Clinical study of the fecal elastase-1 levels in critically ill children

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Objective: To determine the fecal elastase-1 (FE-1) in critically ill children in order to investigate the relationships between FE-1 and trypsin, sepsis as well as the severity of the disease.

Methods: Totally 402 critically ill children admitted in PICU of Hunan Children’s Hospital from July 2013 to March 2014 were studied. The formed stool of patients was collected during the first 24 hours after admission. Subjects were divided to three groups according to FE-1 concentration.

Results: The proportions of FE-1 in septic children of B and C groups escalated were higher than those in children without sepsis. The general trend in FE-1 concentrations varied along with the severity of sepsis. There were no significant differences in FE-1 concentration between non-sepsis group and mild sepsis group and between severe sepsis group and septic shock group but other paired comparisons between the four groups had statistical significant (P<0.01). Along with FE-1 level decreased, the number of organ dysfunction, SOFA score, APS score increased and PCIS score decreased (P=0.000).

Conclusions: Pancreatic exocrine function damage is associated with sepsis, the pancreatic dysfunction in patients with mild sepsis may not be significant, but its incidence increases gradually with the development of sepsis or with the deterioration of the disease.

Biography
Xiao Zhenghui has completed her PhD degree from Xiangya Medical College, Central South University. She is currently the Director of Emergency Center of Hunan Children’s Hospital. She has published more than 30 papers in reputed journals in China and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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