

## ***Summary and conclusion***

In this study, 80 patients with sever acute pancreatitis were divided into 2 groups each 40 patients.

First group that receive antibiotics (third generation cephalosporin and metronidazol). In addition to usual measure of treatment. Second group receive usual measures only and the results showed that in the study group (antibiotic group). Five patients develop infections (local or systemic) with a rate of 12.5% and 2 patients expired with a rate of 5% while in the control group (no antibiotics), 15 patients develops different forms of infections with a rate of 37.5% and 7 patients died with a rate of 17.5%.

The use of prophylactic antibiotics in sever acute pancreatitis was proven effective in reducing both morbidity and mortality rates by reducing the rate of local and systemic infections and we recommend The use of prophylactic antibiotics in all patients with sever acute pancreatitis.