

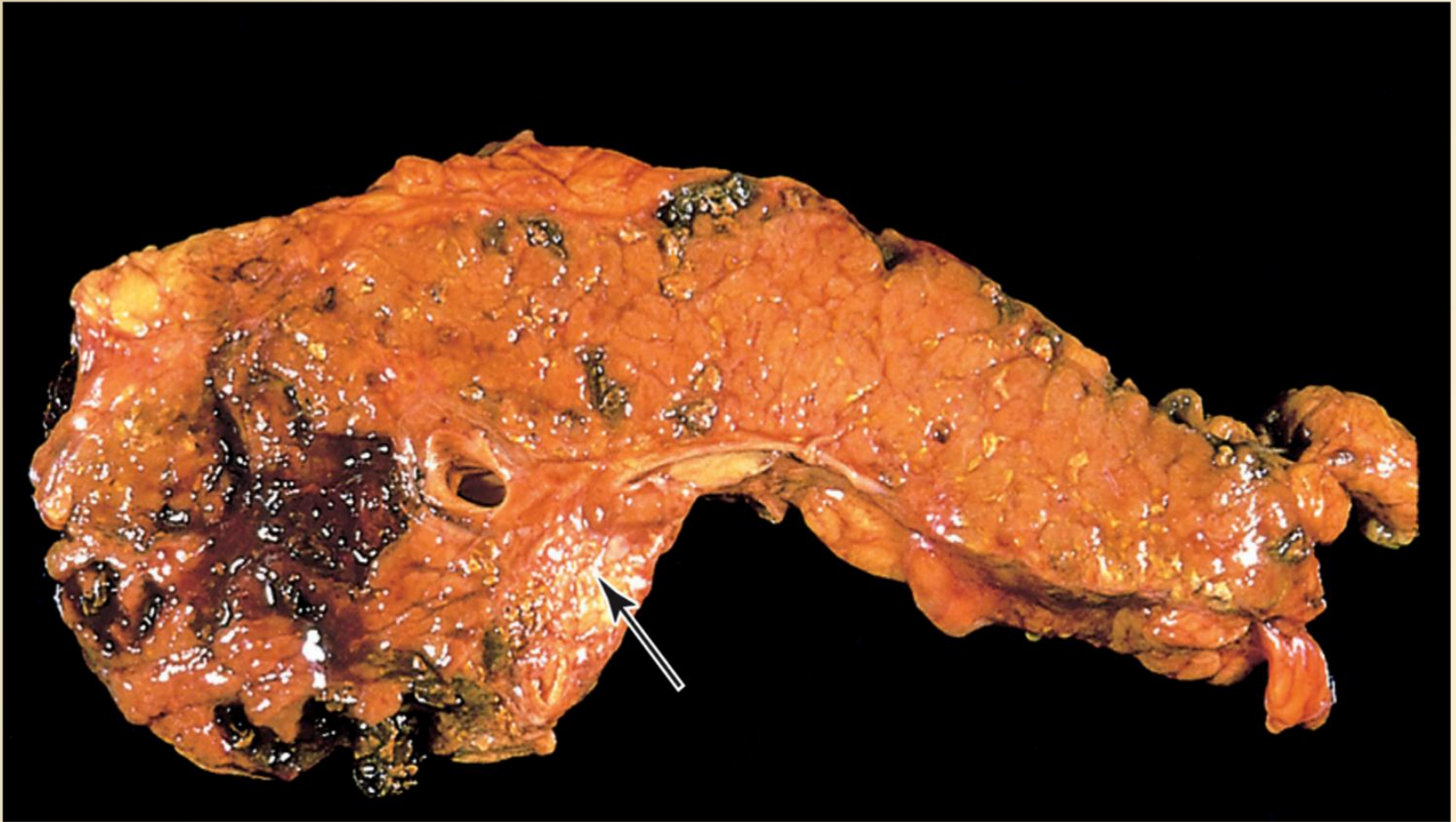
# ***Pancreatitis***

By:

Dr. Fatima Makee AL-Hakak

University of kerbala  
College of nursing

# ***Pancreatitis***



# OVERVIEW

- *the pancreas is a gland behind your stomach and in front of your spine.*
- *it produces juices that help in break down food and hormone that help control blood sugar levels.*
- *problems with pancreas lead to many health problems ,these include*

**1-** *pancreatitis.*

**2-** *pancreatic cancer.*

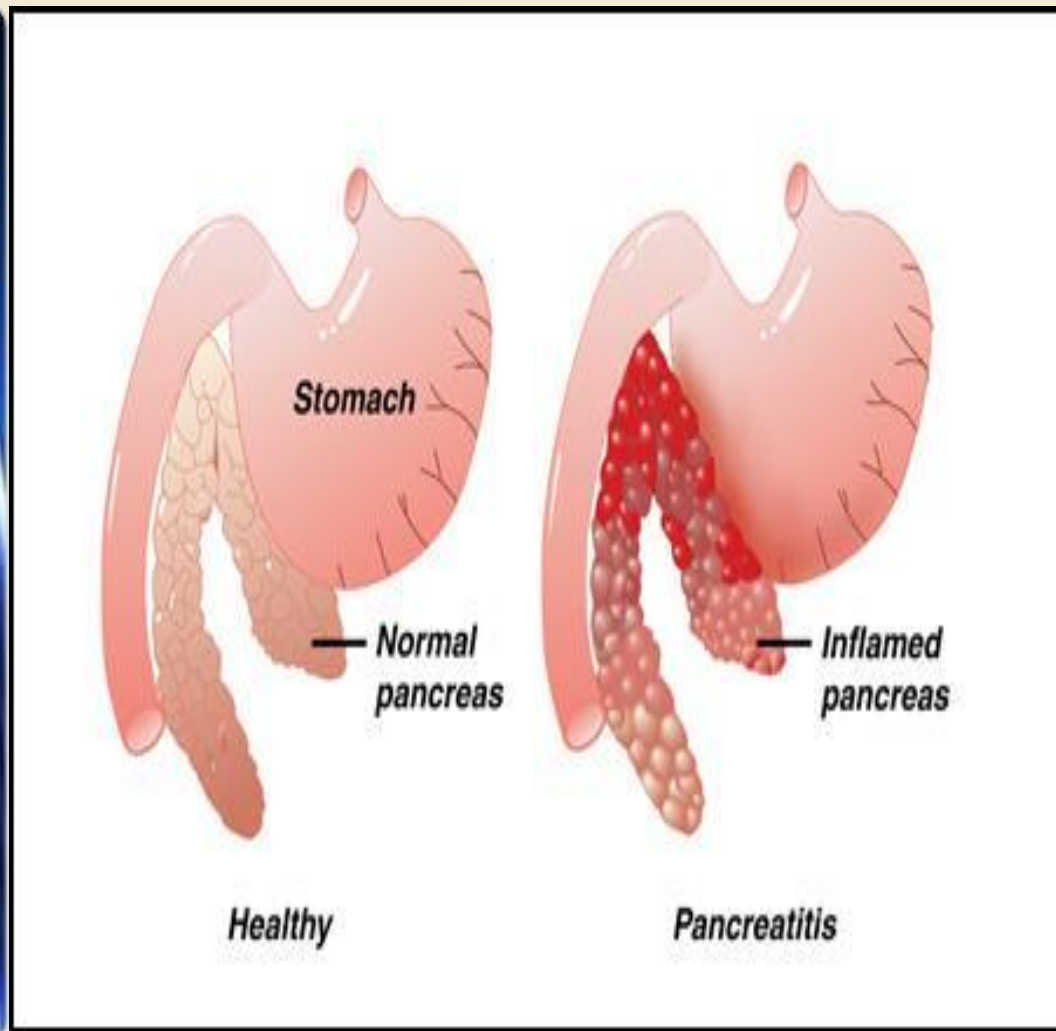
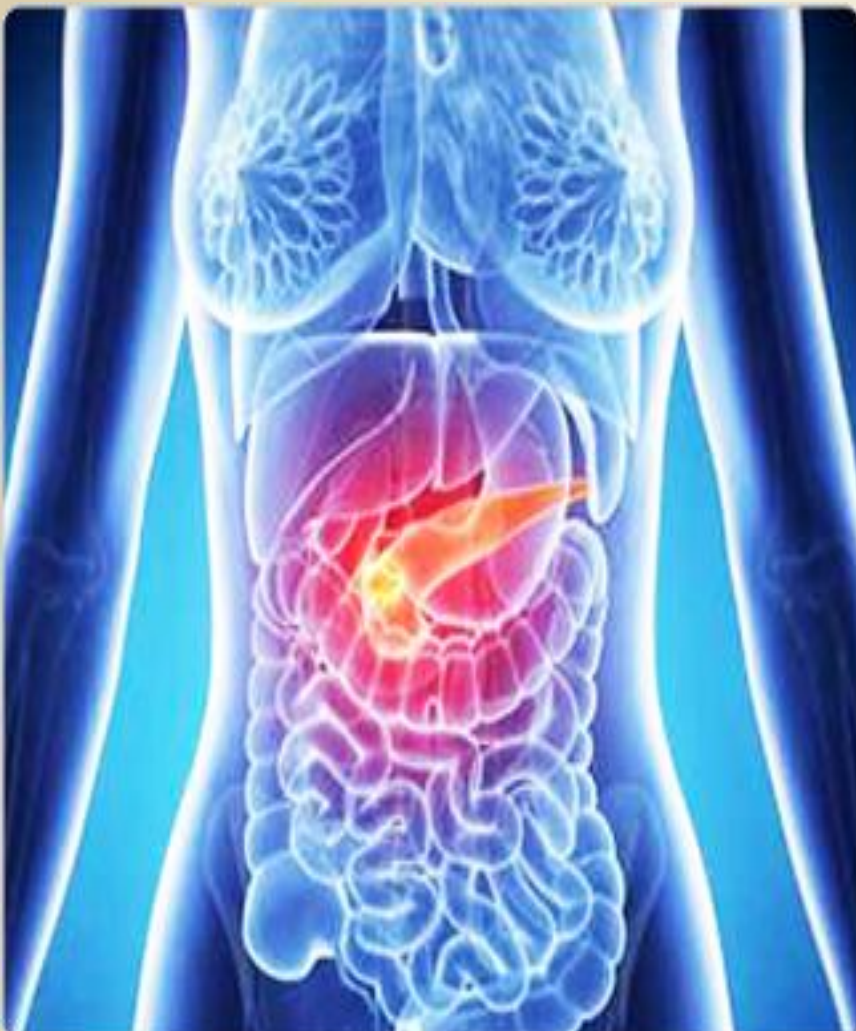
**3-** *cystic fibrosis, a genetic disorder in which thick,sticky mucus can also block tubes in your pancreas.*

# PANCREATITIS

## *Introduction:*

- *pancreatitis is a rare disease that causes the pancreas to become inflamed. though rare, thousands of people have acute pancreatitis every year.*
- *pancreatitis begins as acute pancreatitis, if not treated, it can become a permanent condition called chronic pancreatitis, pancreatitis is a serious condition that can lead to severe complications and even death if it goes untreated.*

# *Figure Show the Anatomy Of Pancreas*



# **Types Of Pancreatitis**

**1- Acute pancreatitis.**

**2- Chronic Pancreatitis.**

# Acute Pancreatitis

*Hundred of thousands of cases of acute pancreatitis occur in the world each year. this disease occurs when the pancreas suddenly becomes inflamed and then gets better.*

## Causes

- 1- alcohol abuse and gallstones are the 2 most common causes of acute pancreatitis .*
- 2- other causes include the use of prescribed drugs, trauma or surgery to the abdomen , or abnormalities of the pancreas or intestine.*
- 3- in rare cases ,acute pancreatitis could result from an infection ,such as mumps.*



# *Alcohol Abuse*





# *complications*

- 1- infections
- 2- cysts
- 3- bleeding

and patient may need to surgery for :

- 1- remove the gallbladder
- 2- eliminate the possibility of other abdominal problems that can imitate pancreatitis
- 3- remove cysts
- 4- remove dead tissue

# Acute pancreatitis

## *symptoms*

- 1- pain in the upper abdomine (it may reach to the back and others areas)*
  - 2-nausea*
  - 3- vomiting*
  - 4- fever*
  - 5- increase pulse rate*
- about 20% of acute pancreatitis cases sever.patients may becoms dehydrated and have low blood pressure .sometimes the heart,lungs,kidneys fail and in the most severe cases of acute pancreatitis ,bleeding may occur in the pancreas leading to shock and sometimes death*

# *Diagnosis of Acute pancreatitis*

- during acute attacks of pancreatitis the blood has high level of digestive chemicals enzymes in it . the blood may also have high level of other important chemicals such as calcium , magnesium , sodium, potassium and bicarbonate .
- acute pancreatitis patients may also have high amounts of sugar and lipids or fats in their blood.
- these changes help to diagnosis pancreatitis .
- after the pancreas recover , blood levels of these substances usually return to normal .

# *treatment of Acute Pancreatitis*

- treatment for acute pancreatitis depends on how bad the attack is.
- unless complications occur, acute pancreatitis usually gets better by itself with treatment .
- usually the patient goes into the hospital during a pancreatitis attack .
- fluids by vein must be given to patient to restore blood volume .
- the kidneys and lungs may be treated with dialysis or a respirator to prevent failure of the organ .

# ***treatment of Acute Pancreatitis***

- sometimes a patient cannot control vomiting and needs to have tube through the nose to the stomach to remove fluid and air .
- in mild cases ,the patient may not have food 3 or 4 days but given fluids and pain relievers by vein.

# *Chronic pancreatitis*

- *Continuous, prolonged inflammatory, and fibrosing process of the pancreas*
  - *Pancreas becomes destroyed as it is replaced by fibrotic tissue*
  - *Strictures and calcifications can also occur*



# *causes*

- chronic pancreatitis has many causes but 70-80% of cases are due to chronic alcohol abuse, it is more common in men than women and often develops between 30 and 40 years of age .
  - 1- alcohol abuse.
  - 2- May follow acute pancreatitis .
  - 3- some forms of chronic pancreatitis are inherited.

# *Complications*

- 1- Pseudocyst formation
- 2- Bile duct or duodenal obstruction
- 3- Pancreatic ascites
- 4- Pleural effusion

# *symptoms*

- *the symptoms of acute and chronic pancreatitis may be same but patient with chronic pancreatitis tend to have 3 kinds of problems :*
- *1- pain*
- *2-malabsorption of food ,leading to weight loss*
- *3-diabetes*

- *patients with chronic pancreatitis often loss weight ,even when their appetite and eating habits are normal.this happens because their bodies do not secrete enough pancreatic enzymes to break down food so nutrients are not absorbed normally*

# *Diagnostic Test*

- *CT*
- *MRI*
- *ERCP*
- *Transabdominal ultrasound*

# *Treatment*

*Chronic pancreatitis by :*

*1- relieving pain .*

*2- managing nutritional and diabetic problems.*

*3- taken insulin to control BS.*

*4 – sometimes patient need to a surgery to relieving pain .*



# *Nursing Care*

- 1-Advise patients to avoid excessive alcohol ingestion that abstinence could prevent recurrence of the pancreatitis and prevent the possibility of chronic pancreatitis.*
- 2-Advise all patients with obstructive biliary disease to seek medical treatment for their condition to prevent the progression from acute to chronic pancreatitis.*
- 3-Carefully monitor patients who are unable to feed themselves for nutritionally adequate diets.*
- 4-Monitor routine laboratory values to report any trend toward reduced functioning of the pancreas.*

Thank



you!