Risk Factors/Causes: number one reason is gallbladder disease (more common in women) second cause is chronic alcohol use (more common in men)

S & S: sudden onset, pain, fever, n/v, jaundice, hypotension,

Lab: Serum amylases and lipase high, WBC, Urinary Amylase

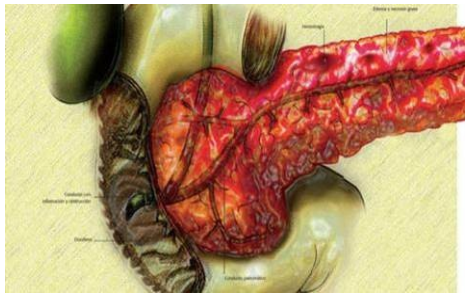
Interventions/Teaching:

Need to understand that Acute pancreatitis can be life threatening.

Discharge teaching: pt needs to understand reason of Pancreatitis. Understand the need to rest to recover if alcohol is involved – find support

In digestion: pancreases secrete high concentration of bicarbonate which neutralizes the acid in the chyme

ACUTE Pancreatitis



MEDS: pain meds, PPI, Antispasmodics

Chronic Pancreatitis: the most common cause is alcohol abuse.