The incidence of acute pancreatitis (AP) is rising with increased prevalence of obesity, which exacerbates pancreatic injury.

Metabolic syndrome (MS) is defined as a cluster condition of cardiovascular risk factors, including hypertension, dyslipidemia, hyperglycemia, and central obesity.

We analyze if the presence of obesity and/or MS affects the course of pancreatitis.

In our study, we explored the relation between MS criteria based on the International Diabetic Federation (IDF) definition and pancreatitis and determined if obesity and body mass index (BMI) other than waist circumference (WC) often accompany severe pancreatitis.

The relationship between MS criteria and pancreatic diseases remains vague. In our study, we explored the relation between MS criteria based on the International Diabetic Federation (IDF) definition and pancreatitis and determined if obesity and body mass index (BMI) other than waist circumference (WC) often accompany severe pancreatitis.

In fact, a new severity scoring system (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation-obesity) was developed for predicting severe AP.

The incidence of AP is rising, paralleled with an increase in the prevalence of obesity. Obesity is a chronic low-grade inflammatory state characterized by high circulating levels of proinflammatory cytokines.

Recently, it has been shown that children with MS harbor a high risk of pancreatitis, suggesting that the relationship between MS criteria and AP severity is a concern.

In our study, we found that body weight can predict the clinical severity of pancreatitis with significant P-value (Table 2).

We found that BMI ≥30% of patients with pancreatitis fulfilled the criteria of MS by using the IDF criteria (Table 3).

In our study, the risk of initial attack of acute biliary pancreatitis also increased with increment of WC (≥94 cm in males and ≥80 cm in females).

**Patients with android fat distribution and higher WC measurements are at greater risk for developing severe AP.**

**Patients with obesity and cardiovascular endocrinology.**

**The high prevalence of MS in patients with pancreatitis with its considerable burden on the middle-aged population mandates the implementation for development by evaluating issues of obesity early in the disease progression.**

**Conclusions**

The presence of MS in patients with pancreatitis is noticeable, but it does not affect the course of disease severity, whereas obesity correlates with pancreatitis severity. Further research is warranted to expand the details of this relationship.

**References**


