

DYNAMICS OF CHANGES IN THE MICROFLORA OF THE COLON AFTER CHOLECYSTECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH CHOLELITHIASIS

S. Zaika* and I. Paliy*

Vinnitsya National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnitsya, Ukraine
Most common treatment for gallstone disease is cholecystectomy. The exchange of bile acids in the body affects the colon microflora. Possible study of the composition

of colon microflora after surgery will help to understand the reasons of the symptoms after cholecystectomy. To study the composition of colon microflora after cholecystectomy we examined 19 patients after cholecystectomy, the main group, and 19 patients with cholelithiasis, the control group. In analyzing the quantitative results of bacteriological examinations in the study group we found that after cholecystectomy the total number of E. coli composition was $1.4 \lg 8 \text{ - } 6.1 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$, α -glucosidase lactose negative E. coli were $2.5 \lg 7 \text{ - } 2.2 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$, hemolytic E.coli - $1.4 \lg 7 \text{ - } 9.4 \lg 6 \text{ CFU/g}$, lactobacterium - $2.96 \lg 8 \text{ - } 9.9 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$ and bifidobacterium - $5.8 \lg 9 \text{ - } 5.2 \lg 9 \text{ CFU/g}$. In the control group, the total amount of E. coli composition was $1.13 \lg 8 \text{ - } 3.7 \lg 7$, α -glucosidase lactose negative E. coli - $1.2 \lg 7 \text{ - } 5.6 \lg 6 \text{ CFU/g}$, hemolytic E.coli - $2.79 \lg 7 \text{ - } 1.4 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$, lactobacterium - $4.11 \lg 8 \text{ - } 8.4 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$ and bifidobacterium - $5, 7 \lg 8 \text{ - } 8.6 \lg 7 \text{ CFU/g}$. When comparing the results of colon microflora between main group and control group we don't observed significant difference ($P > 0.05$). After cholecystectomy persists violation of colon microflora in the form of isolated strains of α -glucosidase lactose negative E. coli. Required further analysis of the impact of correction with colon microflora on clinical symptoms that persist after cholecystectomy.