

Risk factors of recurrent acute pancreatitis after conservative treatment in pediatric population: a single-center study

Qipeng Zheng,^{1,2} Xueqiang Yan,¹ Liang Ge,^{1,2} Shujian Zhang,² Yan Sun,² Jinfu Jia,¹ Shengqiao Zhao,^{1,2} Xiaodan Xu,^{1,2} Ran Dou,^{1,2} Qingyun Gou,^{1,2} Jinfeng Zhao,^{1,2} Jianghua Zhan ²

To cite: Zheng Q, Yan X, Ge L, *et al.* Risk factors of recurrent acute pancreatitis after conservative treatment in pediatric population: a single-center study. *World Jnl Ped Surg* 2021;4:e000209. doi:10.1136/wjps-2020-000209

QZ and XY contributed equally.

Received 16 September 2020

Revised 7 February 2021

Accepted 15 February 2021

ABSTRACT

Background Although complete resolution and recovery occurs in most children with an initial attack of acute pancreatitis (AP), a subset of children may progress to recurrent AP (RAP). RAP has serious effects to the individual and the socioeconomic burden. The aim of this project was to identify the independent risk factors for pediatric RAP so as to provide evidence for its prevention, early diagnosis and treatment.

Methods A retrospective cohort study of children discharged from Tianjin Children's Hospital from June 2017 to January 2020 was performed. Demographic and clinical variables, treatment strategies, clinical course and outcomes were collected. Independent risk factors of RAP were identified using the logistic regression model.

Results Of the total 96 enrolled children, 30 (31.3%) developed RAP during the follow-up period. The majority (27/30, 90%) of the children with AP developed RAP within 6 months of their first AP attack. The presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) [odds ratio (OR)=6.652, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.989 to 22.247], fasting time (OR=1.267, 95% CI 1.104 to 1.583), whether meet all three AP diagnostic criteria (OR=7.438, 95% CI 1.346 to 41.103) and abnormal amylase/lipase value on the seventh day of hospitalization (OR=3.601, 95% CI 0.972 to 13.342) were independent risk factors of RAP in children.

Conclusions Most children who developed RAP had progressed within 6 months after their first episode of AP. RAP was more common in children who met all three AP diagnostic criteria at initial attack and in children with SIRS, long fasting time and abnormal amylase/lipase value on the seventh day of hospitalization.

INTRODUCTION

Acute pancreatitis (AP) is an inflammatory disease characterized by pancreatic enzyme activation. Pediatric AP has increased in incidence to the current estimate of 3.6–13.2/100 000¹ in the last two decades.^{2–4} Its etiology is quite different from that of adults.⁵ Gallstones, medications, idiopathic and systemic illness are the most common causes of pediatric AP.⁶ Some AP will develop recurrent AP (RAP), which usually occurs within 5 months of discharge from the hospital.⁷

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Acute pancreatitis (AP) is increasing in incidence among pediatric population.
- ▶ A subset of children with AP might progress to recurrent AP (RAP), the natural history of which is poorly understood.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ Most children who developed RAP had progressed within 6 months after their first episode of AP.
- ▶ The presence of systemic inflammatory response syndrome, fasting time, whether meet all three AP diagnostic criteria and abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization were independent risk factors of RAP in children.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- ▶ Close follow-up within 6 months after discharge is very necessary.
- ▶ Enteral nutrition should be started as early as possible provided gastrointestinal function is tolerated in pediatric AP.

RAP has serious effects for the individual on both body and mind; besides, the socioeconomic burden of RAP is significant given the consumption of labor and financial resources. Therefore, identifying risk factors of pediatric RAP is of great significance. The present study collected clinical data of 96 pediatric AP patients that were followed up to determine whether RAP appeared after discharge. Risk factors of RAP were also analyzed using univariate and multiple logistic regressions so as to provide evidence for RAP's prevention, early diagnosis and treatment.

METHODS

Patient characteristics

We conducted a retrospective cohort study of pediatric AP patients discharged from Tianjin Children's Hospital from June 2017



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

¹Graduate School, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China

²Department of General Surgery, Tianjin Children's Hospital, Tianjin, China

Correspondence to

Dr Jianghua Zhan; zhanjianghuatj@163.com

to January 2020. Identified children were confirmed to have the diagnosis of AP by having two out of three criteria as defined by International Study Group of Pediatric Pancreatitis: in Search for a Cure (INSPPIRE)⁸: (A) abdominal pain characteristic of pancreatic origin, (B) serum amylase and/or lipase values ≥ 3 times the upper limit of normal and (C) imaging showing evidence of pancreatitis. Children without complete clinical data or complete treatment (transfer to another hospital), those with previous history of AP and who underwent surgical treatment from admission to the end of follow-up were excluded.

Data collection

Demographic and clinical variables, as well as laboratory parameters (measured within 24 hours after admission), type of images and interpretations, treatment strategies, clinical course and outcomes were recorded based on the hospital files. The severity of AP was classified as mild AP, moderately severe AP or severe AP (SAP) according to the criteria defined by NASPGHAN.⁹ Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) was defined by meeting at least two of the four criteria: tachycardia/bradycardia, tachypnea, hyperthermia/hypothermia or leukocytosis/leukopenia.

Evaluation strategy

The evaluation strategies were not different between AP and RAP. Initial treatment was conservative in all children, including fasting, fluid resuscitation (normal saline), gastrointestinal decompression, acid suppression (using 20 mg omeprazole once a day), parenteral nutrition, antibiotic prophylactic treatment (children without pancreatic necrosis or exudation: using 20 mg/kg lammoxef twice a day; children with pancreatic necrosis or exudation: using 10 mg/kg meropenem every 8 hours with a maximum of 500 mg), trypsin secretion and activity inhibitor (using octreotide at a speed of 0.025 mg/hour with continuous intravenous drip; using ulinastatin at a speed of 0.25 mg/hour with continuous intravenous drip). None of the included patients received radical etiological treatment during their hospitalization. The changes of illness state were closely monitored during the treatment. During the treatment, treatment strategy might vary slightly depending on individual situation. Children would be discharged when their symptoms were completely relieved and the serum amylase and lipase levels dropped below three times the upper limit of normal or imaging changes of pancreas were significantly improved.

Follow-up

All children were followed up by outpatient, readmission or telephone. The follow-up content included: (A) whether there was an episode of RAP after discharge and its duration and frequency and (B) whether the children underwent surgical treatment. RAP was defined as two attacks with at least 1 month free interval or less than

1 month if symptoms resolve with complete normalization of enzymes.¹⁰

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS V. 26.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics for MAC, USA). Quantitative variables are reported in terms of mean and standard deviation (SD) or median and interquartile range (IQR), according to their distribution. Categorical variables were summarized as frequency counts with percentages. They were compared using the χ^2 test or the Fisher's exact test for categorical variables, and Student's t-test (normally distributed data) or Mann-Whitney U test (non-normally distributed data) for quantitative variables. Multiple logistic regression models were used to examine the independent predictors of RAP. The covariates incorporated into the multiple regression analysis were the variables that reached $p < 0.05$ in an univariate regression analysis. Results were interpreted based on a level of statistical significance of 0.05.

RESULTS

Characteristics of enrolled children

A total of 156 children met the INSPPIRE criteria for AP from June 2017 to January 2020. Medical records before June 2017 cannot be obtained because of incomplete documentation in electronic medical records. Forty-five were excluded from the study for incomplete clinical data

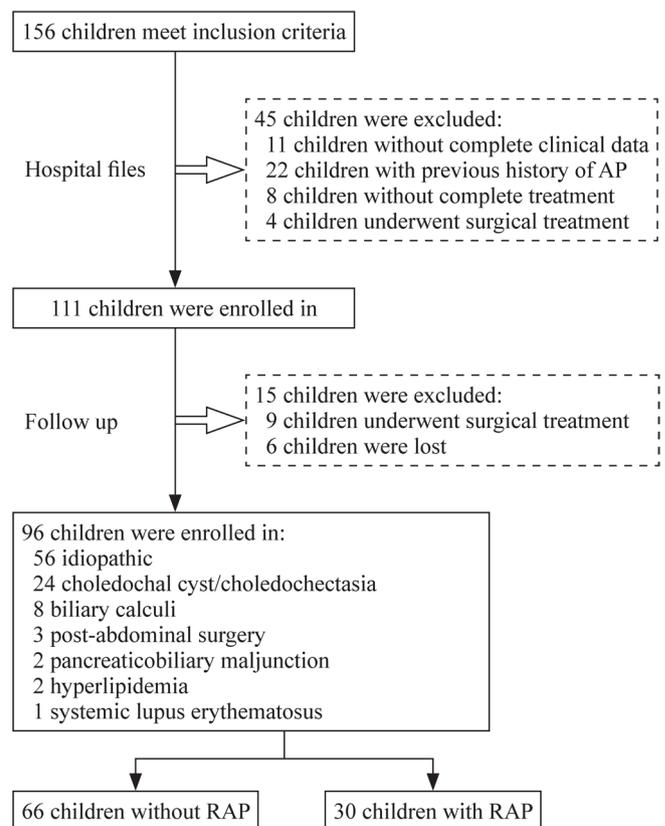


Figure 1 Children inclusion process. AP, acute pancreatitis; RAP, recurrent acute pancreatitis.

(n=11), incomplete treatment (n=8), previous history of AP (n=22) or undergoing surgical treatment without conservative therapy during hospitalization (n=4). Nine patients undergoing surgery after conservative surgery during follow-up and six patients lost to follow-up were both excluded. Finally, 96 children were included in this study (figure 1). Characteristics of all enrolled children were shown in table 1.

Recurrent episodes of AP

During the follow-up period (median=17.9 months, IQR=9.3–25.3 months), 30 (31.3%) of the 96 children with AP progressed to RAP. The median duration from the time of AP to the onset of RAP was 2.8 months (IQR=1.5–5.0 months). The majority (27/30, 90%) of the children with AP developed RAP within 6 months of their first AP attack (figure 2).

Univariate analysis of factors involved in RAP

Several variables were compared between patients with or without RAP. Patients with RAP had longer fasting time than those without RAP ($p<0.001$). All enrolled children were divided into two groups according to whether they corresponded to all three diagnostic criteria, defined as complete AP (64/96, 66.7%) and incomplete AP (32/96, 33.3%), respectively. The proportion of RAP was higher in children with complete AP than those with incomplete AP ($p<0.001$). White cell count, the levels of serum amylase and lipase were higher in patients with RAP than that in patients without RAP ($p=0.004$, 0.025 and 0.015, respectively). The proportion of children with SIRS and abnormal amylase/lipase (above the upper limit of normal) on the seventh day of hospitalization were higher in patients with RAP than that of those without RAP ($p<0.001$ and $p=0.025$). Statistically significant variables in table 2 were included in the multiple logistic regression analysis.

Multiple logistic regression of factors involved in RAP

Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that the presence of SIRS, fasting time, whether meet all three AP diagnostic criteria and abnormal amylase/lipase (above the upper limit of normal) on the seventh day of hospitalization remained significant. Patients who met all three AP diagnostic criteria, with SIRS and abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization had higher risk of RAP [odds ratio (OR)=7.438, 6.652 and 3.601, respectively; $p<0.001$]. The risk of RAP in children increased 1.267 times for each additional day of fasting time. These risk factors were considered to be independent predictors of RAP in patients with AP (table 3). The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve of the model was 0.871 (figure 3).

DISCUSSION

Although complete resolution and recovery occurs in most children with an initial attack of AP, a subset of

Table 1 Characteristics of all enrolled children

| Variables | Results |
|--|----------------------|
| Sex (male)* | 44 (45.8) |
| Age (y)† | 7.8±4.2 |
| Etiologies* | |
| Idiopathic | 56 (58.3) |
| Choledochal cyst/choledochectasia | 24 (25.0) |
| Biliary calculi | 8 (8.3) |
| Postabdominal surgery | 3 (3.1) |
| Pancreaticobiliary maljunction | 2 (2.1) |
| Hyperlipidemia | 2 (2.1) |
| Systemic lupus erythematosus | 1 (1.1) |
| Symptoms* | |
| Abdominal pain | 94 (97.9) |
| Vomiting | 58 (60.4) |
| Fever | 15 (15.6) |
| Jaundice | 8 (8.3) |
| Diarrhea | 2 (2.1) |
| Constipation | 1 (1.0) |
| Onset time (h)‡ | 24.0 (12.0–72.0) |
| Severity* | |
| MAP | 90 (93.7) |
| MSAP | 2 (2.1) |
| SAP | 4 (4.2) |
| Hospitalization time (d)† | 11.9±5.0 |
| Serum amylase and/or lipase ≥3 times the upper limit* | 84 (87.5) |
| Imaging showing evidence of pancreatitis* | 76 (79.2) |
| Serum amylase (U/L)‡ | 362.5 (158.5–781.0) |
| Serum lipase (U/L)‡ | 771.0 (232.2–1490.8) |
| WCC ($\times 10^9/L$)† | 11.8±5.1 |
| CRP (mg/L)‡ | 2.4 (1.0–11.6) |
| Fasting time (d)† | 7.6±3.2 |
| SIRS* | 15 (15.6) |
| Abnormal amylase/lipase on the fourth day of hospitalization* | 49 (51.0) |
| Abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization* | 19 (19.8) |

*Classification variables were presented as counts (%).

†Continuous variables (normally distributed) were presented as mean±SD.

‡Continuous variables (non-normally distributed) were presented as median (IQR).

CRP, C reactive protein; IQR, interquartile range; MAP, mild acute pancreatitis; MSAP, moderately severe acute pancreatitis; SAP, severe acute pancreatitis; SD, standard deviation; SIRS, systemic inflammatory response syndrome; WCC, white cell count.

children might progress to RAP.^{11 12} In this study, we identified a total of 30 (31.3%) children that progressed from AP to RAP, which is consistent with previously published

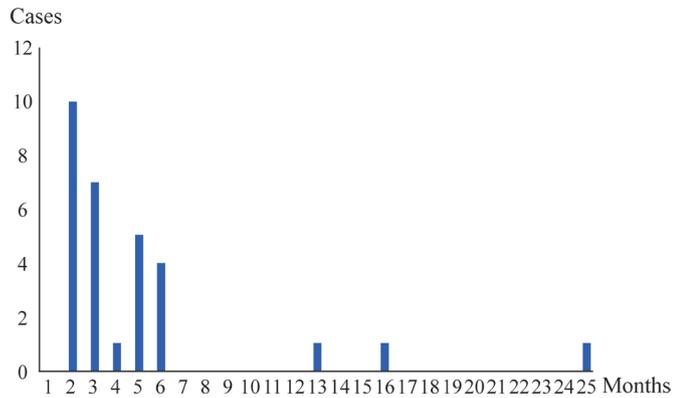


Figure 2 Frequency histogram of RAP after the first attack of AP. AP, acute pancreatitis; RAP, recurrent acute pancreatitis.

recurrence rates of 10%–35% in the pediatric population^{13,14} and of 10%–32% in adults.^{15,16} We also found that the majority of the children (27/30, 90%) that developed RAP had progressed within 6 months after first episode of AP. This finding suggests that close follow-up within 6 months after discharge is very necessary and should be emphasized when giving parental counseling and anticipatory guidance of children.

Table 3 Multiple logistic regression of factors involved in RAP

| Variables | OR (95% CI) | P value |
|---|-------------------------|----------|
| Meet all three AP diagnostic criteria | | |
| N | 1 | |
| Y | 7.438 (1.346 to 41.103) | < 0.001* |
| SIRS | | |
| N | 1 | |
| Y | 6.652 (1.989 to 22.247) | < 0.001* |
| Abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization | | |
| N | 1 | |
| Y | 3.601 (0.972 to 13.342) | < 0.001* |
| Fasting time (d) | 1.267 (1.104 to 1.583) | < 0.001* |

*Statistically significant.

AP, acute pancreatitis; CI, confidence interval; N, no; OR, odds ratio; RAP, recurrent acute pancreatitis; SIRS, systemic inflammatory response syndrome; Y, yes.

In this study, RAP was more common in children who met all three AP diagnostic criteria at initial attack and with SIRS, long fasting time and abnormal amylase/lipase (above the upper limit of normal) value on the seventh

Table 2 Univariate analysis of factors involved in RAP

| Variables | Without RAP (n=66) | With RAP (n=30) | $\chi^2/t/Z$ | P value |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Sex (male)* | 30 (45.5) | 14 (46.7) | 0.112 | 0.738 |
| Age (y)† | 8.0±4.2 | 7.4±4.4 | 0.639 | 0.524 |
| Etiologies* | | | | |
| Idiopathic | 38 (57.6) | 18 (60.0) | 0.050 | 0.823 |
| Choledochal cyst/choledochectasia | 17 (25.8) | 7 (23.3) | 0.065 | 0.799 |
| Biliary calculi | 4 (6.1) | 4 (13.3) | 1.428 | 0.232 |
| Symptoms* | | | | |
| Abdominal pain | 65 (98.5) | 29 (97.7) | 0.334 | 0.563 |
| Vomiting | 38 (57.6) | 20 (66.7) | 0.713 | 0.339 |
| Fever | 8 (12.1) | 7 (23.3) | 1.967 | 0.161 |
| Onset time (h)‡ | 24.0 (12.0, 96.0) | 24.0 (12.0, 72.0) | 0.024 | 0.981 |
| Hospitalization time (d)† | 11.3±5.1 | 13.4±4.5 | 1.952 | 0.054 |
| Fasting time (d)† | 6.8±2.7 | 9.5±3.5 | 4.269 | <0.001 |
| WCC ($\times 10^9/L$)† | 10.8±4.6 | 14.0±5.6 | 2.927 | 0.004 |
| CRP (mg/L)‡ | 3.5 (1.0, 11.0) | 2.3 (1.0, 115.2) | 0.644 | 0.519 |
| Serum amylase (U/L)‡ | 300.0 (147.3, 659.5) | 601.0 (241.5, 1111.3) | 2.237 | 0.025 |
| Serum lipase (U/L)‡ | 530.5 (200.3, 1324.0) | 1185.0 (716.9, 2186.3) | 2.435 | 0.015 |
| Meet all three AP diagnostic criteria* | 36 (54.5) | 28 (93.3) | 13.964 | <0.001 |
| Abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization* | 9 (13.6) | 10 (33.3) | 5.041 | 0.025 |
| SIRS* | 7 (10.6) | 16 (53.3) | 20.668 | <0.001 |

The p values in bold indicate statistical significance.

*Classification variables were presented as numbers (%).

†Continuous variables (normally distributed) were presented as mean±SD.

‡Continuous variables (non-normally distributed) were presented as median (IQR).

AP, acute pancreatitis; CRP, C reactive protein; IQR, interquartile range; RAP, recurrent acute pancreatitis; SD, standard deviation; SIRS, systemic inflammatory response syndrome; WCC, white cell count.

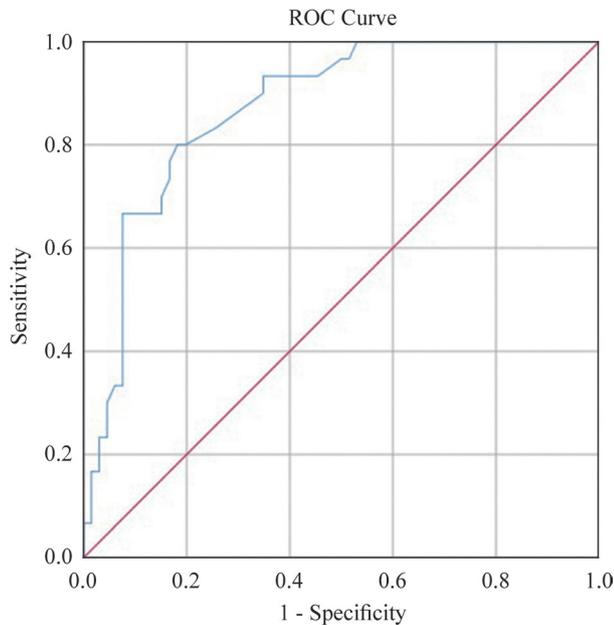


Figure 3 ROC curve analyses. The AUC of the discrimination model was 0.871. AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC, receiver operating characteristic curve.

day of hospitalization. Previous literatures reported that local pancreatic or systemic complications at initial attack and severity of first-time AP were associated with pediatric RAP.^{7 17 18} However, no literature has been reported about these three factors as independent risk factors of RAP in children.

It has been reported that RAP is closely related to the etiology of the first episode of AP¹⁹ and that pancreaticobiliary maljunction (PBM) was one of the major causes of RAP in adults.¹⁶ However, we did not observe this conclusion in the present study of our pediatric population. First, only children with abnormal ultrasound/CT finding may receive MRI examination (n=26) in this center, which may result in the omission of biliopancreatic disease. In addition, some children received radical surgical treatment during hospitalization (n=4) or within a short time after discharge (n=9), which might cover up RAP and bias the results. Through follow-up, we found that these children had a good prognosis without RAP. Therefore, etiological surgical treatment for AP can effectively prevent RAP.

Children with AP were confirmed by meeting at least two of three INSPPIRE criteria.⁸ However, there are many pediatric AP patients that meet only two diagnostic criteria. We found that these children had a faster recovery and a better prognosis given the mild condition. At present, the treatment of pediatric AP is controversial. Early enteral nutrition is thought to be beneficial^{20 21} but is rarely performed.²² It is accepted that no antibiotic treatment should be given unless there is clear evidence of infection.²³ In addition, the efficacy of protease inhibitors^{24 25} and somatostatin^{26 27} is uncertain. Therefore, grouping children in this way can be considered in future research to explore more favorable treatment

methods. Incomplete AP may not require complex management that necessitates longer hospitalization.

SIRS status can be used to identify children at risk for the development of SAP.²⁸ Serum amylase and lipase are the most widely used enzymes for assessment of AP. In our cohort, children were retested on the fourth and seventh day of hospitalization. Abnormal amylase/lipase were found in 49 (51%) children on the fourth and 19 (19.8%) children on the seventh day of hospitalization. We found that SIRS and abnormal amylase/lipase on the seventh day of hospitalization were both independent risk factors of RAP, which reflected a severe inflammatory response and severe pancreatic injury. SIRS and elevated amylase/lipase levels are caused by the release of large amounts of cytokines and trypsin into the blood. The presence of SIRS indicates local inflammation spreading throughout the system, which leaves potential inflammatory factors even after effective treatment and can cause RAP under certain triggers. These factors may offer an objective metric to assess for those children at risk of developing RAP.

The start time of enteral nutrition is of great significance. At present, it is believed that the earlier the enteral nutrition begins, the better the prognosis of the disease. It can prevent ectopic intestinal flora, reduce the risk of complications (mortality, infection and multiple organ failure) and shorten hospital stay.^{20 21 29} We found that longer fasting time is one of the independent risk factors of pediatric RAP. Moreover, there was a significant correlation between fasting time and hospitalization time ($p < 0.0001$, $r^2 = 0.5961$). Therefore, enteral nutrition should be started as early as possible provided gastrointestinal function is tolerated in pediatric AP.

There are limitations to our study worth noting. This is a retrospective cohort study, so that there was no initial protocol and led to partial missing clinical data. MRI was not performed in all children, which might have caused some of the cases to be erroneously labeled as idiopathic AP. Moreover, the sample size is small, so that the results may not be generalizable, and some variables cannot be statistically processed. The number of RAP was small, which may limit the statistical processing and bias the results.

In conclusion, most children who developed RAP had progressed within 6 months after their first episode of AP. Patients with AP who met all three AP diagnostic criteria at initial attack and with SIRS, longer fasting time and abnormal amylase/lipase value on the seventh day of hospitalization are associated with higher risk of RAP.

Contributors QZ and XY contributed to conceptualisation and writing original draft. LG, SZhang and YS were involved in investigation. JJ, SZhao, XX, RD, QG and JZhao contributed to formal analysis. JZhan contributed to resources, writing review and editing.

Funding This study was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant number 81570471), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Science Foundation Projects (grant number 2019D01A12) and Tianjin Health Bureau special grant (grant number 14KG129).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval This study was approved by the local ethical committee (L2020-24).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data included in this paper are available on reasonable request.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

ORCID iD

Jianghua Zhan <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1577-9478>

REFERENCES

- Restrepo R, Hagerott HE, Kulkarni S, *et al.* Acute pancreatitis in pediatric patients: demographics, etiology, and diagnostic imaging. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2016;206:632–44.
- Morinville VD, Barmada MM, Lowe ME. Increasing incidence of acute pancreatitis at an American pediatric tertiary care center: is greater awareness among physicians responsible? *Pancreas* 2010;39:5–8.
- Nydegger A, Heine RG, Ranuh R, *et al.* Changing incidence of acute pancreatitis: 10-year experience at the Royal children's Hospital, Melbourne. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2007;22:1313–6.
- Cheng YJ, Yang HY, Tsai CF, *et al.* Epidemiology of pediatric acute pancreatitis in Taiwan: a nationwide population-based study. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2019;68:e7–12.
- Randall MM, McDaniels S, Kyle K, *et al.* Pancreatitis in pre-adolescent children: a 10 year experience in the pediatric emergency department. *BMC Emerg Med* 2019;19:71.
- Park A, Latif SU, Shah AU, *et al.* Changing referral trends of acute pancreatitis in children: a 12-year single-center analysis. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2009;49:316–22.
- Sweeny KF, Lin TK, Nathan JD, *et al.* Rapid progression of acute pancreatitis to acute recurrent pancreatitis in children. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2019;68:104–9.
- Garipey CE, Heyman MB, Lowe ME, *et al.* Causal evaluation of acute recurrent and chronic pancreatitis in children: consensus from the INSPPIRE group. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2017;64:95–103.
- Abu-Ei-Hajja M, Kumar S, Szabo F, *et al.* Classification of acute pancreatitis in the pediatric population: clinical report from the NASPGHAN pancreas Committee. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2017;64:984–90.
- Morinville VD, Husain SZ, Bai H, *et al.* Definitions of pediatric pancreatitis and survey of present clinical practices. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2012;55:261–5.
- Pelli H, Sand J, Laippala P, *et al.* Long-term follow-up after the first episode of acute alcoholic pancreatitis: time course and risk factors for recurrence. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 2000;35:552–5.
- Alabdulkareem A, Almahmoud T, Al-Tahan H, *et al.* Etiology and clinical characteristics of pediatric acute pancreatitis in Saudi Arabia: a 20-year experience from a single tertiary center. *Int J Pediatr Adolesc Med* 2018;5:13–17.
- Pant C, Sferra TJ, Lee BR, *et al.* Acute recurrent pancreatitis in children: a study from the pediatric health information system. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2016;62:450–2.
- Bai HX, Lowe ME, Husain SZ. What have we learned about acute pancreatitis in children? *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2011;52:262–70.
- Yadav D, O'Connell M, Papachristou GI. Natural history following the first attack of acute pancreatitis. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2012;107:1096–103.
- Takuma K, Kamisawa T, Hara S, *et al.* Etiology of recurrent acute pancreatitis, with special emphasis on pancreaticobiliary malformation. *Adv Med Sci* 2012;57:244–50.
- Sağ E, Kaya G, Bahat-Özdoğan E, *et al.* Acute pancreatitis in children: a single center experience over ten years. *Turk J Pediatr* 2018;60:153–8.
- Hao F, Guo H, Luo Q, *et al.* Disease progression of acute pancreatitis in pediatric patients. *J Surg Res* 2016;202:422–7.
- Fonseca Sepúlveda EV, Guerrero-Lozano R. Acute pancreatitis and recurrent acute pancreatitis: an exploration of clinical and etiologic factors and outcomes. *J Pediatr* 2019;95:713–9.
- Mosztbacher D, Farkas N, Solymár M, *et al.* Restoration of energy level in the early phase of acute pediatric pancreatitis. *World J Gastroenterol* 2017;23:957–63.
- Petrov MS, Pylypchuk RD, Emelyanov NV. Systematic review: nutritional support in acute pancreatitis. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2008;28:704–12.
- Cole S, Wakeham M, Werlin S, *et al.* Classification and nutrition management of acute pancreatitis in the pediatric intensive care unit. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2018;67:755–9.
- Ding N, Sun YH, Wen LM, *et al.* Assessment of prophylactic antibiotics administration for acute pancreatitis: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Chin Med J* 2020;133:212–20.
- Seta T, Noguchi Y, Shikata S, *et al.* Treatment of acute pancreatitis with protease inhibitors administered through intravenous infusion: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2014;14:102.
- Horibe M, Egi M, Sasaki M, *et al.* Continuous regional arterial infusion of protease inhibitors for treatment of severe acute pancreatitis: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pancreas* 2015;44:1017–23.
- Huang L, Zhu H, Gu J. Octreotide and continuous hemofiltration versus continuous hemofiltration alone in severe acute pancreatitis complicated with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *J Coll Physicians Surg Pak* 2019;29:785–7.
- Xu W, Zhou YF, Xia SH. Octreotide for primary moderate to severe acute pancreatitis: a meta-analysis. *Hepatogastroenterology* 2013;60:1504–8.
- Nauka PC, Weinstein TA, Dolinger MT, *et al.* Validation of lipase and systemic inflammatory response syndrome as prognostic indicators in pediatric acute pancreatitis: a retrospective analysis. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 2019;68:389–93.
- Szabo FK, Fei L, Cruz LA, *et al.* Early enteral nutrition and aggressive fluid resuscitation are associated with improved clinical outcomes in acute pancreatitis. *J Pediatr* 2015;167:397–402.