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period also distinct leukocyte infiltration, there is a significant amount of fat necrosis, edema spreads. After 4-6 days after causing injury continues to increase the number of fat necrosis in the zone infiltrates increased number of lymphocytes, macrophages, histiocytes. After the 6th day in the damage zone pancreas begins rejection of necrotic tissue with cellular transformation perifocal infiltration of histiocytic lymphoma.

Conclusions: The study has established regular changes of histological parameters pancreatic tissue depending on the period of causing injury to the time of death, the presence of traumatic illness, etc., to help in solving important for law enforcement agencies on the definition of limitation, the sequence of injury in injured and people died during explosive trauma and gunshot wounds.

How people with pancreatic cancer experience the additional challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic: Preliminary results of an ad hoc analysis from a qualitative research project on coping with pancreatic cancer from Germany

Patrick Ristau 1, C. Oetting-Roß 2, A. Büscher 3
1 Faculty of Health, School of Nursing Science, Witten/Herdecke University, Witten, Germany
2 Münster School of Health, Fachhochschule Münster, Münster, Germany
3 Faculty of Business Management and Social Sciences, Osnabrück University of Applied Sciences, Osnabrück, Germany

Introduction: Since 2020, healthcare systems worldwide have faced particular challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In some cases, this has a significant impact on patient care. Patients with pancreatic cancer are also directly affected by this, for example, when non-emergency surgeries and medical procedures are postponed.

Purpose: This ad hoc analysis, as part of a larger research project on the disease experience of people with pancreatic cancer, examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on affected people in Germany from a patients’ perspective.

Materials and methods: From six problem-centred interviews with people suffering from pancreatic cancer at different stages of the disease conducted in winter 2020/2021, the interview passages that indicated a people suffering from pancreatic cancer at different stages of the disease was interpreted as a snapshot of the situation in the winter of 2020/2021 in Germany. Nevertheless, it shows possible indications for future targeted interventions.

Nutrition in Chronic Pancreatitis: More than just calories!

Qurat Ul Ain 1, S. Lakshavally 1, S. Egan 2, S. Duggan 1, P. Conlon 3
1 Trinity College Dublin
2 Tallaght University Hospital
3 Tallaght University Hospital/ Trinity College Dublin

Introduction: Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is a fibro-inflammatory disorder of the pancreas resulting in irrevocable damage to endocrine and exocrine functionality leading to malabsorption and malnutrition. Patients typically present with an array of complications including abdominal pain, weight loss, nutrient deficiency, osteoporosis, and diabetes. The dietary intake of those with CP has been poorly studied.

Purpose: We compared dietary intake of patients with CP (> 5 years duration) versus healthy controls.

Materials and methods: Forty patients with CP and 40 healthy controls were recruited, groups were matched for age/gender/BMI/ethnicity. (We measured energy (calories), protein, fat, fibre, vitamins (A, B vitamins, C, D, E, K) and micronutrients (sodium, potassium, copper, magnesium, folate) using 3-day food diaries. Dietary analysis was done using Nutritics software (v5.72, Ireland). Clinical and demographic details were recorded including marital status, living conditions, physical activity, employment smoking status and etiology.

Results: Forty percent of CP patients had alcohol-associated CP. Patients with CP were more commonly smokers than controls (p = 0.001). Patients with CP were more likely to be unemployed (p < 0.001), engaged in low physical activity (p = 0.04) and living alone (p = 0.04). There was no statistical difference in the overall intake of energy, fat, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins or minerals of CP patients versus controls, with the exception of lower alcohol intake among patients (p < 0.001). Patients with alcohol-related CP consumed less fibre (p = 0.04), vitamin C (p = 0.01), vitamin D (p = 0.03), copper (p = 0.02) and folate (p = 0.04) versus CP patients of other aetiologies, but consumed similar amount of other nutrients. CP patients that smoked had lower intake of energy (p = 0.031), carbohydrate (p = 0.017), polyunsaturated fats (p = 0.05), fibre (p = 0.01), potassium (p = 0.017), magnesium (p = 0.04), and vitamin C (p = 0.04) compared to non-smokers.

Conclusions: Whilst the overall dietary intakes of CP patients and controls did not differ, we found that patients who consume alcohol and smoke had poorer intakes of several important nutrients. This may contribute to their overall poor outcomes and suggests that these groups should be prioritised for nutritional intervention strategies.

Association of body mass index with clinical outcomes in patients with cystic fibrosis: A systematic review and meta-analysis of 3100 patients

Rita Nagy 1,2,3, K. Ocskay 1,2, N. Gede 1, P. Hegyi 1,4,2, A. Párniczky 1,2,3
1 Institution for Translational Medicine, University of Pécs
2 Centre for Translational Medicine, Semmelweis University
3 Heim Pál National Pediatric Institute
4 Division of Pancreatic Diseases, Heart and Vascular Center, Semmelweis University

Introduction: The prevalence of overweight and obesity (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m² and >30 kg/m², respectively) is continuously increasing among patients with cystic fibrosis (CF). However, it is unclear whether there is an advantage of increasing weight over the normal range in CF.

Purpose: We aimed to evaluate the association of altered body mass index (BMI) or body composition and clinical outcomes in CF patients.

Materials and methods: The literature search was conducted on November 2, 2020 in three databases: MEDLINE (via PubMed), Embase,