Patient Information

* **PatientUnitStayID:** 1034813 * **PatientHealthSystemStayID:** 765861 * **UniquePID:** 008-10003 * **Gender:** Male * **Age:** 41 * **Ethnicity:** Caucasian * **HospitalID:** 188 * **WardID:** 445 * **Admission Diagnosis:** Pancreatitis * **Admission Height:** 178 cm * **Admission Weight:** 72.5 kg * **Discharge Weight:** 86 kg * **Hospital Admit Time:** 09:50:00 * **Hospital Admit Offset (minutes from unit admit):** -85 * **Hospital Admit Source:** NULL * **Hospital Discharge Year:** 2015 * **Hospital Discharge Time:** 20:27:00 * **Hospital Discharge Offset (minutes from unit admit):** 37992 * **Hospital Discharge Location:** Other * **Hospital Discharge Status:** Alive * **Unit Type:** Med-Surg ICU * **Unit Admit Time:** 11:15:00 * **Unit Admit Source:** Emergency Department * **Unit Visit Number:** 2 * **Unit Stay Type:** transfer * **Unit Discharge Time:** 14:50:00 * **Unit Discharge Offset (minutes from unit admit):** 8855 * **Unit Discharge Location:** Other ICU * **Unit Discharge Status:** Alive

Medical History

NULL (Insufficient data provided)

Diagnoses

* **Admission Diagnosis:** Pancreatitis

NULL (Insufficient data provided for other diagnoses)

Treatments

NULL (Insufficient data provided)

Vital Trends

NULL (Insufficient data provided. Vital signs data would need to be included in the JSON to populate this section. This section would typically include charts showing trends in heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, temperature, and oxygen saturation over time.)

Lab Trends

The provided data includes a series of laboratory tests performed during the patient's ICU stay. These tests span several different lab types (Hematology, Chemistry) and include repeated measurements of various blood components and chemistries. Significant trends observed include:

* **Elevated Lipase:** Multiple lipase tests reveal consistently high levels, strongly suggesting ongoing pancreatitis. The highest value recorded was 6879 Units/L. Further analysis is needed to determine if there's a trend of increasing or decreasing lipase levels over time, which would indicate the effectiveness of treatment. * **Elevated Creatinine:** Creatinine levels show fluctuations, with initial high values (e.g., 6.60 mg/dL, 6.10 mg/dL) at the beginning of the stay, indicating potential renal impairment possibly secondary to the pancreatitis. Later values were lower (e.g., 0.90 mg/dL, 1.00 mg/dL), suggesting some improvement in renal function. This would require a more detailed time-series analysis to confirm. * **Low Albumin:** Albumin levels were consistently low (e.g., 1.9 g/dL, 1.7 g/dL, 1.8 g/dL), indicating a possible protein-losing enteropathy, liver damage, or malnutrition potentially related to the pancreatitis or secondary to the acute illness. * **Fluctuating Hemoglobin and Hematocrit:** Hemoglobin (Hgb) and hematocrit (Hct) levels show a downward trend. Initial values were in the normal range, but then declined during the ICU stay. This suggests ongoing bleeding or hemolysis, particularly in the context of pancreatitis. A more detailed temporal analysis of Hgb and Hct is necessary for a conclusive interpretation. * **Leukocytosis:** White blood cell (WBC) counts were significantly elevated throughout the stay, indicating an inflammatory response consistent with acute pancreatitis. * **Electrolyte Imbalances:** The data indicates fluctuations in potassium and sodium levels. While some values are within the normal range, some measurements show deviations (e.g., initial potassium of 5.3 mmol/L), suggesting the need for further investigation and

electrolyte management.

Further analysis is needed to establish the exact nature and significance of these trends. This requires visualization and more comprehensive time-series analysis of the lab values relative to the patient's treatment regimen and other clinical data.

Microbiology Tests

NULL (Insufficient data provided)

Physical Examination Results

NULL (Insufficient data provided. This section would typically include detailed descriptions of the patient's physical findings, such as heart sounds, lung sounds, abdominal examination, neurological exam, and skin condition.)