



## SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF GALLBLADDER STONES

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18398181>

### ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 20-yanvar 2026 yil  
 Ma'qullandi: 24-yanvar 2026 yil  
 Nashr qilindi: 28-yanvar 2026 yil

### KEYWORDS

*gallbladder, symptom, gallstones, gallbladder movement, bile ducts, composition of gallstones.*

### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the occurrence of gallstones, the symptoms that cause them, treatment methods, and medications that can help dissolve gallstones without surgery. However, in this way, it can take several months or years to dissolve gallstones. In addition, it is considered that if treatment is stopped, there is a possibility that gallstones will form again*

The gallbladder is a small, pear-shaped organ located under the liver, in the upper right side of the abdomen. Its main function is to collect and store bile, then release it into the intestines through the bile ducts to aid in the digestion process. Gallstones are formed in the human body as a result of several factors, including chemical processes in the liver, excess weight, impaired gallbladder function, heredity, and poor nutrition, among others. Gallstones often go away without symptoms. In such cases, no treatment is needed. However, if the stones move, they can block the flow of bile and cause complications such as cholecystitis and jaundice. The presence of stones is usually manifested by sharp pain in the right upper abdomen, back pain, right shoulder blade or chest, which can cause nausea and vomiting. The intervals between colic can occur for a week, a month, or even years.

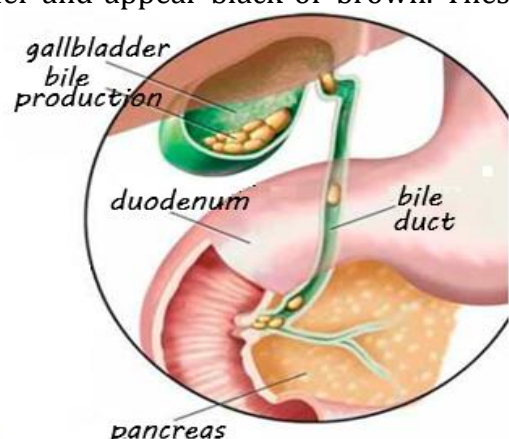
Gallstones are divided into two types based on their composition.

1. Cholesterol stones. This is the most common type, accounting for almost 80% of gallstones. These stones are usually greenish-yellow in color, composed of cholesterol and lipid-protein, and contain other components.

2. Pigmented gallstones. They are usually smaller and appear black or brown. These stones are formed due to excess bilirubin in the bile. Bilirubin is a byproduct of the breakdown and breakdown of red blood cells. This yellow substance travels through the liver to the gallbladder and is then excreted.

Researchers have not yet discovered the exact cause of gallstones, but they may be caused by:

1. Excess cholesterol in bile: The body needs bile to digest food, and it dissolves cholesterol



produced by the liver. If the liver produces more cholesterol than it needs, the excess cholesterol can crystallize and eventually form gallstones.

2. Excess bilirubin in the blood can cause liver cirrhosis, biliary tract infections, and some blood disorders to cause the liver to overproduce bilirubin. This can lead to the formation of excess bilirubin.

3. If the gallbladder does not empty completely or does not empty on its own, bile can also accumulate. Gallstones are hereditary, meaning that a family member of the patient has a history of gallstones. Eating and lifestyle disorders include obesity, rapid weight loss in a short period of time, and diabetes mellitus. Liver cirrhosis, estrogen deficiency, blood disorders such as sickle cell anemia or leukemia, and pregnancy are risk factors associated with gallstones. These stones can cause complications such as acute cholangitis, acute cholecystitis, gallstones blocking the pancreatic duct, and gallbladder cancer, which increases the risk of gallstones. Today, the gallbladder can be surgically removed. Because it does not interfere with the digestive process. There are medications that can dissolve these stones, but it can take months or years for the stones in the gallbladder to dissolve. In addition, if treatment is stopped, there is a risk of the stones forming again. Therefore, medications are usually reserved for those who cannot undergo surgery

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