



## AB114. SOH23ABS\_024. How reliable urinary amylase testing for acute pancreatitis is?

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**Background:** It is clear that there is no biochemical test that can be considered to be a gold standard for the diagnosis or assessment of severity of acute pancreatitis (AP). Recently several studies have reported the use of urinary dipstick tests for screening cases of AP in the emergency room.

**Methods:** Single centre study of patients who had clinical suspicion of acute pancreatitis and had urinary amylase test in the accident & emergency (A&E) department in Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore (MRHT) from February through October 2022. Variables were age, serum amylase, urinary amylase, white cell count; C reactive protein value and those were correlated with the diagnoses of pancreatitis in *computed tomography (CT)* abdomen.

**Results:** The total patients number was 190, about 9.3% of our patients had acute pancreatitis on CT scan, 4.8% had chronic pancreatitis only. The mean urinary amylase level in patients with acute pancreatitis was  $5,034.3 \pm 2,233.1$  SD (P value 0.000), while those patients had a mean serum amylase of  $232.9 \pm 111.5$  (P value 0.004).

**Conclusions:** High urinary amylase has a strong association with acute pancreatitis, and this result is well aligned

with the literature stating that urinary amylase has a high specificity of 97% and is likely to become useful in the emergency room setting.

**Keywords:** Acute pancreatitis; urinary amylase; pancreatitis diagnosis; serum amylase; biochemical tests

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### Footnote

*Conflicts of Interest:* The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

*Ethical Statement:* The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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