
**BISAP SCORE IN PREDICTING THE SEVERITY AND PROGNOSIS IN PATIENTS
OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS**

BY

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ABSTRACT

AIM

- To validate the BISAP score in prognosis of acute pancreatitis.

OBJECTIVES

- To validate the ability of BISAP Score in predicting the severity and prognosis in patients of acute pancreatitis
- To study the mortality in acute pancreatitis
- To study the prognosis of the patients in acute pancreatitis

STUDY DESIGN: Cross-Sectional Study

MATERIALS AND METHODS: -

The study was conducted in SDMCMSH, Sattur, Dharwad. The study period extended across a time frame from FEB 2021 TO DEC 2022

It will be a cross – sectional study where in all patients diagnosed with Acute Pancreatitis were included in the study.

a. Sampling population – 70

b. Sample size calculation – $\frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$ where p=78%, α =5% and e=10%

c. Sampling technique – Simple Random Cases

The study period will extend from Feb 2021 TO Dec 2022.

List of statistical tests to be used for data analysis-

1. All analysis will be performed using SPSS version 20.02.
2. Mean +SD for numeric variables and frequency distribution for qualitative variables
3. Quantitative data will be applied for chi square test.
4. The discrimination of the BISAP score for predicting death will be assessed using Fischer's Exact Test with a p value <0.05

RESULTS:- Total 70 patients were considered in the study.

12 individuals who scored ≥ 3 were managed in SICU and rests were managed in wards. Of which the ones which presented with biliary pancreatitis were managed later on by laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

CONCLUSION:

The incidence of pancreatitis was found to be common among the young patients with male predominance.

Nearly 40% of them had deranged vitals and biochemical parameters.

We did not observe any clinical research which had analyzed the correlation or association between BISAP and the USG findings for the cases of acute pancreatitis.

Hence, we could analyze that BISAP has been one of the reliable diagnostic markers in the patients with acute pancreatitis.