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Topic: AS01 GASTROENTEROLOGY / AS01b Cystic fibrosis and pancreatic disorders

PECULIARITIES OF ULTRASOUND PICTURES OF THE GALLBLADDER AND PANCREAS IN THE CHILDREN WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS

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Objectives and Study: Liver impair due to cystic fibrosis (CF) and multiple cirrhosis provides a significant contribution to morbidity and mortality. **Aim** To investigate the presence of ultrasound changes in the gallbladder wall (GW) and pancreatic parenchyma (PP) in children with CF.

Methods: Methods. The ultrasound of abdominal organs of 28 children was performed at the Center of Rare Diseases of Kyiv City Children's Clinical Hospital №1. All children received enzyme replacement therapy.

Results: Results. From the 28 examined children, 10 had no ultrasound changes of PP, in 8 of them ultrasound signs of GW compaction in combination with inflection of gallbladder (GB) were found. Only compaction of GW was visualized without signs of changes in PP in 1 patient, and in 1 case no significant ultrasound changes were detected either in GB or PP. In 8 cases the PP was heterogeneously hyperechoic, in 3 cases of them the hyperechogenicity of parenchyma was combined with compaction of GW and inflection of GB. In 3 cases, inhomogeneous focal hyperechogenicity of PP was observed, combined with compaction of GW without its flexion. Homogeneous hyperechogenicity of ultrasound structure of the pancreas was found in 10 children, of which in 3 cases homogeneous changes in PP were combined only with inflection of GB, in 2 cases with inflection and compaction of the GW. In 4 cases a combination of homogeneous hyperechoic ultrasound structure of PP was observed only with compaction of GW.

Conclusions: Conclusion. The nature of ultrasound changes in the parenchyma of the pancreas is not directly related to presence of changes in gallbladder wall. Changes in the GW does not predict changes in pancreatic parenchyma. Defeat of pancreatic tissue at CF has an age-related tendency in development.

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