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| **Patient Demographics** |
| **Age** | 58 (25-95) |
| **Gender** |   |
|   | Male | 9 (45%) |
|   | Female | 11 (55%) |
| **BMI** | 30 (21-45) |
| **CCI** | 1 (0-5) |
| **Etiology** |   |
|   | Gallstone | 16 (80%) |
|   | Alcohol | 0 (0%) |
|   | Idiopathic | 1 (5%) |
|   | Hypertriglyceridemia | 1 (5%) |
|   | Post-ERCP | 1 (5%) |
|   | Other | 1 (5%) |
| **Episode of pancreatitis** |
|   | First bout | 16 (80%) |
|   | Recurrent | 4 (20%) |
| **Length of Stay (days)** | 7 (3-80) |
|   |   |   |
| **Supplemental Table 1**: Demographics of patients with acute pancreatitis studied. Data reported as median (range) or n(%). BMI= Body mass index. CCI= Charlson co-morbidity index. The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2019.00028/full#supplementary-material |
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