

Pancreatitis Concept Map



Master of Science in Nursing, Walden University

NURS 6501: Advanced Pathophysiology

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Acute Pancreatitis Concept Map

Primary Diagnosis: Acute pancreatitis

1. Describe the pathophysiology of the primary diagnosis in your own words. What are the patient's risk factors for this diagnosis?

Pathophysiology of Primary Diagnosis	
Pancreatitis begins with localized inflammation either from obstruction or toxicity of the pancreatic cells themselves. Once the inflammatory process starts, it progresses to enzyme activation essentially causing the pancreas to digest itself which can lead to necrosis.	
Causes	Risk Factors (genetic/ethnic/physical)
- Ethanol abuse (McCance & Huether, 2019) - Gallstones(Weiss et. al., 2021) - Medications (McCance & Huether, 2019) - Strictures (Weiss et. al., 2021) - Masses (Weiss et. al., 2021) - Peptic ulcers (McCance & Huether, 2019) - High triglyceride levels (McCance & Huether, 2019) - Trauma to abdomen (Weiss et. al., 2021)	Ethnic risks include an increased incidence rate in African Americans (Weiss et. al., 2021). Physical and environmental risks include alcohol consumption, smoking, obesity (McCance & Huether, 2019) Genetic and family history include the PRSS1 gene (Weiss et. al., 2021) and cystic fibrosis (McCance & Huether, 2019)

2. What are the patient's signs and symptoms for this diagnosis? How does the diagnosis impact other body systems and what are the possible complications?

Signs and Symptoms – Common presentation	How does the diagnosis impact each body
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