Web of Discoveries: Journal of Analysis and Inventions
webofjournals.com/index.php/3

METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF CHOLEDOCHOLITIASIS

Khamroev Khudoyshukur Nutfilloevich
Assistant, Department of Anatomy Clinics of the Bukhara State
Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino,
Republic of Uzbekistan, 200118, Bukhara City, Street. Navoi 1.
E-mail: doctorshukur@mail.ru

Abstract

The goal - the present article is the collection, compilation and evaluation of the main methods of treatment of patients with cholelithiasis complicated by choledocholithiasis . Analysis of such information will make it possible to improve previously developed devices, as well as to create techniques and devices, the main advantage of which will be a decrease in injuries during surgical treatment options and a decrease in the number of complications.

Materials and methods. The study was carried out on the basis of the RSCMEPBf for the period from 2017 to 2020. The work is based on a retrospective and prospective analysis of the case histories of 60 patients with suspected choledocholithiasis.

Results . The groups are homogeneous in terms of age and sex. The average age of patients in group I was 61.9 + 1 year; Group II - 59 + 1; The groups were dominated by female patients - 3: 1. Significance of differences P <0.005 . For EUS, these indicators were 93.1%, 90.7% and 94.5%, respectively. The diagnostic accuracy of a comprehensive examination is 98.9%. ERCP was chosen as the diagnostic criterion for the information content of EUS in the detection of choledochol- lithiasis.

Conclusions. The complex use of EUS in the diagnosis of choledocholithiasis allows you to obtain the most complete information about the state of the intra and extrahepatic bile ducts. Optimization of the diagnostic program allows to improve the results of surgical treatment of choledocholithiasis due to the reasonable use of surgical intervention. Reducing the number of "unnecessary" operations leads to a decrease in the frequency of complications.

The choice of rational surgical tactics directly depends on the diagnostic results. In case of detection of choledocholithiasis, ERCP with papillosphincterotomy and lithoextraction is preferred.

Keywords: cholelithiasis, choledocholithiasis, conservative treatment, surgical treatment, ultrasound examination (US), endosonography (EUS), laparoscopic cholecystectomy, minimally invasive technologies.

Introduction

The problem of treating patients with cholelithiasis has become particularly relevant in recent years due to the continuing increase in the incidence of complications. Cholelithiasis is detected in 5.3—40% of the population [1,2]. Despite the steady growth and improvement of surgical interventions in cholelithiasis, the complication rate of both the disease and the operations themselves remains at a high level. In particular, the frequency of choledocholithiasis varies from 10 to 35%, Moreover, this indicator increases with the age of patients [3,4,5]. With the development of minimally invasive technologies, endoscopic, laparoscopic, minilaparotomy

operations have become the methods of choice in the treatment of choledocholithiasis, but there is still no single standard of treatment for this category of patients. Repeated operations on the bile ducts are not only difficult to perform technically, but in most cases are accompanied by high mortality (7—17%) [6, 7]. Hence, the relevance of the development of low-traumatic lithoextraction from the common bile duct, as well as methods of its drainage, is obvious, especially in the presence of multiple large choledocholithiasis in patients. [8, 9].

To date, the results of treatment of patients with this pathology cannot be considered satisfactory, which makes it necessary to search for new and improve existing methods of treating this pathology

Choledocholithiasis occurs in 8–20% of patients with cholelithiasis, while in 60–70% of cases, mechanical jaundice of varying severity develops. [10,11].

The lack of generally recognized tactics and a variety of approaches in the treatment of choledocholithiasis plays a major role in the development of numerous complications and deaths, which emphasizes the relevance of this problem, forcing us to look for new ways to optimize the therapeutic and diagnostic algorithm of patients with choledocholithiasis and rationalize the choice of surgical technologies. [12,13].

The purpose of this article is to collect, generalize, and evaluate the effectiveness of the main methods of treatment of patients with choledocholithiasis complicated by choledocholithiasis. The analysis of such information will make it possible to improve the previously developed devices, as well as to create methods and devices, the main advantage of which will be to reduce injuries in surgical treatment options and reduce the number of complications.

Materials and methods

The study was carried out on the basis of the RNCMEPf for the period from 2017 to 2020. The work is based on a retrospective and prospective analysis of the case histories of 60 patients with suspected choledocholithiasis. The selection criteria were predictors developed earlier to justify the selective use of intraoperative cholangiography. Taking into account the goals and objectives of this study, all patients were divided into 2 groups depending on the generally accepted algorithm for diagnosing choledocholithiasis (clinical and biochemical blood tests, ultrasound, EGD) of an additional research method. The formed groups were subjected to multivariate studies. Methods of additional diagnostics, types of operational interventions, age and gender were taken into account. In Group I, in addition to standard diagnostic methods, Group I is represented by patients additionally examined by endoscopic ultrasonography (40 patients). In group II, the control group is represented by patients examined using standard methods of examination (20 patients).

Outcomes

The groups are homogeneous in age and sex. The mean age of patients in Group I was 61.9+1 year; Group II – 59+1; In the groups, female patients prevailed – 3:1. The significance of the differences is $P < 0.005$. For EUS, these figures were 93.1%, 90.7% and 94.5%, respectively. The diagnostic accuracy of the comprehensive examination is 98.9%. ERCP was chosen as the diagnostic criterion for the informative value of EUS in the detection of choledocholithiasis.

Internal decompression and sanitation of the bile ducts by EPST in combination with lithoextraction were performed in 40 (52.8%) patients. Endoscopic suprapapillary choleoduodenostomy (ECDS) was performed in 20 (4.1%) patients with wedged BDS concrements.In 18 (43.1%) patients, choledocholithiasis could not be eliminated at the first stage by EPST. In order to decompress the bile ducts, external decompression was performed in these patients. Of these, 12 (36.5%) patients underwent percutaneous hepatic drainage of the bile ducts (PCG), and 6 (6.6%) patients underwent percutaneous transhepatic drainage of the gallbladder (PCG) under ultrasound and X-ray television control. Results and discussion: in 34 (35.4%) patients, surgical intervention was performed on an emergency basis. Of these, 32 patients underwent cholecystectomy by laparoscopic access, 16 patients by minilaparotomy access, and 12 patients by laparotomy method. The staged method of surgical treatment was used in 40 (64.6%) patients in the absence of a positive effect from conservative therapy within 6-12 hours. The first stage of treatment in these patients was a percutaneous microcholecystostomy under ultrasound guidance. Cholecystectomy was performed at the second stage after the inflammatory process in the gallbladder subsided and severe concomitant diseases were compensated. In the course of the study, we studied the timing of unblocking of the gallbladder cavity and the subsiding of the inflammatory process in the gallbladder, the dynamics of restoration of the functional state of the liver depending on the severity of liver failure after drainage of the gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts on the basis of clinical and laboratory data and instrumental research methods. The course of the inflammatory process in the gallbladder was monitored by ultrasound examination in dynamics. The indicators of gallbladder unblocking were the presence of bile inflow through cholecystostomy drainage, the passage of the concrement from the neck of the gallbladder, as well as the contrast of the bile ducts during fistulocholecystography.

Conclusion:

The complex use of EUS in the diagnosis of choledocholithiasis allows obtaining the most complete information about the condition of the intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile ducts.

Optimization of the diagnostic program makes it possible to improve the results of surgical treatment of choledocholithiasis due to the justified use of surgical intervention. Reducing the number of "unnecessary" surgeries leads to a lower complication rate.

The choice of rational surgical tactics directly depends on the results of the diagnosis. In case of choledocholithiasis, ERCP with papillosphincterotomy and lithoextraction is preferred.

Thus, with the widespread introduction of percutaneous and endoscopic methods and operations with limited access into practice, new opportunities have appeared in the treatment of patients with cholelithiasis and its complicated forms. The implemented tactics of staged treatment, as well as the widespread use of minimally invasive technologies, have allowed us to reduce mortality.

References

1. Хамроев Х.Н, Туксанова Н.Э. «Characteristic of morphometric parameters of internal organs in experimental chronic alcoholism». «Тиббиётда янги кун” 2 (34) 2021. https://newdaymedicine.com/index.php/2021/05/01/44-2-34-2021-khamroev-x-n-

tukhsanova-n-e-characteristic-of-morphometric-parameters-of-internal-organs-in-experimental-chronic-alcoholism/

2. Хамроев Х.Н ,Тешаев Ш.Ж,Туксанова Н.Э. «Influence of environmental factors on the morphometric parameters of the small intestine of rats in postnatal ontogenesis» . International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research | Apr - Jun 2021 | Vol 13 | Issue2 http://www.ijpronline.com/SearchArticle.aspx?srch=Influence%20of%20environmental%20factors%20on%20the%20morphometric%20parameters%20of%20the%20small%20intestine%20of%20rats%20in%20postnatal%20ontogenesis
3. Khamroev Kh.N., Khasanova D.A. "Morphofunctional changes in the liver in the dynamics of chronic alcohol infection". «Tibbiyotta yangi kun» 5 (37)2021. https://newdaymedicine.com/index.php/5-37-2021/
4. Хамроев Х.Н. «Toxic liver damage in acute phase of ethanol intoxication and its experimental correction with chelate zinc compound» . European journal of modern medicine and practice vol.2no.2(2022)ejmmp issn:2795-921x. https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejmmp/article/view/286
5. Khamroyev Kh.N. «The morphofunctional changes in internal organs during alcohol intoxication». European journal of modern medicine and practice vol. 2 no. 2 (2022) ejmmp issn: 2795-921x. https://inovatus.es/index.php/ejmmp/article/view/285
6. Khamroev Kh.N., Khasanova D.A . "Zhigar morphometric korsatkichlarining me'yorda va eksperinal surunkali alcoholizmda kiyosiy tasnifi". Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences No 2 (07), 2023. http://journals.tnmu.uz/index.php/gtfj/issue/view/7/10
7. Khamroev Kh.N., Khasanova D.A . "Zhigar morphometric korsatkichlarining me'yorda va eksperinal surunkali alcoholizmda kiyosiy tasnifi". Medical Journal of Uzbekistan | Medical journal of Uzbekistan 2023 №2
8. Hamroev Khudoyshukur Nutfilloevich, Khasanova Dilnoza Akhrorovna. «Comparative classification of liver morphometric parameters in the liver and in experimental chronic alcoholism». International Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology IJCNP, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2023 https://medicaljournals.eu/index.php/IJCNP/article/view/18
9. Khamroev Kh.N., Khasanova D.A. "Comparative characteristics of the morphometric parameters of the liver". Journal Problems of Biology and Medicine PBiM 2023 No5. https://www.sammu.uz/ru/journals.
10. Khamroyev Kh.N. «To assess liver morphological changes in the norm and features of the character of its changes during chronic alcohol intoxication». Международной научно-практической конференции молодых ученых «наука и молодежь: конференция по качеству медицинской помощи и медицинской грамотности» 25 апреля, 2023. https://ksph.edu.kz/ru/2023/04/%d0%bc%d0%b0%d1%82%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b8%d0%b0%d0%bb%d1%8b%d0%ba%d0%be%d0%bd%d1%84%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b5%d0%bd%d1%86%d0%b8%d0%b8/
11. Хамроев Х.Н. «Провести оценку морфологических изменений печени в норме и особенностей характера ее изменений при хронической алкогольной интоксикации». Republican scientific and practical conference with international participation 30.05.2023. A p p l i c a t i on o fh i g h i n n o v a t i v e t e c h n o l o g i e

s i n p r e v en t i v e m e d i c i n e. https://adti.uz/konferensiyalar/
12. Kh.N. Khamroev, F.Kh. Ganzhiev, Dynamics of Structural and Functional Disorders of the Rat Liver in Experimental Algological Cirrhosis. Pr o b l e m s o f m o d e r n s u r g e r y " 06.10.2023. https://adti.uz/konferensiyalar/
13. Khamroev Kh.N ., Khasanova D.A., Ganzhiev F.Kh., Musoev T.Ya. "Shoshilynch tibbiy yordam tashkil qilishning dolzarb muammolari: Polytrauma va utkir yurak-jon tomir kasalliklarida yordam kirsatish masalalari" XVIII Republic ilmiy-amaliy anjumani 12.10.2023
14. Urokov Sh.T., Khamroev Kh.N. "Clinical and diagnostic aspects of mechanical jaundice combined with chronic diffuse liver diseases" Achievements of science and education. No 12 (34), 2018 Russian Impact Factor: 0.17 SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL HTTPS://SCIENTIFICTEXT.RU 56-60
15. Уроков Ш.Т. Хамроев Х.Н . «Influe of diffusion diseases of the liver on the current and forecfst of obstructive jaundice» Тиббиётда янги кун 1 (30) 2019, 275-277 бет.
16. Khamroev Kh.N. "The Influence of Diffuse Liver Diseases on the Course and Prognosis of Obstructive Jaundice" Collection of Materials of the First Bukhara International Conference of "Medical Students and Youth" vol. 2019 136-137 p. https://repo.knmu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/24890/1/%D0%9D%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BA_%D0%91%D1%83%D1%85%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0%20(pdf.io).pdf
17. Khamroev Kh.N., Ayubov B.M., Khaidarov F.N., Musoev T.Y. 2019 yil "Results of percutaneous interventions under ultrasound control in mechanical jaundice of various genesis" Collection of abstracts of the scientific and practical conference with international participation "Topical issues of socially significant diseases" 84-85 pp
18. Ilhom o'g'li, E. N. (2024). WAYS TO PREVENT FUTURE CONSEQUENCES OF RECTAL CANCER. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE, 4(9), 302-305.
19. Ikhtiyarova, G. A., Dustova, N. K., & Qayumova, G. (2017). Diagnostic characteristics of pregnancy in women with antenatal fetal death. European Journal of Research, (5), 5.
20. Kayumova, G. M., & Nutfilloyevich, K. K. (2023). CAUSE OF PERINATAL LOSS WITH PREMATURE RUPTURE OF AMNIOTIC FLUID IN WOMEN WITH ANEMIA. AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI ILMIY JURNALI, 2(11), 131-136.
21. Kayumova, G. M., & Dustova, N. K. (2023). Significance of the femoflor test in assessing the state of vaginal microbiocenosis in preterm vaginal discharge. Problems and scientific solutions. In International conference: problems and scientific solutions. Abstracts of viii international scientific and practical conference (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 150-153).
22. Kayumova, G. M., Mukhtorova, Y. M., & Khamroev, Kh. N. (2022). To determine the features of the course of pregnancy and childbirth in prenatal rupture of amniotic fluid. Scientific and innovative therapy. Scientific Journal of Scientific and Innovative Therapy, 58-59.
23. Kayumova, G. M., & Dustova, N. K. (2023). ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF THE GENITAL TRACT MICROBIOCENOSIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH

PREMATURE RUPTURE OF THE MEMBRANES USING THE FEMOFLOR TEST. Modern Scientific Research International Scientific Journal, 1(1), 70-72.
24. Valeryevna, S. L., Mukhtorovna, K. G., & Kobylovna, E. S. (2019). Premature Birth In A Modern Aspect. International Journal of Bio-Science and Bio-Technology, 11(10), 31-37.
25. Sarkisova, L. V., Kayumova, G. M., & Umidova, N. N. (2018). Morphological changes in the fetoplacental complex in herpes infection. Tibbiyotta yangi kun, 188-191.
26. Kayumova, G. M., Sarkisova, L. V., & Umidova, N. N. (2018). Current views on the problem of preterm birth. Tibbiyotda yangi kun, 183-185.
27. Kayumova, G. M., Khamroev, H. N., & Ikhtiyarova, G. A. (2021). Causes of the risk of premature birth during the pandemic: body and environment for the 207th anniversary of the birth of Karl Frantsevich Roullier: collection of materials of the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference (Kemerovo, February 26, 2021). ISBN 978-5-8151-0158-6.139-148.
28. Sarkisova, L. V., Kayumova, G. M., & Bafaeva, N. T. (2019). Causes of preterm birth and ways to solve them. Biologiya vatibiet muammolari, 115(4), 2.
29. Kayumova, G. M., & Dustova, N. K. (2023). Significance of the femoflor test in assessing the state of vaginal microbiocenosis in preterm vaginal discharge. Problems and scientific solutions. In International conference: problems and scientific solutions. Abstracts of viii international scientific and practical conference (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 150-153).
30. KAYUMOVA, G., & DUSTOVA, N. (2023). Features of the hormonal background with premature surge of amniotic fluid. Of the international scientific and practical conference of young scientists «Science and youth: conference on the quality of medical care and health literacy» Ministry of healhcare of the republic of kazakhstan kazakhstan's medical university «KSPH». ISBN 978-601-305-519-0.29-30.
31. Қаюмова, Г. М. НҚ Дўстова. (2023). Assessing the Impact of Risk Factors on Premature Paper Water Withdrawal. Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences, 2(07), 11-18.
32. Kayumova, G. M., & Mukhtorova, Y. M. (2022). Threshold values of antibodies to estradiol, progesterone and benzo[a]pyrene as risk factors for premature rupture of amniotic fluid in preterm pregnancy. Scientific and innovative therapy. Scientific Journal of Scientific and Innovative Therapy, 59-60.
33. Kayumova, G. M., Mukhtorova, Y. M., & Khamroev, H. N. (2022). Cause of preterm birth. Scientific and innovative therapy. Scientific Journal of Scientific and Innovative Therapy, 57-58.
34. Sarkisova, L. V., & Kayumova, G. M. (2019). Exodus of premature birth. Тиббиётда янги кун, 1(25), 155-159.
35. Sarkisova, L. V., & Kayumova, G. M. (2018). Perinatal risk and outcome of preterm birth. Problems of Medicine and Biology, 169-175.
36. Kayumova, G. M., Sarkisova, L. V., & Rakhmatullaeva, M. M. (2018). Features of the state of the placenta in premature birth. In the Republican Scientific and Practical Conference "Topical Issues of Maternal and Child Health, Achievements and Prospects" (pp. 57-59).

Web of Discoveries: Journal of Analysis and Inventions
webofjournals.com/index.php/3

37. Kayumova, G. M., Sarkisova, L. V., & Sadullaeva, L. E. (2018). Indicators of central hemodynamics and utero-fetoplacental blood flow in miscarriage. In the Republican Scientific and Practical Conference "Topical Issues of Maternal and Child Health, Achievements and Prospects" (pp. 56-57).
38. Sarkisova, L., Kayumova, G., & Ruzieva, D. (2019). Current trends in preterm birth. Zhurnal vestnik vracha [Bulletin of the Doctor], 1(4), 110-114.
39. Kayumova, G. M., & Ikhtiyarova, G. A. (2021). Cause of perinatal losses in preterm birth in women with anemia. (2021). In Materials of the Republican Scientific and Practical Online Conference. Actual Problems of Modern Medicine in the Context of the Epidemic (pp. 76-7).
40. Kayumova, G. M., Khamroev, X. N., & Ixtiyarova, G. A. (2021). Morphological features of placental changes in preterm labor. Тиббиётда янги кун, 3(35/1), 104-107.
41. Khamroyev XN, Q. G. (2021). Improving the results of treatment of choledocholithiasis in liver diseases.
42. Kayumova, G. M. (2023). TO DETERMINE THE FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN WOMEN WITH PRENATAL RUPTURE OF AMNIOTIC FLUID. AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI ILMIY JURNALI, 2(11), 137-144.
43. Kayumova, G. M. (2023). To Determine the Features Of Pregnancy and Children During Antenature Ruption Of Ambient Fluid. American Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences (2993-2149), 1(9), 66-72.
44. Kayumova, G. M. (2023). Features of the Hormonal Background During Premature Relation of Ambitional Fluid. American Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences (2993-2149), 1(9), 73-79.
45. Kayumova, G. M. (2023). The Significance Of Anti-Esterogen And Progesterone Antibodies As A Risk Factor In Premature Rupture Of Amniotic Fluid. American Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences (2993-2149), 1(9), 58-65.
46. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN PRENATAL RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES. Journal of new century innovations, 46(1), 242-251.
47. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). TO IDENTIFY RISK FACTORS FOR PRETERM BIRTH. EDUCATION SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN THE WORLD, 38(6), 228-235.
48. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). FEATURES OF THE QUALITATIVE COMPOSITION OF THE VAGINAL MICROBIOTA IN ACTIVE-EXPECTANT MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PREMATURE RUPTURE OF AMNIOTIC FLUID. Journal of new century innovations, 46(1), 231-241.
49. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). STUDY OF THE VAGINAL MICROBIOTA IN PRENATAL RUPTURE OF AMNIOTIC FLUID. Journal of new century innovations, 46(1), 213-221.
50. Kayumova G. M. (2024). STUDY OF BLOOD PARAMETERS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PREMATURE AMNIOTIC FLUID. Journal of new century innovations, 46(1), 222-230.

Web of Discoveries: Journal of Analysis and Inventions
webofjournals.com/index.php/3

51. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY FOR PRETERMARY AND ANTENATURE RURUSION OF AMBITIONAL FLUID. Journal of new century innovations, 46(1), 252-262.
52. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). BIOCHEMICAL MARKERS OF PREMATURE BIRTH. EDUCATION SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN THE WORLD, 38(6), 190-199.
53. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). ON THE QUESTION OF EXPECTANT MANAGEMENT OF LABOR IN FULL-TERM PREGNANCY COMPLICATED BY PREMATURE RELATION OF AMBIENT FLUID. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(6), 200-210.
54. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSIS OF ISTHMYCERVICAL INSUFFICIENCY IN MULTIPLE PREGNANCY. CORRECTION METHODS. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(6), 211-219.
55. Kayumova, G. M. (2024). METHOD FOR PREDICTING PREMATURE LEAVAGE OF AMBITIONAL FLUID WITH DETERMINATION OF SPECIFIC SIGNAL MOLECULES IN BUCCAL EPITHELIA. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(6), 220-227.

Web of Discoveries: Journal of Analysis and Inventions
webofjournals.com/index.php/3