

The proposed method of differential diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis and pancreas cancer consists in determining the activity index of phospholipase A and the concentration of carbohydrate antigen 19-9 in the patient's blood, determining the leukocyte migration index from the reaction of the retardation of leucocytes by pancreas antigens, and calculating the differential diagnostic index from the ratio of the 100-x activity index of phospholipase A to the product of the leukocyte migration index by the concentration of carbohydrate antigen 19-9. Depending on the value of the differential diagnostic index, chronic pancreatitis is diagnosed if the said value exceeds 19.8, pancreas cancer is diagnosed if the said value is no more than 14.4, and absence of pathology is diagnosed if the said value is 14.4 ... 19.8.