

# Predictive Value of Urinary Trypsinogen-2 Dipstick for Early Diagnosis of Acute Pancreatitis in Emergency Medicine

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## Abstract

**Background:** Acute pancreatitis is a grave condition that requires fast and accurate diagnosis to save lives and prevent complications. In this study, we evaluated the fast and bedside urinary trypsinogen-2 dipstick test in the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.

**Aim of Work:** This study was designed to evaluate the predictive value of the rapid urinary trypsinogen-2 test strip in acute pancreatitis, in comparison with serum amylase and serum lipase in Emergency Department at Tanta University Hospital. **Subjects and Methods:** Thirty-five (35) patients with acute pancreatitis (Group I) and thirty-four (34) patients with other causes of acute abdomen (Group II) were included in the study. Full history taking, clinical examination, and laboratory investigations including urine analysis and serum levels of creatinine, random glucose, lipid profile, total and direct bilirubin, albumin, liver enzymes, total calcium, amylase, and lipase were undertaken. In addition, radiological examinations, using abdomino-pelvic ultrasonography, computed tomography of the abdomen and conventional X-ray when appropriate were undertaken. Urinary trypsinogen-2 was tested using dipstick.

**Results:** We found that the most common cause of acute pancreatitis was gall stone obstructive pancreatitis (76.47%), serum amylase and lipase were elevated in (91.18% and 88.24% respectively) in acute pancreatitis. While urinary trypsinogen-2 dipstick test was positive in 100% of patients with acute pancreatitis. The specificity of serum amylase, serum lipase and urinary trypsinogen-2 in diagnosis of acute pancreatitis was (76.47%, 88.24% and 100% respectively).

**Conclusion:** Urinary trypsinogen-2 dipstick test is a promising fast and easy test performed in the effort of diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. Further studies on large number of patients are mandatory to confirm the findings in this study.

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## Biography

Mohamed ElSheikh has completed her bachelor degree in medicine and general surgery at age of 25 years from Tanta university, school of medicine Egypt. Then got his MD in

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