

Understanding your gallbladder



The hardest working digestive helper might well be your gallbladder, a pear-sized organ that sits just under the liver and next to the pancreas.

The gallbladder stores bile, a thick liquid that's produced by the liver to help digest fat. When you eat, the gallbladder's thin, muscular lining squeezes bile into the small intestine through the main bile duct. The more fat you eat, the more bile the gallbladder injects into the digestive tract.

Bile has a delicate chemical balance. It's full of soluble cholesterol produced by the liver. This is a different type of cholesterol than the kind related to cardiovascular disease. If the chemical balance of bile gets slightly off, the cholesterol can crystalize and stick to the wall of the gallbladder. Over time, these crystals can combine and form gallstones.

Gallstones can range from the size of a grain of sand to that of a golf ball. When the gallbladder injects bile into the small intestine, the main bile duct can become blocked by these stones. That may cause pressure, pain, and nausea, especially after eating meals.



Gallstones can cause sudden pain in the upper-right abdomen, called a gallbladder attack. In most cases, though, people with gallstones don't realize they have them.

If left untreated, a blocked main bile duct and gallbladder can become infected and lead to a life-threatening situation. A surgeon can remove the gallbladder. You can live normally without it.

CAUSES

The causes of gallstones are unclear, but you're more likely to have gallstone problems if you have too much body fat, especially around your waist, or if you're losing weight very quickly.

SYMPTOMS OF A GALLSTONE ATTACK

Talk with your doctor if you have:

- Severe pain in the upper-right side of the abdomen that starts suddenly and lasts from 30 minutes to many hours
- Pain under the right shoulder or in the right shoulder blade
- Indigestion after eating foods high in fat

Seek help right away if you have these signs of a serious attack:

- Abdominal pain that lasts more than 5 hours
- Nausea and vomiting
- Fever or chills
- Yellowish color of the skin or the whites of the eyes
- Dark urine or light-colored stools