LETTER to EDITOR

DOI: 10.17944/interdiscip.1736089
Interdiscip Med J 2025;16(55):129

A review of inflammatory indices in acute pancreatitis: the added value of metabolic and clinical parameters

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To the Editor,

I read with interest the article titled "Inflammatory indices as indicators of acute pancreatitis severity" published in Interdisciplinary Medical Journal, volume 16, issue 54 (2025) by Uslu MF et al. (1). This study importantly contributes to the evaluation of inflammatory parameters in acute pancreatitis severity assessment.

However, I believe that incorporating metabolic and clinical patient characteristics in addition to inflammatory indices may enhance prognostic accuracy. Recent studies have demonstrated that metabolic disorders such as diabetes mellitus, hypertriglyceridemia, morbid obesity, and vitamin D deficiency are strongly associated with increased severity and mortality in acute pancreatitis (2,3).

Therefore, adding comorbid conditions (diabetes, obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular disease) and clinical metrics (body mass index, waist circumference, medication use, smoking status) to the inflammatory index assessment may improve risk stratification. Furthermore, monitoring these parameters longitudinally during patient follow-up could support personalized treatment approaches.

In conclusion, I value the findings of Uslu et al.'s study, but I propose that future research incorporate these additional metabolic and clinical factors to better predict prognosis in acute pancreatitis.

Conflict of Interest: The author declares that he has no conflict of interests regarding content of this article.

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Cite this article: Gökçe A. A review of inflammatory indices in acute pancreatitis: the added value of metabolic and clinical parameters. Interdiscip Med J. 2025;16(55):129. https://doi.org/10.17944/interdiscip.1736089

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Received: Jul 6, 2025
Accepted: Aug 3, 2025