

# CHOLELITHIASIS

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# WHAT IS CHOLELITHIASIS?

Calculi, or gallstones, usually form in the gallbladder from the solid constituents of bile; they vary greatly in size, shape, and composition.

There are two major types of gallstones: those composed predominantly of pigment and those composed primarily of cholesterol.

# CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

Nausea and vomiting

Severe pain in the RUQ region

Pain referred to the right shoulder and right back

Increased pain when eating fatty food

Positive Murphy's test

Fever

Increase WBC

## Jaundice

Jaundice occurs in a few patients with gallbladder disease, usually with obstruction of the common bile duct. The bile, which is no longer carried to the duodenum, is absorbed by the blood and gives the skin and mucous membranes a yellow color. This is frequently accompanied by marked pruritus (itching) of the skin.

## Changes in Urine and Stool Color

The excretion of the bile pigments by the kidneys gives the urine a very dark color. The feces, no longer colored with bile pigments, are grayish (like putty) or clay colored.

## Vitamin Deficiency

Obstruction of bile flow interferes with absorption of the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K.

# DIAGNOSTIC PARAMETERS

## Experiments:

CBC

LFT

U/A

CRP,ESR

Bilirubin

Amylase-Lipase

## \*Sonography\*

X Ray

ERCP

MRI

# TREATMENT

Serum N/s ,H/s

Pethidine, Apotel, NSAID

Ampicillin

Meropenem


Imipenem

Metronidazole

Cholecystectomy:

1-Laparotomy

2-Laparoscopy



In **open cholecystectomy**: a large incision is made in the abdomen to remove the gallbladder.

The minimally invasive surgical method is called **laparoscopic cholecystectomy** and is performed through several incisions instead of a large incision. And they use a device called a laparoscope to remove the gallbladder.





# CASE PRESENTATION

A 69-year-old male patient with GCS 15 with normal vital signs except BP 14/18 with abdominal pain radiating to the right shoulder came to the emergency room from the doctor's office. In the emergency room, the patient was diagnosed with NPO and underwent serum therapy. Relevant tests and ultrasound were performed. The results of the tests were normal. In the patient's ultrasound, a stone with a thickness of 5 mm was seen in the gallbladder and three stones with a thickness of 3.5, 2.5 and 8 mm were seen in the calyx of the left and right kidney. Received tng drip 5-10 mc/min, patient was admitted to ICU. Patient's prescribed medications are as follows:

ser n/s 500cc

Apotel 1 gr Qid

Cefazolin 1 gr Qid

Petedin 25 mg Tds

Pantazol 40 mgrBid

Ondansetron 60mg PRN

The patient underwent a laparoscopic surgery on the same date as he was admitted on 1/26 and was discharged one day after the operation without any complications.