

**Miodrag Krstić, R. Ješić, G. Janković**

## **CHOLELITIASIS**

### **ABSTRACT**

The prevalence of gall-bladder stones in adult population is around 8% worldwide and is gradually increasing with aging. At least 80% of stones do not cause symptoms. Pathogenesis of cholesterol gall stones is multifactorial and at least in a part under the genetic control. Typical symptoms include biliary colic right quadrant pain, radiating to the back and lasting usually less than 12 hours. Atypical presentations are common and can make the diagnosis challenging. Asymptomatic gall stones require no treatment. Symptomatic disease is usually treated by laparoscopic cholecystectomy which relieves the pain, but at least 20% of patients still have digestive symptoms afterwards. However, laparoscopic procedure has not reduced overall mortality, morbidity and the cost of surgery.

**KEY WORDS: gall bladder, stones**