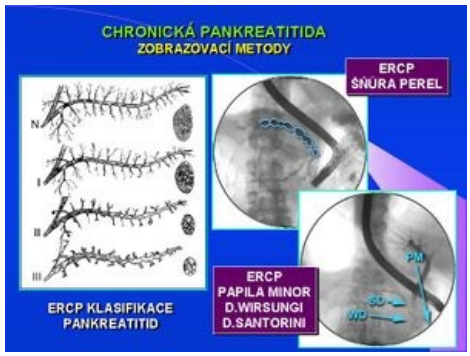
Pankreatitida chronická (laboratorní diagnostika)

Chronická pankreatitida (CHP) je definována jako pokračující zánětlivé onemocnění pankreatu s charakteristickými, ireverzibilními, morfologickými změnami, způsobující charakteristické bolesti a trvalé ztráty funkce pankreatu. Laboratorní diagnostika je proto zaměřena na přímé a nepřímé fukční testy exokrinního pankreatu, stanovení míry sekrece hodnocením aktivity pankreatických enzymů – chymotrypsinu nebo elastázy-1 ve stolici. V poslední době se objevují další nové funkční testy – dechové testy, kdy perorálně podaný substrát je značen izotopem uhlíku ^{13}C (starší testy izotopem ^{14}C). Mírou aktivity pankreatických enzymů je koncentrace ^{13}C (nebo ^{14}C) ve vydechovaném vzduchu. Zlatým standardem funkční diagnostiky je sekretin-pankreozyminový (sekretin-CCK) test, jako referenční test je používáno i kvantitativní stanovení tuků v 72-hodinovém sběru stolice.



Chronická pankreatitida – zobrazovací metody

Odkazy

Související články

- Akutní pankreatitida
- Akutní pankreatitida (laboratorní diagnostika)
- Chronická pankreatitida

Zdroj

- se svolením autora převzato z KOCNA, Petr. *GastroLab : MiniEncyklopedie laboratorních metod v gastroenterologii* [online]. ©2002. Poslední revize 2011-01-08, [cit. 2011-03-04]. <http://www1.lf1.cuni.cz/~kocna/glab/glency1.htm>.

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