SAQ 3

A GP has referred a 54 yr old male to your Emergency Department with pancreatitis. He has had 2 days of epigastric pain and vomiting. His serum lipase is 4300 [lab normal <60].

a. List 4 potential causes for this patient's pancreatitis (4 Marks)

- Common
 - Gallstone
 - o Alcohol
 - o Dyslipidaemia
 - Hypercalcaemia hyperparathyroid, metastatic, sarcoidosis
 - Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction
 - o Drugs azathioprine, valproate, co-trimoxazole, frusemide, steroids
 - Toxins
 - Post-ERCP
 - Traumatic
 - *Postoperative*
- Uncommon
 - Structural cancer of pancreas or periampullary, pancreas divisum
 - Vasculitis
- Rare
 - Infective Coxsackie virus, mumps, HIV, parasitic, ascariasis
 - Autoimmune SLE, Sjorgren's syndrome
 - ο *α*1-Antitrypsin deficiency

b. List 4 potential complications from pancreatitis (4 Marks)

1 mark each for any of:

- Pseudocyst formation
- Pancreatic abscess
- Haemorrhagic pancreatitis
- Pancreatic necrosis
- Splenic vein thrombosis
- Duodenal obstruction

- Chronic pancreatitis / pancreatic insufficiency
- Hypocalcaemia
- ARDS
- Multi-organ dysfunction syndrome
- Pleural effusion

c. List 6 factors which suggest severe pancreatitis (3 Marks)

1/2 mark each for any of:

- Age >65 yrs
- BMI >30
- Pleural effusion on CXR
- >30% necrosis on contrast CT
- APACHE II >8
- Organ falure

- Ranson score >3 (can only be completed at 48hrs)
- Glasgow score >=3 (can only be completed at 48hrs)
- CRP >150(24-48 hrs post presentation)

Answers taken from Textbook of Adult Emergency Medicine, Cameron, 4th Ed., Chp 7.9 Pancreatitis