

Pancreatitis: The diagnosis and management of pancreatitis

Full list of review questions:

1.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective type of intravenous fluid for resuscitation in people with acute pancreatitis?
2.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective speed of administration of intravenous fluid for resuscitation in people with acute pancreatitis?
3.	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of prophylactic antimicrobial agents to prevent infection in people with acute pancreatitis?
4.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of receiving specialist input in people with acute pancreatitis?
5.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective method for managing (suspected) infected necrosis in people with acute pancreatitis?
6.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective timing of intervention for managing (suspected) infected necrosis in people with acute pancreatitis?
7.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of assessing the aetiology of acute pancreatitis to prevent recurrent attacks in people in whom the aetiology is unconfirmed by first-line test results within the normal range?
8. a	In people with suspected (or under investigation for) chronic pancreatitis, whose diagnosis has not been confirmed by any of CT scan, ultrasound scan or upper GI endoscopy, what is the most accurate diagnostic test to identify whether chronic pancreatitis is present (as indicated by the reference standards: biopsy, clinical follow-up or subsequent CT scan)?
8. b	In people with suspected (or under investigation for) chronic pancreatitis, whose diagnosis has not been confirmed by any of CT scan, ultrasound scan or upper GI endoscopy, what is the most clinically effective and cost effective test to identify whether chronic pancreatitis is present, when each is followed by the appropriate treatment, in order to improve patient outcomes?
9.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of performing genetic marker and autoantibody tests for identifying the aetiology of chronic pancreatitis in people with no known family history of pancreatitis, no significant alcohol history, and normal serum calcium and lipid levels?
10.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for managing chronic pain in people with chronic pancreatitis?
11.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for managing pancreatic duct obstruction, with or without an inflammatory mass, in people with chronic pancreatitis presenting with chronic pain?
12.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for managing pseudocysts in people with chronic pancreatitis presenting with or without pain?
13.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for managing small-duct disease (in the absence of pancreatic duct obstruction, inflammatory mass or pseudocyst) in people with chronic pancreatitis presenting with chronic pain?
14.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective intervention for treating biliary obstruction in people with chronic pancreatitis?
15.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of early versus late nutritional intervention (for example, food supplements, enzyme supplements) in people with chronic pancreatitis and signs of malnutrition or malabsorption?

16.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of a specialist nutritional assessment compared to a non-specialist assessment for managing malabsorption or malnutrition in people with chronic pancreatitis?
17.	How often should follow-up to assess pancreatic exocrine function and any secondary health issues, if any, be carried out in people with chronic pancreatitis?
18.	How often should follow-up to identify the development of diabetes be carried out in people with chronic pancreatitis?
19.	How often should follow-up to identify development of pancreatic cancer be carried out in people with chronic pancreatitis?
20.	What are the most clinically effective and cost-effective interventions for treating pancreatic ascites and pleural effusion secondary to acute or chronic pancreatitis?
21.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective insulin regimen strategy specifically for type 3c diabetes mellitus (T3cDM) secondary to pancreatitis?
22.	What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of stopping or reducing alcohol consumption in reducing recurrent episodes of acute pancreatitis and improving quality of life in people with both chronic and acute pancreatitis?
23.	What information and support should people with acute or chronic pancreatitis, their family and carers receive after diagnosis?
24.	What is the most clinically effective and cost-effective route of feeding at time of admission to the hospital in people with acute pancreatitis?