



PG Residency Gastroenterology & Hepatology

Smart Notes. Better Scores.



Acute Pancreatitis: Definition & Diagnosis

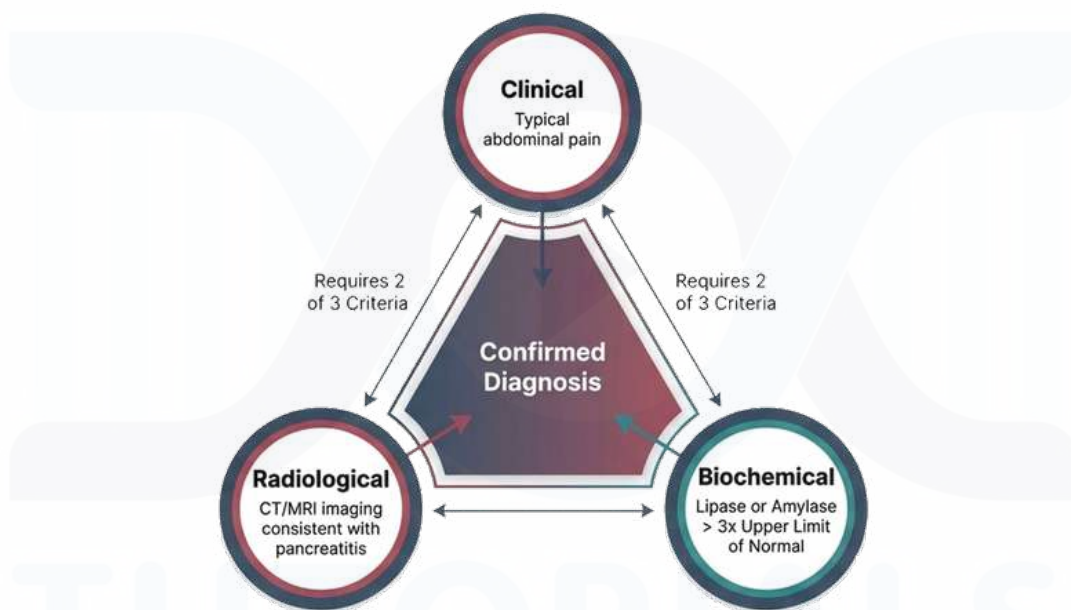
Clinical confirmation requires 2 of 3 diagnostic criteria.

Definition

- Pancreatic injury followed by acute inflammation.

Diagnostic Rule

- Two or more of the three criteria (Clinical, Biochemical, Radiological) must be present for a confirmed diagnosis.



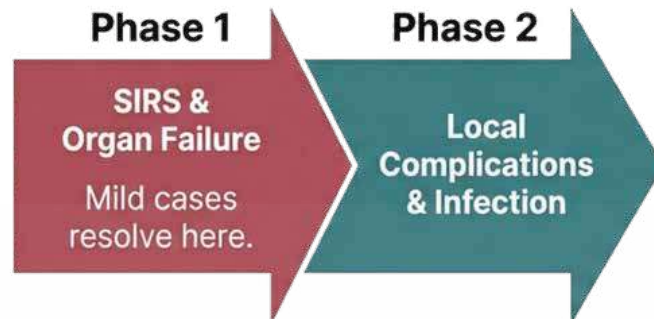
Terminology of Fluid Collections & Necrosis

Classification based on content type and duration of injury (Revised Atlanta Classification).

		Duration	
		< 4 Weeks	> 4 Weeks
Content	Fluid Only	Acute Peripancreatic Fluid Collection Low attenuation, no defined wall. 	Pseudocyst Persisting fluid with a developed wall. 
	Solid / Necrotic	Acute Necrotic Collection Fluid + solid components crossing fascial planes. 	Walled-Off Necrosis (WON) Necrotic collection with a defined wall. 

Phases, Etiology & Prevention

Understanding progression and mitigating risk.



Etiology

- Primary Causes: Gallstones & Alcohol
- Drug-Induced: Hypersensitivity reaction (onset 4-8 weeks, not dose-related). Exception: Steroids (dose-dependent).



1. Pancreatic duct stent (> 5 cm)
2. Aggressive IV fluids
3. Rectal NSAIDs



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Biochemical Investigations

Comparative analysis of Amylase versus Lipase.

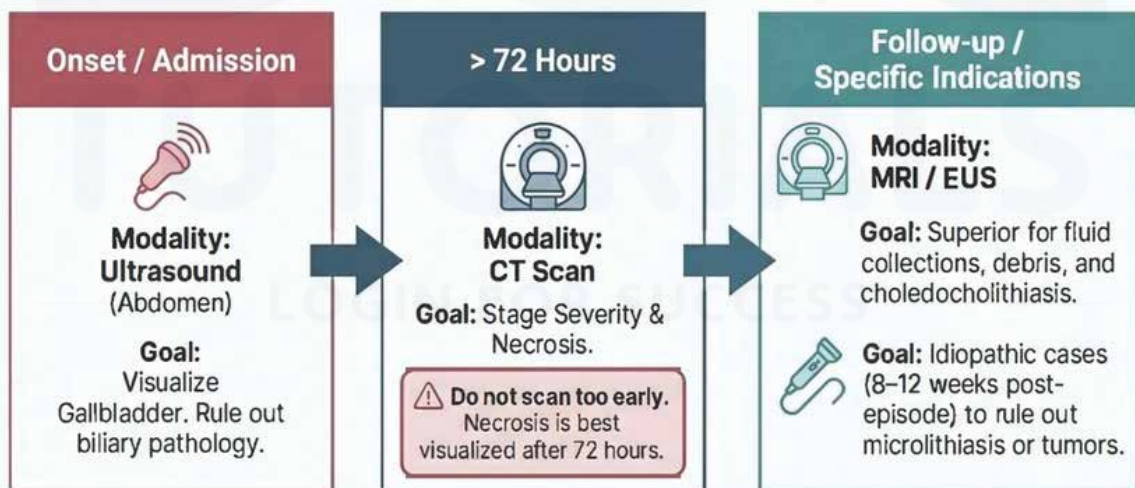
Serum Amylase	Serum Lipase (Preferred)
• Sensitivity Issues: False negatives in fatal attacks, mild cases, chronic pancreatitis, or hypertriglyceridemia. • False Positives: Salivary gland inflammation, renal failure (decreased clearance), macroamylasemia, gut perforation.	• Specificity: Superior to amylase. Rarely >3x normal in non-pancreatic causes. • Prognostic Value: Levels > 2.5x prior to refeeding predict feeding intolerance. • Non-Pancreatic Elevation: Renal failure (usually <3x).

Clinical Pearl: Combining Amylase + Lipase does not improve diagnostic accuracy.

Note on Calcium: Hypocalcemia occurs due to extraction of albumin-rich intravascular fluid into the peritoneum.

Imaging Strategy & Timing

Selecting the right modality at the right time.



Severity Scoring & Prognosis

Validated scores and lab trends predict outcomes better than enzymes.

The BISAP Score (0-5 Points)

Score ≥ 3 indicates increased mortality risk.

- BUN > 25 mg/dl
- Impaired Mental Status
- SIRS Criteria Present
- Age > 60
- Pleural Effusion

SIRS Criteria

Presence of 2+ suggests potential organ failure.

- Pulse > 90
- Temp < 36°C or > 38°C
- WBC < 4k or > 12k
- RR > 20 or pCO₂ < 32

Red Flag Trends

Warning: Enzyme elevation height $\neq$ Severity.

- Rising Hematocrit (Hemoconcentration)
- Rising BUN / Creatinine
- CRP > 15 mg/dl at 48 hours

Initial Management

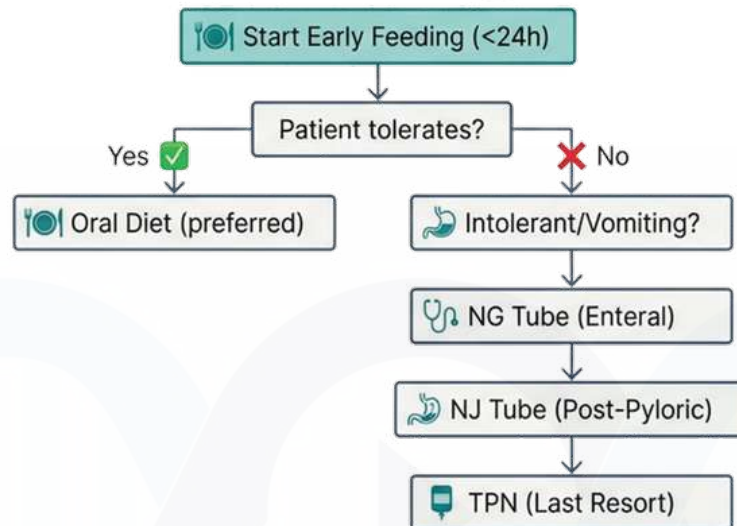
The "First 24 Hours" Protocol.



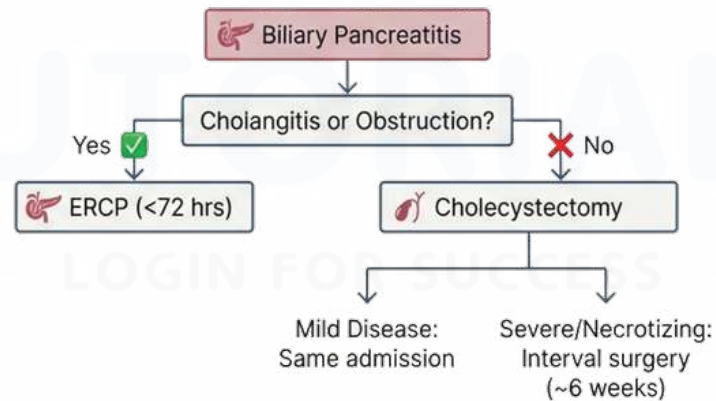
Nutrition & Interventions

Decision logic for feeding and biliary management.

Nutrition Strategy



Biliary Interventions

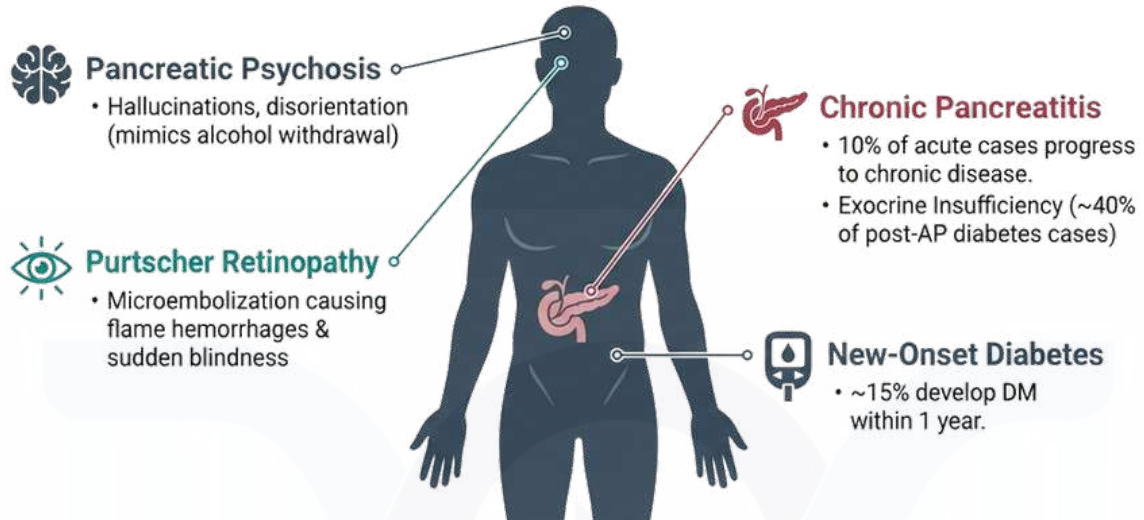


Drainage indicated for: Infected necrosis, obstruction, or disconnected duct syndrome.



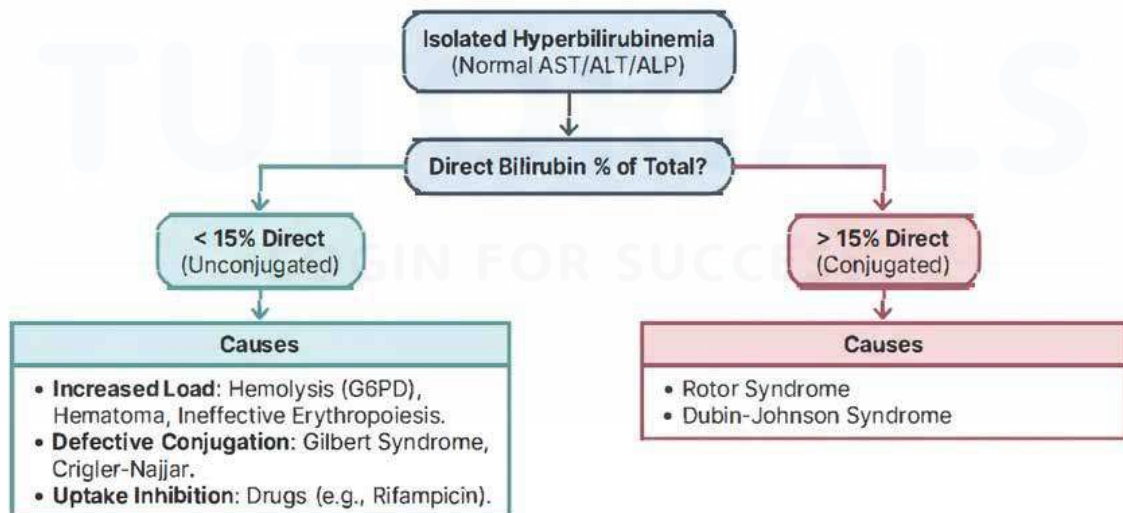
Complications & Sequelae

Systemic manifestations and long-term outcomes.



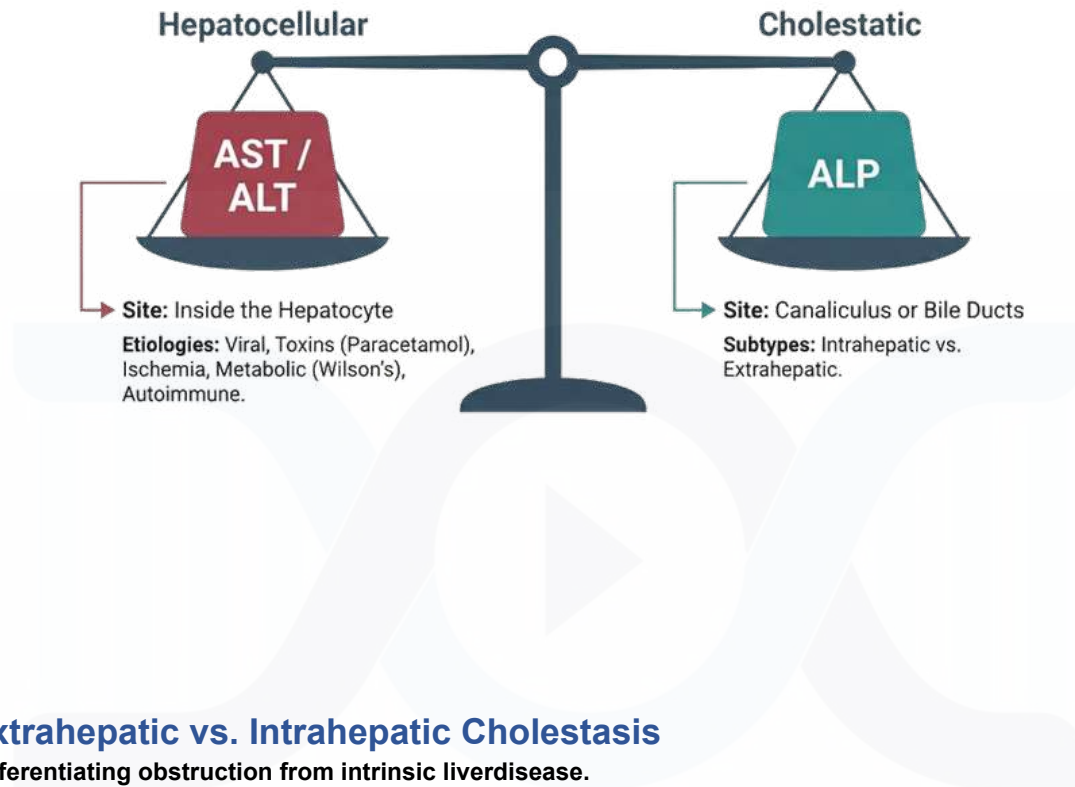
Approach to Jaundice: Isolated Hyperbilirubinemia

Evaluating jaundice with normal liver enzymes (ALT /ALP).



Hepatocellular vs. Cholestatic Injury

Distinguishing the primary site of injury.



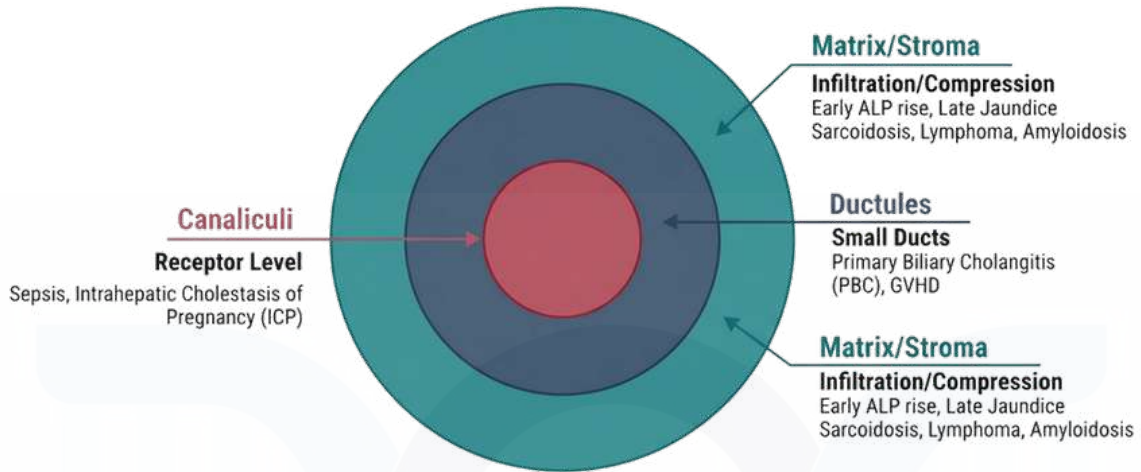
Extrahepatic vs. Intrahepatic Cholestasis

Differentiating obstruction from intrinsic liverdisease.

Extrahepatic (Obstruction)	Intrahepatic (Liver Disease)
✓ Rule out first (Treatable). Biliary surgery history, fever/pain (cholangitis), mass.	Viral prodrome, hepatotoxins, portal hypertension.
Lab Key: INR normalizes with Vitamin K. Causes: Stones, Strictures (PSC), Cancer.	Lab Key: INR may NOT correct with Vitamin K. Causes: Viral, Drug-induced, Genetic.
Diagnostic: Imaging (US/MRCP).	Diagnostic: Biopsy / Serology.

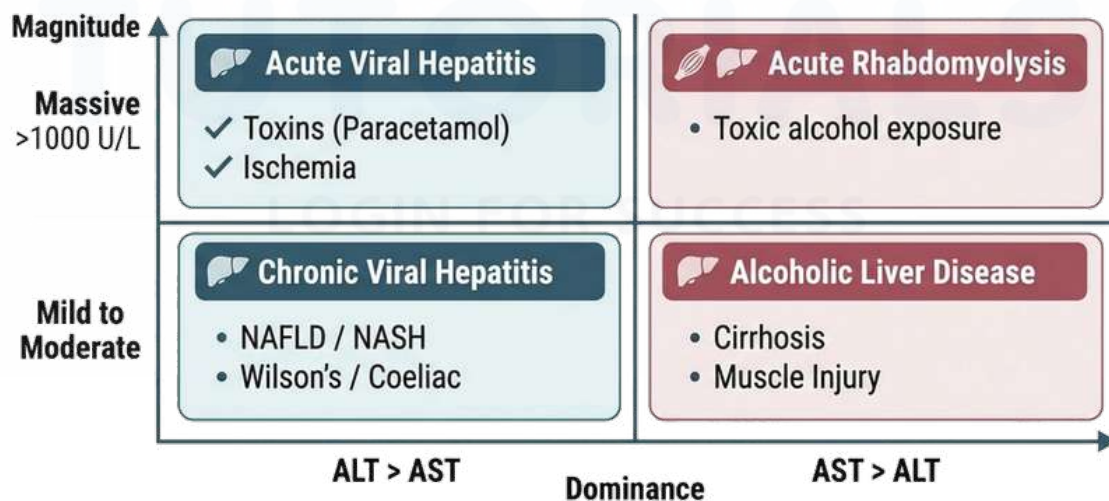
Intrahepatic Cholestasis: Levels of Injury

Anatomical localization of pathology



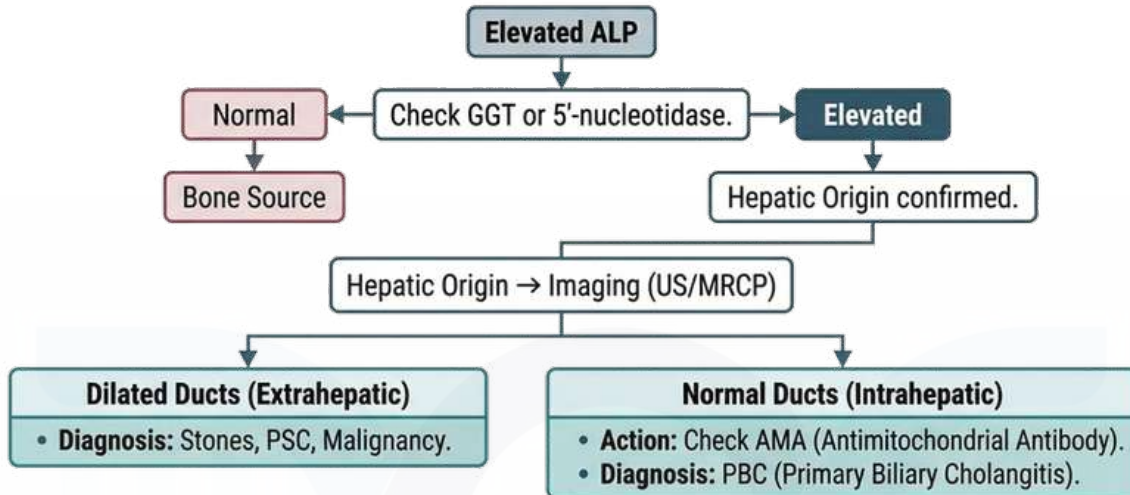
Evaluation of AST & ALT Patterns

Etiology based on Ratio and Magnitude.



Evaluation of Elevated Alkaline Phosphatase

Stepwise approach to confirm origin and etiology.



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