with malignant tumors of the pancreas.

Disease burden of CP

The number of CP-related hospitalizations increased approximately 2-fold, from 3739 in 2015 to 11009 in 2021 ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 5A). The LoS per CP patient decreased from 14.52 days in 2016 to 12.38 d in 2021 ($P = 0.008$) (Figure 5B). The total costs for CP-related hospitalizations for CP patients over the study period were 667.96 million yuan, with an average of 17538 yuan per patient. Total costs for CP-related hospitalizations increased from 50.60 million yuan in 2015 to 124.16 million in 2021 ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 5C), while the costs per patient decreased from 16387 yuan in 2015 to 13986 yuan in 2021 ($P = 0.024$) (Figure 5D).

DISCUSSION

We conducted a population-based study on the epidemiology of CP in Sichuan Province, China, from 2015 to 2021. This study showed that the mean incidence of CP was 6.81 per 100000 person-years in the last 7 years, and the point prevalence of CP was 45.52 per 100000 individuals in 2021 for the total population in Sichuan Province. The incidence and prevalence of CP increased with age and were significantly higher in males than in females over the study years. Metabolic-related diseases, including diabetes (26.32%), hypertension (21.51%), cholelithiasis (16.79%), dyslipidemia (16.70%) and fatty liver disease (12.39%), were common comorbidities in CP patients. In addition, 2.65% of the CP patients were diagnosed with pancreatic tumors. During the

7-year period, CP-related hospitalizations increased approximately 2-fold, and the overall hospitalization cost of CP increased by 1.4-fold. However, the LoS and the costs per CP patient decreased over the study years.

It may be valuable to improve epidemiological data of CP in the southwest area of China due to the rapid economic and societal development of the country. The first population-based epidemiological study of CP reported a mean CP incidence of 6.81 per 100000 person-years in Sichuan Province in the last 7 years. In other words, Sichuan Province has an average of 5652 new cases of CP every year. Thus, although hospitalization costs per patient decreased yearly, overall hospitalization costs still increased year by year. The overall hospitalization cost of CP increased by 1.4 times during the 7-year period. Although this study was analyzed with big data, the incidence rate may be underestimated because the data only covered inpatients with CP, and outpatients with CP were not included. A variety of databases have been used for the epidemiological analysis of CP^[8,9,14,26], but it is still difficult to accurately describe the epidemic status of CP due to the limitations of various databases. There may be many CP outpatients, but if their condition is not severe enough to require hospitalization, the medical costs and the disease burden would be relatively low, and the epidemiological significance may not be very important. Reportedly, the rates of harmful drinking behaviors and smoking, which may be risk factors for CP, have increased in Chinese individuals in the last 10 years^[27,28]. In contrast, the incidences of CP remained stable or even decreased yearly in recent years in the United States and Denmark, indicating that the decline in CP incidence might be due to the decrease in tobacco and alcohol consumption in both countries^[8,14,29]. However, it was difficult to evaluate the factors related to the increasing incidence of CP in this study because electronic HSRs did not include risk factors associated with CP. CT and MRI have become universally available in hospitals at all levels in Sichuan Province, China. This greatly enhances the detection rate of CP and may partly contribute to the increasing CP incidence rate.

The point prevalence of CP was 45.52 per 100000 individuals in 2021 for the total population in Sichuan Province. The prevalence of CP was 39.11 and 113.38 per 100000 individuals for the population aged between 15 and 64 years and the population aged 65 years or older, respectively. The current results are consistent with those of studies in Minnesota (41.76/100000 individuals), Japan (52.4/100000 individuals), and Spain (49.3/100000 individuals), which were all based on questionnaire-based surveys^[10,11,30]. In contrast, the prevalence of CP was considerably higher in register-based studies covering inpatients as well as outpatients^[8,9,14]. Based on insurance claims databases, Machicado *et al*^[9] and Sellers *et al*^[14] reported similar results for the prevalence of CP in adults in America, which was 98.7/100000 individuals (2001-2013) and 91.9/100000 individuals (2007-2014), respectively. Using nationwide health care registries over a long period (1994–2018), Olesen *et al*^[8] estimated the prevalence of CP at 153.9/100000 individuals in Denmark. This discrepancy may be explained by differences in study designs or by true differences in the CP prevalence across regions. Compared to the multicenter study in 2003, our current study adds to the prevalence data on CP over the past decades and verifies the upward trend in the prevalence of CP^[15]. The increase in the CP prevalence could be explained by the increasing CP incidence and improved prognosis and life expectancy of CP patients^[31-33].

Both the incidence and prevalence of CP in males was significantly higher than those in females over the study years. The prevalence for men was 1.53 times higher than that for women. Of all CP patients, 61.12% were men and 38.88% were women. Both the incidence and prevalence of CP were higher among men than women in all age groups, which was consistent with most previous studies^[8,11,15,34,35]. This difference may be due to the higher alcohol and tobacco exposure and the increased genetic susceptibility to alcoholic CP among men^[36,37]. The male hemizygous CLDN2 genotype and the female homozygous CLDN2 genotype are known to confer an amplified risk of pancreatitis together with alcohol use, and the frequency of the male hemizygous CLDN2 genotype (0.26) is much higher than that of the female homozygous CLDN2 genotype (0.07); thus, males have a higher genetic susceptibility to alcoholic CP than females^[37]. In addition,

the prevalence and incidence of CP were the highest among elderly individuals compared with young and middle-aged people in our study. These results are also similar to those of previous studies, suggesting that the incidence and prevalence of CP increases with aging^[8,14]. Although the results might represent the prevalence of CP, it is undeniable that there was bias. In terms of the inpatient database, elderly people had the highest rate of hospitalization, which was accompanied by a higher detection rate of CP. In comparison, the detection rates of CP might be lower in other age groups, leading to underestimation of the incidence and prevalence of CP.

As a comorbidity, diabetes was reported in 26.32% of CP patients in this study. The prevalence of diabetes in CP patients reported in the previous literature was 15.2%-41.5%^[4,13,25]. The high comorbidity of CP with diabetes suggests the importance of the identification of post-pancreatitis diabetes mellitus, which might be greatly different from type 2 diabetes mellitus in its manifestation and treatment. In addition, hypertension (21.51%), cholelithiasis (16.79%), and fatty liver disease (12.39%) were also common comorbidities in CP patients. A cohort study of the United Kingdom Biobank reported an even higher prevalence of gallstones (32.4%), hyperlipidemia (34.7%) and pancreatic cancer (4.7%) in CP patients and a strong association between CP and essential hypertension^[13]. In the same cohort (United Kingdom Biobank), a case-control study reported that CP was associated with a significantly higher risk of pancreatic cancer in patients within the first 3 years^[38]. These comorbidities may be explained by shared etiologies resulting from general exposure to risk factors such as tobacco use and alcohol consumption among CP patients. However, it is also possible that some of these comorbidities are involved in the pathogenesis of CP development, and some comorbidities may be complications caused by CP. Prospective studies, including longitudinal cohort studies and randomized control trials, may provide more definitive evidence on potential associations with multimorbidity. As shown in Table 4, different comorbidities were reported to be associated with CP in European, American and East Asian countries. This may be related to different regions, times, and types of research. In addition, the pattern of comorbidities of CP is still under exploration, and the

comorbidities reported by the abovementioned studies are similar to our findings. Smaller sample sizes and more accurate and complete diagnoses of diseases in cohort studies as well as different study inclusion criteria could explain the discrepancy between cohort and register-based studies.

AIP represents < 5%-10% of pancreatitis cases and has a smaller prevalence of approximately 1-2/100000 individuals^[39]. In the design of this study, AIP was classified as a type of CP. However, data on AIP were not extracted from the electronic HSRs because there is no special ICD-10 code for AIP. Moreover, only 1% of CP patients were classified as having alcoholic CP, which might be underestimated because doctors may not have paid enough attention to alcoholic CP when they filled out the electronic HSRs. This study suggests some improvements for the HIC-SC to enhance the quality of electronic HSR completion.

CONCLUSION

The yearly incidence of CP increased, along with the absolute number of CP patients and associated costs for hospitalization in Sichuan Province over the study period. The current work shows that CP remains a heavy burden on patients and the healthcare system. The implication of the high prevalence of diabetes (26.32%) in CP patients may vary with different people.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a fibroinflammatory syndrome leading to reduced quality of life and shortened life expectancy. Population-based estimates of the prevalence and incidence of CP in China are scarce.

Research motivation

Accurate epidemiological estimates of CP are vital in shaping health resource allocation and medical provider training priorities.

Research objectives

To evaluate the prevalence and time trends of the incidence of CP and describe the comorbidities and disease burden of CP in Sichuan Province, China.

Research methods

Data on CP from 2015 to 2021 were obtained from the Health Information Center of Sichuan Province. During the study period, a total of 38090 individuals were diagnosed with CP in Sichuan Province. The yearly incidence rate and point prevalence rate (December 31, 2021) of CP were calculated. The prevalence of comorbid conditions in CP patients was estimated. The annual number of CP-related hospitalizations, hospital length of stay, and costs for hospitalization for CP were evaluated. Yearly incidence rates were standardized for age by the direct method using the permanent population of Sichuan Province in the 2020 census as the standard population. An analysis of variance test for the linearity of scaled variables and the Cochran-Armitage trend test for categorical data were performed to investigate the yearly trends, and a two-sided test with $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Research results

The 38090 CP patients comprised 23280 males and 14810 females. The mean age of patients at CP diagnosis was 57.83 years, with males (55.87 years) being younger than females (60.11 years) ($P < 0.001$). The mean incidence rate of CP during the study period was 6.81 per 100000 person-years, and the incidence of CP increased each year, from 4.03 per 100000 person-years in 2015 to 8.27 per 100000 person-years in 2021 ($P < 0.001$). The point prevalence rate of CP in 2021 was 45.52 per 100000 individuals for the total population, with rates of 55.04 per 100000 individuals for men and 35.78 per 100000 individuals for women ($P < 0.001$). Individuals aged 65 years or older had the highest prevalence of CP (113.38 per 100000 individuals) ($P < 0.001$). Diabetes (26.32%) was the most common comorbidity in CP patients. The number of CP-related hospitalizations

increased from 3739 in 2015 to 11009 in 2021. The total costs for CP-related hospitalizations for CP patients over the study period were 667.96 million yuan, with an average of 17538 yuan per patient.

Research conclusions

The yearly incidence of CP increased in Sichuan Province, along with the absolute number of CP patients and associated costs for hospitalization between 2015 and 2021. The point prevalence rate of CP in 2021 was 45.52/100000 individuals for the total population. Diabetes (26.32%), other metabolic-related diseases and pancreatic cancer are among the common comorbidities in CP patients. The current work shows that CP continues to place a heavy burden on patients and the healthcare system.

Research perspectives

Further studies are needed for earlier identification of CP and its comorbidities, triggering potentially preventive management to relieve the disease burden.

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