

# DIAGNOSTICS OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS

 **CLINICAL PRESENTATION** (COMPLAINTS, ANAMNESIS, OBJECTIVE DATA)

## **LABORATORY METHODS OF DIAGNOSTICS**

### **CLINICAL BLOOD EXAMINATION**

(leukocytosis with deviation of the differential count to the left, lymphopenia, lowering of eosinophils, Ca, high blood sugar – unfavorable prognostic factors )

### **SERUM AMYLASE -**

Severity of the process is proportional to amylase elevation. (at necrosis of the pancreas this index lowers)

**AMYLASE CLEARANCE/CREATININE CLEARANCE** (coef.  $> 5$  – Sign of acute pancreatitis)

**A DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS MUST BE VERIFIED DURING THE FIRST 2 DAYS OF A PATIENT'S HOSPITALIZATION INTO THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT**

## **INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF DIAGNOSTICS**

**ULTRASOUND OF THE PANCREAS, GALLBLADDER AND LIVER**

### **RONTGENOLOGIC METHODS OF DIAGNOSTICS**

(changes in abdominal and thoracic cavities )

**COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY**

**LAPAROSCOPY**