

## Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria for Chronic Pancreatitis Cases

To be included as chronic pancreatitis cases for this study, subject must have had a definitive diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis, satisfying criteria (i) or (ii) listed below:

- i. Definitive imaging findings characteristic of chronic pancreatitis on CT/MRCP or ERCP as follows:
- ii. Definitive histological findings characteristic of chronic pancreatitis

### **Characteristic CT/MRI findings in chronic pancreatitis**

	<b>Mild (II)</b>	<b>Moderate (III)</b>	<b>Marked (IV)</b>
CT/MRI scan	≥2 of the following: enlarged main duct (2–4 mm), gland enlargement, heterogenous parenchyma, small cavities (<10 mm), irregular ducts, focal AP, increased echogenicity of main duct wall, irregular head/body contour	Cannot distinguish from mild	Moderate changes plus ≥1 of the following: large cavities (>10 mm), gland enlargement, intraductal filling defects/calculi, duct obstruction, stricture or gross irregularity

Adapted from the practice guidelines of the American Pancreatic Association

### **Characteristic ERCP findings in chronic pancreatitis**

- Stones in pancreatic ducts
- Multiple or numerous calcifications distributed in the entire pancreas
- Irregular dilatation of the MPD and irregular dilatation of pancreatic duct branches of variable intensity with scattered distribution throughout the entire pancreas on the ERCP
- Irregular dilatation of the MPD and branches proximal to complete or incomplete obstruction of the MPD (with pancreatic stones or protein plugs) on the ERCP

Adapted from the JPS revised clinical diagnostic criteria for chronic pancreatitis

### **Definitive Histological Findings**

Loss of exocrine parenchyma with irregular fibrosis. The fibrosis is distributed chiefly in the interlobular spaces showing nodular pattern of lobules called “cirrhosis”

Adapted from the JPS revised clinical diagnostic criteria for chronic pancreatitis