

## STONE DISEASE

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### Abstract:

Gallstone disease (also cholelithiasis, cholelithiasis), cholelithiasis (Greek cholé - grass, bile, líthos - stone) is a gall bladder (cholecystolithiasis) and bile a disease characterized by the formation of stones (concrements) in the ducts (choledocholithiasis). Stones are formed as a result of bile pigments, cholesterol, some types of proteins, calcium salts, bile infection, its stagnation (stasis, stasis), lipid metabolism disorders. The disease can be accompanied by pain under the right rib, bilious colic, jaundice. Medical practice has shown that other methods of treating gallstones are ineffective, so surgical intervention is required. The disease can be complicated by cholecystitis, fistula formation, peritonitis.

Complete information on gallstone disease

### STONE DISEASE

Gallstone disease is a disease characterized by a violation of the synthesis and circulation of bile in the hepatobiliary system, which leads to the formation of stones in the gallbladder and bile ducts as a result of a violation of cholesterol or bilirubin metabolism. Gallstone disease is considered dangerous due to the fact that it causes serious complications with a high probability of death.

Risk factors for the development of gallstone disease are:

Old and old young;

Taking drugs that affect cholesterol and bilirubin metabolism (fibrates, estrogens in menopause, ceftriaxone, octreotide);

Genetic factors (the presence of gallstone disease in the mother);

Eating disorders (obesity, rapid weight loss, hunger, increased cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein levels, hypertriglyceridemia);

Multiple pregnancies;

Metabolic diseases (diabetes, enzyme diseases, metabolic syndrome);

Diseases of organs of the gastrointestinal tract (Crohn's disease, diverticula of the duodenum and biliary tract, infection of the biliary tract);

Postoperative situations (after gastric resection, core vasectomy).

Gallstone disease is more common in women.



## CAUSES OF STONE FORMATION

When the quantitative ratio of the components of bile is disturbed, the formation of solid products occurs in the body, they increase in size and merge over time, resulting in the formation of stones. Cholelithiasis is often observed in disorders of cholesterol metabolism (its excess in bile). Cholesterol-rich bile is called lithogenic. Excess cholesterol is formed due to the following factors:

Consuming obesity and high cholesterol products;

Decreased bile acid secretion (decreased secretion of estrogen, deposition in the gallbladder, functional deficiency of hepatocytes);

A decrease in the amount of phospholipids that do not allow cholesterol and bilirubin to solidify and sink, such as bile acids;

Stagnation in the bile circulation system (bile thickening as a result of absorption of water and bile acids from the gallbladder).

Bile stagnation can be mechanical and functional in nature. In mechanical stagnation, there is an obstacle to the exit of bile from the bladder (tumors, adhesions, bends, enlargement of nearby organs and lymph nodes, scars, inflammation with swelling of the wall, strictures). Functional disorders are associated with gallbladder motility and biliary tract disorders (hypokinetic biliary dyskinesia).

Infections, inflammation of the biliary system, allergic reactions, and autoimmune conditions can also lead to the development of gallstones.

## TYPES OF FIRE STONES

Gallstones can vary in size, shape, and quantity (from one stone to a hundred), but they are divided into cholesterol and pigment (bilirubin) stones according to their main components.

Yellow gallstones consist of undissolved cholesterol with various impurities (minerals, bilirubin). Most of the stones (80%) are of cholesterol origin.

Dark-brown, black pigmented stones are formed when there is a large amount of bilirubin in the bile, which occurs in functional disorders of the liver, frequent hemolysis, and infectious diseases of the bile ducts.

## References:

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