

# IJORCES

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL  
OF CONFERENCE SERIES ON EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.**

**PUBLISHER: ÇORUM: O CERINT -INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATION CENTER OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

# IJORCES

**International journal of conference series on education  
and social sciences. (Online)**

**July 2023**

Science Editor: **Cetin Avcı**  
(*Kadir Has University*)

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Available at [ijorces.org](http://ijorces.org)

Published:

Çorum: Ocerint -International Organization Center of Academic Research

ISSN 2717-7076

Bursa

Bursa, Turkey

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## **GALLSTONE DISEASE IN YOUNG CHILDREN. METHODS OF TREATMENT.**

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**Introduction.** The main importance in stone formation in children is given to hereditary factors in combination with general metabolic disorders and anomalies in the development of the biliary system. The formation of stones in children is not accompanied by an acute inflammatory process in the gallbladder. Functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract are factors contributing to the development of cholelithiasis in children. The clinical picture of cholelithiasis in preschool children resembles an attack of hypertensive biliary dyskinesia, and in older children it proceeds under the guise of esophagitis, chronic gastroduodenitis, peptic ulcer. Gallstone disease (GSD, cholelithiasis, K80) is a multifactorial metabolic disease of the hepatobiliary system, characterized by the formation of stones in the hepatic bile ducts, common bile duct, and gallbladder. Cholelithiasis is accompanied by a continuously recurrent inflammatory process, the outcome of which is sclerosis and dystrophy of the gallbladder. Currently, this pathology has been sufficiently studied in adults, however, direct copying of the mechanisms of gallstone formation and associated clinical manifestations is completely unacceptable for pediatric practice.

**Relevance.** The problem of cholelithiasis in pediatrics is extremely relevant today, which is explained by the annual increase in the number of detected cases and difficult diagnosis. Blurred and unexpressed clinical symptoms do not allow suspecting the formation of stones in the gallbladder in the early stages. The problem of diseases of the biliary system in children is actually much deeper and more multifaceted than it seems at first glance, given the functional role of the biliary tract in the promotion and concentration of bile, as well as the importance of bile itself for the development of the child, the formation of immunological reactivity and tolerance. The consequences of these diseases have not yet been finally determined, according to the general opinion, one of them is cholelithiasis (GSD). Obviously, there is a single pathological process: dysfunction - cholecystitis - cholelithiasis, the mechanisms of pathogenesis are being actively studied.

**Purpose of the study:** The purpose of the study was to optimize the tactics of treating cholelithiasis in young children by studying the effectiveness of conservative therapy and surgical treatment.

**Conclusion:** it should be noted that the priority treatment for cholelithiasis in young children should be conservative therapy aimed at on the normalization of metabolic activities and the preservation of the buffer function of gallstones, which is a preventive measure to reduce the formation of gallstones. The main attention of pediatricians should be directed to the compensation of cholestatic processes in young children before the formation of stones, and in rare cases, their presence - to the active implementation and implementation of litholytic therapy and correction of postcholecystectomy syndrome.

**Discussion:** Gallstones can form at any age. In children, the disease is more often detected at school age. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in gallstone disease in children of the first year of life and adolescents. It is also known that gallstones

can be detected in the fetus, which is explained by the hepatogenic origin of cholelithiasis. In children of the first year of life, the growth of gallstone disease is promoted by parenteral nutrition, intrauterine infections with liver damage, and malnutrition. In adolescents, the growth of gallstone disease is promoted by neurotic factors, substance abuse, physical inactivity and hormonal changes in the body. These factors affect the exocrine activity of the liver, disrupt the passage of bile, contribute to gallbladder hypotension and cholestasis. The main problem of gallstone disease is that it is quite difficult to accurately determine the onset of gallstone formation. The first clinical symptoms and the onset of stone formation usually do not coincide. Clinical symptoms, as a rule, appear much later than the onset of gallstone formation. According to the results of our studies, in 50% of children, cholelithiasis was detected at the stage of already formed stones, with a diameter of about 10 mm. Late diagnosis creates further problems in treatment, makes conservative treatment less effective and necessitates surgical treatment.

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