



ROAD zenodo   Scopus<sup>®</sup>

ISSN : 2466-0744

MULTIDISCIPLINE PROCEEDINGS OF  
**DIGITAL FASHION  
CONFERENCE**

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

**Multidiscipline Proceedings of**

---

**DIGITAL FASHION CONFERENCE**

**July 2023** (*Volume 3, No.4*)

Copyright © 2023  
By Woongjin Think Big Co., Ltd.  
All rights reserved.  
Available at [digitalfashionsociety.org](http://digitalfashionsociety.org)  
Published:  
서울 합정역  
파주출판도시  
ISSN 2466-0744  
Seoul  
Korea, Republic of

# EDITORIAL BOARD

**Katharina Sand**

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -  
Universita della Svizzera italiana*

**Alice Noris**

*PhD Candidate - Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI -  
Universita della Svizzera italiana*

**Michela Ornati**

*Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society, USI - Universita della  
Svizzera italiana*

ELSEVIER



SSRN  
Electronic Journal Library

Universal  
Impact Factor



**BILIARY DYSKINESIA IN CHILDREN: THE RELEVANCE OF THE DISEASE. METHODS OF TREATMENT.**

**Fayzieva Z.Y.**

Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center for Pediatrics,  
5 Children's Clinical Hospital, pediatrician  
dr.zulayho91@mail.ru

**Alieva N.R.**

Head of the Department of Hospital Pediatrics No. 1,  
Traditional Medicine, MD,  
Associate Professor.

**Introduction.**

Biliary dyskinesia (JVP) is the most common pathology of the hepatobiliary system, which is often observed in children, which is expressed by pain in the right hypochondrium and disturbances in the digestive tract. As a result of the violation, the child has a deficiency of bile in the intestines, which leads to malfunctions in the digestive tract and a deterioration in the general condition of the body. The latter is caused by insufficient absorption of many nutrients and vitamins K, E, A and D, which worsens significantly if bile does not take part in the process.

Relevance. In the structure of diseases of the biliary system in children, biliary dyskinesia occupies the first place; The importance of the problem of biliary motility disorders is due to their wide distribution and the role they play in the development of many diseases of the liver and biliary tract in both children and adults. The main causes of biliary dyskinesia in children are autonomic dysfunction, gallbladder pathology, pathology of other digestive organs. In pediatric gastroenterology, dysfunctional disorders of the biliary system are detected in 70-90% of children suffering from diseases of the digestive system.

**Purpose of the study:**

The purpose of the study is to optimize the tactics of treating biliary dyskinesia in young children by studying the effectiveness of conservative therapy.

Conclusions. Drug therapy has an important role in the treatment of biliary dyskinesia and the reduction of symptoms of the disease. The use of drugs is aimed at improving the functioning of the biliary tract and reducing the symptoms of the disease, such as pain, discomfort, nausea and vomiting. Physiotherapeutic procedures also have a positive effect, improving the contractility of the biliary tract. In the absence of positive dynamics, surgical intervention is indicated.

**Discussion:** The basis of this disease is a violation of the motility of the biliary tract and gallbladder, leading to a violation of bile formation, passage and excretion of bile into the intestinal lumen through the sphincter of Oddi.

Basically, the diagnosis is established during the first years of life of babies, which is due to the general immaturity of the gastrointestinal tract system. In adolescents, the diagnosis of JVP is mainly associated with errors in the child's nutrition and anatomical features.

In general, biliary dyskinesia accounts for up to 90% of cases of the total number of identified disorders of the digestive tract. More often the disease is diagnosed in boys. Often, JVP is combined with other lesions of the gastrointestinal tract: acute cholangitis, gastritis, cholecystitis, etc.

In addition, important factors in the development of this disease are a violation of the

nervous regulation of gallbladder motility, hormonal changes (imbalance in the production of thyroid hormones, adrenal glands, ovaries, pancreatic areas responsible for insulin production). Also important causes of the development of the disease are nutritional disorders, unfavorable eating habits, other pathologies of the digestive system and various allergic diseases.

**Used literature:**

- 1.Rehabilitation treatment of children with chronic diseases of the digestive system: Method of recommendation. - M., 1990
- 2.Diseases of the digestive system in children. A.A. Baranova., E.V. Klimanskaya., G.V. Rimarchuk.- M.: Medicine, 1996.
- 3.S.V. Belmer., T.V. Gasilina, 2009. Biliary tract dyskinesias and the modes of their correction in children.