

Volume 7, No. 3, May 2017 * Bimonthly

ISSN: 2251-9939

Journal of Life Science and Biomedicine



Available online at www.jlsb.science-line.com

*Published by
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Volume 7 (3); May 25, 2017**Research Paper****The effects of redundant water quality arameters on chemical composition of *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Bagurs bayad* procured from Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia**

Mohammed ME, Sulieman HMA and Ahmed AI.
J. Life Sci. Biomed., 7(3): 26-30, 2017;
 pii:S225199391700005-7

**Abstract**

This study aimed to investigate the effect of some water quality parameter including water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen demand and biochemical oxygen demand on chemical composition of *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Bagurs bayad* procured from Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia. The chemical composition of fish muscles was included protein, moisture, fat, and ash contents, using AOAC method. The findings of fat contents were most elevated in *Bagurs bayad* (10.46±0.47 at Jebal Aulia Dam, and the slightest fat contents were recorded insignificant in *Oreochromis niloticus* (6.32±0.32) appearing differently in relation to Lake Nubia samples, ($P < 0.01$). Moreover, the protein contents were observed varied slightly in both studied fish at Jebal Aulia and Lake Nubia. Significant contrasts ($P < 0.01$) likewise acknowledged in the Ash contents and were most appeared in *O. niloticus* in Jebal Aulia. The mean values for moisture content of *Oreochromis niloticus* were observed a significant difference ($P < 0.01$), at Lake Nubia. Physio-chemical characteristics of the water showed significant variations between the mean values of temperature of Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia ($P < 0.05$). While there was no significant different in pH levels between both sites. The slight variations of DO, BOD significant deference ($P < 0.05$) and COD appeared on both studied lakes insignificantly ($P < 0.05$).

Keywords: Lake Nubia, Jebel Aulia, Nile fish, proximate analysis.

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Review**Prospects of Reconstructive and Restorative Surgery of Extrahepatic Biliary Tracts.**

Nazirov FG, Akbarov MM, Saatov RR, Turakulov UN.
J. Life Sci. Biomed., 7(3): 31-36, 2017;
 pii:S225199391700006-7

**Abstract**

Gallstone disease morbidity, as well as improving biliary tract surgery have led to a significant increase in the amount of surgical interventions in patients with biliary disorders. Since operations on biliary tract today are performed in almost all hospitals by differently-skilled surgeons, this leads to an increased frequency of various complications, including iatrogenic injuries, which are responsible for the formation of cicatricial strictures of extrahepatic bile ducts. The leading hepatology centers continue to accumulate the new clinical data on the treatment of patients with bile duct strictures, continuously and critically reinterpreting views on key issues of this problem. Restoring the adequate bile secretion is a great difficulty. We used classifications proposed by some researchers such as Bismuth, Ratchik and Galperin to review and discuss six key surgical problems of hepatobiliary tract. The main causes of the difficulty are gross violations of topographic and anatomical relationships and commissural processes at the gates of the liver, severe general condition of patients caused by prolonged mechanical jaundice and recurrent purulent cholangitis. A growing interest is arisen by non-invasive methods of restoration by endoscopic interventions. Application of endoscopic methods allows preparing patients for the upcoming scheduled or deferred surgical interventions. In most cases the above endoscopic interventions may be an alternative to surgical interventions. Despite the introduction of high-tech, minimum-invasive diagnostic and treatment methods, the progress in reconstructive surgery of the biliary tract, only long-term results analyses can provide an objective assessment of the correctness of the chosen direction.

Keywords: Bille Duct Injuries, Bille Duct Restorative Surgery, Non-Invasive Methods of Restoration

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Journal of Life Science and Biomedicine



ISSN: 2251-9939

Frequency: Bimonthly

Current Issue: 2017, Vol: 7, Issue 3 (May)

Publisher: [SCIENCELINE](#)

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The effects of water quality parameters on chemical composition of *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Bagurs bayad* procured from Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effect of some water quality parameter including water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) on chemical composition of *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Bagurs bayad* procured from Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia. The chemical composition of fish muscles was included protein, moisture, fat, and ash contents, using AOAC method. The findings of fat contents were most elevated in *Bagurs bayad* (10.46±0.47 at Jebal Aulia Dam, and the slightest fat contents were recorded insignificant in *Oreochromis niloticus* (6.32±0.32) appearing differently in relation to Lake Nubia samples, ($P < 0.01$). Moreover, the protein contents were observed varied slightly in both studied fish at Jebal Aulia and Lake Nubia. Significant contrasts ($P < 0.01$) likewise acknowledged in the Ash contents and were most appeared in *O. niloticus* in Jebal Aulia. The mean values for moisture content of *Oreochromis niloticus* were observed a significant difference ($P < 0.01$), at Lake Nubia. Physio-chemical characteristics of the water showed significant variations between the mean values of temperature of Jebal Aulia Dam and Lake Nubia ($P < 0.05$). While there was no significant different in pH levels between both sites. The slight variations of DO, BOD significant deference ($P < 0.05$) and COD appeared on both studied lakes insignificantly ($P > 0.05$).

Original Article

PII: S225199391700005-7

Rec. 30 Apr. 2017

Acc. 10 May. 2017

Pub. 25 May. 2017

Keywords

Lake Nubia,
Jebel Aulia,
Nile fish, proximate
analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Fish as an imperative nourishment, world preparatory generation in 1989 was around one hundred million (i.e. 100,000,000Mt, FAO1995b) in which fifty-five percent (55%) of this production was championed by the developing world. Sudan as one of the developing countries has no special case to the issue of ailing health and malnourishment, albeit invested with various waterways and the Red Sea Coast. The River Nile with its tributaries (Blue and White Niles) amplifying inland, transverses the country from Uganda and Ethiopian border up to the Mediterranean Sea, covering a region of around two million hectares [1] in which the freshwater fishery assets are dispersed in a range of around 100,000km. While the Red Sea which speaks to the marine fisheries has a coastline of

more than seven hundred kilometers roughly [2]. These water bodies constitute a rich species of various types of fresh and Marine fish for many people. Seventy-nine fish families occupy this water of the Sudan [3]. The River Nile alone has around two hundred types of fish from these families, which have high level of flexibility to assorted land and physio-substance conditions.

From the concoction see, fish meat contains fundamentally low lipids and higher water than beef or chicken and is supported over other white or red meats [4, 5]. The nutritional value estimation of fish meat involves the substance of moisture, dry matter, protein, lipids, vitamins, and minerals in addition to the caloric estimation of the fish [6,7,8]. Minerals are fundamental supplements, they are segments of numerous compounds digestion and contributes additionally to the development of the fish [9].

Many dams have been constructed over the River Nile and its tributaries bringing about the making of occasional and lasting supplies that expanded the fisheries resources. Of a specific intrigue is Lake Nubia which speaks to a perpetual supply in the River Nile framework. Located in the outrageous north of the Northern State of the Sudan. The physical, compound and natural normal for water most every now and again utilized by references to an arrangement of models against which consistence can be surveyed. Water quality is utilized to portray the state of the water, including its compound, physical and organic attributes, more often than not as for its reasonableness for a specific reason (i.e., drinking, swimming or fishing). Water quality is likewise influenced by substances like pesticides or composts that can contrarily influence marine life when present in specific focuses [10].

The target of this study is along these lines to look at the impact of some water quality parameters including (water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen demand and biochemical oxygen demand) on chemical composition of (*Oreochromis niloticus* and *Bagurs bayad*) gathered from various water bodies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The sampling site was chosen at Jebal Aulia Dam which was constructed near to highly populated city (Khartoum) in the Sudan and Lake Nubia situated in Northern border of Sudan and Egypt. They both aim to provide long term water storage for irrigation and hydroelectric power and possible increase the fishery resources [11].

Water samples were taken from both Dams at a depth of 50 cm below the water surface at morning. The samples were prepared and kept in a plastic containers and transferred to Laboratory for analysis of DO (Dissolved Oxygen), COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) according to the standard Winkler method as modified by Grasshoff et al. [12].

Calculations

Calculation of D.O was done using the following formula:

$$\text{Mg/L D.O} = \frac{(\text{mL titrant} \times \text{normality of titrant} \times 8000)}{\text{Equivalent volume of sample titrated}}$$

Biochemical Oxygen demand (BOD)

Biochemical oxygen demand was dictated by incubating a fixed sample of water for five days and measured the loss of oxygen from the earliest starting point to the finish of the test. Tests were diluted preceding incubation in dark laboratory till the microorganisms drain the greater part of the oxygen in the test bottles. The distinction between the two DO levels speaks to the measure of oxygen required for the disintegration of organic material in the specimen.

Chemical Oxygen demand (COD)

Chemical Oxygen Demand is a measure of the aggregate amount of oxygen required to oxidize all natural material into carbon dioxide and water. Chemical Oxygen Demand arrangement was completed by the open reflux Methods and the underneath formula was taken after:

$$\text{CODml/L} = \frac{(A - B) \times M \times 8000}{\text{Ml sample}}$$

A= ml FAS used for blank, B= ml FAS used for sample, m = molarities of FAS

8000 = milli equivalent weight of oxygen x 1000 ml /l

Fish sampling

Two different commercial fish species (*Bagrus bayad* and *Oreochromis niloticus*) were selected and procured from two Dams, Lake Nubia at Northern border between Sudan and Egypt and Jebal Aulia Dam 45 Km lied from Khartoum City at Northern side. These samples were prepared and washed with water to remove any adhering soil, then placed in insulated boxes containing ice for preservation and transferring to laboratory for chemical analysis using chemical composition analysis method as described by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists [13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The observed temperatures of water at the different sample locations Jebal Aulia Dam (21°C) and Lake Nubia (20°C) and pH levels (Lake Nubia 8.5 and Jebal Aulia 8.7) as shown in (Table 1 and Figure 1). These values were within the range of many results in tropical areas brought by some authors and is slightly higher than the recommendation limit as indicated by Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality.

Be that as it may, here and in this subtropical country this temperature, it may be within a ranged tropical temperature. These outcomes concur and agreed with Omer et al. [14] found that the level of temperature extended from 20 to 21°C. The pH of pure water is 7. As a rule, water with a pH lower than 7 are viewed as acidic, and with a pH over 7 alkaline. The typical range for pH in surface water is 6.5 to 8.5 [15]. The findings of this study demonstrated that the level of pH systems gone from 8.7 in Jebal Aulia around Khartoum City to 8.5 in Lake Nubia at Northern part of Sudan. In the present outcome, the lower values were recorded in (summer) while the high values were found in cold period in winter. The decreasing in pH values during a hot period in summer since pH of the common water may change because of biochemical processes occurring in the water. These outcomes were in agreed with the findings of Sulieman et al. [11] and Omer et al. [14] who found that pH extended between 7.5 to 8.5.

The estimations of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) in the studied water were demonstrated little varieties resulted about (5.72 ± 0.16 mg/l) at Jebal Aulia around Khartoum city and (5.2 ± 0.19 mg/l) in Lake Nubia. While the high estimation of DO (9.54 ± 0.18 mg/l) recorded in winter at the cool time season and the lower values (1.3 ± 0.21 mg/l) were recorded in summer. However the demand for oxygen by the microbes is high in summer than the winter, and they are taking that oxygen from the oxygen dissolved in the water. Likewise dissolved oxygen influenced by the solubility of numerous inorganic nutrients and it decreases with elevated high water temperature as found by Fatma et al. [16].

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) refers to the measure of oxygen that would be expended if every one of the organics in one liter of water was oxidized by microscopic organisms and protozoa [17]. The concentration of BOD in this study was gone from (1.11 ± 0.25) in Jebal Aulia to (1.92 ± 0.28) at Lake Nubia. This variety may be to the presence of nitrates and phosphates in a body of Lake Nubia water which could be contributed to higher BOD levels. Nitrates and phosphates are plant supplements and can bring about vegetation and green growth to develop rapidly. At the point when plants develop rapidly, they likewise, when plants grow quickly, they also die rapidly. This contributes to the natural waste in the water, which is then disintegrated by microorganisms. These could contribute and raise the BOD level. Additionally, the outcome demonstrated that the high estimation of BOD (1.58 ± 0.25) in winter than the (1.45 ± 0.29) in summer. Since there were not be much natural waste present in the water supply as of now. The aftereffects of this study in a similar line with findings of David (1981), who found that BOD level run between 1.1 to 1.7.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is the measure of oxygen devoured by natural matter. The result of COD concentration (10.68 ± 0.70) were found in Jebal Aulia around Khartoum city and (11.02 ± 0.41) in Lake Nubia. While the high estimation of COD (17.77 ± 0.79) was found in summer during the hot period and lower value (4.32 ± 0.70) in winter at the cold time period. These findings are in the line of Hill et al. [18].

Table 1. Physio-chemical characteristic of the water samples at different water sources.

Water Parameters	Temperature (C°)	pH	DO (mg/l)	BOD	COD
Water Sources	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE
Jebal Aulia Dam	21±0.45	8.7 ± 0.15	5.72 +0.16	1.11 +0.25	10.68 +0.70
Lake Nubia	20±0.52	8.5±0.17	5.2 ±0.19	1.92 ±0.28	11.02 +0.41
Sig.	NS	NS	*	*	NS

DO= dissolved Oxygen. BOD= Biochemical Oxygen Demand. COD= chemical Oxygen Demand, Sig= significant difference. NS = no significant difference ($P>0.05$).*= level of significant difference at ($P \leq 0.05$).

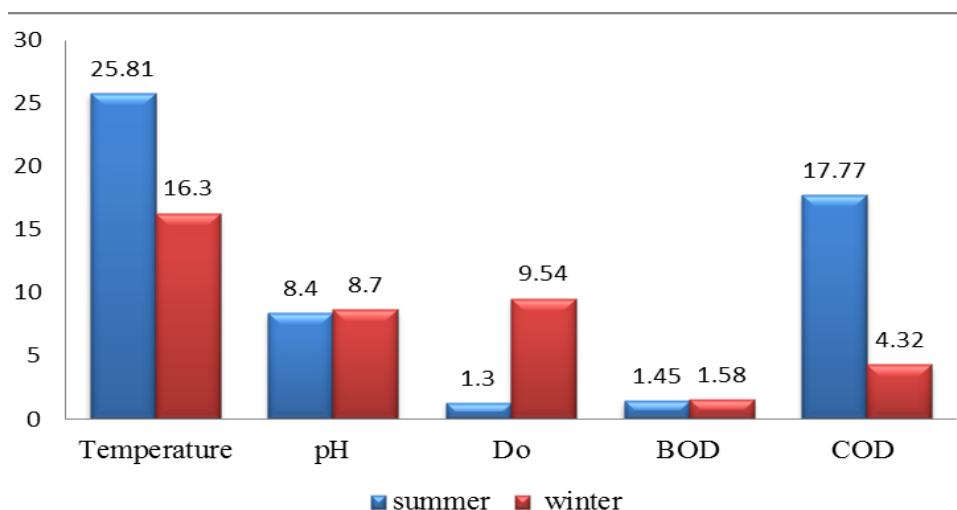


Fig. Distribution of Physico-chemical characteristic of the water affected by different seasons.
DO= dissolved Oxygen. BOD= Biochemical Oxygen Demand. COD= chemical Oxygen Demand,

The findings of chemical composition analysis of fish samples were shown in table 3. The results of chemical analysis of fish flesh showed a higher values of Moisture, fat, Ash and protein (76.63%, 10.46%, 4.52% and 17.33%) respectively in fish samples collected from Jebal Aulia than those collected from Lake Nubia (74.72%, 6.32%, 3.49% and 16.73%). Also the results recorded different variations at different seasons among studied species. However the variation of the chemical composition of fish is closely related to DO (Dissolved Oxygen), COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) and BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), feed intake, migratory swimming and sexual changes in connection with spawning during period of heavy feeding, as reported by many authors [11,19, 20].

The protein value showed a little variations for all studied samples of both water sources, which were ranged between (16% and 17%). These results were in agreement with results of Clucas and Ward [21]. They reported that protein of fish flesh was contained a considerable values ranged between (15- 24%).

Moisture content values showed a little variations and ranged from 75% to 76% among studied fish species. These values in agreement with the same result of Ali et al. [22] they stated that, the moisture content in fish flesh such as *Labeo sp.* was 76.7 %.

Lipid content revealed some variability among studied samples ranged between (6% and 10%). The lipid value is the component showing the greatest variation .These variations were talked by many authors. The variation within a certain species will display a characteristic seasonal curve with a minimum around the time of spawning as mentioned by Huss [19]. While the findings of fat contents of this study were ranged between (6 and 15%) as found by Ikem [23] who studied characterization of traditional smoked fish in Nigeria.

Ash contents fresh fish flesh of this study resulted in (3% to 4%). While the dried, cured and wet-salted fermented fish product were recorded different percentage values comparing with fresh flesh fish of this study as Agab and Babiker [24] they found that the proximate composition of traditional salted fermented fish of the Sudan were ranged between (18.12–28.5%, 20.7-45.5%, 10.6-22.5% and 3.6-5.2% for moisture, protein, fat and ash) respectively.

Table 2. Proximate analysis of flesh fish samples procured from different water sources.

Water Sources	Fish Species	Chemical composition			
		Mean±SE			
		Moisture %	Fat %	Ash %	Protein %
Jebal Aulia Dam	<i>O. niloticus</i>	76.63±0.49	10.46± 0.47	4.52± 0.11	17.33± 0.21
	<i>B. bayad</i>	76.31 ±0.47	6.95±0.323	3.19± 0.92	17.64± 0.15
Lake Nubia	<i>O. niloticus</i>	75.05±0.47	9.83±0.323	3.64± 0.92	16.42± 0.15
	<i>B. bayad</i>	74.72±0.49	6.32± 0.47	3.49± 0.11	16.73± 0.21
Sig.		**	***	***	*

Sig.= significant; ***= level of significant difference at ($P \leq 0.001$); NS = no significant difference ($P > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

One can conclude that, the study provides a base line data on chemical composition and nutritional value of these species and considered both species as a good source of food with high nutritive value for human consumption, regardless of its sources.

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Prospects of Reconstructive and Restorative Surgery of Extrahepatic Biliary Tracts

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ABSTRACT

Gallstone disease morbidity, as well as improving biliary tract surgery have led to a significant increase in the amount of surgical interventions in patients with biliary disorders. Since operations on biliary tract today are performed in almost all hospitals by differently-skilled surgeons, this leads to an increased frequency of various complications, including iatrogenic injuries, which are responsible for the formation of cicatricial strictures of extrahepatic bile ducts. The leading hepatology centers continue to accumulate the new clinical data on the treatment of patients with bile duct strictures, continuously and critically reinterpreting views on key issues of this problem. Restoring the adequate bile secretion is a great difficulty. We used classifications proposed by some researchers such as Bismuth, Ratchik and Galperin to review and discuss six key surgical problems of hepatobiliary tract. The main causes of the difficulty are gross violations of topographic and anatomical relationships and commissural processes at the gates of the liver, severe general condition of patients caused by prolonged mechanical jaundice and recurrent purulent cholangitis. A growing interest is arisen by non-invasive methods of restoration by endoscopic interventions. Application of endoscopic methods allows preparing patients for the upcoming scheduled or deferred surgical interventions. In most cases the above endoscopic interventions may be an alternative to surgical interventions. Despite the introduction of high-tech, minimum-invasive diagnostic and treatment methods, the progress in reconstructive surgery of the biliary tract, only long-term results analyses can provide an objective assessment of the correctness of the chosen direction.

Review Article

PII: S225199391700006-7

Rec. 10 Apr. 2017
Acc. 16 May. 2017
Pub. 25 May. 2017

Keywords

Bile Duct Injuries,
Bile Duct Restorative
Surgery,
Non-Invasive Methods
of Restoration

INTRODUCTION

Increased frequency of gallstone disease morbidity as well as improving biliary tract surgery in recent decades have led to a significant increase in the number of surgical interventions. In Uzbekistan around 7-8 thousand operations are performed each year on the organs of bile-excreting system, about 400 thousand operations are performed in the commonwealth of independent states (CIS) countries and, according to the world health organization (WHO), about 2.5 million-worldwide. Recently operations on biliary tract are performed in almost all hospitals by differently-skilled surgeons, with following increased frequency of various complications, including iatrogenic injuries which are responsible for the formation of cicatricial strictures of extrahepatic bile ducts [1-4].

In addition, treatment of patients with injuries and cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts is one of the most difficult problems of biliary tract surgery. According to a number of authors, the frequency of bile duct injury is 0.2-2.8% of the total number of operations on the biliary system, and mortality at reconstructive and restorative interventions reaches 15-50%, post-operative stricture recurrences occur between 5.8% and 35% of cases [1, 4-6].

In 95-97% of cases with the cicatricial stricture formation is a consequence of iatrogenic bile duct injury, inaccurate surgical manipulations on the duct during the execution of cholecystectomy. The same problem can be caused by stricture development at the choledochotomy hole at application of rough suture material and non-traumatic needles. In addition, cicatrices choledoch may occur in case of the wrong choice of the diameter of drainage, injury at its removal, at fixation of the drainage with non-absorbable sutures or rough suturing of choledoch wall to drainage pipe. Rarely strictures are congenital in nature or occur as a result of primary sclerosing cholangitis [2, 3, 7-11].

One of the reasons for damage of bile ducts is the misperception of their anatomical structure because of edema or infiltration hepatoduodenal zone, anomalies of cystic or hepatic ducts, lack of experience of the surgeon. In recent years cicatricial strictures of hepaticcholedoch occur in connection with the widespread technique of laparoscopic removal of gall bladder, especially at the stage of learning of this technique. The frequency of iatrogenic bile duct injuries has been stable in recent decades at 0.05-0.2% rate, and application of laparoscopic cholecystectomy increased this number to 0.3 - 3% rate [4, 5]. As a result of thermal burn during an allocation of the cystic duct from cervix or hepaticcholedoch wall injury during postoperative period a bile efflux may occur and, subsequently, develop into cicatricial stricture of the bile ducts. In addition, careless imposition of a clips on the cystic duct or cystic artery may lead to partial or complete compression of the bile duct, especially in congenital anomalies of the bile ducts.

Until recently among the leading hepatologist surgeons believed that the greatest difficulty of surgical interventions are observed at the treatment of patients with cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts [1, 12, 13]. However, recent decades show that together with the significant development in medical science and surgical technology, including in hepatobiliary surgery, the most complex interference have occurred in liver and extrahepatic bile ducts in a wide variety of their diseases. The development of such techniques as liver transplantation, surgery of tumors and cysts of the liver, and endovisual and x-ray endovascular surgery, application of new surgical materials, along with the undoubted success and renewed hopes also poses a number of challenges related to eliminating the inevitable complications.

Paying tribute to the thorough study and development of reconstructive hepatobiliary surgery it must be noted that many issues in this direction are far from being resolved, and some of them are in their infancy. This is especially true for iatrogenic cicatricial injuries of bile ducts [13-16].

The frequency of bile duct injury during open cholecystectomy is approximately 1:400 [17]. Similar frequency was observed at laparoscopic cholecystectomy (1: 200 - 1: 400) [16, 18]. According to various authors mortality at reconstructive and restorative interventions reaches 15-50% [14, 16, 19]. Leading hepatologist surgeons insist that using the principle of prevention of liver and biliary tract diseases and prevention of development of severe consequences of surgical interventions in this anatomically sensitive area, it is possible to achieve the lowest mortality [20, 21]. However, unfortunately, the leading hepatology centers continue to accumulate the new clinical data on the treatment of patients with bile duct strictures, continuously and critically reinterpreting views on key issues of this problem.

Restoring the adequate bile secretion is a great difficulty. The main causes of the difficulty are gross violations of topographic and anatomical relationships and commissural processes at the gates of the liver, severe general condition of patients caused by prolonged mechanical jaundice and recurrent purulent cholangitis [10, 22].

DISCUSSION

The issues of tactics of surgical treatment of this most severe group of patients have repeatedly been the subject of discussion at numerous conferences and symposia. As a result, a significant progress has been achieved in reconstructive surgery of biliary tract associated primarily with active introduction of modern methods and radio endovascular endoscopic surgery, application of precision technology and biomaterials [23, 24]. However, despite this fact, reconstructive operations on bile ducts in 4.5-25% of cases are accompanied by the development of constrictions of the biliary-enteric and bilio-biliary anastomoses [10], repudiating the results of reconstructive surgery and exacerbating the severity of the condition of patients. In the long-term periods the primary reason of

unsatisfactory results of reconstructive operations on bile-excreting system is reflux - cholangitis, leading to restenosis and cholangiolitic abscesses [7, 14, 25]. Frequency of cholangiolitis restrictions in the long-term period of observation is 8.4-28.3% [20]. Smaller percent in the structure of complications is occupied by relapse cholelithiasis, cholangiogenic abscesses of the liver, biliary sepsis. In this regard, the issues such as the choice of optimal technology of reconstructive restorative interventions, indications for transhepatic bile duct draining, defining the role and place for endoscopic methods of correction remain disputable.

Thus we must recognize that only the study of long-term results of treatment of this category of patients can provide an objective assessment of the correctness of the chosen direction. Diagnostic activities at patients with cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts are aimed at establishing a causal factor, the level of the stricture, the length of the affected area, the definition of the bile duct condition above and below the level of destruction.

To streamline the terminology describing the level of bile duct strictures many classifications have been suggested. So far, the most attractive and easy to use is the classification by Bismuth [26] whereby cicatricial strictures are divided into five types: type 1-2 - low strictures and type 3-4-5 - high strictures. However, the author does not address the subtle details of the location of the site of narrowing in the proximal segments in the gate area of the liver, which drastically reduces the possibility of using this classification in selecting the optimal method of reconstruction of the bile ducts above the bifurcation. The most feasible and practical is the classification by Galperin and Kuzovlev [27], which divides cicatricial strictures into:

A) Strictures of type 0 (the free segment of the common hepatic duct less than 1 cm or stricture confluent): 1. Bifurcational; 2. Sub-bifurcational (subconfluent); 3. Monoductal; 4. Biductal

B) Strictures of type 1 (the free segment of the common hepatic duct is of the length of 1 to 2 cm)

C) Strictures of type 2 (the free segment of the common hepatic duct is of the length of not less than 2 cm).

Besides consideration of the levels of layout and extension of choledoch strictures some authors propose to add to the classification the clinical factors. Ratchik [28] propose a modified classification by Shalimov et al. [29] taking into account the clinical and anatomical features. The authors divide iatrogenic strictures by surgical history, inflammatory strictures (cholelithiasis, chronic pancreatitis, peptic ulcer, etc.).

By localization: low (supraduodenal part of the choledoch), medium (hepaticocholedoch area), high (lobar hepatic ducts - the gate area of the liver). By prevalence of duct lesion: 1st degree - less than 2 cm, 2nd degree - less than 3 cm, 3rd degree - more than 3 cm. By cholestasis intensity: partial (transitory bilirubinemia of up to 50 micromole/l, moderately increased alkaline phosphatase), total (refractory bilirubinemia of more than 50 micromole/l). By clinical course: stage of formation of cicatricial stricture (narrowing of the ducts from 1/3 to 2/3 of the diameter) - is characterized by cholangitis occurrences, intermittent jaundice, stage of evident signs (narrowing of ducts over 2/3 of the diameter) - characterized by jaundice, skin itching, cholangitis, multiple organ failure [8]. To date, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatogram (ERCP) is considered the optimum method of investigation of extrahepatic bile duct. This method allows to fully investigating all segments of bile-excreting system. If in some cases ERCP is impossible, then it is complemented by percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC) which significantly supplements the information on the status of the bile ducts.

Great value in the study of bile duct strictures is also contributed by magnetic resonance imaging, multislice computer tomography with biliary tract contrasting. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, being a non-invasive technique of visualizing the bile ducts, has gained popularity in recent years as an accurate method of assessing biliary anomalies [12, 30].

Thus, it is assumed that the successful solution of the issues of reconstructive surgery of biliary tract is directly dependent on the quality of preoperative diagnostics, detailed study of the nature, mechanisms of development of pathological processes. Along with this, in many cases the results of a diagnostic method are studied beyond their pathogenetic connection and interdependence. This raises a number of discussions and creates certain difficulties in formulating an optimal solution.

Currently hepatologist surgeons are mentioning several problems associated with surgical correction of cicatricial stricture of the bile ducts:

1. Possibility of recovery operations through the implementation of bilio-biliary anastomoses or surgical intervention using autovenous inserts or allogeneic materials;
2. The need of application of a frame drainage for the imposition of biliary-digestive anastomosis (BDA);
3. Types of frame drainages, duration of their presence in the biliary tract, the diameter of the tube and the material for its production;
4. The advantages of using for BDA jejunum or duodenum;

5. Choice of the optimal method of reconstructive and restorative operations at duct injury and the timing and phasing of these operations;

6. The role and place of radiological and endoscopic techniques in correction of cicatricial stricture of the bile ducts [5, 6, 20, 31].

Each case faced by a surgeon in such situations during the operation is strictly individual, forcing to choose the optimal way out of a number of variants of surgical interventions [8, 9]. In recent years for improving immediate and long-term results of the operations and prevention of digestive-biliary reflux various operations are offered with the formation of the valves in the area of anastomosis between the bile ducts and various segments of the gastrointestinal tract.

This idea still attracts the attention of many surgeons and requires new experimental clinical studies. This, apparently, reasons the attempts of anti-reflux surgery and the development of so-called "a reflux" BDA with the formation of valves between the bile ducts and small intestine.

At the same time, the role of pathologic reflux is still under discussion [21, 32]. One of the promising directions in reconstructive surgery of cicatricial strictures is application of different materials and allogenic biotransplantants. Surgical interventions, often performed at elderly patients with severe concomitant pathology under emergency indications, are accompanied by a large number of complications, and the mortality reaches 15-30%.

CONCLUSION

In this connection in recent years a growing interest is arisen by non-invasive methods of restoration of bile secretion and, primarily, endoscopic interventions. At present endoscopic methods of diagnostics and treatment play an important role at hepatopancreobiliary system diseases. With regard to therapeutic possibilities of endoscopic methods, along with the traditional methods sanitation of hepaticocholedoch and restoration of an adequate passage of bile, such as Endoscopic papillosphincterotomy (EPST), nasobiliary drainage, clinical practice widely uses new endoscopic interventions: mechanical lithotripsy, duodenobiliary drainage of hepaticocholedoch using transpapillar endoprosthesis, diathermic widening of a narrowed BDA and cicatricial strictures of the bile ducts [33, 34].

Application of these methods allows to easily and quickly prepare the patients with symptoms of mechanical jaundice, purulent cholangitis, for the upcoming scheduled or deferred surgical interventions. In most cases the above endoscopic interventions may be an alternative to surgical interventions [33, 35].

To date it became apparent that despite the introduction of high-tech, minimum-invasive diagnostic and treatment methods into surgical hepatology, the progress in reconstructive surgery of biliary tract, only the study of long-term results of treatment of this category of patients can provide an objective assessment of the correctness of the chosen direction.

Acknowledgment

Analyses were made on the base of the chair of Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education.

Authors' Contributions

All authors contributed equally to this work, observing literature, forming text and data.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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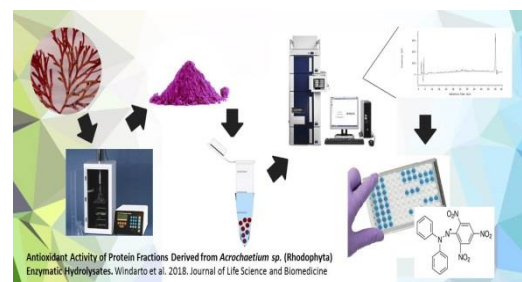
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2. Karen KS, Otto CM. 2007. Pregnancy in women with valvular heart disease. Heart. 2007 May; 93(5): 552-558.
3. Doll MA, Salazar-González RA, Bodduluri S, Hein DW. Arylamine N-acetyltransferase 2 genotype-dependent N-acetylation of isoniazid in cryopreserved human hepatocytes. Acta Pharm Sin B, 2017; 7(4):517-522.

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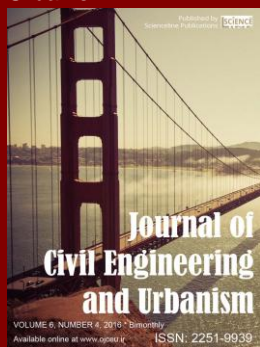
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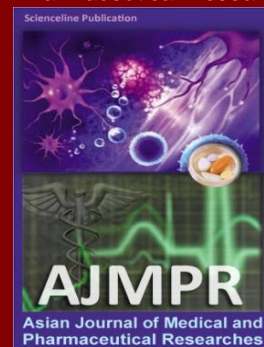
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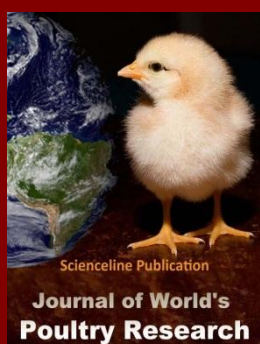
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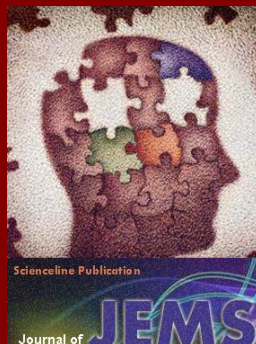
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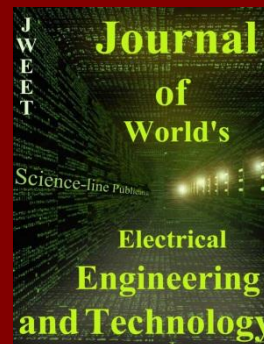
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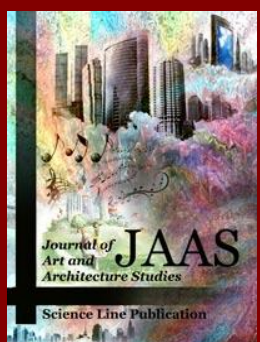
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