

syndrome is a possible factor in the faster progression of the changes from an acute to a chronic pancreatic form.

We are aware the evaluated set and its results can be influenced by the errors of small numbers, due to this fact the described findings have a certain limitation and further studies with a bigger set is needed to confirm the findings in this article.

Conclusion

1) In the development of chronic pancreatitis, in accordance with the mechanistic definition of chronic pancreatitis, acute pancreatitis is an etiological factor, not only in the form of acutely recurrent acute pancreatitis but even after one, clinically relevant acute pancreatitis.

2) We have shown that there is no fundamental difference between the etiology of acute pancreatitis and the development of chronic pancreatitis.

3) In some patients with chronic pancreatitis after acute pancreatitis, metabolic syndrome is present. We believe that the presence of metabolic syndrome may accelerate the development of chronic pancreatitis after acute pancreatitis.

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The authors declare that they have nothing to disclose.

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