

A CLINICAL STUDY OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS

INTRODUCTION;

Acute pancreatitis is one of the important causes of acute abdomen. The aim of the study is to analyse the etiologies, the varying clinical presentations and prognosis of acute pancreatitis and to validate the clinical, biochemical and radiological signs in diagnosing acute pancreatitis.

METHODS:

Total of sixty patients include both male and female of adult age group admitted in the emergency ward at Tirunelveli medical college hospital with the symptoms of acute pancreatitis and evaluation confirmed the presence of the illness, between February 2015 to August 2016. Severity assessment was based on clinical, biochemical and radiological findings.

RESULTS:

In this study of 60 patients, most of the patients were alcoholic (90%). Abdomen pain (100%) and abdomen distension (42%) were the most common complaints. From this study, we can conclude that most of the attacks of acute pancreatitis were milder forms. In one patient the CT abdomen showed normal pancreas associated with elevated serum amylase and lipase levels. Grades A and B accounted for more than 75% of the patients. Both CT grading and Ranson's number are correlating directly with the severity of the disease. Total mortality was 8 out of 60 patients. All had Ranson's score of 2 and 3.

CONCLUSION:

Serum amylase and lipase has only role in diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. Ranson's scoring and CT scan play a very important role in both diagnosis and assessment of severity of the disease.

KEYWORDS:

Acute pancreatitis, Ranson's criteria, CT severity index, prognosis.