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WIRSUNG DUCT CHANGES IN PATIENTS WITH CHOLELITHIASIS

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Relevance. Biliary pancreatitis is one of the serious complication of cholelithiasis. According to some authors about 45% of all pancreatitis is a consequence of the biliary tract disease. However, the role of gallstone disease in the causation of chronic pancreatitis is still controversial. Although we know that gallstones can pass and sludge to major duodenal papilla and cause obstruction and stenosis, we noticed changes in Wirsung duct during investigations done on patients with cholelithiasis. It has been noted in a few publications that there might be a connection between cholelithiasis and chronic inflammation of the pancreas and changes in the pancreatic duct. And biliary pancreatic reflux may initiate changes of the pancreatic duct and can cause pancreatitis. This study shows the frequency of acute pancreatitis signs in association with dilated common bile duct and pancreatic duct in patients with cholelithiasis.

Aim: to analyze changes in some parameters of the Wirsung duct in patient with chronic cholecystitis.

Materials and methods. The study analyzed 46 case histories of the patients with chronic cholecystitis for the period 2021-2022 was carried out in «Minsk City Emergency Hospital».

Results and their discussion. Among adult (n=46) the average of the patients $67,3 \pm 2,1$ years, including women 29 (63%), men 17 (37%). After analyzing the ultrasound examination of this patients: dilated common bile duct was found in 24 patients (52%), diameter was $5,8 \pm 1,39$. Dilated Wirsung duct was found in 18 patients (39,1%). In this case diameter of the pancreatic duct was $2,3 \pm 0,27$ mm. All patients with dilated Wirsung duct ($d > 2,0$ mm) had signs of acute or chronic pancreatitis.

Conclusion: these finding suggest that cholelithiasis can cause dilation of the common bile duct (in 52% patients had diameter $5,8 \pm 1,39$) and Wirsung duct (in 30,1% patients had diameter of pancreatic duct $2,3 \pm 0,27$ mm), which can thereby cause chronic or acute pancreatitis.