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## Acute pancreatitis in early childhood

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Acute pancreatitis is an urgent pediatric problem which spontaneously disappears in most cases, although a severe form of the disease can develop in 10-30% of cases, known as severe acute pancreatitis (SAP). Publications from the last few decades have reported an increase in the incidence of pancreatitis among children. This can suggest a real increase in the incidence of pediatric pancreatitis or may indicate other issues such as increased attention to this disease which is, as previously thought, extremely rare in childhood. As the prevalence of pancreatitis in the adult population ranges between 6 and 45/100 000 per year and two pediatric multi-institutional studies showed an incidence of 3.6 and 13.2 cases per 100,000 children, pancreatitis is no longer a rare disease in pediatric practice. In accordance with these relevant data and the fact that, unlike the extensive available literature on pancreatitis in adult population, the aetiology and history of pediatric pancreatitis is not clear enough and there are no evidence-based guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease or prognostic algorithms, the consortium named the International Study Group of Pediatric Pancreatitis: In Search for a Cure (INSPIRE) was established in 2010. The most important task of this group of pediatric gastroenterologists and associates was to define the occurrence of pancreatitis in childhood and then, through the analysis of demographic characteristics, clinical pictures and diagnostic procedures, to develop a therapeutic strategy in order to prevent the recurrence of acute pancreatitis and its progression in its chronic form.

### Recent Publications:

1. Abu El H M et al. (2017) Classification of acute pancreatitis in the pediatric Population: clinical report from the NASPGHAN pancreas committee. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition. 64(6):984-990. Doi:10.1097/MPG.0000000000001583.
2. Morinville V D et al. (2014) Design and Implementation of INSPPIRE. J. Pediatr. Gastroenterol. Nutr. 59(3):360-364. Doi: 10.1097/MPG.0000000000000417.
3. Morinville V D et al. (2012) Definitions of pediatric pancreatitis and survey of present clinical practices. J Pediatr. Gastroenterol Nutr. 55(3):261-265.
4. Bai H X, Lowe M E and Husain S Z (2011) What have we learned about acute pancreatitis in children? J Pediatr. Gastroenterol. Nutr. 52(3):262-270. Doi: 10.1097/MPG.0b013e3181cea545.
5. Park A et al. (2010) A Comparison of presentation and management trends in acute pancreatitis between infants/toddlers and older children. J. Pediatr. Gastroenterol. Nutr. 51:167-170. Doi: 10.1097/MPG.0b013e3181cea545.

### Biography

Biljana Vuletić received her Medical Degree from the Medical Faculty at the University of Belgrade. She is an Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac and Chief of the Department of Gastroenterology of Pediatric Clinic and a full ESPGHAN Member. She started her residency in pediatrics at the University Children's Hospital University of Belgrade. She was trained in Pediatric endoscopy and ultrasonography at the same university hospital. She completed two hands-on courses in UK, Sheffield Children's Hospital. She has been accepted by OMI Foundation, Austria, for Observership Program at the Medical University of Graz, Universtitats Kinderklinik LKH Graz two times. Her mainly clinical interests include chronic intestinal failure, Celiac disease and clinical nutrition. She has summary of 168 publications including authored or co-authored papers in peer-reviewed journals and also chapters in the national monographs and textbooks published in Serbia.

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