

**QUESTION**

1. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice. Physical examination reveals a tender, enlarged liver and a positive Murphy's sign. Laboratory studies show elevated serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels, and a positive result on the gamma-glutamyl transaminase (GGT) test. The patient's alcohol consumption is estimated to be 80 g of ethanol per day.

2. A 55-year-old male patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice. Physical examination reveals a tender, enlarged liver and a positive Murphy's sign. Laboratory studies show elevated serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels, and a positive result on the gamma-glutamyl transaminase (GGT) test. The patient's alcohol consumption is estimated to be 80 g of ethanol per day.

**ANSWER**

Question	Answer
1.	Chronic alcohol abuse is a common cause of acute pancreatitis. The patient's history of alcohol abuse, abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice, along with the physical examination findings of a tender, enlarged liver and a positive Murphy's sign, are all consistent with acute pancreatitis. The laboratory studies showing elevated serum AST and ALT levels, and a positive result on the GGT test, further support this diagnosis.
2.	Chronic alcohol abuse is a common cause of acute pancreatitis. The patient's history of alcohol abuse, abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice, along with the physical examination findings of a tender, enlarged liver and a positive Murphy's sign, are all consistent with acute pancreatitis. The laboratory studies showing elevated serum AST and ALT levels, and a positive result on the GGT test, further support this diagnosis.

## ACUTE PANCREATITIS

Acute pancreatitis is a common cause of abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice. It is characterized by inflammation of the pancreas, which can lead to a variety of complications. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is alcohol abuse, followed by gallstones. Other causes include trauma, infection, and certain medications. The symptoms of acute pancreatitis include abdominal pain, weight loss, and jaundice. Physical examination may reveal a tender, enlarged liver and a positive Murphy's sign. Laboratory studies show elevated serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels, and a positive result on the gamma-glutamyl transaminase (GGT) test.