

MORPHO-HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE GALLBLADDER WALLS IN CHOLECYSTITIS

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Abstract: This study focuses on morpho-histological changes in the gallbladder walls in cholecystitis. The research analyzes the structural alterations observed in the gallbladder wall tissues during cholecystitis, exploring the histopathological features that characterize this inflammatory condition. Understanding these changes is crucial for accurate diagnosis and effective management of cholecystitis.

Keywords: gallbladder, cholecystitis, morpho-histological changes, histopathology, inflammatory condition.

Relevance. The modern structure of gallbladder pathology is predominantly represented by cholelithiasis, which is increasing in frequency and prevalence. Studying the clinical and morphological features of oligosymptomatic forms of cholecystitis can help in understanding the mechanisms of their development, which will be useful for identifying risk groups for the development of oligosymptomatic forms of acute destructive cholecystitis and optimizing the management tactics of such patients. The share of other diseases is relatively small. Due to the progressive increase in the incidence of the gallbladder, research has been conducted for many years, in particular aimed at improving diagnostic methods.

Purpose of the study: To study morphohistochemical changes in the gallbladder wall in patients with various forms of cholecystitis due to cholelithiasis.

Materials and research methods: To evaluate morphohistochemical changes in the gallbladder wall in various forms of acute and chronic cholecystitis in cholelithiasis.

Results: As research material, 179 cases were analyzed with a diagnosis of acute calculous cholecystitis according to clinical and anamnestic indications, which were surgically removed. 89 of them had acute cholecystitis with interstitial proliferative vasculitis. 52 patients were diagnosed with chronic cholecystitis with adenomyomatosis and polyposis hyperplasia. Thus, a total of 11 of the 179 different forms of chronic cholecystitis had degenerative changes caused by the tumor, accounting for 6.1%.

Conclusion: Common features that provided grounds for differential diagnosis were: high echogenicity of formations, homogeneity of structure, round-oval shape, variety of quantity. The ultrasound research method is quite informative and reliable when carrying out differential diagnosis and identifying stones and polyps of the gallbladder.

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