



Dysfunctional Disorders of the Biliary Tract in Children of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Ivanova O.N., Berezkina O.N., Molchanova G.M.

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the actual problem of modern pediatrics - dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract in children. It was revealed that dysfunctional disorders are more marked in children early switched to artificial feeding, underwent an intestinal infection and treated with antibiotics to two years. The authors studied the clinical efficacy of the drug hofitol in children with dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract. It is found out that the use of the drug hofitol reduces pain and helps to normalize stool for 3-4 days of therapy.

Keywords: dysfunctional disorders, biliary system, gallbladder, biliary tract disease, pathology.

INTRODUCTION

Recent studies, based on the most modern and reliable methods for the examination of the gastrointestinal tract, indicate the prevalence of biliary tract disease in children [2, 5, 7, 9]. According to the observations of various researchers is not always possible to establish the primacy of the disease of any of the bodies gastrohepatic-pancreatoduodenal area, as between them are very complex functional relationships, especially evident in children [1, 3, 4, 6]. A number of authors have proved that to some extent the basis of disorders of function in diseases of the biliary system are different manifestations of the motor-evacuation changes of the gallbladder, biliary ducts and sphincter. To denote these States adopted the term "Dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract" (the Rome consensus, 1999) [8, 10]. However, to date there is no unity of views on the essence of this problem, it is estimated ambiguously, as a rule, one-sided, and sometimes contradictory [1, 3, 4, 6]. Research concerning the study of the characteristics of dysfunctional disorders in children is relevant because there is no single approach to the diagnostic criteria of this disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We made the analysis of 32 case histories of children on the basis of the gastroenterology Department at Republic hospital.



RESULTS

At admission, all patients complained of pain in the right hypochondrium of stabbing character (56%), nausea in the morning (34%), and abdominal pain (100%).

In the analysis of anamnestic data revealed that 56% of patients having complaints a year before seeking medical attention. In 40% of patients complaining of severe pain in the abdomen from early childhood, 67% of children complained of pain in the right hypochondrium, 45% of children complained of nausea, 50% of children worried about burping and 47% of children periodically felt a bitter taste in the mouth. The rest of the children (4%) had no complaints. From a medical history of complaints revealed that 50% of children artificial feeding was conducted one month, 35% from 3 months. In 38% of children were side effects allergies to foods. 75% of children had a history of intestinal infections up to 1 year. 100% of all surveyed children received antibiotic therapy in the first 2 years of life about SARS and intestinal infections.

In all children the state of admission in the Department was regarded as satisfactory. Physical development is age appropriate. Food in 76 % of children were regarded as low, 24% as normal. All the patients skin pink, elastic. Upon examination of the abdomen in 53% of patients: the volume is not increased, the stomach is painful to palpation. The gall bladder is painful to palpation at 45% of the surveyed children, positive symptoms Murphy, Kera, Ortner 67% of patients. 87% of all examined patients dysfunctional disorders of the biliary tract combined with acute and chronic gastritis. All children were conducted in the General clinical blood and urine tests, microscopic examination of feces, and ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity. 80% of the surveyed children changes in clinical tests were observed. In 20% was marked leukocytosis with neutrophilia and stab shift, accelerated ESR. At the biochemical analysis of blood in the examined children, significant changes are identified.

All patients had ultrasound examination of abdominal cavity organs, 45% identified strain of the gallbladder, 20% signs hipopotamo dyskinesia, 23% hypermotor dyskinesia. All patients were barium enema, pathological disorders in patients not identified.

Patients received Linex, smectite and 15 children assigned hofitol. Hofitol aqueous solution of fresh leaves of the artichoke with hepatoprotective action. The active components in this tool, causes a systemic effect hofitola: Cinnarizine with capreolinae acids has choleretic and hepatoprotective effect, flavonoids, selenium, manganese improves the redox processes in cells, insulin, ascorbic acid, carotene, b vitamins contribute to the normalization of metabolic processes in cells. Children over 6 years old it is recommended to take 1-2 tablets 3 times a day 30 minutes before meals.



Dynamics of symptoms of the biliary tract dysfunctional disorders in children who take hofitol (n=15), children not receiving hofitol (n=17) noted decrease in pain after eating, physical activity 3-4 days after onset of therapy after 7-8 days of treatment violations of the chair: loose stools or constipation normalization after 3 days of therapy 7-8 day of treatment.

Thus, the inclusion of the drug hofitol in the therapy of disorders of biliary tract reduces pain and promotes the normalization of stool already 3-4 days of therapy.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Dysfunctional disorders often observed in children early transferred to artificial feeding, underwent an intestinal infection and treated with antibiotics for up to two years.
2. 87 % of the children with dysfunctional digestive disorders marked acute and chronic gastritis.
3. The drug hofitol reduces pain and promotes the normalization of stool 3-4 days of therapy.

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The authors:

Ivanova Olga Nikolaevna - MD, Professor of Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery MI NEFU named after M.K.Ammosov, 89142906125, olgadoctor @ list.ru

Berezkina Olga Nikolaevna - doctor PC RBN№1- NCM, chief out-of-staff gastroenterologist MH Sakha (Yakutia), 89241780002, berezkinaolga@mail.ru

Melchanova Galina Mikhailovna - Head of the department of gastroenterology PC RBN№1- NCM, 89246637907, yacenkogm@mail.