

МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ЖЕЛЧНОКАМЕННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

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МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАННЕЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ ЖЕЛЧНОКАМЕННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)
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Аннотация: В статье использованы сведения из изученной авторами литературы. Они представляют собой различные аномалии желчного пузыря, заболевания желчевыводящих путей, морфологические и гистологические изменения в этом органе. Базовые знания о развитии желчевыводящих путей и нормальной анатомии необходимы для лучшего понимания анатомических и эмбриологических аномалий. Совершенствование методов работы и диагностики требует детальной информации о различных аномалиях.

Ключевые слова: желчный пузырь, желчевыводящие пути, холецистэктомия, аномалия.

О‘Т TOSH KASALLIKLARINI ERTA TASHXISLASHNING MORFOMETRIK ASOSLARI (ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI)

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Аннотация: Мақоллада муаллифлар томонидан о‘rganilgan adabiyotlar ma’lumotlari keltirilgan. Ularda o‘t pufagining turli xil anomaliyalari, o‘t yo‘llari kasalliklari va kasallanishda ushbu organda bo‘ladigan morfologik, gistologik o‘zgarishlar keltirilgan. O‘t yo‘llarining rivojlanishi va normal anatomiyasi bo‘yicha asosiy bilimga ega bo‘lish juda muhim, bu bizga anatomik va embriologik anomaliyalarni yaxshiroq tushunish imkonini beradi. Operatsiya va diagnostika usullarini takomillashtirish turli xil anomaliyalar haqida batafsil ma’lumotni talab qiladi.

Калит so‘zlar: o‘t pufagi, o‘t yo‘llari, xoletsistektomiya, anomaliya.

MORPHOMETRIC BASIS OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF GALLSTONE DISEASES (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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Annotation: The article contains information from the literature studied by the authors. They present various anomalies of the gallbladder, diseases of the biliary tract, and morphological and histological changes in this organ. Basic knowledge of biliary tract development and normal anatomy is essential to understand anatomical and embryological abnormalities better. Improvement of operation and diagnostic methods requires detailed information about various anomalies.

Keywords: gallbladder, biliary tract, cholecystectomy, anomaly.

Introduction: As laparoscopic cholecystectomies are becoming more common, it is important to be aware of changes in the gallbladder. Nevertheless, there is little literature on the morphological changes of the gallbladder and their occurrence. These changes are usually asymptomatic and often lead to complications and therefore should be clinically relevant (Prakash AV, Joshi DS 2013).

Awareness of these abnormalities can reduce morbidity and help re-examine such patients.

Material and methods: Archive materials, dissertations, abstracts, scientific journal articles, abstracts of scientific and practical conferences, and internet information. Method of screening - The results of the conducted scientific work are studied by comparative analysis, scientific conclusions are analyzed.

The results were obtained - Above, we got acquainted with the literature on this topic. According to him, the frequency of extrahepatic excretory tract pathology is high according to the scientific research conducted by A.V. Samokhin and co-authors. The reasons for the development of gallstone diseases are diverse. Pathologies contributing to its development, including anomalies and especially structural anomalies of extrahepatic bile ducts, complicate bile secretion. Later, inflammatory processes of the bile ducts are caused by extra organs. Scientists studied histologically 17 samples (gallbladder complexes and bile ducts) from representatives of both sexes aged 50 to 56 years. To achieve the goal, the object of research was different parts of the grass roads. The study showed that the mucous membrane of the gallbladder and the gallbladder, except for the liver, is covered with a single-layered columnar epithelium along its entire length. Its height increases towards the duodenum. Thus, the research made it possible to determine the dependence of the thickness of the wall on the degree of cutting [5].

In addition, according to the scientific research of Suvarova GA, the problem of chronic cholecystitis and its complications is one of the urgent issues, and the disease ranks second among the pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract, including emergency abdominal surgery. In recent years, a steady increase in the incidence of chronic cholecystitis has been observed throughout the world. E.V. According to Luchkiewicz (1999). Chronic calculous cholecystitis affects up to 10% of the world's population. In twenty-three European countries,

the number of patients with this pathology increased from 8 to 20% among the adult population. This work is the first to provide a comprehensive histological, histochemical, and morphometric study of human fetal gallbladder development during fetal gestation. They found that the structural basis of functional disorders of gallbladder contraction is the degree of replacement of all layers of the gallbladder wall by connective tissue, which plays an important role in the morphogenesis of chronic cholecystitis in young patients [7]. In this direction, Maksimlyuk. V.I. determined the morphofunctional criteria for justifying the surgical treatment of complex forms of gallstone disease in his doctoral dissertation. Gallstone disease (GSD) is one of the most common diseases, second only to atherosclerosis.

According to the VI World Congress of Gastroenterology, cholelithiasis affects about 10% of the world's population. In recent years, the process of "rejuvenation" of the disease has been observed. Thus, in Sweden, the incidence of cholelithiasis in 40-year-old women is 11%, in 60-year-old women - 25%, and in men - 4 and 15%, respectively. In the countries of the former USSR, almost every fifth woman and every tenth man aged 45-48 years suffer from cholelithiasis. There is an increase in the number of patients with cholelithiasis during childhood and adolescence. Today, cholelithiasis and its complications make up about 40% of all diseases of the digestive system. This work was carried out by the research plan of the Department of Hospital Surgery of Ternopil State Medical Academy. The results of the scientific research presented in the dissertation were applied to the practical activities of the Moscow City Clinical Hospital No. 33, No. 40, No. 52 and the Clinical Hospital of the Central Union of the Russian Federation, as well as the treatment center of the Ternopil State Medical Academy named after diagnostics. According to the results, the morpho-functional criteria developed to justify the surgical treatment of complicated forms of cholelithiasis showed the expediency of surgical treatment of chronic calculous cholecystitis taking into account its morphological forms [3]. In the article "Morphometric basis of early diagnosis of gallstone diseases" conducted by Vakhrushev Y.M. and his co-authors, the number of patients from 50 healthy people was compared with the data on the gastrointestinal tract from the laboratory and instrumental examination results.

The control group consisted of persons aged 20 to 50 years without complaints. In all patients, ultrasound examination of the gallbladder revealed signs of biliary sludge (microlithiasis, slimy bile), cholesterol, and calcium bilirubinate crystals were detected in 72.6% of bile microscopically, which is evidence of stage I (precalculation) CLT. The results of the biochemical analysis of the herb are particularly noteworthy. Bile fractions B and C showed signs of one hundred percent instability. As a result, the crystal-optic method of bile examination is very sensitive, but at the same time easy to perform and can be widely used in early diagnosis. The degree of biliary microstructure disorders increases with the age of patients [8].

Non-invasively, the article written by Sheyma Tov and co-authors describes the morphometric examination of the hepatobiliary duct system in healthy people and patients with cholelithiasis: a radio-anatomical magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography study. Accordingly, Cholelithiasis is a common disease of the gallbladder with high morbidity and treatment costs. Although the disease has many formation factors, such as biliary tract obstruction, congenital anomalies, and genetic and metabolic diseases, the main cause is gallstones. The study was performed by retrospectively scanning MRCP images of 113 patients diagnosed with cholelithiasis and 87 healthy individuals who were referred to the hospital for various indications and without gallbladder pathology. According to Spearman's rho correlation test, which was performed ignoring gender, the right hepatic duct diameter (RHD-D) and the right hepatic duct - cystic duct angle (RHDCD-A) and the left liver A significant correlation was found between the channel diameter (LHD-D) and the diameter of the common bile ducts (CBD-D). In the correlation analysis conducted only among men, there was a significant correlation between RHDCD-A and right hepatic duct-left hepatic duct angle (RLHD-A), RHDCD-A, and total hepatic duct diameter (CHD-D) parameters. correlation was found. This study contributes to the literature by revealing the morphometric features and radio anatomical data of the hepatobiliary systems of cholelithiasis patients and healthy individuals [6].

In the morphological method, Manjusha Dattaprasad Rawal conducted the research "Morphometric study of gall bladder in Maharashtra population". Ac-

ording to him, changes in the gallbladder (GB) morphology and metric values are very common. These changes are often seen during imaging and procedures such as laparoscopy and cholecystectomy. Anatomical changes in the gallbladder are significant for clinical practice. To evaluate the morphometric study of GB, 48 adult cadavers were studied. Size and shape are classified by percentage. Length and width were measured with a sewing tape. As a result, 52.08% pear-shaped, 10.4% tube-shaped, 12.5% cylindrical, 6.25% hourglass-shaped, 6.25% intrahepatic, 2.08% left GB, 2.08% bilateral GB o was studied. The mean length of GB was 6.80 (± 1.42), 2.82 (± 0.78). Mean GB width, t-test was found to be 17.2 and $p < 0.01$ [4].

In recent years, G.H. Yanbulatova's auto-abstract on the topic of "Relationship of wedge defects of teeth, gall bladder, and biliary tract pathology" to increase the efficiency and quality of diagnostics is the interdisciplinary interaction of the dentist and the doctor. treatment with Siri - has become a therapeutic indication for wedge-shaped tooth defects associated with pathology of the gallbladder and biliary tract. The methodology of the dissertation research is based on the study and synthesis of modern literature and data on the treatment of wedge-shaped defects in the teeth of patients with combined pathology of the gall bladder and biliary tract. During the treatment, 200 patients were examined and 3 groups were formed. In edentulous patients without gall bladder and gall bladder pathology, the rate of gingival fluid separation is 11 minutes; with wedge-shaped defects - 20.5 minutes; in diseases related to the gall bladder and bile ducts - 52 min. In "healthy" patients, gingival fluid increases 4.7 times faster than in patients with wedge-shaped defects and pathology of the gallbladder and gallbladder, indicating a decrease [9]. Also, the scientific topic "Magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRCH) and endoscopic ultrasound (Endo-ultrasound)" are the most informative in the scientific topic "The role of magnetic resonance cholangiography in the algorithm of radiation diagnosis of biliary system diseases and the determination of minimally invasive treatment tactics" by Brodetsky B.M. mentioned that high-precision diagnostic methods are increasingly used in the diagnosis of diseases such as choledocholithiasis with clinical obstruction of

bile ducts, pancreaticobiliary malignant neoplasms [1]. In addition, in the scientific study, "Advances in early detection of hepatobiliary cancer" by Hasan Çağrı Yıldırım and his co-authors, hepatocellular carcinoma and biliary tract cancer are associated with a poor prognosis, especially in advanced stages. However, early diagnosis offers the possibility of curative treatment. In this review, their goal was to outline recommended standard diagnostic tests for early detection of individuals with specific risk factors, as well as review recent advances in the field [2].

Thus, it is important to look at the scientific work of the above-mentioned scientists in the early detection of biliary tract and gallstone diseases. Taking this into account, early diagnosis of the disease will reduce the length of time the patient is discharged from the hospital. Studies have shown that diseases of the biliary tract and gallstones are in second place among diseases of the digestive system. And the disease is getting worse. The morphometric basis of early detection of gallstone diseases, which is based on the information obtained as a result of studying the literature, is of great practical importance.

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