

Dysfunctional Disorders of the Biliary Tract in Children

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Abstract Diseases of the biliary tract in children are a common pathology of the digestive system. The frequency of occurrence of dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract is 50-95%. Dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract accompany organic changes in the gallbladder and sphincter of Oddi. Quite often in children, parasites are the cause of biliary tract dysfunction.

Keywords Digestive system, Gastrointestinal tract, Gallbladder, Adult pathology, Dysfunction diseases

1. Introduction

The relevance of the problem is due to the need for a detailed study of diseases of the biliary tract in children. This is primarily due to the fact that in the structure of the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract in children, a significant increase in the number of their frequencies. Numerous studies on the study of this problem have shown the transition of biliary tract diseases in children to adult pathology.

The introduction of modern methods of medical introscopy into pediatric practice: ultrasound examination, computed tomography, scintigraphy, magnetic resonance imaging, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography to diagnose diseases of the biliary tract, for example, gallstone disease, gallbladder cholesterol, intestinal anomalies in the gallbladder cavity. Abnormalities in the development of the biliary tract are considered one of the causes of dysfunctional diseases of the biliary tract. Since they are very involved in diseases of the digestive organs in children, they attract the attention of doctors. Nevertheless, despite numerous studies, dysfunction diseases of the biliary tract remain relevant in modern gastroenterology.

Dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract according to the Rome Consensus are a complex of functional disorders that last for more than 3 months, with pain in the area of the right rib base of the abdomen being its main clinical symptoms (9.4760).

2. Material and Methods

A study was conducted among 127 children aged 3 to 14 years to identify biliary tract diseases. In addition to traditional clinical and laboratory studies, ultrasound of the

abdominal organs, in particular the liver, gallbladder and pancreas, X-ray examination of the gallbladder and fractional examination of the duodenum were carried out.

3. Results

87 children underwent ultrasound examination and according to the results of the studies were diagnosed, in 12 children (14%) abnormalities in the development of the gallbladder in the form of S-shaped deformity, in 20 children (22%) two times of gallbladder infection, in 46 children (53%) gallbladder infection, in 9 children (10%) organ neck deformity. According to ultrasound, in children of school age 3-8 years dysfunctional diseases of the biliary tract were detected, and the hypomotor, hypermotor type of the clinic was less pronounced. 22 children (23.3%) were diagnosed with gallbladder abnormalities in preschool age, and 65 children (74.7%) were diagnosed with the development of functional and inflammatory diseases of the digestive system. Collecting the results of the ultrasound examination - a study of the bile ducts with the indexes of the duodenal voice, revealed an extreme diagnosis of dysfunctional disorders of the hypomotor type.

Dysfunctional bile duct disorders based on international consensus recommendations include:

- Gallbladder disorders: hypo - or hyperkinetic type dysfunctions of the gallbladder;
- Oddi sphincter disorders (dysfunction): Oddi Sphincter spasm or Oddi Sphincter failure.

Gallbladder dysfunctions are defined as a complex of functional disorders with a total duration of more than 12 weeks over the past 12 months in accordance with the recommendations of the international consensus.

Abdominal pain is the main clinical symptom of gallstone dysfunction. In the vast majority of cases, an offensive pain is observed that lasts more than 20 minutes under the right rib or in the mesogastric area, accompanied by nausea,

vomiting and constipation.

Oddi sphincter dysfunction is considered a complex of functional disorders with a total duration of more than 12 weeks over the past 12 months, manifested in the form of severe or moderate pain attacks that last more than 20 minutes and recurrent.

4. Conclusions

The problem of biliary tract diseases in children is of great medical and social importance, since in most cases they begin with dysfunctional childhood diseases, which in the future lead to the appearance of chronic diseases. Many diseases of the biliary tract lead not only to early disability, but also to a decrease in the quality of life and working capacity.

The study of the characteristics of the biliary tract in children has great prospects. One of the most important areas risk group is the organization and registration of children, primary and secondary prevention of biliary tract pathology.

One of the components of the prevention of chronic diseases of the biliary tract system is the timely diagnosis and treatment of dysfunctional diseases of the biliary tract in time.

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