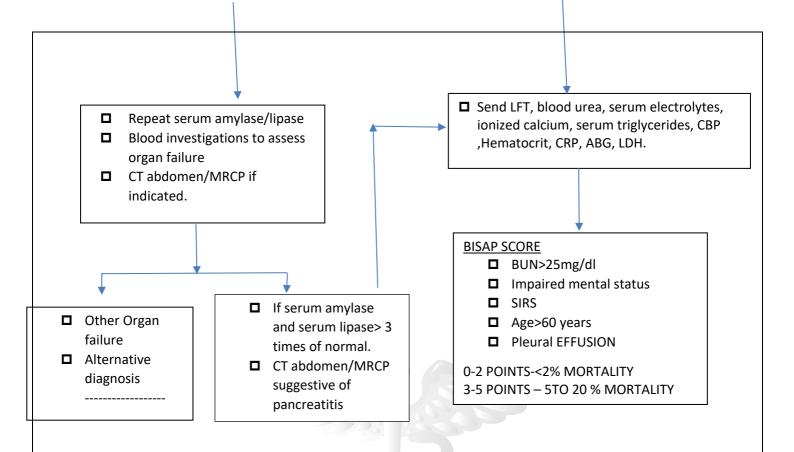


Acute Pancreatitis Pathway.



SPARSH CRITICA	LCARE		SPARSH (CRITICAL CARE			
Provision	nal diagnosis		_				
Duration	of previous hospitalization	on (if any)					
Previous	lab investigations if any						
CO-MORBIDS	Hypertension	□AF	СОРД				
	- Пурегесполог		— 631 <i>3</i>				
	☐Type 2 Diabetes		□CLD				
ΝOΜ	Mellitus	Anticoagulation	□ CLD				
8		_	F				
	□ CAD	СКО	□Recent Surgery				
	<u> </u>	300	1000				
Γ							
	History and examination						
		pain/Diffuse abdominal p	oam				
	Nausea and vomDyspnoea	iitilig					
	□ Fever						
	☐ H/o gall stone						
	☐ H/o alcohol inta	ke					
	☐ Family h/o panc						
	Previous h/o pancreatitis						
	 □ H/o abdominal trauma □ H/o recent abdominal surgery/procedure □ H/o recent febrile illness □ Abdominal tenderness/guarding □ Jaundice 						
	□ Haemodynamic instability						
Ĺ							
	☐ H/o acute	pain abdomen					
	□ Serum amylase/Serum lipase>3 times the upper limit □ USG abdomen/CT abdomen suggestive of acute pancreatitis						
		▼					
	•						
	☐ If only one of abov	e is positive	☐ If >1 one of above is positive				
	₩		*				
	☐ Hospital admission	and observation	☐ Provisional diagnosis of Acute Pancreatitis				
			1				



MODIFIED MARSHALL SCORING SYSTEM to assesss ORGAN FAILURE						
Organ failure score						
	0	1	2	3	4	
Resp. (pao2/fio2)	>400	301-400	201-300	101-200	<100	
Renal (s.creatnine)	<1.4mg/dl	1.4-1.8mg/dl	1.9-3.6 mg/dl	3.6-4.9 mg/dl	>4.9mg/dl	
Cardiovascular (SBP)	>90 mm of hg	<90 mm of hg;fluid responsive	<90 mm of hg; not fluid responsive R	<90 mm of hg; ph<7.3	<90 mm of hg;ph<7.2	

A score of 2 or more in any system defines the presence of organ failure. Scoring in preexisting CKD depends on extent of deterioration over baseline renal function.

REVISED ATLANTA CLASSIFICATION

□ .MILD ACUTE PANCREATITIS

- o NO ORGAN FAILURE
- NO LOCAL OR SYSTEMIC COMPLICATIONS

■ MODERATELY SEVERE ACUTE PANCREATITIS

- o ORGAN FAILURE THAT RESOLVES IN 48 HOURS
- LOCAL OR SYSTEMIC COMPLICATIONS WITHOUT PERSISTENT ORGAN FAILURE.

□ SEVERE ACUTE PANCREATITIS.

- SINGLE ORGAN FAILURE.
- MULTIPLEORGAN FAILURE

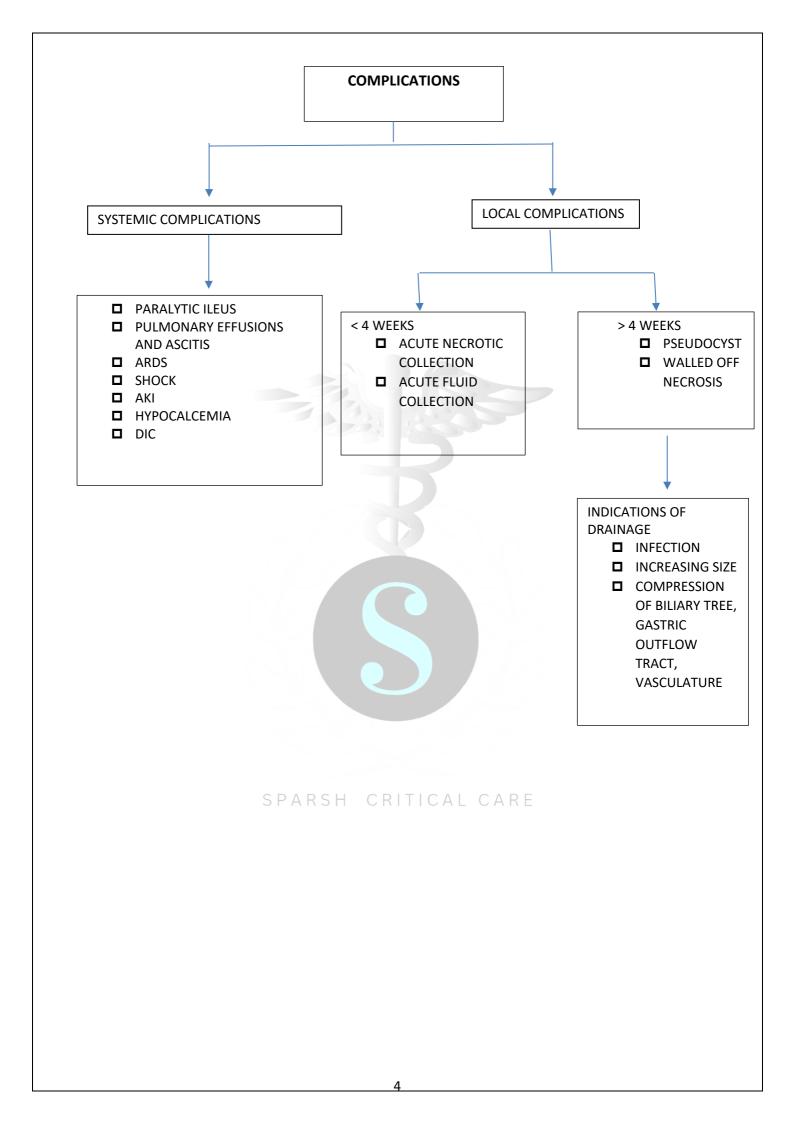
MANAGEMENT

- Fluid resustication
- Analgesia
- Nutrition (orally if tolerated,otherwise by RT)
- ☐ Treat etiology ,eg.ERCP if cholangitis.
- ☐ Continuous monitoring to assess progression to severe disease.

MODERATELY SEVERE & SEVERE DISEASE

- Admit in ICU.
- ☐ CECT at 48 hours after onset of symptoms to identify local complications.

SPARSH CRITICAL CARE



EVENTS / SUPPORTS							
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
□MV	□RRT	□Vasopressors	□Organ dysfunction	□Others			
>7 days Course of illness							
Outcome I. APACHE II/IV Score: 2. SOFA Score at the time of admission: , 48hr: at the time of transfer out / LAMA / Displayers 2. Length of ICLI Stay:							
4.Length of Hospital stay:							
II. Organ Failure: □AKI □Liver failure □Coagulopathy □Encephalopathy							
□Myocardial Dysfunction □CIPNM □MV dependent							
III. Renal replacement therapyday from CRRT / SLED							
IV. MV duration □Proning □ECMO □Tracheostomy							
V. Outcome: □Death □Survived (Discharged from ICU / Transfer out to stepdown / HDU/							
□LAN	ЛΑ						
□Ambulated □Bed ridden (with support / without support)							
Doctor Name: Sign:							
•	SP	ARSH CRIT	TCAL CARE	 			
	□MV □MV □MV □MV □MV ourse of the of treath of Hosperial Dyeseplacement ardial Dyesplacement the □MV the of the of the of Hosperial Dyesplacement the of Hosperial Dyesplacement	□MV □RRT □M	□MV □RRT □Vasopressors □MV □RRT □Vasopressor	□MV □RRT □Vasopressors □Organ dysfunction □urse of illness □Organ dysfunction □Organ dysfunction			

Author	Supervised by	Version/Date	Review Date
Dr. Sidharth. B.	Dr. Masood Mohammed	1.0/28-02-2023	28-02-2025
MD, FNB.	MD, MRCP, EDIC, FICCM (UK)		