

ГБПОУ РО «ТМК»

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Панкреатит

Интерактивный материал
для проведения практического занятия
по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
для студентов специальности
31.02.01 Лечебное дело (повышенный уровень)

2023

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Интерактивный материал для проведения практического онлайн занятия по теме «Панкреатит» по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Данное занятие предназначено для студентов групп 3 АБВ специальности «Лечебное дело» и является частью раздела «Болезни».

Цель работы:

1. Изучить лексико-грамматический материал по теме «Панкреатит».

2. Расширить потенциальный словарь за счет овладения лексическими единицами по данной теме.

3. Совершенствовать навыки в основных видах речевой деятельности.

4. Формировать навык самостоятельного приобретения знаний.

Практическое занятие состоит из нескольких этапов. В начале студентам необходимо познакомиться с материалом, представленным в презентации «Панкреатит», изучить что такое панкреатит, какие виды панкреатита существуют, причины развития, симптомы острого и хронического панкреатита, диагностику, лечение и профилактику панкреатита.

Далее студентам необходимо перейти по ссылкам и выполнить упражнения для закрепления материала.

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pz9345a5v21> – закончить текст по смыслу.

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pf8w9jm7521> – составить предложения, используя предложенные слова.

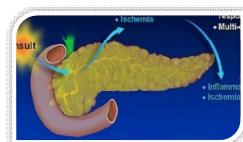
<https://learningapps.org/display?v=p6rj4bb6c21> - соединить аудио со словом и расположите его в соответствующую колонку: причины заболевания, симптомы, анализы, другое.

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=pdbnrmmygj21> - выбрать правильное утверждение.

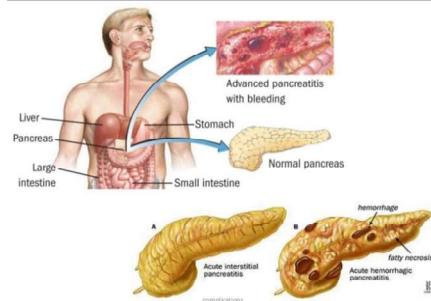
Данный материал можно использовать при проведении очного занятия, а также при проведении дистанционного занятия.

Презентация «Панкреатит»

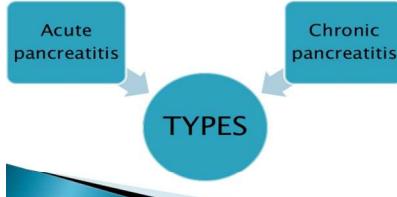
Pancreatitis Acute and chronic pancreatitis



- Pancreas.**
- Pancreas is an elongated gland that lies posterior to the stomach.
 - It is involved in both exocrine and endocrine function.
- It produces 1000 to 1500 ml of pancreatic juice daily to aid in digestion.
- It digests the three major components of chyme: proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
- The contents of pancreatic juice are water, mineral salts, enzymes:
 - Protease (Trypsin).
 - Lipase (Steapsin).
 - Amylase (Amyloplsin).
- Enzymes are transported to the duodenum via the pancreatic duct to the common bile duct and out to the duodenum via the papilla of Vater.
- It also contains sodium bicarbonate, an alkaline substance that has the ability to neutralize the hydrochloric acid in the gastric juices that enter the small intestine from the stomach



► The function of the exocrine pancreas is to produce pancreatic juice containing enzymes, that digest carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

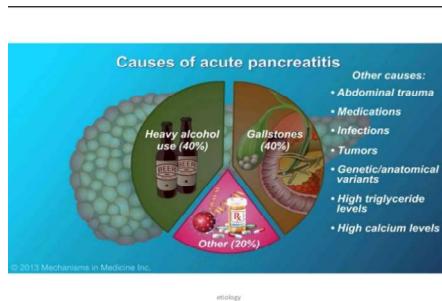


Introduction to Acute Pancreatitis

- Acute pancreatitis is sudden swelling and inflammation of the pancreas. It is accompanied by severe **abdominal pain**.
- Pancreatitis may be classified as mild, moderate, or severe based on physiological findings, laboratory values, and radiological imaging.
- Pancreatitis may be further classified into acute interstitial and acute hemorrhagic disease.

Pancreatitis

The diagram shows a cross-section of a normal pancreas next to one with visible internal damage and inflammation.



Symptoms of Acute Pancreatitis

The main symptoms of acute pancreatitis is abdominal pain felt in the upper left side or middle of the abdomen.

- The pain typically lasts for two days and relieved by leaning forward
- Radiates to the back or below the left shoulder-blade
- Worsens when lying flat on the back
- Appears suddenly and becomes constant and more severe
- Feels worse after eating

Acute Pancreatitis		
Two phases	Early	Late
	1st week	After 1st week
Severity	Mild	Moderate
	No organ failure	Organ failure less than 48 h
	Severe	Organ failure longer than 48 h
Two types	Oedematous	Necrotizing
Complications	< 4 wk: acute peripancreatic collection > 4 wk: pseudocyst	< 4 wk: acute necrotic collection > 4 wk: walled-off necrosis

pathophysiology

Continue:- Symptoms of Acute Pancreatitis

Other Symptoms:-

- **Jaundice**
- Clay coloured stools
- Swollen abdomen
- Indigestion
- **Skin rash**
- Skin lesion
- Gaseous abdominal fullness
- **Nausea and vomiting**

Severe advanced cases may develop bruising and discolouration in the left flank (**Grey Turner's sign**) due to tissue catabolism of HB) and around the umbilicus (**Cullen's sign** due to hemoperitoneum). These are the rare and late signs of extensive pancreatic destruction.



Cullen's sign

Grey Turner's sign

Test and Diagnosis for Acute Pancreatitis

To **diagnose the acute pancreatitis**, the doctor will ask for your medical history. He will also do a physical examination that may reveal:

- Abdominal tenderness or mass
- Rapid heart beat
- Rapid breathing
- Low **blood pressure**

Continue :- Test and Diagnosis for Acute Pancreatitis

- He may also order a **blood test** which includes a **complete blood count** and a comprehensive metabolic panel. Imaging test may also be done. These include:
 1. **Abdominal ultrasound** to check for inflammation
 2. CAT Scan to check for gallstone.
 3. **MRI** to show the pancreas, gallbladder, and pancreatic and bile duct.
 4. **Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)** to create a visual images of the pancreas and bile duct.

Treatment for Acute Pancreatitis

- Gastric suction
- Fluid and electrolyte replacement
- Antibiotics
- Octreotide, PPIs
- **Endoscopic Sphincterotomy (ERCP)**

Treatment usually requires hospitalization for intravenous fluids, antibiotics and pain medication. In more severe cases, surgery may be needed to remove dead or infected pancreatic tissue.

Complications of acute pancreatitis

Complications	Causes and features
Shock and renal failure	Pancreatic failure is associated with leakage of fluid in the pancreatic bed also ileus with fluid filled loops of bowel leading to pre-renal azotemia and then acute tubular necrosis.
Hypoxia	ARDS due to micro thrombi in pulmonary vessels.
Hyperglycemia	Due to disruption of pancreatic islets.
Hypocalcemia	Sequestration of calcium in fat necrosis.
Hypoalbuminemia	Increased capillary permeability.

complications

Complications of acute pancreatitis

Pancreatic complications	Causes and features
Necrosis	
Abscess	Rising fever, leukocytosis, localized tenderness and epigastric mass. It may be associated with left sided pleural effusion and enlarged spleen due to splenic vein thrombosis.
Pseudocyst	Encapsulated fluid collection with high enzyme content. Usually less than 6cm sized pseudocysts resolve spontaneously. They may become secondarily infected requiring drainage of abscess.
Ascites	Gradual increase in abdominal girth and persistent elevation of serum amylase in the absence of frank abdominal pain. It results from rupture of pancreatic duct or drainage of pseudocyst into the pancreatic cavity.

complications

Complications of acute pancreatitis

Gastrointestinal complications	Causes and features
Upper GI bleeding	Gastric or duodenal erosion
Duodenal obstruction	Compression by pancreatic mass
Obstructive jaundice	Compression of common bile duct

complications

CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

- Chronic pancreatitis is a chronic, prolonged, inflammatory and destructive process of the pancreas.
- Progressively destroyed as it is replaced by fibrotic tissue.
- Strictures and calcification may also affect the pancreas



Genetic Abnormalities

Fever, Rapid Pulse, Nausea, Abdomen Pain, Back Pain, Oily Stool

Antibiotics, Medications for pain relieve Diagnosis: Blood Test- Lipase, Abdominal Ultrasound, CT Scan, Endoscopic Ultrasound, MRCP, ERCP

Mango, Pink Grapefruit, Sweet Potato, Tomatoes), Selenium (Cucumber), Vitamin-E, B12 Magnesium, Nuts, Beans Liver

ABC Knowledge System

Задание 1: закончить текст по смыслу.

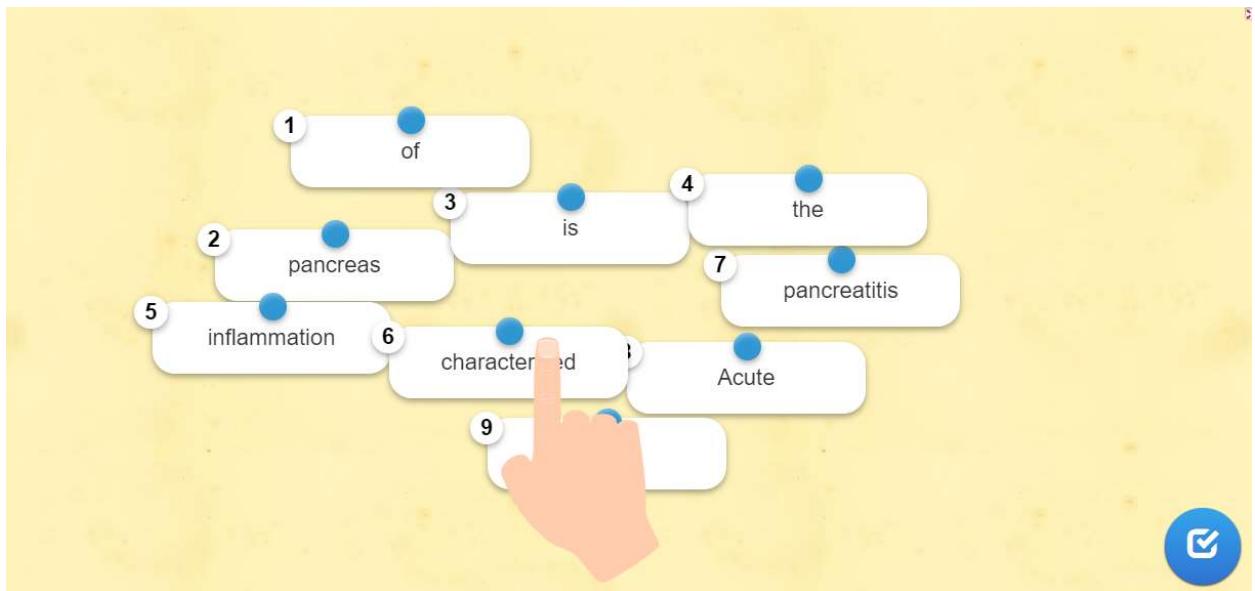
A client is admitted to the hospital with abdominal [redacted], a low-grade [redacted], [redacted] distention, and [redacted] loss. The physician diagnoses [redacted]. His primary goal is to [redacted] abdominal pain. ,



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Задание 2: составить предложения, используя предложенные слова.



Задание 3: соединить аудио со словом и расположите его в соответствующую колонку: причины заболевания, симптомы, анализы, другое.

Match the audio of the word with the right column.	
?	Causes of acute pancreatitis
?	Symptoms
?	Tests
?	Others

Задание 4: выбрать правильное утверждение.

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The pain is relieved by leaning forward.



no



yes