



*****Gallbladder Disease and Pancreatitis*****

What is gallbladder disease?

Gallbladder disease includes inflammation, infection, stones or blockage of the gallbladder. The gallbladder is a sac located under the liver. It stores and concentrates bile produced in the liver. Bile aids in the digestion of fat and is released from the gallbladder into the upper small intestine in response to food (especially fats). Types of gallbladder disease include:

- Cholecystitis (inflammation of the gallbladder)
- Gallstones
- Chronic acalculous gallbladder disease (in which the natural movements needed to empty the gallbladder do not work well)
- Gangrene or abscesses
- Growths of tissue in the gallbladder
- Congenital defects of the gallbladder
- Sclerosing cholangitis
- Tumors of the gallbladder and bile ducts

Symptoms:

most common symptom of gallbladder disease is

- pain in the upper right abdomen near the rib cage(intermediated pain)
- acute cholecystitis,
- Nausea and vomiting may occur.
- Chronic gallbladder disease involves gallstones and mild inflammation. In such cases, the gallbladder may become scarred and stiff.



- Jaundice
- Dark urine, lighter stools or both
- Rapid heartbeat and abrupt blood pressure drop
- Fever, chills, nausea and vomiting, with severe pain in the upper right abdomen.

Diagnosis:

By using :

- Blood tests
- Ultrasound and other imaging techniques.

Treatment:

Surgery may be warranted to remove the gallbladder if the patient has gallstones or the gallbladder is not functioning normally. Most of the time this can be performed either laparoscopically (through small incisions) or with robotic-assisted surgery, both as outpatient procedures

*****Pancreatitis*****

What Is Pancreatitis?

Pancreatitis is a disease in which your pancreas becomes inflamed. The pancreas is a large gland behind your stomach and next to your small intestine. Your pancreas does two main things:

- It releases powerful digestive enzymes into your small intestine to help you digest food.
- It releases insulin and glucagon into your bloodstream. These hormones help your body control how it uses food for energy.

Your pancreas can be damaged when digestive enzymes begin working before your pancreas releases them.



What Are the Types of Pancreatitis?

The two forms of pancreatitis are acute and chronic.

- **Acute pancreatitis** is sudden inflammation that lasts a short time. It can range from mild discomfort to a severe, life-threatening illness. Most people with acute pancreatitis recover completely after getting the right treatment. In severe cases, acute pancreatitis can cause bleeding, serious tissue damage, infection, and cysts. Severe pancreatitis can also harm other vital organs such as the heart, lungs, and kidneys.
- **Chronic pancreatitis is** long-lasting inflammation. It most often happens after an episode of acute pancreatitis. Another top cause is drinking lots of alcohol for a long period of time. Damage to your pancreas from heavy alcohol use may not cause symptoms for many years, but then you may suddenly have severe pancreatitis symptoms.

What Are the Symptoms of Pancreatitis?

Symptoms of acute pancreatitis

- Fever
- Higher heart rate
- Nausea and vomiting
- Swollen and tender belly
- Pain in the upper part of your belly that goes into your back. Eating may make it worse, especially foods high in fat.

Symptoms of chronic pancreatitis

The symptoms of chronic pancreatitis are similar to those of acute pancreatitis. But you may also have:

- Constant pain in your upper belly that radiates to your back. This pain may be disabling.
- Diarrhea and weight loss because your pancreas isn't releasing enough enzymes to break down food
- Upset stomach and vomiting