

Spread of Stone Disease and Methods of its Treatment in Bukhara Region

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Abstract: This article presents data on patients with cholelithiasis in the Bukhara region who applied to the Bukhara branch of the RSCEA in 2021 and 2022. First, after obtaining clinical and anamnestic data, patients admitted to the emergency department were diagnosed and treated with instrumental methods and laboratory methods. Among the treatment measures, outpatient care, conservative inpatient and surgical methods were used. This information contains information about medical procedures performed in 2021 and 2022 in the 1st surgical department of the Bukhara branch of the RSCEA.

Key words: cholelithiasis, choledocholithiasis, acute cholecystitis with stones, cholecystectomy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

The urgency of the problem.

About 10% of the world's population is affected by gallstone disease, and this indicator has been steadily increasing in recent years. Age- and gender-specific risk factors that play an important role in the development of gallstones can be seen. A large number of pregnancies and deliveries in women, a high body mass index, and failure to follow a rational diet lead to an increase in the number of cases of this disease. In men, it is hypodynamia and an increase in the coefficient of atherogenicity, which is also a genetic predisposition. Clinical symptoms of gallstone disease in young people are manifested by attacks of gallstones, sometimes with prolonged symptoms of jaundice. In elderly people, gallstone disease is latent and passes with throbbing pains. The incidence of gallstones increases with age and is 45-50% in women over the age of 80. Gallstones affect 10-15% of the American population, and about 20 million Americans suffer from gallstones, and this number is increasing by about a million people every year. Judging by the received statistics, the number of gall bladder diseases is increasing year by year in Bukhara region and the number of the disease among middle-aged and young people is proof of the relevance of the above topic.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of the study is to study information about the treatment methods of patients with gallstone disease and those treated in the 1st surgical ward in 2021 and 2022 at RSCEA in Bukhara Region.

Research materials and methods. Statistical data of patients with gallstones in 2021 and 2022 who applied to the I-surgery department and reception department of RSCEA Bukhara branch were used as the materials of the research.

Research results. Patients who were hospitalized in the I-surgery department, when the data of 2021 was studied, 803 patients with acute cholecystitis were hospitalized in the department, 834 patients with gallstone disease, 176 patients with mechanical jaundice of various genesis were hospitalized. In 2022, 834 patients with a diagnosis of acute cholecystitis, 907 patients with gallstone disease, and 294 patients with mechanical jaundice of various genesis were hospitalized in the I-surgery department in 2022. Among them, when the patients who were hospitalized with gallstone disease were studied by age group, it was found that this disease is more common in patients over 40 years old. When compared by gender, the incidence of gallstone disease was found to be more common in women, and when women were studied by age, it was found to be more common in patients older than 40 years. When gallstone disease is studied in the cross-section of districts in Bukhara region, the highest indicator corresponds to Bukhara district, Romitan, Vobkent and Shafirkon districts, and the lowest indicator corresponds to Qarovulbazar district. When examining patients with gallstone disease, most of them are patients with various stages of obesity, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, arteriosclerosis, ischemic heart disease. When comparing patients who were hospitalized in 2021 and 2022, it was found that in 2022, the incidence of acute cholecystitis increased by 4%, jaundice of various genesis increased by 40%, and the incidence of gallstone disease increased by 8%. Conservative treatment of gallstone disease is 107 patients and 13% of hospitalized patients, laparoscopic cholecystectomy operation performed in 653 patients is 78% of these hospitalized patients, 74 patients were treated operatively with traditional cholecystectomy, which is 9%. In 2023, these indicators are as follows: conservatively treated patients will be 105 patients, which is 11.5%. Compared to 2021, we can see a decrease of 1.5%, laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery will be performed in 732 patients, and will represent 81% of these inpatients, and compared to 2021 3% increase, 70 patients with traditional cholecystectomy were treated operatively, which is 8%. Compared to 2023, it can be seen that it has decreased by 1%.

Conclusion

1. From the obtained data, it can be concluded that the incidence of gallstone disease is increasing year by year, more women are affected by gallstone disease than men, and it was found that it is higher in women and men over 40 years of age compared to young people. When looking at the scale of the districts of the Bukhara region, Bukhara district, Romitan, Vobkent and Shafirkon districts have high indicators, while Qarovulbazar district has a low indicator.
2. When studying the patients who were hospitalized in the department, it was found that those treated conservatively made up 13% in 2021, which decreased by 1.5% compared to 2022, those treated with laparoscopic cholecystectomy made up 78%, it was found that it increased by 3% compared to 2022, and those treated with traditional cholecystectomy were found to be 9% and in 2022 it was found that it decreased by 1%.

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