

Clinical profile of Acute Pancreatitis in children and adolescents from a single Centre in Northern India.

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Abstract:

Purpose: There has been an increase incidence of pancreatitis in children over the world, studies in developed countries shows increasing childhood obesity leading to increase in biliary disorders is cause for increasing incidence of pancreatitis in children, however there is sparse data from the developing countries. This study was undertaken to determine the characteristics of Indian children with acute pancreatitis mainly the clinical features, etiology, complication, association, genetic factors and outcome and recurrence. **Methods:** We performed a retrospective study of all patients under the age of 18 years who had a final diagnosis of pancreatitis admitted at our centre between 2017 and 2019. **Results:** During the 3-year period from 2017 to 2019, 40 patients (males-62.5%) were admitted at our centre with acute pancreatitis. We found a definite etiology in most cases (n= 25, 62.5%) of patients which were broadly grouped into 7 etiologies: Structural, Genetic, Drug induced, Systemic disease/underlying illness, Cholelithiasis-related, Metabolic and Autoimmune.

Recurrence of acute episodes were noted in 13 patients (32.5%). Of these, 11 were found to have a genetic mutation, underlying structural abnormality or systemic illness. **Conclusions:** we found that most cases of pancreatitis in children were of mild severity and the etiology were quite different than adults and most cases of acute recurrent pancreatitis have a definite etiology of either genetic mutation or structural anomaly.

Biography:

Dr. Nida mirza, Fellow in pediatric gastroenterology and hepatology at Apollo hospitals in India. I have completed my md in pediatrics, now doing fellowship in pediatric gastroenterology and hepatology.

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