Bibliography Pankrin ELISA:


ALL TEST KITS ARE READY FOR USE.

Pankrin™ ELISA

Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the quantitative determination of pancreatic elastase and other pancreatic enzymes for the diagnosis of an acute pancreatitis in human serum

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Certified Quality Management System
DIN EN ISO 13485:2007
DIN EN ISO 9001:2008
Pankrin™ ELISA

Ready-for-use diagnostic kit for the in-vitro diagnosis (laboratory diagnosis) of an acute pancreatitis. Because of his high sensitivity the Pankrin ELISA is ideal for the fast and reliable diagnosis of an acute pancreatitis in patients who come relatively late to the hospital.

- quantitative determination
- processing time 150 minutes

**EU registration number:** DE/CA81/IVD1688
**Order Code no.:** BS-86-02
**Shelf Life:** 12 months after date of manufacture
**Sample Material:** Serum

In the functional diagnostics of the exocrine pancreas the BIOSERV Pankrin ELISA is a sensitive and clinically easily practicable tool ideally complementing the sonographically established initial diagnosis in the diagnosis of an acute pancreatitis.

### The acute pancreatitis
An acute pancreatitis the acute inflammation of the pancreas, is mostly caused by the dystopic protease activation in the azinus cells, the obstruction of the luminal secretion and the formation of intracellular vacuoles. The yearly incidence rate is 50 to 100 cases per 100,000 persons. The clinical picture is determined by pronounced abdominal pain and general symptoms like nausea, vomiting and circulatory collapse.

### The mild form of an acute pancreatitis
The mild form of an acute pancreatitis the endematous pancreatitis (ca. 80% of all cases of an acute pancreatitis) progresses without complications and under adequate therapy patients normally recover within 72 hours.

### The severe form of an acute pancreatitis
The severe form of an acute pancreatitis the hemorrhagic narcotising pancreatitis is characterized by necrosis and by a protracted course with frequent failure of organs or organic systems. Morphologically a thickening and irregular delimitation of the pancreas can be observed as well as an accumulation of liquid in he peritoneal space.

### The main cause of an acute pancreatitis
The main cause of an acute pancreatitis are an increased alcohol consumption and trapped gallstones which possibly get into the pancreatic duct via a reflux. Other pathogenetic factors are more rare. In a considerable percentage of the patients suffering from acute pancreatitis no risk factor can be detected. Cholelithiasis (gallstone disease) peaks between 40 and 60 years, the age maximum for alcohol abuse lies between 20 and 40 years.