

Normal Common Bile Duct Size

The human gallbladder is a hollow grey-blue organ that sits in a shallow depression below the right lobe of the liver. In adults, the gallbladder measures... e00b0b5a5c

Excretory system After bile is produced in the liver, it is stored The excretory system is a passive biological system that removes excess, unnecessary materials from the body fluids of an organism, so as to help maintain internal chemical homeostasis and prevent damage to the body. In humans and other amniotes (mammals, birds and reptiles), most of these substances leave the body as urine and to some degree exhalation, mammals also expel them through sweating. make up the gland are larger in size than the duct cells and its lumen is around 20 microns in diameter. The dual function of excretory systems is the elimination of the waste products of metabolism and to drain the body of used up and broken down components in a liquid and gaseous state e00b0b5a5c

== Medical uses == e00b0b5a5c

Gallbladder disease Other hormones allow for the relaxation and further storing of bile. A disruption in the hormones, ducts, or gallbladder Gallbladder diseases are diseases involving the gallbladder and is closely linked to biliary disease, with the most common cause being gallstones (cholelithiasis). release of bile into the bile ducts e00b0b5a5c

People with PBC experience... e00b0b5a5c The gallbladder can be affected by gallstones, formed by material that cannot be dissolved - usually cholesterol or bilirubin, a product of hemoglobin breakdown. These may cause significant pain, particularly in the upper-right corner of the abdomen, and are often treated with removal of the gallbladder (called a cholecystectomy). Inflammation of the gallbladder (called cholecystitis) has a wide range of causes, including the result of gallstone impaction, infection, and autoimmune disease. e00b0b5a5c ERCP is used primarily to diagnose and treat conditions of the bile ducts and main pancreatic duct, including gallstones, inflammatory strictures (scars), leaks (from trauma and surgery), and cancer.

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Gallbladder It receives bile, produced by the liver, via the common hepatic duct, and stores it. It receives bile, produced by the liver, via the common hepatic duct, and stores it. The bile is then released via the common bile duct into the duodenum, where the bile helps in the digestion of fats. In humans, the pear-shaped gallbladder lies beneath the liver, although the structure and position of the gallbladder can vary significantly among animal species. The bile is then released via the common bile duct into the duodenum In vertebrates, the gallbladder, also known as the cholecyst, is a small hollow organ where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small intestine e00b0b5a5c

Common symptoms include abdominal distension, right upper quadrant discomfort, early satiety, heartburn, and shortness of breath. In more severe cases, patients may develop complications such as portal hypertension, bile duct obstruction (leading to jaundice), or inferior vena cava compression. e00b0b5a5c == Presentation == e00b0b5a5c == Medical uses == e00b0b5a5c Common symptoms are tiredness, itching, and in more advanced cases, jaundice. In early cases, the only changes may be those seen in blood tests. e00b0b5a5c Gallbladder disease presents chiefly with abdominal pain located... e00b0b5a5c The liver is also an accessory digestive organ that produces bile, an alkaline fluid containing cholesterol and bile acids, which emulsifies and aids the break up of dietary fat. The gallbladder, a small hollow pouch that sits just under the right lobe of liver, stores and concentrates the bile produced by the liver, which is later excreted to the duodenum to help with digestion. The liver's highly specialized tissue, consisting mostly of hepatocytes... e00b0b5a5c Most people with gallstones (about 80%) are asymptomatic. However, when a gallstone obstructs the bile duct and causes acute cholestasis, a reflexive smooth muscle spasm often occurs, resulting in an intense cramp-like visceral pain in the right upper part of the abdomen known as a biliary colic (or "gallbladder attack"). This happens in 1–4% of those with gallstones each year. Complications from gallstones may include inflammation of the gallbladder (cholecystitis), inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis), obstructive jaundice, and infection in bile ducts (cholangitis). Symptoms of these complications may include pain that lasts longer than five hours, fever, yellowish skin, vomiting, dark urine, and pale stools. e00b0b5a5c ERCP can be performed for

diagnostic and therapeutic reasons, although the development of safer and relatively non-invasive investigations such as magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) and endoscopic ultrasound has meant that ERCP is now rarely performed without therapeutic intent.

Pancreas As an endocrine gland, it functions mostly to regulate blood sugar levels, secreting the hormones insulin, glucagon, somatostatin and pancreatic polypeptide. As a part of the digestive system, it functions as an exocrine gland secreting pancreatic juice into the duodenum through the pancreatic duct. In humans, it is located in the abdomen behind the stomach and functions as a gland. The pancreas is a mixed or heterocrine gland, i. The opening of the common bile duct into main pancreatic duct is controlled by sphincter of Boyden. The accessory pancreatic duct opens into duodenum The pancreas (plural pancreases, or pancreata) is an organ of the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates. Ninety-nine percent of the pancreas is exocrine and one percent is endocrine. This juice contains bicarbonate, which neutralizes acid entering the duodenum from the stomach, and digestive enzymes which break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in food entering the duodenum from the stomach. , it has both an endocrine and a digestive exocrine function.

PBC is a relatively rare disease, affecting up to one in 3,000–4,000 people. As with many other autoimmune diseases, it is much more common in women, with a sex ratio of at least 9:1 female to male. The reasons for this disparity are unclear, but may involve the expression of sex hormones such as estrogen, which impact immune system response. == Systems == Risk factors for gallstones include birth control pills, pregnancy, a family history of gallstones, obesity, diabetes, liver disease, or rapid weight loss. The bile components that form gallstones... About 104 million new cases of gallbladder and biliary disease occurred in 2013. Polycystic liver disease is often asymptomatic and discovered incidentally during imaging. About 80-90% of individuals do not experience symptoms. When symptoms occur, they are usually related to the size and number of liver cysts causing pressure on nearby organs.

Polycystic liver disease cases, patients may develop complications such as portal hypertension, bile duct obstruction (leading to jaundice), or

inferior vena cava compression. PLD is commonly seen in association with autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease, with a prevalence of 1 in 400 to 1000, and accounts for 8–10% of all cases of end-stage renal disease. Polycystic liver disease (PLD) usually describes the presence of multiple cysts scattered throughout normal liver tissue. The much rarer autosomal-dominant polycystic liver disease will progress without any kidney involvement e00b0b5a5c

== Signs and symptoms == e00b0b5a5c The condition has been recognised since at least 1851, and was named "primary biliary cirrhosis" in 1949. Because cirrhosis is a feature only of advanced disease, a change of its name to "primary biliary cholangitis" was proposed by patient advocacy groups in 2014. e00b0b5a5c Inflammation of the pancreas is known as pancreatitis; common causes include chronic alcohol use and gallstones. Because of its role in the regulation of blood sugar, the pancreas is also a key organ in diabetes. Pancreatic cancer can arise following chronic pancreatitis or due to other... e00b0b5a5c

Liver The cystic duct from the gallbladder joins with the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct. Its other metabolic roles include carbohydrate metabolism, the production of a number of hormones, conversion and storage of nutrients such as glucose and glycogen, and the decomposition of red blood cells. form the common hepatic duct. In humans, it is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, below the diaphragm and mostly shielded by the lower right rib cage. Anatomical and medical terminology often use the prefix hepat- from ἥπατο-, from the Greek word for liver, such as hepatology, and hepatitis. The biliary system and The liver is a major metabolic organ exclusively found in vertebrates which performs many essential biological functions, such as detoxification of the organism and the synthesis of various proteins and various other biochemicals necessary for digestion and growth e00b0b5a5c

Only the organs specifically used for the excretion are considered a part of the excretory system. In the narrow sense, the term refers to the urinary system. However, as excretion involves several functions that are only superficially related, it is not usually used in more formal classifications of anatomy or function. e00b0b5a5c Abdominal ultrasound examinations are performed by gastroenterologists or other specialists in internal medicine, radiologists, or sonographers trained

for this procedure. e00b0b5a5c

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography Through the endoscope, the physician can see the inside of the stomach and duodenum, and inject a contrast medium into the ducts in the biliary tree and/or pancreas so they can be seen on radiographs. It is primarily performed by highly skilled and specialty trained gastroenterologists. with dilated bile ducts on ultrasonography Indeterminate biliary strictures and suspected bile duct tumors Suspected injury to bile ducts either as a result Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is a technique that combines the use of endoscopy and fluoroscopy to diagnose and treat certain problems of the biliary or pancreatic ductal systems e00b0b5a5c

Gallstone The term cholelithiasis may refer to the presence of gallstones or to any disease caused by gallstones, and choledocholithiasis refers to the presence of migrated gallstones within bile ducts. Ascending cholangitis is a complication of choledocholithiasis. be elevated or normal. When a gallstone obstructs the common bile duct, inflammation and A gallstone is a stone formed within the gallbladder from precipitated bile components e00b0b5a5c

Abdominal ultrasound can be used to diagnose abnormalities in various internal organs, such as the kidneys, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen and abdominal aorta. If Doppler ultrasonography is added, the blood flow inside blood vessels can be evaluated as well (for example, to look for renal artery stenosis). It is commonly used to examine the uterus and fetus during pregnancy... e00b0b5a5c == Structure == e00b0b5a5c As most healthy functioning organs produce metabolic and other wastes, the entire organism depends on the function of the system. Breaking down of one of more of the systems is a serious health condition, for example kidney failure. e00b0b5a5c == Signs and symptoms == e00b0b5a5c The gallbladder is designed to aid in the digestion of fats by concentrating and storing the bile made in the liver and transferring it through the biliary tract to the digestive system through bile ducts that connect the liver, gallbladder, and the Sphincter of Oddi. The gallbladder is controlled on a neurohormonal basis, with Cholecystikinin (CCK) leading to the contraction and release of bile into the bile ducts. Other hormones allow for the relaxation and further storing of bile. A disruption in the hormones, ducts, or gallbladder can lead to disease. Gallstones are the most common disease and can lead

to other diseases, including Cholecystitis, inflammation of the gallbladder, and gallstone pancreatitis when the gallstone blocks the pancreatic duct. Treatment is considered for symptomatic disease and can vary from surgical to non-surgical treatment. e00b0b5a5c

Primary biliary cholangitis Further slow damage to the liver tissue can lead to scarring, fibrosis, and eventually cirrhosis. It results from a slow, progressive destruction of the small bile ducts of the liver, causing bile and other toxins to build up in the liver, a condition called cholestasis. results from a slow, progressive destruction of the small bile ducts of the liver, causing bile and other toxins to build up in the liver, a condition called Primary biliary cholangitis (PBC), previously known as primary biliary cirrhosis, is an autoimmune disease of the liver e00b0b5a5c

Abdominal ultrasonography Pancreas: Visualized portions unremarkable. 3 mm at the level of the porta hepatis. Common Bile Duct: Nondilated measuring 1. Spleen: Normal in size. For this reason, the procedure is also called a transabdominal ultrasound, in contrast to endoscopic ultrasound, the latter combining ultrasound with endoscopy through visualize internal structures from within hollow organs. Abdominal ultrasonography (also called abdominal ultrasound imaging or abdominal sonography) is a form of medical ultrasonography (medical application of ultrasound technology) to visualise abdominal anatomical structures. It uses transmission and reflection of ultrasound waves to visualise internal organs through the abdominal wall (with the help of gel, which helps transmission of the sound waves) e00b0b5a5c

Acute complications like cyst hemorrhage, infection, or rupture are rare but can cause sudden pain, fever, or other signs of inflammation. Liver function tests are often normal, though mild elevations in... e00b0b5a5c

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