



General Surgery

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EFFICACY OF EARLY OCTREOTIDE ADMINISTRATION VERSUS PLACEBO IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS.

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KEYWORDS :**AIMS & OBJECTIVE:**

To evaluate and compare the effect of early administration of Octreotide with that of the conventional management (placebo) in patient with acute pancreatitis

Objectives

- To evaluate the duration of pain in patients with acute pancreatitis who are treated with octreotide.
- To evaluate the length of hospital, stay in patients with acute pancreatitis who are treated with octreotide.
- To evaluate the rate of complications, including ARDS, sepsis, renal failure, and pseudocyst abscess, in patients with acute pancreatitis treated with octreotide.
- To evaluate the mortality rate in patients with acute pancreatitis who are treated with octreotide.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of octreotide in treating acute pancreatitis.

Method

A comparative study of efficacy of early octreotide administration versus placebo in the management of acute pancreatitis was done on 60 patients admitted for the treatment of acute pancreatitis to the department surgery in HIMS,HASSAN. The diagnosis of pancreatitis was made based on symptoms, serum amylase and lipase levels and USG/CT examination. The patients were randomly assigned to octreotide group and placebo group. Octreotide was started immediately after diagnosis to the patients in octreotide group and in addition both groups received identical conservative treatment which included fluid resuscitation, nasogastric drainage, antibiotics, analgesics and proton pump inhibitors. The patients were assessed for duration of pain, hospital stay, complications and mortality.

RESULTS

The two groups were matched for age, sex, aetiology, and severity of the disease. The average duration of pain in the octreotide group was 7.2 days, compared to the placebo group.

The mean duration of pain was 7.2 days in the octreotide group and 11.8 days in the placebo group ($p=0.002$). The average length of hospital stay was 9 days for the octreotide group and 13.7 days for the placebo group ($p=0.002$). The incidence of complications was lower in the octreotide group: shock occurred in 20% compared to 43.3% in the placebo group ($p=0.05$), sepsis in 23.3% compared to 56.6% ($p=0.008$), pulmonary insufficiency in 16.6% compared to 43.3% ($p=0.024$), and acute fluid collection in 30% compared to 60% ($p=0.02$).

CONCLUSION

Our clinical study on the role of octreotide in treating acute pancreatitis led to the following conclusions:

- Our study group primarily comprised younger patients with acute pancreatitis, with a mean age of 34 years.
- In our study, alcohol was identified as the most common cause of acute pancreatitis.
- Patients treated with octreotide demonstrated a positive response, including reduced pain duration and shorter hospital stays.

- The effectiveness of octreotide was confirmed by a significant reduction in serum amylase and serum lipase levels.
- Octreotide is effective in decreasing the rate of complications associated with acute pancreatitis.

Our study found that octreotide has a beneficial effect in treating pancreatitis. Further research with a larger, double-blind controlled study is needed to validate these findings.

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