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PSEUDOPANCREATOBILIARY CYSTS IN CHILDREN: CLINICAL COURSE, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PROBLEMS

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Introduction. Pseudopancreatobiliary cysts in children are a rare pathology [1,7]. They are often formed as a result of spontaneous rupture of common bile duct cysts [7,9]. This condition can lead to severe clinical consequences [6,7]. Pseudocysts differ from true cysts. Their wall is not covered with epithelium [7].

The cyst is formed due to bile and pancreatic fluid [7,9]. The disease is often detected late.

The reason is the lack of clear clinical signs [1,3]. This complicates diagnosis and treatment [3,9].

Research objective. To study the clinical course of pseudopancreatobiliary cysts in children. To identify the main difficulties in diagnosis [3,9]. Evaluation of treatment tactics.

Material and methods. The analysis included cases of ruptured common bile duct cysts. In some of them, pseudopancreatobiliary cysts were detected. The clinical condition of patients was studied in detail [8]. UTT and CT were used in instrumental diagnosis. The results of operative treatment were evaluated.

Pathogenesis. When the common bile duct ruptures, bile fluid flows into the surrounding tissues. If bile does not flow freely into the peritoneal cavity, a limited cavity is formed. The walls of this cavity are limited by inflamed tissues [6]. As a result, a pseudocyst is formed. The participation of pancreatic enzymes accelerates the process. The enzymes eat away at the tissues. The cyst size increases rapidly.

Clinical course. The disease may begin slowly. There may be no signs of acute peritonitis [6,7]. A tumor-like formation is palpated in the abdominal cavity [1]. The mass enlarges over time and the abdomen becomes larger [7]. Jaundice is present in almost all patients [1,9].

A change in stool color is noted. Achalasia may occur [7,9]. The child's general condition gradually deteriorates and appetite decreases. Weight loss develops.

Diagnostic difficulties. Pseudopancreatobiliary cysts are often confused with other cysts. They are considered pancreatic cysts [4]. UTIs show the presence of a cyst. However, it is difficult to determine its origin. CT scans also do not always provide accurate information. In many cases, the correct diagnosis is made during surgery [7,9]. This complicates the treatment strategy [3,9].

Treatment strategy. Conservative treatment of pseudopancreatobiliary cysts is ineffective, and the main treatment method is surgery. During surgery, the pseudocyst is removed and the bile ducts are drained. At the next stage, radical surgery is performed [9]. In some cases, multiple stages of treatment are required [7,9]. The risk of reoperation is high [2,5].

Discussion. Pseudopancreatobiliary cysts are clinically dangerous [6,7]. They can lead to serious complications if detected late [6,7,9]. Clinicians should be alert to such cases. The possibility of bile duct rupture should be considered in ambiguous abdominal cysts [7,9].

Conclusion. Pseudopancreatobiliary cysts are a rare complication of ruptured common bile duct cysts [7,9]. The clinical course can be indolent. Diagnosis is difficult.

Treatment is surgical only.

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