



IMAGES IN INTENSIVE MEDICINE

Complete rupture of the pancreas due to blunt abdominal trauma[☆]



Rotura pancreática completa secundaria a traumatismo abdominal cerrado

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Available online 11 November 2018



Figure 1 CT scan. The arrows show the location of the rupture.

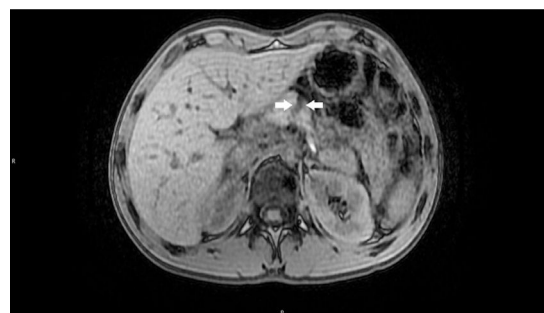


Figure 2 MRI. The arrows show the location of the rupture.

Fifteen-year-old male with blunt abdominal trauma. He presents to the ER at 12 h with diffuse abdominal pain unresponsive to the usual analgesic medication. He shows a good state of health; vital signs look good; and the blood tests conducted confirm levels of amylase of 3005 U/l (20–100 U/l). An abdominal ultrasound scan is conducted that shows the presence of abundant free fluid in the pouch of Douglas which leads to conducting an additional abdominal CT scan with contrast that shows the complete rupture of the pancreatic body (Fig. 1). Initially, the management of the patient is conservative under intensive monitoring at the ICU. A magnetic resonance imaging confirms the aforementioned complete rupture (Fig. 2). Yet despite this fact, conservative management is not withdrawn given the patient's complete and constant stability. After seven (7) days, the progression of the rupture is favorable according to the ultrasound scan and free fluid is completely gone. The patient is discharged from the hospital after eight (8) days with no symptoms or any associated complications.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Moya-Espinosa P, Mateos-Rodriguez M, Pérez-Vacas J. Rotura pancreática completa secundaria a traumatismo abdominal cerrado. *Med Intensiva*. 2019;43:58.

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