



University of
Zurich^{UZH}

Zurich Open Repository and
Archive

University of Zurich
Main Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2015

Evaluation of lipase levels in patients with nephropathia epidemica—no evidence for acute pancreatitis

Kitterer, Daniel; Artunc, Ferruh; Segerer, Stephan; Alscher, M Dominik; Braun, Niko; Latus, Joerg

Abstract: **BACKGROUND** The most common causative agent for hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in Germany is Puumala virus (PUUV) and a high percentage of patients with PUUV infection have gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of increased lipase levels and acute pancreatitis during nephropathia epidemica (NE) in 166 patients from Germany. **METHODS** Clinical and laboratory data during the acute phase of the disease were obtained from medical reports and files from 456 patients during acute hantavirus infection. Patients in whom serum lipase levels were determined during acute course of the disease were included in the study. **RESULTS** Lipase levels at the time of diagnosis were determined in 166 of the 456 NE patients (36%). Of the 166 patients, 25 (15%) had elevated lipase levels at the time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist. In total 7 patients had a threefold increased serum lipase above the normal range. Abdominal pain was not more often present in the group of patients with elevated serum lipase compared to the lipase-negative group (9/25 vs 58/141). Abdominal ultrasound and CT scans revealed no signs of pancreatitis in any of the patients. Patients with elevated serum lipase had higher serum creatinine peak levels ($p = 0.03$) during the course of the disease. **CONCLUSIONS** Elevated lipase levels were common in our patient cohort and might reflect a more severe form of NE. NE does not lead to acute pancreatitis.

DOI: 10.1186/s12879-015-1031-8

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <http://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-116990>

Published Version



Originally published at:

Kitterer, Daniel; Artunc, Ferruh; Segerer, Stephan; Alscher, M Dominik; Braun, Niko; Latus, Joerg (2015). Evaluation of lipase levels in patients with nephropathia epidemica—no evidence for acute pancreatitis. *BMC Infectious Diseases*, 15:286. DOI: 10.1186/s12879-015-1031-8

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Evaluation of lipase levels in patients with nephropathia epidemica - no evidence for acute pancreatitis

Daniel Kitterer¹, Ferruh Artunc², Stephan Segerer³, M. Dominik Alscher¹, Niko Braun¹ and Joerg Latus^{1*}

Abstract

Background: The most common causative agent for hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in Germany is Puumala virus (PUUV) and a high percentage of patients with PUUV infection have gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of increased lipase levels and acute pancreatitis during nephropathia epidemica (NE) in 166 patients from Germany.

Methods: Clinical and laboratory data during the acute phase of the disease were obtained from medical reports and files from 456 patients during acute hantavirus infection. Patients in whom serum lipase levels were determined during acute course of the disease were included in the study.

Results: Lipase levels at the time of diagnosis were determined in 166 of the 456 NE patients (36 %). Of the 166 patients, 25 (15 %) had elevated lipase levels at the time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist. In total 7 patients had a threefold increased serum lipase above the normal range. Abdominal pain was not more often present in the group of patients with elevated serum lipase compared to the lipase-negative group (9/25 vs 58/141). Abdominal ultrasound and CT scans revealed no signs of pancreatitis in any of the patients. Patients with elevated serum lipase had higher serum creatinine peak levels ($p = 0.03$) during the course of the disease.

Conclusions: Elevated lipase levels were common in our patient cohort and might reflect a more severe form of NE. NE does not lead to acute pancreatitis.

Keywords: Hantavirus, Puumala virus, HFRS, Nephropathia epidemica, Pancreatitis, Lipase

Background

Pathogenic hantaviruses are able to cause disease in humans and after inhalation of virus containing aerosols to known syndromes may arise: haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS), with the milder subtype nephropathia epidemica (NE) and the hantavirus cardio-pulmonary syndrome (HCPS). HFRS is endemic in large parts of Eastern and Northern Europe and Asia, whereas clustered outbreaks of HCPS (with case fatality rates (up to 60 %) [1, 2]) have been reported in South and North America [2–4]. The growing list of affected countries (developing and developed countries) has led to

public health concerns, especially after the outbreak of hantavirus infection in the Yosemite National Park in California during the summer of 2012 and the incidence peak in Germany in 2012 [5, 6]. In Germany, the incidence of HFRS increased from 0.09 cases/100.000 persons in 2001 to 2.47 cases/100.000 persons in 2010 [7]. The most common causative agent for HFRS in Germany is Puumala virus (PUUV) [5]. PUUV causes nephropathia epidemica (NE) [8, 9] and patients typically present with acute kidney injury and thrombocytopenia [10, 11].

Within the prodromal phase of about 3–5 days with flu-like symptoms (fever, headache, nausea/vomiting and/or visual disturbances), a high percentage of patients with PUUV infection have severe gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms, e.g. abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting [9, 10, 12–16]. The clinical presentation might be

* Correspondence: joerg.latus@rbk.de

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Division of General Medicine and Nephrology, Robert-Bosch-Hospital, Auerbachstr. 110, 70376 Stuttgart, Germany

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

misleading, resulting in surgery e.g. for suspected appendicitis. Some studies from Asia, Albania and the United States have reported that abdominal pain during the acute phase of HFRS may be caused by acute pancreatitis [17–21]. There have been two case reports of patients with acute pancreatitis during acute HFRS (total 3 patients) from Albania [21] and Korea [20], and further studies from Asia [17, 19] and the United States [18] revealed 25 of 387 patients (6.5 %) with acute pancreatitis during HFRS. In these studies, the acute pancreatitis rate during the acute hantavirus infection ranged between 2.8 % and 54 %. Differential diagnosis of acute kidney injury with signs of systemic inflammation is broad including e.g. leptospirosis (Weil's disease, Stuttgart disease), sepsis, autoimmune disease, and thrombotic microangiopathy. Recently, we could show that procalcitonin could not be used to exclude acute NE [22]. Therefore, laboratory testing in the emergency department or at first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist include mainly various laboratory values.

It is noteworthy that serum lipase has a sensitivity and specificity for acute pancreatitis ranging from 82 to 100 % [23]. Additionally, increased levels of pancreatic enzymes have been reported in patients with impaired renal function even in the absence of pancreatic diseases although lipase tended to be less frequently raised than pancreatic enzymes [24]

To date, the prevalence of elevated lipase levels and acute pancreatitis and its impact on the clinical course of the disease has not been studied in a cohort of patients with PUUV-induced NE.

The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of increased lipase levels and acute pancreatitis during NE in 166 patients from Germany.

Methods

Patients

Between 2001 and 2012, 7476 patients with serologically and clinically confirmed NE were reported to the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin (Robert Koch Institute, SurvStat, www3.rki.de/SurvStat). All patients met the national case definition for hantavirus infection [25, 26] In cooperation with four selected local health authorities in southern Germany (Stuttgart, Boeblingen/Sindelfingen, Esslingen, Reutlingen), all infected patients between 2001 and 2012 were contacted via mail requesting an appointment in our outpatient clinic (in total, 1570 patients were serologically confirmed to have NE).

Between September 2012 and April 2013, 456 out of the 1570 contacted patients with serologically and clinically confirmed NE were included in our study. All patients gave written consent before participating in the study, which was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Ethics Commission of the State Chamber of

Medicine in Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart) (F-2012-046). Studies were conducted in concordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Data acquisition

Acute phase of NE

Clinical and laboratory data at the time of diagnosis and during the acute course of the disease were obtained from medical reports and files from the 456 patients. Patients in whom lipase levels were measured during acute course of the disease were included in the current analysis. Patients with serum lipase levels ≥ 60 U/L (normal range < 60 U/L in our laboratory) were classified as lipase positive, while those with serum lipase levels < 60 U/L were classified as lipase negative. Lipase levels were not measured routinely in our study population, but rather at the treating physician's discretion (certainly in cases of suspected acute pancreatitis).

Definition of diagnosis of acute pancreatitis

The diagnosis of acute pancreatitis requires two of the following three features: (1) abdominal pain consistent with acute pancreatitis (acute onset of a persistent, severe, epigastric pain often radiating to the back); (2) serum lipase activity (or amylase activity) at least three times greater than the upper limit of normal; and (3) characteristic findings of acute pancreatitis on contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CECT) and less commonly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or transabdominal ultrasonography [27–29].

Statistical analysis

All continuous variables were tested for normal distribution using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and are presented as means \pm standard deviations. The median with interquartile range is reported where the distribution was not normal. Nonparametric tests (Fisher's exact test, Mann–Whitney *U* test) were used for statistical analysis.

Results

Lipase levels were determined in 166 of the total 456 (36 %) patients at the time of diagnosis of NE. The baseline characteristics of the study population are shown in Table 1. Of the 166 patients, 141 (85 %) had lipase levels within the normal range (< 60 U/L) at time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist. Conversely, 25 of the 166 patients had elevated lipase levels (≥ 60 U/L) and 28 % of these patients had a threefold increased serum lipase above the normal range (7 patients, Table 2). In total, 67 of the 166 patients (40 %) had abdominal pain at time of diagnosis. The number of patients with increased lipase levels was not significantly different between the groups with and without abdominal pain (9/25 vs 58/141). Abdominal

Table 1 Clinical data of 166 patients in whom serum lipase was measured at time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist, significant *p* values were marked in bold

Variable	Patients with normal serum lipase	Patients with elevated serum lipase	<i>p</i>
<i>n</i>	141	25	-
Age (years ± SD)	45.3 ± 14.2	57.7 ± 12.2	0.001
Female/male	56/85	6/19	0.798
Onset of symptoms prior to admission to hospital (days)	5.5 (3.6-7.0)	4.5 (3.8-7.3)	0.398
Duration of hospital stay (days)	7.0 (4.0-9.0)	6.5 (5.0-11.0)	0.694
Symptoms			
Abdominal pain	58/141	9/25	1.000
Back-/flank pain	102/141	17/25	1.000
Headache	96/141	12/25	0.185
Visual disorders	35/141	6/25	0.566
Diarrhea	35/141	7/25	1.000
Nausea/vomiting	69/141	10/25	1.000
Laboratory findings			
Thrombocytes at admission ($\times 10^9/L$)	105.5 (78.0-172.5)	91.0 (73.5-215.5)	0.233
Minimum thrombocyte level ($\times 10^9/L$)	98.0 (69.8-161.5)	91.0 (73.0-207.5)	0.167
Creatinine at admission (mg/dL [0.5-1.4])	1.7 (1.1-3.5)	2.9 (1.6-5.1)	0.008
Creatinine peak level (mg/dL [0.5-1.4])	2.7 (1.7-4.6)	4.6 (2.7-6.8)	0.025
CrP at admission (mg/dL [0.1-0.4])	4.1 (2.9-7.5)	5.8 (2.5-8.5)	0.871
CrP peak level (mg/dL [0.1-0.4])	4.8 (3.0-8.5)	5.6 (2.4-8.8)	0.792
Lactate dehydrogenase, serum	273.5 (242.0-318.0)	285.0 (239.0-374.5)	0.348
Clinical signs			
Fever	123/141	21/25	0.280
Blood pressure			
systolic	130.0 (119.0-140.0)	147.0 (124.8-157.8)	0.010
diastolic	80.0 (70.0-89.0)	80.0 (74.9-97.5)	0.306
Heart rate	76.5 (63.0-88.0)	80.5 (75.5-91.8)	0.471
Abdominal ultrasound	119/141	22/25	0.770
Abdominal CT scan, native	5/141	3/25	0.101

ultrasound was performed in 88 % of the patients with elevated serum lipase, but demonstrated no signs of acute pancreatitis. In two patients, CT scans of the abdomen were performed, revealing no signs of pancreatitis.

Patients with elevated serum lipase were significantly older ($p = 0.01$), had higher serum creatinine levels at admission ($p = 0.008$), and higher serum creatinine peak levels ($p = 0.03$) throughout the course of the disease.

Duration of hospital stay was not different between both groups ($p = 0.7$). Neither C-reactive protein (CRP) levels nor thrombocyte counts were different between both groups at time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist and throughout the course of the disease ($p > 0.05$). Patients with at least threefold increased serum lipase above the normal range had lower creatinine levels (2.5 (1.9-2.9) mg/dl vs 3.7 (1.7-6.2) mg/dl), but lower thrombocyte counts (117

(75-277) $\times 10^9/L$ vs 82 (59-11) $\times 10^9/L$) at time of admission to hospital or first contact with general practitioner/nephrologist and lower creatinine peak levels during acute course of the disease (3.1 (2.7-4.5) mg/dl vs 5.6 (2.9-6.9) mg/dl) without reaching statistical significance (all $p > 0.5$) (Table 2).

We compared baseline characteristics (e.g. symptoms, laboratory findings, age, creatinine, CRP levels at hospital admission) during the acute course of the disease between patients in whom lipase levels had been tested ($n = 166$) and those in whom lipase had not been tested ($n = 290$). No statistically significant differences were observed between the groups except that, in the group of patients in whom lipase levels had been determined, there was a higher number of patients with abdominal pain ($p = 0.02$), with a lower thrombocyte count ($p < 0.05$), presenting with headache ($p < 0.001$), and in whom

Table 2 Clinical data of 25 patients with elevated Lipase and acute PUUV infection, significant *p* values were marked in bold

Variable	Patients with elevated serum lipase within threefold normal	Patients with lipase at least three times greater than the upper limit
<i>n</i>	18	7
Age (years ± SD)	58 ± 12.8	56 ± 11.3
Female/male	7/11	1/6
Symptoms		
Abdominal pain	7/18	2/7
Back-/flank pain	13/18	4/7
Headache	9/18	3/7
Visual disorders	3/18	3/7
Diarrhea	4/18	3/7
Nausea/vomiting	9/19	1/7
Laboratory findings		
Thrombocytes at admission (×10 ⁹ /L)	117 (75–276)	82 (59–111)
Creatinine at admission (mg/dL [0.5–1.4])	3.7 (1.7–6.2)	2.5 (1.9–2.9)
Creatinine peak level (mg/dL [0.5–1.4])	5.6 (2.9–6.9)	3.1 (2.7–4.5)
CrP at admission (mg/dL [0.1–0.4])	5.4 (2–6.8)	8.0 (4.6–8.7)
Lactate dehydrogenase, serum	285.0 (229–334)	313.0 (376–256)
Clinical signs		
Fever	14/18	7/7
Blood pressure mmHg		
Systolic mmHg	150 (140–160)	120 (100–150)
Diastolic mmHg	86 (75–96)	80.0 (72–91)

abdominal ultrasound and CT scans had been performed (Table 3).

Discussion

This is the first study to determine the prevalence of increased lipase levels and acute pancreatitis in a large cohort of NE patients. At time of diagnosis, a high percentage of patients with PUUV infection had severe gastrointestinal symptoms, e.g. abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting [9, 10, 12–16]. In one-third of our patient cohort, lipase levels were tested, which underlines that acute pancreatitis was a differential diagnosis for NE in patients with signs of inflammation, acute kidney injury with thrombocytopenia, and abdominal pain in a high proportion of patients. In our patient cohort, 15 % of the patients had elevated serum lipase levels at time of diagnosis and 7 patients had a threefold increased serum

lipase above the normal range. Only two of them had abdominal pain and none of the patients had signs of acute pancreatitis using imaging techniques (abdominal ultrasound or CT scans). Other studies reported acute pancreatitis rates of between 2.8 % and 54 % during the course of acute hantavirus infection. Recently we demonstrated PUUV antigen in the appendix of an NE patient with severe acute kidney injury, who had undergone surgery because of severe abdominal pain. We investigated biopsies of the human intestine in patients with acute PUUV infection in order to understand why a majority of patients with NE have severe abdominal pain [15], for which there has so far been no pathophysiologic explanation. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed PUUV nucleocapsid antigen in 62 % of the analyzed biopsies, but the presence of PUUV antigen did not correlate with the extent of abdominal complaints [15]. Therefore, we can find no definitive explanation for the abdominal pain. PUUV nucleocapsid antigen was located mainly in endothelial cells of capillaries or larger vessels in the lamina propria of the biopsies of the human intestine. We hypothesized that systemic infection could be linked to the presence of PUUV nucleocapsid antigen in human intestine and might explain the clinical phenotype of severe gastrointestinal symptoms. At present, the cause of the abdominal symptoms is unknown. Involvement of the pancreas might be present in a significant part of the patients, as described in our cohort with about 15 %. This of course does not represent the sole factor of abdominal pain and there seem to be a group of patients with subclinical increases in lipase.

In our study population, only two out of seven patients presented with threefold increased serum lipase levels above the normal range. Remarkably, none of these patients received pancreatitis-specific treatment and none of the patients had an increase of lipase levels within the course of the disease.

Regarding differential diagnosis at time of first contact with the patient, it has to be mentioned that there is still a discussion whether pancreatic enzymes were elevated within threefold normal in patients with impaired kidney function [30, 31] and most NE patients still had acute kidney injury at time of diagnosis. Slightly elevated levels of lipase has been reported in patients with impaired renal function even in the absence of pancreatic diseases [24], but it is noteworthy that the 7 patients with lipase levels more than threefold normal in our study had less impaired clearance as compared to the other lipase positive patients. Therefore impaired clearance may not be the reason for the marked elevated lipase.

In these patients, elevated lipase levels should no lead to misdiagnose acute NE, but acute pancreatitis must be considered if enzyme levels are more than threefold normal in association with clinical manifestations.

Table 3 Clinical data of 456 patients with PUUV infection, significant *p* values were marked in bold

Variable	Patients in whom lipase was determined	Patients in whom lipase was not determined	<i>P</i>
<i>n</i>	166	290	-
Age (years ± SD)	47.4 ± 14.6	48.8 ± 14.6	0.249
Female/male	63/103	102/188	0.613
Onset of symptoms prior to admission to hospital (days)	5.0 (3.6-7.0)	5.0 (3.0-7.0)	0.080
Duration of hospital stay (days)	7.0 (4.0-10.0)	7.0 (5.0-9.0)	0.999
Symptoms			
Abdominal pain	67/166	84/290	0.017
Back-/flank pain	119/166	188/290	0.147
Headache	108/166	139/290	0.0004
Visual disorders	41/166	60/290	0.349
Diarrhea	42/166	50/290	0.052
Nausea/vomiting	79/166	136/290	0.923
Laboratory findings			
Thrombocytes at admission (×10 ⁹ /L)	105.0 (76.5-174)	128.5 (87.8-213.5)	0.005
Minimum thrombocyte level (×10 ⁹ /L)	96.0 (71.0-163.0)	124 (77.8-212.0)	0.007
Creatinine at admission (mg/dL [0.5-1.4])	1.8 (1.2-3.6)	1.8 (1.2-3.3)	0.983
Creatinine peak level (mg/dL [0.5-1.4])	3.0 (1.7-5.2)	2.7 (1.6-4.6)	0.218
CrP at admission (mg/dL [0.1-0.4])	4.4 (2.8-7.6)	3.9 (2.2-6.8)	0.094
CrP peak level (mg/dL [0.1-0.4])	5.0 (3.0-8.7)	4.5 (2.8-8.0)	0.340
Lactate dehydrogenase, serum	275.5 (247.0-327.0)	271.5 (240-324.5)	0.705
Clinical signs			
Fever	144/166	265/290	0.149
Blood pressure			
systolic	130.0 (119.0-146.0)	130.0 (120.0-146.0)	0.788
diastolic	80.0 (70.0-90.0)	80.0 (71.5-89.0)	0.951
Heart rate	77.6 (64.0-88.0)	74.5 (65.0-84.0)	0.148
Abdominal ultrasound	138/166	160/290	<0.0001
Abdominal CT scan	8/166	4/290	0.035

In our present study, creatinine peak levels were significantly higher in the group with increased lipase levels compared to the group with normal lipase levels. This indicates a more severe course of the disease. Therefore, another possible explanation for elevated lipase levels in this group of patients could be an enhanced inflammatory response caused by a generalized PUUV infection involving endothelial cells of capillaries within the pancreas.

Several limitations of the evaluation need to be discussed. In our cohort of patients, lipase levels were measured at the physician's discretion instead of a standardized manner (certainly in cases of suspected acute pancreatitis), which leads to a selection bias. Therefore the incidence of subclinical elevation of lipase levels might be higher. Furthermore, we performed a retrospective non-blinded study of medical case reports, with all known associated limitations, e.g. it

would be quite helpful to have alternative biomarkers such as amylase or elastase measured in stool of the patients. Furthermore, amylase was not determined in our study population.

Conclusions

This is the first study to investigate the prevalence of elevated lipase levels and acute pancreatitis and its impact on the clinical course in a large and representative cohort of patients with acute PUUV-induced NE. Elevated lipase levels are common in NE and may reflect a more severe form of NE. Slightly elevated lipase levels should not lead to misdiagnose acute NE, but acute pancreatitis must be considered if enzyme levels are more than threefold normal in association with clinical manifestations.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

JL, NB and DMA conceived the study; JL, NB, DK, SS and FA analyzed the data; all authors contributed to the interpretation of the data and the writing of the paper; JL, NB, SS, DK, DMA and FA were involved in the drafting of the manuscript; and all authors contributed to the final report.

Acknowledgments

We thank the Robert-Bosch Foundation for supporting the study. Stephan Segerer is supported by a grant from the Fundação Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento Humanitário.

Author details

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Division of General Medicine and Nephrology, Robert-Bosch-Hospital, Auerbachstr. 110, 70376 Stuttgart, Germany. ²Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Diabetology, Vascular Disease, Nephrology and Clinical Chemistry, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany. ³Division of Nephrology, University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland.

Received: 16 March 2015 Accepted: 16 July 2015

Published online: 25 July 2015

References

- Mertz GJ, Hjelle B, Crowley M, Iwamoto G, Tomicic V, Vial PA. Diagnosis and treatment of new world hantavirus infections. *Curr Opin Infect Dis*. 2006;19(5):437–42.
- Goeijenbier M, Wagenaar J, Goris M, Martina B, Henttonen H, Vaheri A, et al. Rodent-borne hemorrhagic fevers: under-recognized, widely spread and preventable - epidemiology, diagnostics and treatment. *Crit Rev Microbiol*. 2013;39(1):26–42.
- Kruger DH, Schonrich G, Klempa B. Human pathogenic hantaviruses and prevention of infection. *Hum Vaccin*. 2011;7(6):685–93.
- Kruger DH, Figueiredo LT, Song JW, Klempa B. Hantaviruses-Globally emerging pathogens. *J Clin Virol*. 2014.
- Kruger DH, Ulrich RG, Hofmann J. Hantaviruses as zoonotic pathogens in Germany. *Deutsches Arzteblatt international*. 2013;110(27–28):461–7.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome in visitors to a national park—Yosemite Valley, California, 2012. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2012;61(46):952.
- Ettinger J, Hofmann J, Enders M, Tewald F, Oehme RM, Rosenfeld UM, et al. Multiple synchronous outbreaks of Puumala virus, Germany, 2010. *Emerging infectious diseases*. 2012;18(9):1461–4.
- Vapalahti O, Mustonen J, Lundkvist A, Henttonen H, Plyusnin A, Vaheri A. Hantavirus infections in Europe. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2003;3(10):653–61.
- Braun N, Haap M, Overkamp D, Kimmel M, Alscher MD, Lehnert H, et al. Characterization and outcome following Puumala virus infection: a retrospective analysis of 75 cases. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2010;25(9):2997–3003.
- Krautkramer E, Zeier M, Plyusnin A. Hantavirus infection: an emerging infectious disease causing acute renal failure. *Kidney Int*. 2013;83(1):23–7.
- Latus J, Kitterer D, Kimmel M, Alscher MD, Braun N. The Case | Fever, myalgia, visual disorders, and acute kidney failure in a pregnant woman. Diagnosis: Severe acute hantavirus infection. *Kidney Int*. 2013;84(3):629–31.
- Latus J, Fritzenkotter M, Schmidt-Chanasit J, Tenner-Racz K, Leibold T, Kimmel M, et al. Hantavirus and acute appendicitis—the diagnosis behind the diagnosis? *J Clin Virol*. 2012;53(2):156–8.
- Latus J, Schwab M, Tacconelli E, Pieper FM, Wegener D, Dippon J, et al. Clinical course and long-term outcome of hantavirus-associated nephropathia epidemica, Germany. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2015;21(1):76–83.
- Latus J, Schwab M, Tacconelli E, Pieper FM, Wegener D, Rettenmaier B, et al. Acute kidney injury and tools for risk-stratification in 456 patients with hantavirus-induced nephropathia epidemica. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2015;30(2):245–51.
- Latus J, Tenner-Racz K, Racz P, Kitterer D, Cadar D, Ott G, et al. Detection of Puumala hantavirus antigen in human intestine during acute hantavirus infection. *PLoS one*. 2014;9(5):e98397.
- Vaheri A, Strandin T, Hepojoki J, Sironen T, Henttonen H, Makela S, et al. Uncovering the mysteries of hantavirus infections. *Nat Rev Microbiol*. 2013;11(8):539–50.
- Zhu Y, Chen YX, Zhu Y, Liu P, Zeng H, Lu NH. A retrospective study of acute pancreatitis in patients with hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. *BMC Gastroenterol*. 2013;13:171.
- Bui-Mansfield LT, Torrington KG, Kim T. Acute pancreatitis in patients with hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. *Mil Med*. 2001;166(2):167–70.
- Fan H, Zhao Y, Song FC. Acute pancreatitis associated with hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome: clinical analysis of 12 cases. *Ren Fail*. 2013;35(10):1330–3.
- Kang ES, Lee S, Kim W, Park SK, Lee PW, Kang KP, et al. Acute pancreatitis associated with haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. *Nephrology (Carlton)*. 2005;10(4):421–2.
- Puca E, Pilaca A, Pipero P, Kraja D, Puca EY. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome associated with acute pancreatitis. *Virol Sin*. 2012;27(3):214–7.
- Latus J, Kitterer D, Segerer S, Artunc F, Alscher MD, Braun N. Determination of procalcitonin levels in patients with nephropathia epidemica - a useful tool or an unnecessary diagnostic procedure? *Kidney Blood Press Res*. 2015;40(1):22–30.
- Yadav D, Agarwal N, Pitchumoni CS. A critical evaluation of laboratory tests in acute pancreatitis. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2002;97(6):1309–18.
- Seno T, Harada H, Ochi K, Tanaka J, Matsumoto S, Choudhury R, et al. Serum levels of six pancreatic enzymes as related to the degree of renal dysfunction. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 1995;90(11):2002–5.
- Winter CH, Brockmann SO, Piechotowski I, Alpers K, an der Heiden M, Koch J, et al. Survey and case-control study during epidemics of Puumala virus infection. *Epidemiol Infect*. 2009;137(10):1479–85.
- (RKI) RKI. Falldefinitionen des Robert Koch Instituts zur Übermittlung von Erkrankungs-oder Todesfällen und Nachweis von Krankheitserregern. (Case definitions for the surveillance of notifiable infectious diseases in Germany). Accessed 13 May 2012.
- Banks PA, Bollen TL, Dervenis C, Gooszen HG, Johnson CD, Sarr MG, et al. Classification of acute pancreatitis—2012: revision of the Atlanta classification and definitions by international consensus. *Gut*. 2013;62(1):102–11.
- Banks PA, Freeman ML, Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of G. Practice guidelines in acute pancreatitis. *Am J Gastroenterol*. 2006;101(10):2379–400.
- Arvanitakis M, Delhaye M, De Maertelaere V, Bali M, Winant C, Coppens E, et al. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in the assessment of acute pancreatitis. *Gastroenterology*. 2004;126(3):715–23.
- Jiang CF, Ng KW, Tan SW, Wu CS, Chen HC, Liang CT, et al. Serum level of amylase and lipase in various stages of chronic renal insufficiency. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi (Taipei)*. 2002;65(2):49–54.
- Buchman AL, Ament ME, Moukartzel A. Total serum amylase but not lipase correlates with measured glomerular filtration rate. *J Clin Gastroenterol*. 1993;16(3):204–6.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

