



Morphofunctional Relationship of Gallbladder Pathology with Stomach Pathology in the Conditions of Kara-Suu General Practice Centers. Influence of the Trophological Status to Stone Formation

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Abstract

The study of the influence of the trophological status of patients on the course of pathologies of the gallbladder and stomach, physicochemical changes in bile and the state of the gastric mucosa can improve the results of treatment of combined pathologies of the hepatobiliary zone. The introduction into practice of gastroscopic studies of patients with cholelithiasis can substantiate the pathogenicity of the treatment of pathologies of neighboring organs.

Keywords: Organs; Gallbladder; Stomach

Introduction

Features of calculous cholecystitis in differential body mass indexes (BMI).

In this study learned dynamic changes in the gastric mucosa and secretion of bile from the duodenal nipple in patients with gallstone disease with dyspepsia and pain syndrome in the epigastric and right hypochondriac region.

In this study, 71 patients got treatment, who were divided into two groups: 43 patients, who didn't get gastroscopy examination (group number 2), were analyzed and contrasted with 28 patients who took gastroscopy examination (control group).

All patients underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy. In the postoperative period, antibiotic therapy was performed.

Gallbladder disease - multifactorial and multistage disease, characterized with cholesterol and bilirubin metabolism disorders with the formation of stones in the gallbladder and/or bile ducts.

The incidence of gallstone disease among residents in the 3rd place in industrially developed countries, it is prevalent after cardiovascular diseases and diabetes mellitus. The diagnosis and treatment of cholelithiasis and its complications to this day remains one of the main and most studied areas of clinical medicine and abdominal surgery [41,42]. Gallstone disease is a significant economic burden for health care in many countries of the world [29,43]. Cholecystectomy (CE), especially laparoscopic CE (LCE), is the most frequent surgical intervention, that even pushed appendectomy to the second position [28,30]. At the same time, the effectiveness of treatment increased significantly [40], and mortality rate decreased [39]. Obesity has always been considered one of

the main risk factors for the development of cholelithiasis [37,38]. However, in recent years, gallstones have become ubiquitous in persons with normal and low body weight [1]. The reasons for this phenomenon are not clear and require clarification, especially since young people have become susceptible to gallstone disease, including not only women, but also men [2]. In the available local and foreign literature, no works were found highlighting the features of the course of combinations of pathology of the gallbladder and stomach in patients with different body weights. The need to further improve the results of diagnosis and treatment due to the high likelihood of developing a variety of complications is not only a medical, but also a social problem [6,9,35]. Currently, there is growing interest in the study of the role of changes in the physicochemical properties of bile and gastric juice, factors of trophological status in the blood (leptin, insulin), pro-inflammatory cytokines, etc. in patients with different trophological status. The study of this issue is of practical importance, since the need to address these issues can serve as the basis for solving the economic burden on the state, reducing the days of inability to work of patients of working age, shortening time of patients in hospitals. A clear dependence of the functional state of the gallbladder on the amount of adipose tissue has been established - the likelihood of hypokinesia increases with an increase in the specific gravity of adipose tissue. Among patients aged 25-45 years, cholelithiasis occurs in every fifth [1], which undoubtedly affects the socio-economic state of the country [3]. For practical healthcare, it is important to introduce accurate, timely methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease in order to identify concomitant pathologies and reduce the number of complications, incl. operational benefits, which will reduce the socio-economic burden [4].

In Kara-Suu territorial hospital, the number of operated patients with calculous cholecystitis in 9 months of 2021 is 71, of which 28 patients underwent gastroscopy. A wide range of diagnostic and therapeutic methods has led to a revision of the strategy and tactics for cholelithiasis. Naturally, it became necessary to optimize the choice of diagnostic tests and treatment methods individually for each patient.

Cholecystectomy does not eliminate the complex pathophysiological foundations formed during gallstone formation of the digestive processes, which are subsequently realized in violation of the deposition, absorption and digestion of food. The main link in

the dysfunction of the gastroduodenal zone is generally recognized as a deficiency of gastric and pancreatic enzymes.

In most cases, chronic cholecystitis is combined with stomach pathology. Inflammation of the stomach in gallstones is practically not paid attention, as evidenced by the lack of publications on this issue.

The aim of our study is to study the physicochemical changes in bile, gastric juice and gastric mucosa, the influence of trophological status factors on the course of calculous cholecystitis and gastric pathology, the main patterns of occurrence and the influence of trophological status on the development of this pathology.

Research Data and Methods

The results of the study are directly related to practical medicine and make it possible to expand the understanding of surgeons, therapists, gastroenterologists, endoscopists and doctors of other specialties on methods of diagnosis, prevention, treatment of calculous cholecystitis with gastric pathology in patients with different body weights, as well as postoperative rehabilitation depending on body weight. Determination of the level of the hormones leptin, insulin in the blood helps to predict the severity of the postoperative period in patients with calculous cholecystitis with stomach pathology and to adjust the therapy immediately after the operation.

71 patients with calculous cholecystitis were operated on the basis of Kara-Suu General practice centers. Patients are divided into 2 groups: patients who underwent gastroscopy; patients who refused gastroscopy and patients who did not require gastroscopy.

The patients included in this study, underwent general health assessment, laboratory diagnosis, diagnostic imaging techniques, functional and anthropometric measurements.

Patients of the first group were examined using a video gastro-scope OLYMPUS CV-140 and the following changes were revealed: 8 patients had multiple erosive-hemorrhagic changes in the gastric mucosa, hypersalivation. In 2 patients, the mucous membrane of the duodenum is edematous with multiple small erosions, bile in the lumen of dark brown color; sticking of bile, large duodenal nipple edematous with the pancreatobiliary zone disease, in 3 patients in the lumen of the duodenum, bile is light yellow in color, the mucosa with foci of hyperemia due to chronic pancreatitis

caused by chronic cholecystitis, peristalsis is preserved, folds are normal, large duodenal nipple is normal, in 4 patients catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower third part of the stomach, edema of the mucous membrane with symptoms of small erosions due to acute pancreatitis caused by acute cholecystitis, hyperemia and pyloric edema, in 11 patients increased size of the stomach, atonic, sluggish peristalsis, stretched folds, atrophic changes in the gastric mucosa. Chronic gastritis is also noted in the lower third part of the stomach, more in the antrum with superficial erosions.

Research methodology and methods

For work clinical and statistical research methods, laboratory and instrumental investigations were used. The object of the study is patients with uncomplicated and complicated calculous cholecystitis with different body weights. The subject of the research is the analysis of the factors of the relationship between the risk of calculous cholecystitis and gastric pathologies in individuals with different body weights.

The course of the postoperative period in patients with calculous cholecystitis depends on their body weight, the presence complications and accompanying pathologies. In contrast to patients with normal and low body weight, the postoperative period of patients with obesity aggravate non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, prolonged stone carriage and exacerbation of pancreatitis and gastric pathologies, in particular acute gastritis, erosive gastritis, and stress ulcers.

The medical histories of 71 patients with cholelithiasis were studied, who were operated in the Kara-Suu general practice centers in 2021 for 10 months. All patients underwent laparoscopic surgery.

Almost all patients had complaints of pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium, nausea and vomiting, only 3 had complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium without vomiting. Patients were divided into groups according to gender, age, weight and height (shown below).

Results and its Discussion

The clinical manifestations of chronic cholecystitis are very diverse, although in 17.77% of cases the disease is asymptomatic. A number of authors believe that the disease does not have specific

highly sensitive symptoms at all; as a rule, it is a manifestation of stomach pathology. Until now, the pathogenesis of gallstone disease has not been sufficiently studied [20,21]. Modern concepts of gallstone diseases allow us to consider it as a systemic disease, some of the factors underlying, in addition to infection, metabolic and hormonal disorders play an important role, and the main reason - lipid distress syndrome [23,27,32,45]. Gallstone diseases is associated with other metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, and there are no gender differences in this [22,23,26,34,32,46]. So far, however, predisposing factors for the formation of stones are: obesity, female, old or senile age, physical inactivity, overeating of fatty and high-calorie foods, numerous pregnancies and childbirth in history, iatrogenic factors [16,33,34]. If we take into account that cholesterolemia in women in average lower than in men, then the prevalence of cholesterol in women is not clear [47,48]. Bile lithogenicity is higher in women than in men. There is a lot of evidence of connection between obesity and gallstone disease: hypercholesterolemia of obese, high intra-abdominal pressure, especially in abdominal obesity, impeding bile secretion, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) affects [17-19,31,36].

Dysplasia of connective tissue can contribute to the development of gallstones: changes in the shape of the gallbladder (bends, hook shape, etc.) hinder bile secretion. The gallbladder is under complex hormonal influences. Two main mechanisms of the participation of hormones in the development of cholelithiasis can be identified: 1) the role of hormones in the processes of fat metabolism is great, and therefore in the regulation of the synthesis and decay of lipids, contributing to lipid "distress syndrome"; 2) hormones are involved in the pathogenesis of functional disorders of the biliary tract [5,44]. Changes in cholesterol, lipid and mineral metabolism, as well as bile secretion processes can largely be associated with endocrine disorders, with abnormalities in the secretion of hormones [5]. Cholecystokinin is produced by 16 neuroendocrine cells of the stomach, duodenum, and jejunum. Previously, it was believed that cholecystokinin is the main factor that carries out bile secretion: it reduces the tone of the sphincter of Oddi and causes contraction of the muscles of the gallbladder; The gallbladder is emptied. Cholecystokinin inhibits gastric secretion and triggers the secretion of pancreatic juice. It turned out that the effect of cholecystokinin is not only this. Bile secretion is stimulated by gastrin, secretin, vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), pancreazimin,

insulin; inhibition of bile secretion is carried out by somatostatin, pancreatic polypeptide, anticholecystokin, VIP, neurotensin, enkephalins, angiotensin, thyroid hormones (T3, T4). Secretin is a peptide hormone produced by S-cells of the gastric mucosa, duodenum, cells of the proximal small intestine; in chemical structure and function, secretin resembles glucagon and also inhibits insulin secretion. These hormones “help” cholecystokin in stimulating gallbladder contraction. VIP accelerates biliary excretion and in the other hand, inhibits the contraction of the gallbladder stimulated by cholecystokin. Somatostatin inhibits the secretion of many neuropeptides of the gastrointestinal tract (gastrin, secretin, cholecystokin, VIP, enteroglucagon, motilin), as well as somatotropin, thyrotropin, insulin. Cortisol also decreases gallbladder motility; thyroid-stimulating hormone, thyroid hormones and insulin affect the physicochemical properties of bile. Leptin regulates the expression of the gene responsible for the secretion of cholecystokin. A negative correlation was established between the level of adiponectin and visfatin and the occurrence of cholelithiasis. It is clear that not all hormonal factors involved in the pathogenesis of gallstone disease are already known and studied, but deviation from the norm of secretion of at least one of the listed hormones disrupts the formation of bile, regulation of the function of the gastrointestinal tract and the gastrointestinal tract [5]. Hormonal disturbances lead to gallbladder dysfunction, bile stasis and gallstones.

When conducting ultrasound, it is possible to examine the adjacent organs and determine the connection between the wall of the gastrointestinal tract and the liver parenchyma [14]. The presence of inflammation of the gallbladder and gallbladder is confirmed by biochemical and bacteriological studies [15].

The diagram shows the distribution by sex difference, which corresponds to the global trend indicated in the literature. Out of 24 patients, there were 4 men and 20 women.

According to gender distribution: 19,7 percent are males and 80,3 percent are females.

According to the age of patients: up to 30 years-6, up to 40 years-11, up to 50 years-19, up to 60 years -17, up to 70 years-15, 80 years-3.

According to the weight of patients: up to 50 kg-1, up to 60 kg-9, up to 70 kg-13, up to 80 kg-17, up to 90 kg-19, up to 100 kg-8, over 100 kg-5.

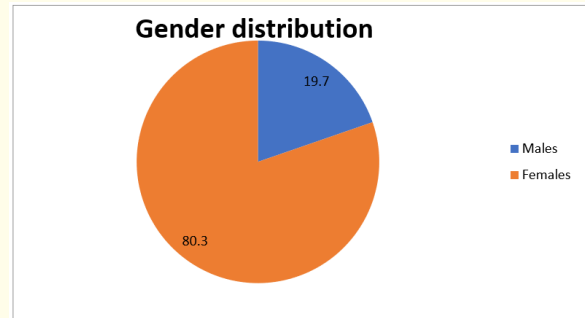


Chart 1: Gender distribution.

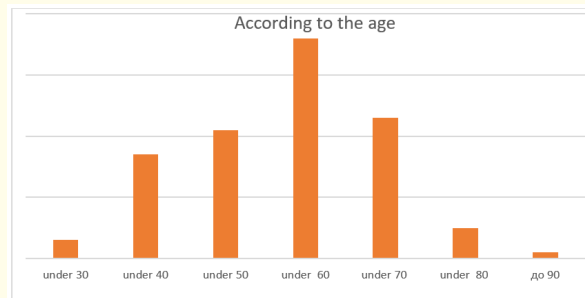


Chart 2: By age.

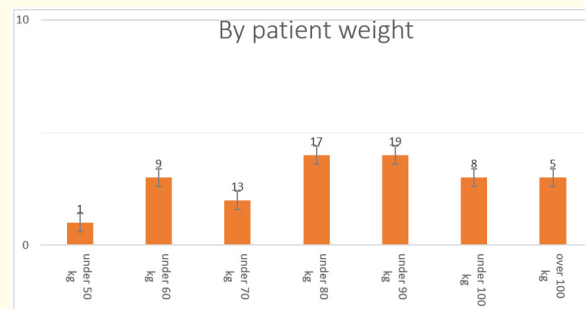


Chart 3: By patient weight.

Distribution of patients by height		
Under 160 cm	Under 170 cm	Under 180 cm
15	23	7

Table 1: According to the height of patients: up to 160 cm-15; up to 170 cm-23; up to 180-7.

To make the diagnosis, the following methods were used: clinical and anamnestic, laboratory, ultrasound, electrocardiography, patients over 60 years of age underwent an X-ray examination of the chest organs, for whom gastroscopy was performed for complaints of epigastric pain.

Out of 71 patients, only 7 gallbladder stones were detected for the first time, in 64 patients stone carriage lasted from 6 months to 5-7 years.

The chronic form of cholecystitis can worsen at any time, it is impossible to predict it and it is often manifested by the clinic feature of acute gastritis. Patients with complaints of combined pain

in the right hypochondrium and epigastric region with dyspeptic disorders account for almost 80% of the total number of patients.

According to ultrasound, all patients showed calculi in the gallbladder cavity, changes in the walls of the gallbladder in the form of thickening, in 4 cases of dissection of the gallbladder wall, deformation of the gallbladder, peripubular edema, etc., in 7 patients ultrasound data of a chronic process. Among the operated patients, hypotrophy in 4.2%, normatropy in 9.8%, hypertrophy of varying degrees in 86% of patients, and this indicates the influence of trophological status on the development of the disease, which is also confirmed by the literary data, which are indicated in the data of S. N. Styazhkina, A.A. Valinurova, A.M. Shabardina, A.I. Ayupov [12].

Erosive gastritis	Chronic pancreatitis	Peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer	Cardiovascular pathology	Respiratory system pathology	Diabetes	cirrhosis	Pathology of the genitourinary system
21	7	3	18	5	6	3	5

Table 2: Comorbidities of the examined patients.

68 patients with concomitant diseases, Erosive gastritis - 21, Chronic pancreatitis - 7, Peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer - 3, Cardiovascular pathology - 18, Respiratory system pathology - 5, Diabetes - 6, cirrhosis - 3, Pathology of the genitourinary system - 5.

Blood test results: hemoglobin: up to 100 in 4 patients, 100-110 in 12 patients, 111-120 in 15, 121-130 in 19, 131-140 in 13, 140 and above 8.

Blood sugar test results up to 6.0 mmol/L in 14 patients, more than 6.0 mmol/L in 3 patients, the rest of the blood sugar has not been studied.

The biochemical profile: ALT of 11 patients up to 0.69 mmol/L, 13 patients had more than 0.69 mmol/L, thymol test up to 4 units in 4 patients, more than 4.0 units in 20 patients.

Conclusion

In this research the physicochemical changes in bile, gastric juice and gastric mucosa were studied and the influence of trophological status factors on the course of calculous cholecystitis and gastric pathology was assessed. The main patterns of occurrence and influence of trophological status were investigated on the development of this pathology in patients. Based on the data ob-

tained, it was concluded that cholecystitis affects people with large and low body weight and is often combined with the pathology of adjacent organs.

An increase in body weight can lead to a change in the chemical composition of bile and functional changes in the stomach. Adequate treatment of comorbidities of the stomach and gallbladder improves all indicators of quality of life associated with the treatment of gallstone disease and dietary interventions.

The findings that cholecystitis affects people with both large and small body weight and is often combined with pathology of adjacent organs is possibly relevant to anti-aging genes that regulate various organs such as the liver lipid metabolism and bile formation. Sirtuin 1 and its repression is linked to the induction of NAFLD with relevance to cholecystitis. The role of Sirtuin 1 activators may need to be consumed to reverse the induction of NAFLD and cholecystitis. Sirtuin 1 inhibitors should be avoided with the consumption of a low calorie diet to activate Sirtuin 1.

The age of stone-carrying is affecting the quality of life, as well as the timeliness of examination and treatment of gastric pathology. Adequate treatment of combined pathologies of the stomach and gallbladder improves the quality of life with any method of treating

gastrointestinal tract diseases and reduces the "dependence" on a strict diet. Patients with combined pain syndrome in the epigastric and right hypochondrium will be examined for the presence of pathologies of the biliary and other organs, gastroscopic examination of the stomach and duodenum will be carried out, and their secretory functions will be examined.

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