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hepatic splanchnic venous stenosis or thrombosis

Type Incidence Mutation Hormone Extrapancreatic
In very rare instances, pleural effusion or as-

Helicobacter pylori
Gastrointestinal bleeding as a result of chron-

Pancreatic pseudocysts, stenosis of the com-

Rupture of a cyst
Stenosis of the common bile duct is an impor-
tant finding, the incidence of which varies from10 to 40% depending on the definition used. The
distance of stenosis differs ... intestinal tract occurspredominantly in the duodenal region; stenosis ofthe colon occurs in extremely rare cases. Extra-

Pancreatic duct
Duodenum
vomiting
Colon
t
colonic obstruction (partial)
Portal system
t
portal hypertension

Obstructive jaundice, cholangitis

In an attempt to localize the site of the insuli-
noma in the tail of the pancreas (arrow).

Endocrine pancreatic neoplasms are classi-

cified as benign or malignant neoplasms of the neu-

The two most frequent endocrine neoplasms

Endocrine pancreatic neoplasms are classi-

cifies the functional classification has provedmost useful according to the hormones that areclinically active in the neoplasm.

PPoma
Carcinoid ? serotonin ?Corticotropinoma
99 melanocyte-

Endocrine Pancreatic Neoplasms

One special situation should be discussed, i.e.

Pancreatic pseudocysts are chronic excha-

Acute Pancreatitis
Pathogenensis and Pathophysicsiology

Pathophysicsiology 

Pathophysicsiology 

Sample pages from part 2

Clinical Pancreatitis
Complications
Pancreatic pseudocysts

Complications of Acute Pancreatitis
Passage of contrast medium with duodenal

infection of a pseudocyst
Retroperitoneal spread
Ascites
Hemoperitoneum
Pleural effusion
Hemobilia
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