

## Chronic cholecystitis

### Definition

Chronic cholecystitis is swelling and irritation of the gallbladder that continues over time.

The gallbladder is a sac located under the liver. It stores bile that is made in the liver.

Bile helps with the digestion of fats in the small intestine.

### Alternative Names

Cholecystitis - chronic

### Causes

Most of the time, chronic cholecystitis is caused by repeated attacks of acute (sudden) cholecystitis. Most of these attacks are caused by gallstones in the gallbladder.

These attacks cause the walls of the gallbladder to thicken. The gallbladder begins to shrink. Over time, the gallbladder is less able to concentrate, store, and release bile.

The disease occurs more often in women than in men. It is more common after age 40. Birth control pills and pregnancy are factors that increase the risk for gallstones.

### Symptoms

Acute cholecystitis is a painful condition that leads to chronic cholecystitis. It is not clear whether chronic cholecystitis causes any symptoms.

Symptoms of acute cholecystitis can include:

- Sharp, cramping, or dull pain in upper right or upper middle of your belly
- Steady pain lasting about 30 minutes
- Pain that spreads to your back or below your right shoulder blade
- Clay-colored stools
- Fever
- Nausea and vomiting
- Yellowing of skin and whites of the eyes (jaundice)

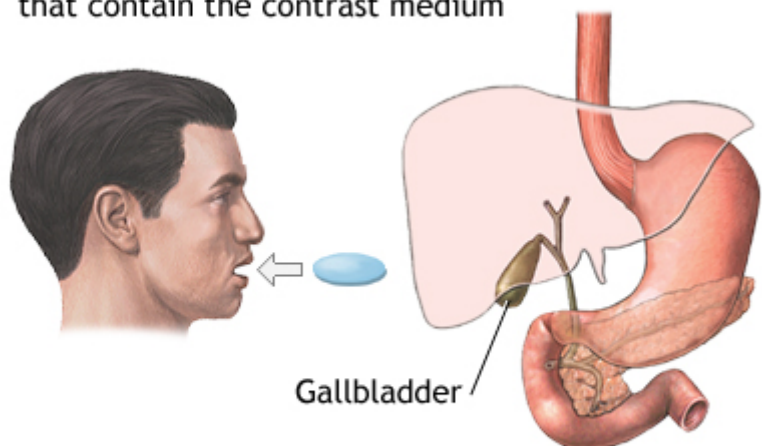
### Exams and Tests

Your health care provider may order the following blood tests:

- Amylase and lipase. To diagnose diseases of the pancreas.



6 tablets (1 at a time) are swallowed that contain the contrast medium



ADAM.

- Complete blood count (CBC)
- Liver function tests. To evaluate how well the liver is working.

Tests that reveal gallstones or inflammation in the gallbladder include:

- Abdominal ultrasound
- Abdominal CT scan
- Gallbladder scan (HIDA scan)
- Oral cholecystogram

## Treatment

Surgery is the most common treatment. Surgery to remove the gallbladder is called cholecystectomy.

- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is most often done. This surgery uses smaller surgical cuts, which result in a faster recovery. Many people are able to go home from the hospital on the same day as surgery, or the next morning.
- Open cholecystectomy requires a larger cut in the upper-right part of the abdomen.

If you are too ill to have surgery because of other diseases or conditions, the gallstones may be dissolved with medicine you take by mouth. However, this may take 2 years or longer to work. The stones may return after treatment.

## Outlook (Prognosis)

Cholecystectomy is a common procedure with a low risk.

## Possible Complications

Complications may include:

- Cancer of the gallbladder (rarely)
- Jaundice
- Pancreatitis
- Worsening of the condition

## When to Contact a Medical Professional

Call your provider if you develop symptoms of cholecystitis.

## Prevention

The condition is not always preventable. Eating less fatty foods may relieve symptoms in people. However, the benefit of a low-fat diet has not been proven.

## References

These ND. Liver and gallbladder. In: Kumar V, Abbas AK, Aster JC, eds. *Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease*. 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders; 2015:chap 18.

Wang DQH, Afdhal NH. Gallstone disease In: Feldman M, Friedman LS, Brandt LJ, eds. *Sleisenger and Fordtran's Gastrointestinal and Liver Disease*. 10th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders; 2016:chap 65.

---

Review Date: 9/28/2017

Reviewed By: Michael M. Phillips, MD, Clinical Professor of Medicine, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC. Also reviewed by David Zieve, MD, MHA, Medical Director, Brenda Conaway, Editorial Director, and the A.D.A.M. Editorial team.