

ATYPICAL ABDOMINAL PAIN IN CHILDREN; CHOLELITHIASIS

Nuray Kılıç^{1*}, Dilek Atik²

¹Manisa Alaşehir Hospital, Manisa

²Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman

ABSTRACT

The gallbladder is a pear-shaped sac-shaped organ that is 8-10 cm long and 4-5 cm wide in adults. The gallbladder stores bile, which is constantly secreted by the liver. Gallbladder pathologies have an important place in patients experiencing abdominal pain symptoms. Abdominal pain in children requires a multidisciplinary approach and treatment just like adults. However, it is not as common to encounter cholelithiasis in pediatric patients as in adults.

Case report: A 3-year-old boy was brought to the emergency room by his family with complaints of abdominal pain and occasional vomiting for 2-3 days. WBC 12.33, CRP 3.44, ALT 11, AST 31, total bilirubin 0.40, GGT 18, creatinine 0.26, and no obvious pathology was detected in the laboratory tests performed. Computed tomography was performed to detect acute intra-abdominal pathology for the patient who was not relieved by the treatment. A diagnosis of cholelithiasis was made.

Although rare, cholelithiasis should be kept in mind by emergency physicians in children who come to the emergency department with the complaint of abdominal pain, and their approach should be directed towards this. At the same time, more studies are needed to eliminate the deficiencies related to gallbladder stone management and treatment in children.

Keywords: cholelithiasis; Gallbladder risk factors in children; abdominal pain