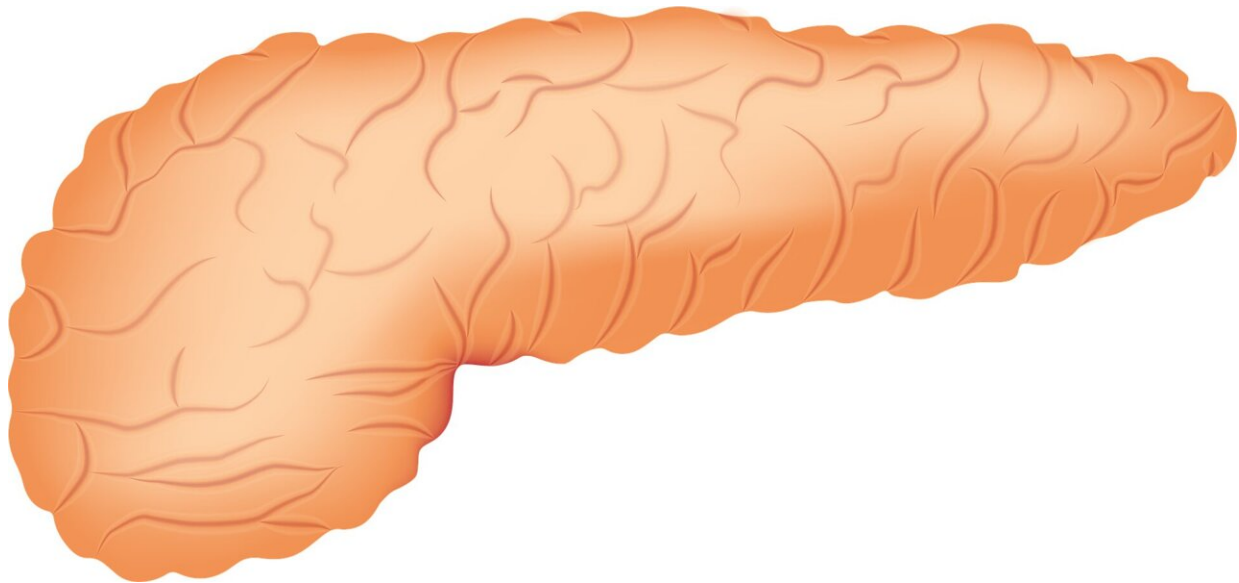


Q and A: Breaking down acute and chronic pancreatitis

November 18 2022, by Sebastian Strobel



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I'm in my late 50s and was recently diagnosed with pancreatitis. My symptoms came on suddenly. My wife is concerned my symptoms may develop again, and she wants me to have testing to determine the cause. What are the testing and treatment options available for pancreatitis?

ANSWER: Simply put, pancreatitis is inflammation of the pancreas. Located behind the stomach in the upper abdomen, your pancreas produces [digestive enzymes](#) and hormones that regulate how your body

processes sugar.

Pancreatitis is caused by the irritation and inflammation of the cells of your pancreas. This occurs when digestive enzymes released by the pancreas become active while still in the pancreas.

Pancreatitis can occur in two forms—acute and chronic. More people experience an acute form of pancreatitis, which appears suddenly. Mild cases of pancreatitis typically can be resolved in days with treatment. Severe cases of acute pancreatitis can cause life-threatening conditions, such as kidney and lung failure.

Acute pancreatitis symptoms include severe upper [abdominal pain](#), abdominal pain that extends to your back and shoulders, yellowing of the skin, tender abdomen, nausea and vomiting, and fever.

Treatment for [acute pancreatitis](#) consists of IV fluids and medication to manage pain. You can eat, if tolerated, or tube feeding may be necessary. Once your pancreatitis is under control, your health care team will determine what caused the pancreatitis attack. Treatment depends on the cause.

A procedure called endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, or ERCP, uses a long tube with a camera on the end to take pictures of your pancreas and [bile ducts](#). This helps your health care team see if stones are blocking the [bile duct](#). If so, the stones can be removed using tools passed through the endoscope. The bile duct and pancreatic duct enter the bowels in the same area. This is why a blockage of the bile ducts can cause pancreatitis.

If gallstones caused your pancreatitis—with or without bile duct blockage—your health care team may recommend surgery to remove your gallbladder. This procedure is a cholecystectomy. Surgery may be

done before you go home if your attack is mild. In severe cases, surgery may be done later to let the inflammation go down.

Consuming several [alcoholic drinks](#) a day over many years can be one cause of pancreatitis. If this is the cause of your ailments, your health care team may recommend you enter a treatment program. Continuing to drink alcohol may worsen your pancreatitis and lead to serious complications, including chronic pancreatitis.

Pancreatitis that occurs over many years can damage your pancreas and lead to chronic pancreatitis. It causes [permanent damage](#) and scarring of the pancreas. Chronic pancreatitis can lead to weight loss, pain, diabetes and pancreatic cancer.

Chronic pancreatitis symptoms include upper abdominal pain, indigestion, abdominal pain that worsens after eating, or unexpected weight loss. Oily, smelly stools, called steatorrhea, or jaundice, which is yellowing of the eyes and skin, can occur with pancreatitis.

Treating [chronic pancreatitis](#) may involve changes to your diet, pain management and taking enzymes to improve digestion.

Additional factors that increase your risk of developing pancreatitis including cigarette smoking, obesity, diabetes and a family history of pancreatitis.

Talk with your health care team about sudden or persistent symptoms related to pancreatitis.

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