

Medical report



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PANCREATITIS Pancreatitis is the inflammation of the pancreas with varying degrees of pancreatic edema, fat necrosis or hemorrhage. The illness occurs mostly in the middle age. It could be acute or chronic. Acute pancreatitis is sudden with a life threatening consequence. The most common cause in acute pancreatitis is the presence of gallstone that may occlude the passage of bile causing the inflammation (Stein & Miller, 2000) and also alcohol intake. Research found out that drugs such as Furosemide and Azathioprine induce acute pancreatitis (Lankisch, Droge, & Gottesleben, 1995). The cause of chronic pancreatitis includes cystic fibrosis, Hypercalcemia, hyperlipidemia or hypertriglyceridemia. Pancreas divisum which is a congenital anomaly is considered to cause pancreatitis. However, explanation as to how is not yet known. Signs and Symptoms for acute pancreatitis, present fever, nausea, and vomiting. On physical examination, abdominal pain and tenderness is evident. Symptoms of chronic pancreatitis may involve upper abdominal pain, indigestion, oily smelly stool, and weight loss. Diabetes may also develop thus insulin is given. On physical examination, the patient's abdomen shows distension. Jaundice and dyspnea is also observed thus a stethoscope is used to assess irritation of the diaphragm. If palpation of the abdomen shows pain and a feeling of bloating, it suggests pancreatic pseudocyst which could be further confirmed with a CT scan. Laboratory tests to confirm diagnosis may include serum amylase and lipase. Techniques like therapeutic endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography(ERCP) and endoscopy are done to view organs involved. Prognosis is good if the cause is eliminated. However, for patients with complicated conditions can recover under intensive care. References P G Lankisch, P., Droge, M., & Gottesleben. F., (1995). Drug induced acute <https://assignbuster.com/medical-report/>

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