

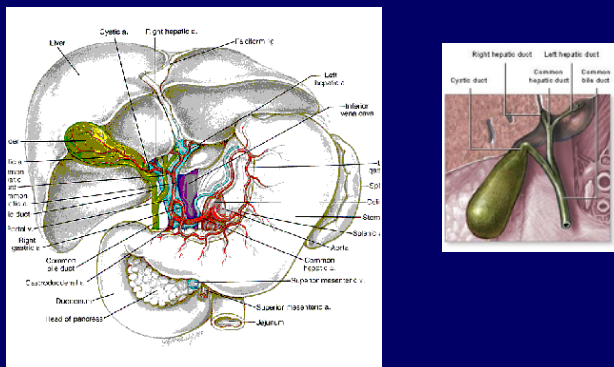
Gallstones & Other Biliary Disorders

Jason Smith MD DMI FRCS(Gen.Surg)
Consultant General & Colorectal Surgeon

Introduction

- Gallstones are found in 12% men and **24% women**
- Prevalence increases with advancing age
- 10-30% become symptomatic
- Peak **Age** 25-44 years
- 12% of those with stones in the gallbladder have stones in the common bile duct
- 40,000 cholecystectomies are performed annually in UK
- More than 4,000 common bile ducts are cleared of stones
- Over 80% of patients die with their stones

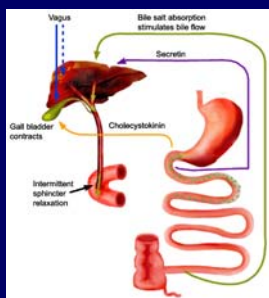
Anatomy



Important Anatomical Points

- RHD-LHD form CHD only 60%
- Duct of Luschka – 10%
- CBD diameter <7mm
- Rt Hep Art *usually* crosses behind CHD
- Cystic artery anatomy is highly variable
- Cystic vein(s)

Physiology



- Digestion & Excretion
- 500ml – 1000ml per day
- H₂O, bile acids (**cholic & chenodeoxycholic acid**) & pigments (conjugated bilirubin), **cholesterol**, (plasma)
- EHC – several times per day
- Micelles

Pathophysiology

- Impaction of stone in Hartman's Pouch (colic or constant pain)
- Alteration of bile – 30% infected
- Empyema
- Gangrene
- Mucocele
- CBD stones – pain?



Stones

- Three types of stones are recognised
 - Cholesterol stones (15%)
 - Mixed stones (80%)
 - Pigment stones (5%)
- Mixed stones are probably a variant of cholesterol stones
- 10% of gallstones are radio-opaque
- Cholesterol stones result from a change in solubility of bile constituents
- Bile acids act as a detergent keeping cholesterol in solution
- Bile acids, lecithin and cholesterol result in the formation of micelles
- Bile is often supersaturated with cholesterol
- This favours the formation of cholesterol microcrystals
- Biliary infection, stasis and changes in gallbladder function can precipitate stone formation
- Bile is infected in 30% of patients with gallstones
- Gram-negative organisms are the most common isolated



Presentation



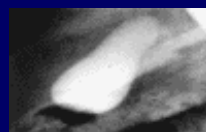
- Acute cholecystitis
- Empyema of the gallbladder
- Mucocele of the gallbladder
- Biliary colic
- Mirizzi's syndrome
- Obstructive jaundice
- Pancreatitis
- Acute cholangitis

Investigations 1

- LFT – selective p.o.c
 - 60% have an abnormality
- USS
 - Confirm stones
 - Wall thickness
 - CBD diameter



Investigation 2



- Functioning GB
- ? Biliary dyskinesia

- 75% accuracy for CBD stones, crap for GB stones
(cholesterol is isodense with bile on CT)

Investigations 3



- HIDA – excreted in bile
- Crap for stones
- Use in cholecystitis

Investigations 4

- NOT a diagnostic procedure
- 2% mortality, 10% major complications
- 80-95% duct clearance
- Pre-op clearance, but NO sig difference compared with open chole and exploration CBD



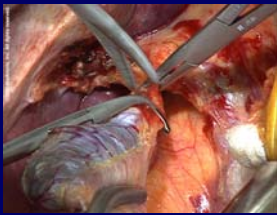
Management of Gallstones

- **Remember** >80% take them to the grave
- **Dissolution** (chenodeoxycholic acid) – functioning GB, multiple small stones, pure cholesterol & 50% recurrence at 10 yrs
- **Lithotripsy** - ?ductal stones at ERCP
- **Operative** – mainstay of treatment

Operative Management

- Open Cholecystectomy
- Mini Cholecystectomy
- Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy
- (cholecystotomy)

Open Cholecystectomy



- Technique
- Op Mortality <1%
- 12-14% complication rate
- CBD injury 1 per 300-1000 ops
- 34% still have pain 1-year after operation

Mini Cholecystectomy

- Aims to reduce the trauma of surgery
- Few trials performed – debatable advantage over lap chole
- Retractors only, no hands
- ? Incidence of CBD injury

Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

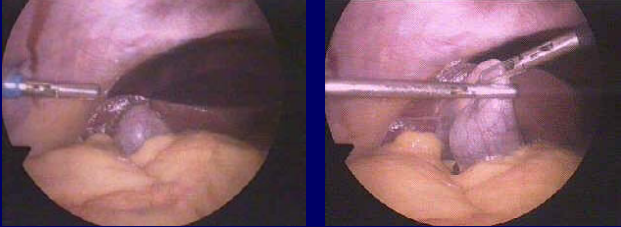
- Excellent views (usually!)
- 95% success rate
- Major duct injury 0.3 – 0.8%
 - ? Related to imaging rate (8%)



Technique



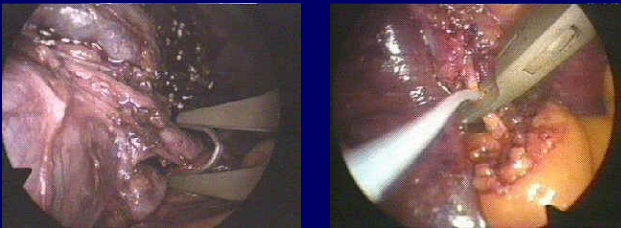
Technique



Technique



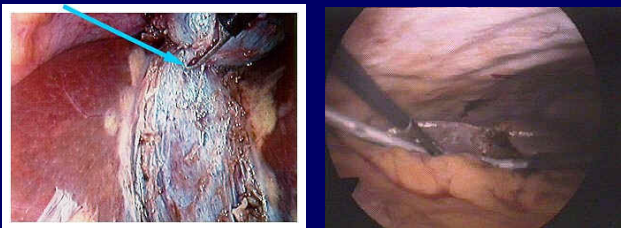
Technique



Technique



Technique



Technique



Cholecystostomy



- Used to be done in cases of unacceptable risk
- LA procedure
- *May* have a place in the very unfit and elderly

References

- Downs S H *et al.* Systematic review of the effectiveness and safety of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Ann R Coll Surg* 1996; 78: 241 - 324.
- Darzi A, Gould S. Minimally invasive surgery. In: Johnson C D, Taylor I eds. *Recent advances in Surgery* 22. Churchill Livingstone 1999; 63-72.
- Cuschieri A. How I do it: laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *J R Coll Surg Ed* 1999; 44: 187-192.
- Geoghegan J G, Keane F B. Laparoscopic management of complicated gallstone disease. *Br J Surg* 1999; 86: 145-146
- Paterson-Brown S. Emergency laparoscopic surgery. *Br J Surg* 1993; 80: 279 - 281.

References

- Podnos YD, Gelfand DV, Dulkanchainun TS, Wilson SE, Cao S, Ji P *et al.* Is intraoperative cholangiography during laparoscopic cholecystectomy cost effective? *American Journal of Surgery* 2001;182(6):663-9.
- Sarli L, Costi R, Sansebastiano G. Mini-laparoscopic cholecystectomy vs laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Surgical Endoscopy* 2001;15(6):614-8.
- Zuckerman R, Gold M, Jenkins P, Rauscher LA, Jones M, Heneghan S. The effects of pneumoperitoneum and patient position on hemodynamics during laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Surgical Endoscopy* 2001;15(6):562-5.
- Schietroma M, Carlei F, Liakos C, Rossi M, Carloni A, Enang GN *et al.* Laparoscopic versus open cholecystectomy. An analysis of clinical and financial aspects. [see comments.]. *Panminerva Medica* 2001;43(4):239-42.
- Kama NA, Doganay M, Dolapci M, Reis E, Atli M, Kologlu M. Risk factors resulting in conversion of laparoscopic cholecystectomy to open surgery. *Surgical Endoscopy* 2001;15(9):965-8.

References

- Hasaniya NW, Zayed FF, Faiz H, Severino R. Preinsertion local anesthesia at the trocar site improves perioperative pain and decreases costs of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. *Surgical Endoscopy* 2001;15(9):962-4.
- Brunt LM, Quasebarth MA, Dunnegan DL, Soper NJ. Outcomes analysis of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in the extremely elderly. *Surgical Endoscopy* 2001;15(7):700-5.
- Ros A, Gustafsson L, Krook H, Nordgren CE, Thorell A, Wallin G *et al.* Laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus mini-laparotomy cholecystectomy: a prospective, randomized, single-blind study. *Annals of Surgery* 2001;234(6):741-9.
- Navez B, Mutter D, Russier Y, Vix M, Jamali F, Lipski D *et al.* Safety of laparoscopic approach for acute cholecystitis: retrospective study of 609 cases. *World Journal of Surgery* 2001;25(10):1352-6.
- Csendes A, Navarrete C, Burdiles P, Yarmuch J. Treatment of common bile duct injuries during laparoscopic cholecystectomy: endoscopic and surgical management. *World Journal of Surgery* 2001;25(10):1346-51.