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# PANCREATIC PROBLEMS

- Acute Pancreatitis

- Chronic Pancreatitis

- Pancreatic Tumors

- Pancreas Transplant

#### **Acute Pancreatits**

- A non-bacterial inflammatory disease caused by activation and autodigestion of the pancreas by its own enzymes

# Etiology

- 1- Gall stones
- 2- Alcohol
- 3- Hypercalcemia
- 4- Hyperlipidemia
- 5- Familial
- 6- Drug induced

# Etiology

- 7- Obstruction
- 8- Viral infection
- 9- latrogenic
- 10-Trauma
- 11- Scorpion bite
- 12- Idiopathic

# History

- Epigastric pain
- Nausea and vomiting
- Previous attacks
- Underlying disease

#### **Examination**

- ♥ BP ↑ PR and Temperature
- Dehydration
- Shock
- Epigastric tenderness
- Grey Turner's & Cullen's signs
- Pleural effusion





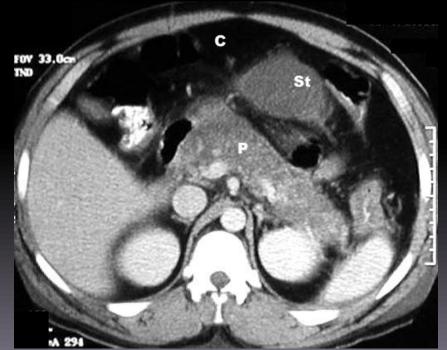


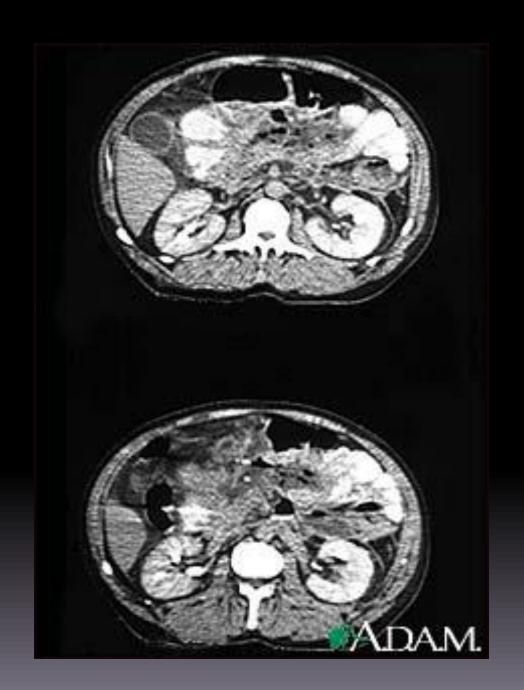
# Lab

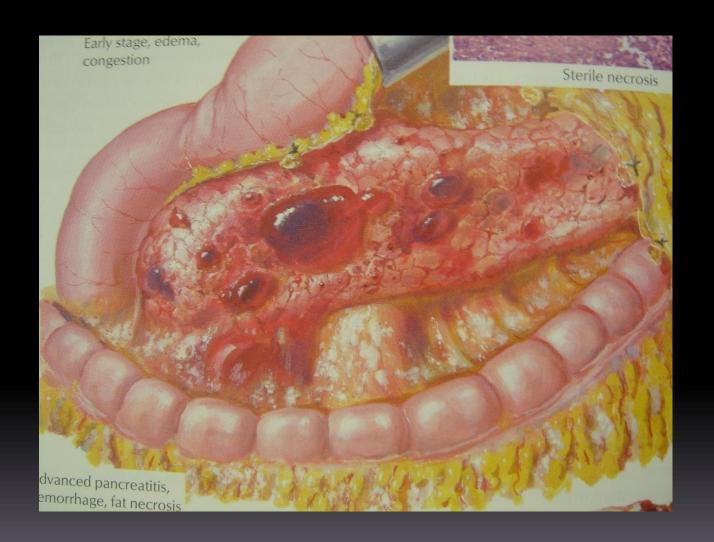
- NWBC
- 1 Lipase
- **A** Amylase
- Ca & lipids

# Radiology

- AXR → sentinel loop
- CT → Phlegmon









## Ranson's Criteria

- On admission

Age > 55

WBC > 16,000

Glucose > 11

AST >250

LDH >350

#### Ranson's Criteria

- During 24-48 hrs

Hematocrit ♥ >10%

Urea 🛧 > 8mg/dl

Fluid sequestration > 6 L

PO2 < 60

Base deficit > 4

Ca < 8 mg/dl





# Management

- 1- Rest the patient (Analgesia)
- 2- Rest the bowel (NPO + NG)
- 3- Rest the pancreas (NPO)

# IVF

- Cholecystectomy
- ERCP

# **Complications**

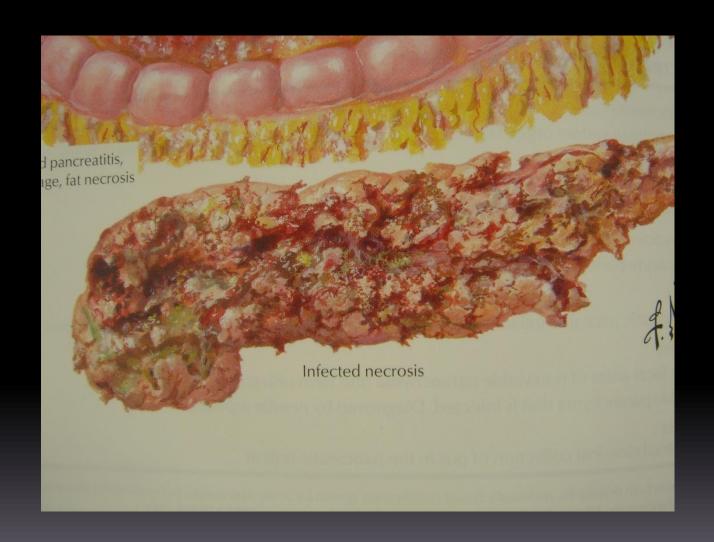
- Necrosis
- Infected necrosis
- Abscess
- Pseudocyst

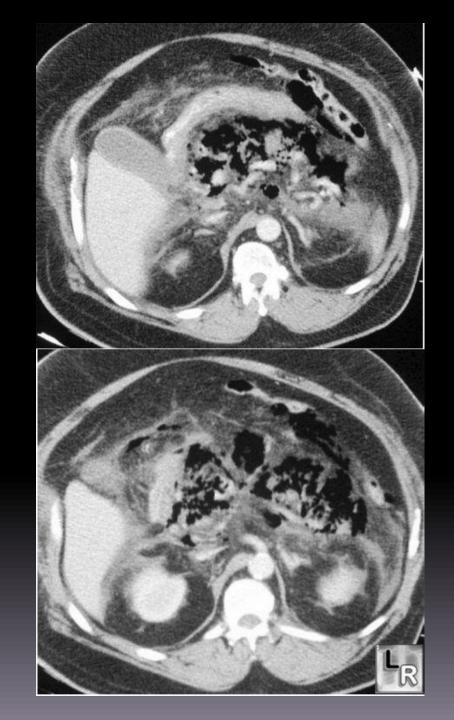
#### Medscape®

#### www.medscape.com



Source: J Am Geriatr Soc @ 2004 Blackwell Publishing

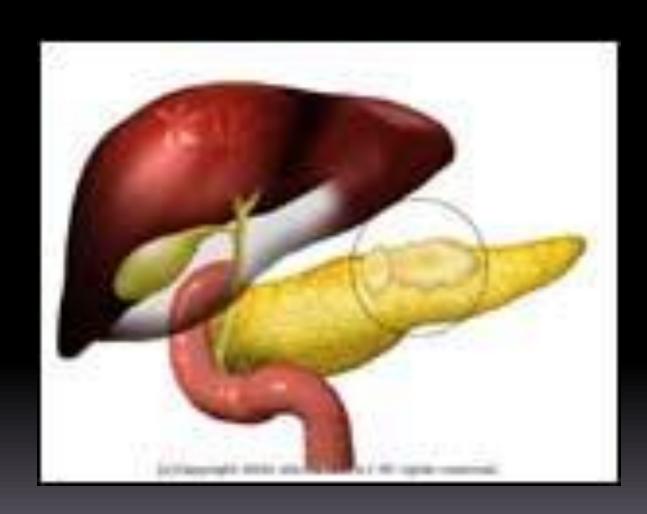




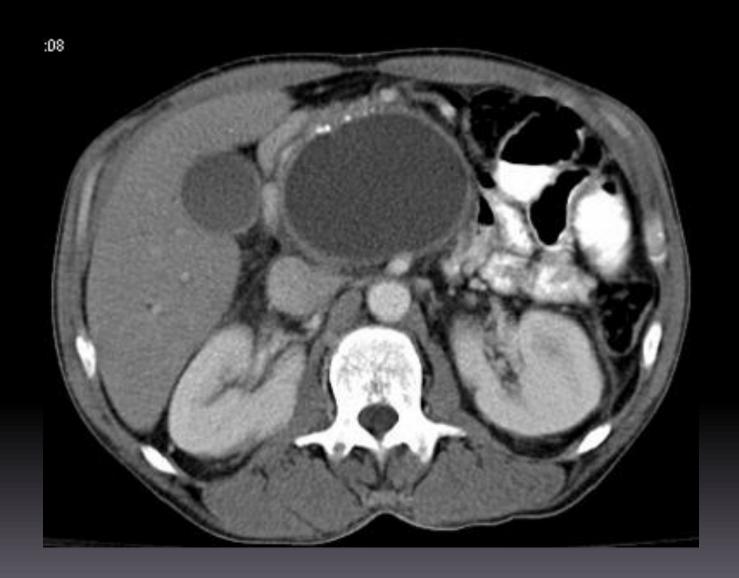
#### **Pseudocyst**

# History

- Failure of pancreatitis to recover or recurrence of symptoms
- Abdominal pain
- Pressure symptoms



- Epigastric mass
- 1 Lipase or WBC
- Obstructive jaundice
- CT scan







# Complications

- 1- Infection
- 2- Rupture
- 3- Bleeding

#### **Treatment**

- Observe for 6-12 weeks
- Drainage indicated in
- 1- Infection (external)
- 2- Symptomatic (internal)
- 3- > 5 cm (internal)



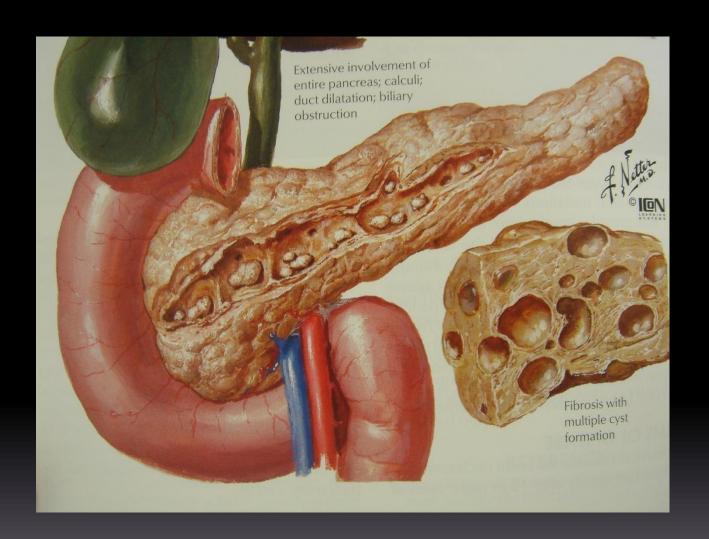




#### **Chronic Pancreatitis**

- Progressive inflammatory disease of the pancreas causing fibrosis and loss of endocrine and exocrine function.

- Commonest cause is alcohol

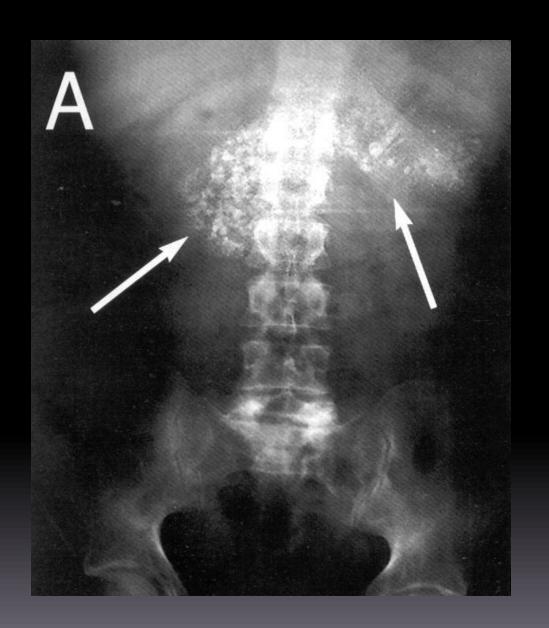


## **Symptoms**

- 1- Abdominal pain
- 2- Malabsorbtion
- 3- Diabetes

#### Diagnosis

- Lipase/Amylase usually normal
- **Glucose**
- AXR calcification
- CT Calcification, atrophy, dilated ducts



# Complications

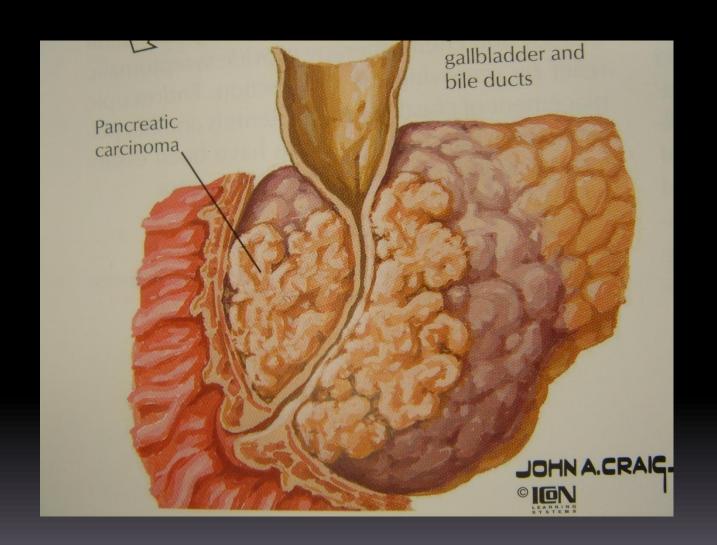
- 1- Biliary obstruction
- 2- Pseudocyst
- 3- Carcinoma
- 4- Splenic vein thrombosis

#### **Treatment**

- Pancreatic enzymes
- Insulin
- Analgesia
- Celiac block
- Surgical drainage
- Pancreatectomy

#### Pancreatic adenocarcinoma

- 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of cancer death in men 35-55
- n with cigarette smoking, fatty food, remote gastrectomy and in blacks
- Other factors, Chronic pancreatitis, polyposis syndromes, family history and cholecystectomy.
- 70% in the head

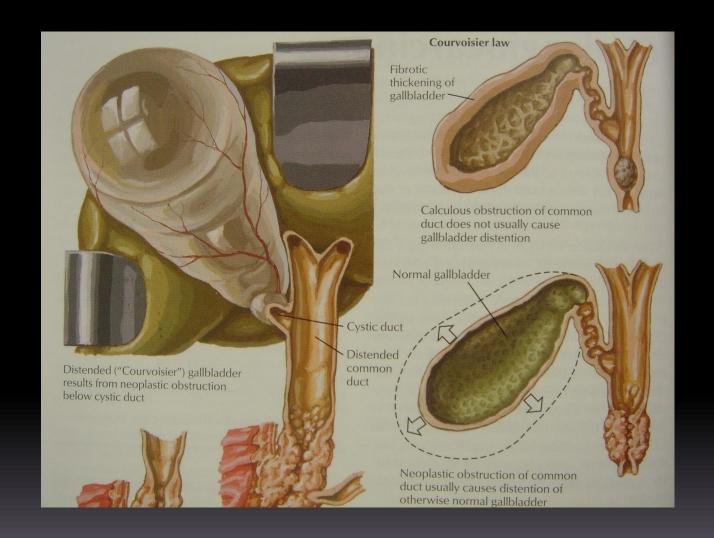


### History

- Weight loss
- Jaundice
- Deep seated pain
- Back pain
- Gastric outlet obstruction

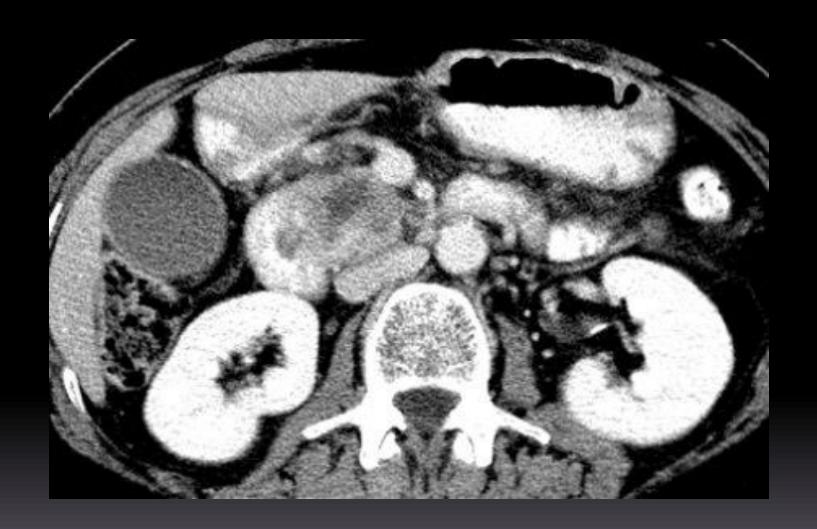
#### **Examination**

- Jaundice
- Fever
- Hepatomegaly
- Palpable gallbladder
- Succession splash



#### Lab

- Obstructive jaundice
- NWBC
- CA 19-9
- US
- CT
- ERCP





### Management

- assess resectability (role out local invasion and distant metastasis)
- Whipple's resection
- Palliative biliary and gastric drainage
- Poor long term survival

# Pancreas Transplant

