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

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

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Preemptive Mesenteric Bypass in Children With Idiopathic Prehepatic Portal Hypertension: Trick or Treat?

To the Editor: Once upon a time, it is true when the physiology of the hepato-portal axis was still unknown, the surgical treatment of the congenital atresia of bile excretion was left to the empiricism of the surgeons. To their advantage, they invented techniques that would be able to bypass the liver function. But for a long time, these operations were carried out in children, and for the most serious, a liver transplantation was the only treatment available. Today, we have much more knowledge about the pathophysiology of congenital atresia of bile excretion, and we have new treatment modalities that can be used in children. This is the reason why we have decided to use the mesenteric bypass as a preemptive procedure in children with congenital atresia of bile excretion.

Extraintestinal portal hypertension, caused by portal vein occlusion, is a chronic condition caused by chronic portal vein obstruction, and associated with many symptoms that are the cause of chronic end-stage liver disease. Our experience is based on the use of mesenteric bypass in children with congenital atresia of bile excretion. This procedure should be performed early, as the disease progresses, is not always possible (1, 2).

REFERENCES

Authors' Response

To the Editor: We agree with the authors that preemptive mesenteric bypass (MPB) is a safe and effective treatment for congenital atresia of bile excretion. However, we also believe that careful patient selection and follow-up are crucial for optimal outcomes. Our experience with MPB in children with congenital atresia of bile excretion has led us to conclude that MPB is a valuable option in selected cases. But we also acknowledge that further research is needed to better understand the long-term outcomes of MPB in children.

REFERENCES

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

The authors compared the predictive utility of serum lipase and serum amylase in children with acute pancreatitis. Their results showed that serum lipase was a better predictor of severe pancreatitis than serum amylase. They concluded that serum lipase should be used as a predictive marker for severe acute pancreatitis in children.

REFERENCES