

## Effect of cholecystectomy on retrograde flow of bile in pylorus

Zhi-Feng Zhang

Zhi-Feng Zhang, Department of Gastroenterology, the Red Star Hospital, Hami 839000, Sinkiang, China

Author contributions: The author solely contributed to the work.

Correspondence to: Zhi-Feng Zhang, Department of Gastroenterology, the Red Star Hospital, Hami 839000, Sinkiang, China

Received: June 28, 1998  
Revised: August 7, 1998  
Accepted: August 27, 1998  
Published online: October 15, 1998

### Abstract

**AIM:** To observe the effect of cholecystectomy on retrograde flow of bile in the pylorus.

**METHODS:** Thirty patients with gallbladder stone were diagnosed by B ultrasound and received cholecystectomy. Of them, there are 11 men and 19 women aged 32-65 years. The average age is 43.3 years. There are 7 patients with single gallbladder stone of 0.7-3.0 cm in diameter, 14 patients with 2-5 gallbladder stones of 0.4 cm and 2.0 cm in diameter, and 9 patients with silt filling gallbladder stones. The doctor who operated on the patients checked everyone 30 d before and after operation, with JF-IT 30 model of fiber duodenoscope. So the doctor could observe the degree of retrograde flow of bile in pylorus as well as the bile remains in bulbus duodenum.

**RESULTS:** Before the gallbladder was resected, 7 patients had a small amount of retrograde flow of bile in the ostium pylorus, two patients had moderate amount, 21 patients had no. After cholecystectomy, 8 patients had a small amount of retrograde flow of bile in ostium pylorus. The patients with moderate amount of retrograde flow of bile were 15, and 4 had a great amount of retrograde flow of bile into their stomachs. Only 3 without any retrograde flow of bile. Before the patients' gallbladders were resected, there was a little remains in the bulbus duodenum in 25 patients, moderate amount in 5. Then after cholecystectomy, there are 4 patients with a little remains, 19 with moderate amount, and 7 with a great amount of bile remained in bulbus duodenum. The degree of retrograde flow of bile in ostium pylorus was positively proportionate to that of bile remains in bulbus duodenum.

**CONCLUSION:** After cholecystectomy, the bile remains in the bulbus duodenum increase evidently, which increase pressure of the bulbus duodenum and the pylorus. This makes the function of sphincter muscle of pylorus decline, and the function of pyloric shutting is restricted.

**Key words:** Cholecystectomy; Bile reflux; Cholelithiasis/surgery

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Zhang ZF. Effect of cholecystectomy on retrograde flow of bile in pylorus. *World J Gastroenterol* 1998; 4(Suppl2): 107 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v4/iSuppl2/107.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v4.iSuppl2.107>

E- Editor: Li RF



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