

# Diagnosis of Fatty Pancreas by Fibroscan for Early Prediction of DM Type 2: An Egyptian Pilot Study

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## 1. Abstract

### 1.1. Introduction

Fatty pancreas emerged as health problem related to metabolic syndrome and lipid metabolism disorders. Fatty pancreas has more complications than fatty liver with relentless mortality from cancer pancreas. Aim of the study was to diagnosis fatty pancreas by fibroscan as simple non invasive method which is specific(digital), move and accurate.

### 1.2. Methods

Cross sectional study to populations attending Center of excellence at Benha University for evaluations of fatty liver by fibroscan 530. Age from 25-70 years old, both males and females. Subjects fasting for 3 hours. Patients state in the dorsal position the probe put at the epigastrium slightly to the left or to the right with some modification sometimes needed and patient hold expiration. Physical examination for BMI calculation. Laboratory investigations , lipid profile , HbA1c and Liver function tests.

### 1.3. Results

Steatosis by Cap was staging as follow for fatty pancreas: S0=240 dB/m. S1=264 dB/m. S2=276 dB/m and S3 336dB/m. Fibrosis F0=6 KPa, F1 = 9 KPa .F2 =12 KPa ,F 3= 15 KPa and F4> 15 KPa and IQ= 36%. Fatty pancreas was found among 66% of the study group.

### 1.4. Conclusion

Fatty pancreas more prevalent than expected and could be diagnosed by fibroscan and grading of steatosis like liver plus the fibrosis too which considered a universal, novel, unique method in pancreatic diseases.

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