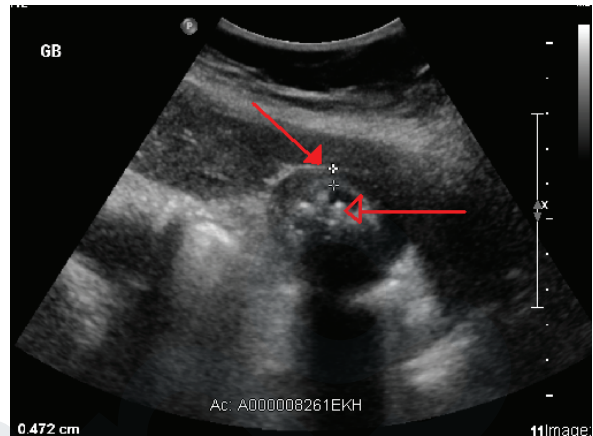


CHOLECYSTITIS PATHOCHART

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Cholecystitis is inflammation of the gallbladder, usually due to gallstones or obstruction of the biliary duct. The gallbladder stores and secretes bile into the duodenum to aid in digestion of fats. When it is inflamed, it causes pain and difficulty digesting fats, and usually results in a cholecystectomy. Uncorrected, it can lead to liver damage.



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ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- N/V
- RUQ pain with rebound tenderness
- Pain occurs 2-4 hours after high fat meals and lasts 1-3 hours
- Murphy's Sign
 - Pain with expiration with pressure over the liver
 - If patient is unable to inspire due to pain, test is positive
- Loose stools

DIAGNOSTICS

- Ultrasound
- Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)

NURSING PRIORITIES

- Promote Comfort
- Manage Nutritional Needs
- Support Liver and Gallbladder Function

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Decrease gallbladder stimulation
- Avoid high fat foods
- Avoid gas forming foods
- Cholecystectomy

MEDICATION THERAPY

- Antiemetics
- Analgesics