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Application of a Natural Preparation for the Treatment of Cholelithiasis According to Avicenna Recipes

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Abstract: The article was developed according to Avicenna's recipes for the treatment of cholelithiasis, a natural drug that has a choleretic, analgesic, softening and dissolving gallstones effect of the influence of the gastric mucosa of domestic chickens.

Keywords: Cholelithiasis, gallstones, cholangiopathy.

The relevance of the work. Among diseases of the liver and biliary tract, cholelithiasis (GSD) makes up the majority (30-40%) among the working age and is of particular importance. It is known that surgical treatment in patients with cholelithiasis (11-13%) leads to complications such as post cholecystectomy syndrome (choledocholithiasis , biliary cirrhosis of the liver, biliary peritonitis, cholestatic hepatitis), which significantly affects the ability to work of this contingent (temporary disability), leading to further disability and a decrease in the quality of life of patients [1]. Stone formation in the biliary tract is a complex disease, the causes of which remains not fully understood and is mainly associated with metabolic disorders. Recent scientific data allow us to take a fresh look at the problem, putting forward the hypothesis of stone formation as a protective immunological reaction of the body, aimed at isolating exogenous microorganisms and reducing the expression of TLR receptors. Gallstone disease is a widespread disease throughout the world [2,3]. The use of ultrasound as a screening diagnostic method in patients with abdominal complaints has led to a more frequent detection of cholelithiasis even in its asymptomatic course. The introduction of laparoscopic techniques has made cholecystectomy (CE) as a treatment method attractive for both the doctor and the patient [6, 7]. However, with an increase in the number of operations, the number of patients whose health did not improve as a result of CE increased, and a number of patients developed complaints that were not there before surgery. Removal of a slightly altered functioning bladder leads to a violation of the concentration of bile, its portioned intake, a change in the regulation of the tone of the sphincters of the gastrointestinal tract and the muscular membrane of the duodenum [8, 9]. The choice of tactics should be based on a targeted assessment of the clinical, echoscopic picture, and laboratory data. The point of view is substantiated, according to which patients with a history of attacks of biliary pain require surgical treatment in the amount of cholecystectomy, in the presence of small stones, the operation time should be as short as possible. It has been shown that in the case of an asymptomatic course of the disease, but with an altered, non-functioning gallbladder, small stones, surgical treatment is also necessary. In other situations, in the absence of complaints, the surgeon's tactics should depend on age, comorbidity, and the degree of its compensation [10, 11]. At the current level of development of scientific knowledge about the pathogenesis of cholelithiasis, as well as the existing possibilities of litholytic therapy, organ-preserving treatment can be applied in a small part of patients: with unexpressed symptoms, medium-sized cholesterol stones, the absence of significant morphofunctional changes in the gallbladder, if the patient categorically does not set to HE. Prospects for improving the results of treatment of cholelithiasis consist in closer contact between the gastroenterologist and the surgeon, which will allow us to see the picture of the existing pathological changes in its unity, assess the need and likely effectiveness of drug exposure and determine the optimal timing of surgical treatment. Key words: cholelithiasis, cholecystectomy,

biliary pain, organ-preserving treatment, ultrasound diagnostics, bile lithogenicity. In another group of patients, unsatisfactory results of CE were caused by errors made during the operation, which caused the development of complications requiring repeated intervention. Refusal of timely CE leads to the fact that a number of patients have to be operated on urgently due to complications. It is impossible to predict in which of the patients with cholelithiasis and in what terms pain attacks and severe complications will develop; one should speak of a greater or lesser probability [10]. There is still interest in organ-preserving techniques, the use of which in some cases allows achieving good results. All of the above dictates the need for a differentiated approach to the treatment of a patient with cholelithiasis. Pathogenesis in the context of the unified functioning of the hepatopancreatoduodenal system remains insufficiently studied, the degree of influence of the genetic factor and the reversibility of changes in biochemical processes at different levels have not been disclosed [5, 6].

At the current level of development of scientific knowledge about the pathogenesis of cholelithiasis, as well as the existing possibilities of litholytic therapy, organ-preserving treatment can be applied in a small part of patients: with unexpressed symptoms, medium-sized cholesterol stones, the absence of significant morphofunctional changes in the gallbladder, if the patient categorically does not set to HE. Prospects for improving the results of treatment of cholelithiasis consist in closer contact between the gastroenterologist and the surgeon, which will allow seeing the picture of the existing pathological changes in its unity, assessing the need and likely effectiveness of drug exposure and determining the optimal timing of surgical treatment [6, 7].

The use of stone-dissolving drugs that do not violate the normal anatomical structure in cholelithiasis today have not lost their significance. The release of drugs with such properties is one of the most urgent problems of modern medicine.

The purpose of the work. The purpose of this study was, on the basis of Avicenna's recipes, to obtain and use a natural drug with choleretic, analgesic, softening and dissolving gallstones action. In addition, the study of the effectiveness of the influence of the gastric mucosa of domestic chickens in gallstone disease, the study of the results of treatment of patients by using a new natural drug obtained from the gastric mucosa of domestic chickens.

Materials and research methods.

The study was conducted in the Bukhara Regional Multidisciplinary Clinical Center in the Department of Gastroenterology, Advisory Polyclinic; we used a new natural drug obtained from the gastric mucosa of domestic chickens, which has a stone- dissolving, choleretic, analgesic effect for the treatment of patients with cholelithiasis.

We examined 51 patients with cholelithiasis, whose average age is 35-65 years. Of these, 24 women, 27 men with gallbladder stones according to the results of ultrasound and computed tomography. The control group consisted of 26 patients who received standard treatment.

The exclusion criteria were patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system in the stage of decompensation, with a history of myocardial infarction, stroke, renal and hepatic insufficiency, and diabetes mellitus in the stage of decompensation.

The diagnosis was determined by the clinic of the disease and with the help of ultrasound, computed tomography. The effectiveness of this method was determined by the dynamics in the clinical picture and by the results of ultrasound examination.

Particular attention is paid to the size and number of stones. In addition, the general condition of the patient, the general analysis of blood and urine, the results of biochemical analysis before and after the application of this treatment were of particular importance.

Method for obtaining a natural drug. This drug was obtained from the gastric mucosa of domestic chickens. For this, the stomach of domestic chickens is taken, the mucous membrane is removed. Then washed in running water, treated with 70% alcohol, dried for 40-60 minutes in a dryer. After drying, the mucous membrane is crushed to a powdery state.

The method of using the drug. Patients used the drug per day, 1.5 g. (500 mg 3 times a day after meals, every 8 hours). The average duration of treatment was 14 days, with 10 day breaks. In total, 2-3 treatment courses were carried out.

Results and discussions. Symptoms such as paroxysmal pain radiating to the right subscapular region, to the right hypochondrium, bloating, bitterness in the mouth, nausea after the first course of treatment decreased significantly (by 40-50%). The size of the stones has comparatively decreased, some have dissolved.

The bed-days also decreased, instead of 16-17 days, patients stayed in the hospital for an average of 10 days, which is a cost-effective conservative treatment. Against the background of treatment with a new natural drug in 26 patients (74.2%) of the clinics, o- laboratory parameters improved (blood biochemical parameters improved to normal values in dynamics), in 11 (31.4%) there was a complete passage of stones (the size of the stones amounted to average to 0,8 см), in 15 (42.8%) stones decreased in size (from 1,0 смto 0,6 см), in 7 (20%) the clinical and laboratory data did not change, in 15 patients (35%) pain syndrome was observed, and therefore they antispasmodic drugs were prescribed, in 7 patients (15%) mild bilirubinemia was observed due to the direct fraction, in 2 (5.7%) due to the development of a complication of cholelithiasis (cholestasis) , a surgical operation was performed.

Conclusions. The new natural preparation used by us for cholelithiasis has an anti-inflammatory, choleretic, analgesic, stone-dissolving effect. The use of a new natural preparation obtained from the mucous membrane of domestic chickens has a positive effect on the condition of patients with cholelithiasis, lysing gallstones. In this case, the size of the stones are of great importance. The drug was well tolerated by patients, no side effects were observed.

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