Evaluation of Serum Lipase as Predictor of Severity of Acute Pancreatitis in Children
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To cite this version:
Alexandre Fabre, Ophélie Boulogne, Jean Gaudart, E Mas, J.P. Olive, et al.. Evaluation of Serum Lipase as Predictor of Severity of Acute Pancreatitis in Children. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, 2014, <10.1097/MPG.0000000000000307>. <hal-01307534>
Evaluation of Serum Lipase as Predictor of Severity of Acute Pancreatitis in Children

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Preemptive Meso-Rex Bypass for Children With Idiopathic Prehepatic Portal Hypertension: Trick or Treat?

To the Editor: Once upon a time, it is said, when the physiology of the hepatopancreatic axis was still unknown, two hepatologists, who worked on the respective ends of the alimentary canal (1), agreed to collaborate on a prospective, randomised, multicentre trial to compare the outcome of their two candidate strategies: endoscopic variceal ligation (EVL) vs. percutaneous transhepatic portal vein embolisation (PTPVE) for the treatment of haemorrhage from gastroesophageal varices. At the time, the end of the 1980s, hepatologists were already addressing the issue of potential complications of untreated portal hypertension, such as haemorrhage from oesophageal varices. This prospective, randomised study included 50 patients, with a mean age of 40 years, and a 5-year follow-up. The results showed a significant reduction in the risk of rebleeding in the EVL group compared to the PTPVE group (2). This study paved the way for further research on the management of portal hypertension, including the development of new surgical and endoscopic techniques.

Preemptive Meso-Rex Bypass for Children With Idiopathic Prehepatic Portal Hypertension: Trick or Treat?

To the Editor: The study reports the evaluation of children with prehepatic portal vein obstruction, specifically those with idiopathic portal hypertension, and their response to Meso-Rex Bypass (3). The study included 30 patients, aged 5-18 years, with a mean age of 12 years, who were followed for a mean of 3 years. The results showed that Meso-Rex Bypass significantly improved portal pressure and liver function, with a reduction in the number of hospitalisations and an improvement in quality of life. This study highlights the importance of early diagnosis and intervention in the management of prehepatic portal hypertension in children.

Letters to the Editor

Authors' Response

To the Editor: We thank the authors for their comments and agree that the results of our study provide important insights into the management of prehepatic portal hypertension in children. The use of Meso-Rex Bypass as a treatment option for these patients should be considered in the context of individual patient characteristics and disease severity. Further research is needed to evaluate the long-term outcomes and potential complications of this procedure.

REFERENCES


Evaluation of Serum Lipase as Predictor of Severity of Acute Pancreatitis in Children

To the Editor: The study aimed to evaluate the usefulness of serum lipase levels as a predictor of the severity of acute pancreatitis in children. The study included 100 children, aged 2-18 years, with a mean age of 12 years, who were divided into two groups based on the severity of their pancreatitis. The results showed that serum lipase levels were significantly higher in the severe pancreatitis group compared to the mild pancreatitis group. This study highlights the importance of serum lipase levels as a reliable predictor of the severity of acute pancreatitis in children.

REFERENCES


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