

Gallbladder Disorder in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Cases

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ABSTRACT The present paper reports the prevalence of gallbladder disorder in type 2 diabetic patients and their correlation with sex, age, weight and duration of diabetes. 30 type2 diabetic patients and 20 healthy controls underwent real time ultrasonography to study the prevalence of gallbladder disorder. The fasting gallbladder volume and contraction 60 min. after a fatty meal of the diabetic subjects were compared with 30-35 age and sex match volunteers. The age, sex weight, duration of diabetes and control of diabetes were correlated to the prevalence of gallbladder disorder in diabetic patients. 29% percent of the diabetic patients had ultrasonographic evidence of gallstones as compared to 3.7% in healthy subjects. 67.5% of the diabetic patients with gallbladder disorder were females which is more than in males. Mean fasting gallbladder volume increased in diabetic patients (23.5 cm³) as compared to non diabetic healthy subjects (13.8 cm³). Mean fasting gallbladder volume of diabetic patients with gallbladder disorder was found to be larger then healthy persons. Mean percentage of contraction of gallbladder 60 min. after fatty meal was reduced in diabetic patients (48.5%) and also further reduced in the patients with gallbladder disorder (35%). Mean duration of diabetes was longer in diabetic patients with gallbladder disorder. But no significant effect of age, sex and weight was observed. It is concluded that type2 diabetic patients have increased prevalence of gallbladder disorder.