

## Clinical profile and outcome of acute pancreatitis in children admitted in Philippine Children's Medical Center

Emaluz Z Parian, Marilou G Tan, Maria Estela R Nolasco and Randy P Urtula

Philippine Children's Medical Center, Philippines

**Introduction:** Pediatric acute pancreatitis has been reported to show an increasing incidence worldwide. Determining local data on clinical profile, factors, severity and outcome would help improve recognition, diagnosis and management of this emerging disease.

**Objectives:** To determine the clinical profile of Pediatric Acute Pancreatitis and the factors associated with their outcome and severity.

**Methods:** This was a retrospective chart review of children 0-18 years old with diagnosis of Acute Pancreatitis. Demographic, clinical and diagnostic data gathered were compared among severity classification and outcome.

**Results:** Thirty-five cases were identified in a period of 18 years but only 28 were reviewed. Mean age was 11.5 years old 4.1 SD (range 4–18) with slight male predominance. Ninety-three percent presented with abdominal pain. Most common etiology was idiopathic

(44%). Gallstones and choledochal cyst post-excision were the most common of the co-morbidities seen. Most common imaging findings was edematous/enlarged pancreas. Five cases of acute recurrent pancreatitis noted. Most common local complications seen were pseudocyst formation and fluid collection (11% each). One death was due to hemorrhagic pancreatitis. Of the factors reviewed, presence of gallstones was associated with non-mild severity classification ( $p < 0.028$ ) and 3-10 years age group with incomplete enzymatic/radiologic resolution upon discharge ( $p < 0.04$ ).

**Conclusion:** Presence of gallstones and 3-10 years old age group were found to affect severity and outcome and should be considered closely during management of pediatric acute pancreatitis.

e: emaparian@gmail.com

 Notes: