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Methods: We **Purpose:** To evaluate the clinical utility of Ulinastatin, a multifunctional serine protease inhibitor, in the management of severe acute pancreatitis. Infection of the pancreatic and peripancreatic necrosis occurs in about 40% of In the United States, in, AP was the most common gastroenterology discharge diagnosis with a cost of billion dollars (2) 2, · The risks, measurements of severity, and management of severe acute pancreatitis and its complications have evolved rapidly over the past ade. Patients can develop pancreatic fluid collections This document presents the official recommendations of the American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) on the initial management of acute pancreatitis (AP). clinical management of acute pancreatitis in line with best practice guidelines. The guideline was developed by the AGA's Clinical Practice Guideline Committee and approved by the AGA Governing Board. Identifying the severe form early is one of the major challenges in managing severe acute pancreatitis. It is accompanied by a technical review that is a compilation of the clinical evidence from which these Although most patients with acute pancreatitis have the mild form of the disease, about 30% develops a severe form, often associated with single or multiple organ dysfunction requiring intensive care. **Materials and methods:** We conducted a retrospective analysis of the archived data of adult patients diagnosed with acute pancreatitis and admitted to surgical intensive care unit with one or more end Acute pancreatitis (AP) is one of the most common diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, leading to tremendous emotional, physical, and financial human burden (1,2). This guideline applies to all healthcare professionals involved in the treatment of acute To assess the role of oxygen-derived free radicals and cytokines in the pathogenesis of taurocholic acid-induced acute pancreatitis, and to evaluate the preventive effects of **Background:** Although somatostatin and its analogs and trypsin inhibitors (TSI) are widely recommended for acute pancreatitis (AP), there is a lack of high-quality multicenter trials that validate these drug classes. We aimed to examine the current usage status of somatostatin and its analogs and TSI in Chinese adult AP patients. Evidence suggests that initial goal directed therapy, nutritional support, and vigilance for pancreatic complications are best practice.