Singal et al., J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2016, 6:2

DOI: 10.4172/2161-069X.1000i106

## **Clinical Image Open Access**

## A Rare Entity - Giant Gallbladder

Rikki Singal<sup>1</sup>, Mujhail singh<sup>1</sup> and Samita Singal<sup>2</sup>

Department of Surgery, M.M. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India

Department of Radio diagnosis and Imaging, M.M. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana, India

\*Corresponding author: Rikki Singal, Professor, MS, FICS, Department of Surgery, Maharishi Markandeshwer Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Mullana, Ambala, Pin code - 133203, Haryana, India, Tel: 09996184795; Fax: 01731304550, E mail: singalsurgery@yahoo.com

Rec date: Jan 26, 2016; Acc date: Feb 4, 2016; Pub date: Mar 4, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Singal R, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## Clinical Image

In medical or surgical field, a giant gallbladder is an important entity with unknown origin. It can be seen at any age presenting as a large abdominal mass as seen in our case. A 59 year old female was admitted with complaints of dull pain in the right half of the abdomen and a palpable mass present in right sided of the abdomen (Figure 1). Ultrasonography of the abdomen revealed an extremely enlarged gallbladder. Open cholecystectomy was performed (Figure 2). Gross picture showing giant Gall bladder (Figure 3).

A gallbladder is defined as 'giant' if the volume of the organ exceeds 1.5 L, so that its weight is comparable or even exceeds the mean (estimated) weight of the adult liver by Kuznetsov AV et al. [1]. With the progression of the disease, the giant gallbladder became increasingly filled with bile, which leads to chronic inflammation that subsequently damaged the contractile function of the gallbladder and contributed to further growth of the congenital large gallbladder [2]. The original study by Courvoisier et al stated that a growing, large gallbladder was more frequently caused by a biliary obstructive tumour such as a pancreatic malignancy, rather than gallstones, which may attribute to intraluminal hypertension over a shorter period of time [2]. There are examples as giant stone in the common bile duct and urinary bladder [3,4]. We are reporting a rare case diagnosed as giant gallbladder. We concluded that if disease is going to enlarge in any site or in relation to the abdomen then it should be taken out to avoid the unnecessary complications because of its pressure on surrounding structures due to its giant size.



Figure 1: An abdominal lump seen on right sided.



Figure 2: Operative area showing giant gallbladder.



**Figure 3:** Gross specimen of the giant gallbladder.

## References

- Kuznetsov AV, Borodach AV, Fedin EN, Khromova AD (2014) Giant gallbladder: A case report and review of literature. International Journal of Surgery Case Reports 5: 673-676.
- Zong L, Chen P, Wang L, He C, Wang G, et al. (2013) A case of congenital giant gallbladder with massive hydrops mimicking celiac cyst. Oncology Letters 5: 226-228.
- 3. Singal R, Goyal S, Sekhon MS, Pandit S, Sharma R (2010) A Rare Giant Urinary Bladder Stone: A Case Report. UroToday International Journal.

	Page 2 of
Sharma MK, Gupta A, Singal R, Jain R, Khatri A, et al. (2016) A rare presentation of common bile duct stone. Onc Gas Hep Rep 5: 29-30.	