

Gall Bladder Stones

Most gallstones are made up of cholesterol or at least contain cholesterol as their major component. *But* most stones are mixed - twenty-five percent of stones are pigment stones containing bilirubin, calcium and other organic material.

Most gall bladder symptoms are due to the formation of gallstones (cholelithiasis). Symptoms of *gall* stones or signs/symptoms of 80% of gall bladder attacks are the result of a gall stone obstructing the cystic duct. This obstruction can produce severe gall bladder symptoms and pain. Thirty percent of the population has gall stones, with no symptoms or pain until a stone produces a blockage within the cystic duct. Once a blockage occurs, there is a risk of infection.

Signs and Symptoms

- Acute onset of fever.
- Pain in the right upper abdomen, under or below the rib cage.
- Ingestion of fatty foods that produce pain in the abdominal area may indicate a chronic problem.
- Mild Jaundice (may be noticed in the whites of the eyes).
- Enlarged and tender area detected upon palpation just to the right below the rib cage.
- Vague abdominal pain possible with chronic gall bladder conditions.

Causes

The gall bladder is the sac attached to the underside of the liver and it stores the bile that the liver produces. When you eat a meal, especially one high in fat, the gall bladder squirts the bile (which aids in digestion of fats) into the bowels. Gallstones can then, sometimes quite slowly, form in the gall bladder. Almost all stones form within the gall bladder.

A gallstone can get stuck in the bile duct which can contract around the gallstone, causing abrupt pain or what is known as biliary tract pain felt in the right upper quadrant. The pain can go up to the shoulders or radiate to the back as well. In most cases the situation resolves either on its own or with the help of a narcotic injection.

Most gallstone attacks occur between one and three A.M. and the pain, which lasts anywhere from a few hours up to twelve hours, worsens before it gets better - then with luck the painful symptoms stop abruptly as the stone falls back into the gall bladder or moves into the bowel via the bile duct.

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- Slowly & Gradually dissolves the stone & removes through proper Flowing system
- Restricts the recurring formation of stone

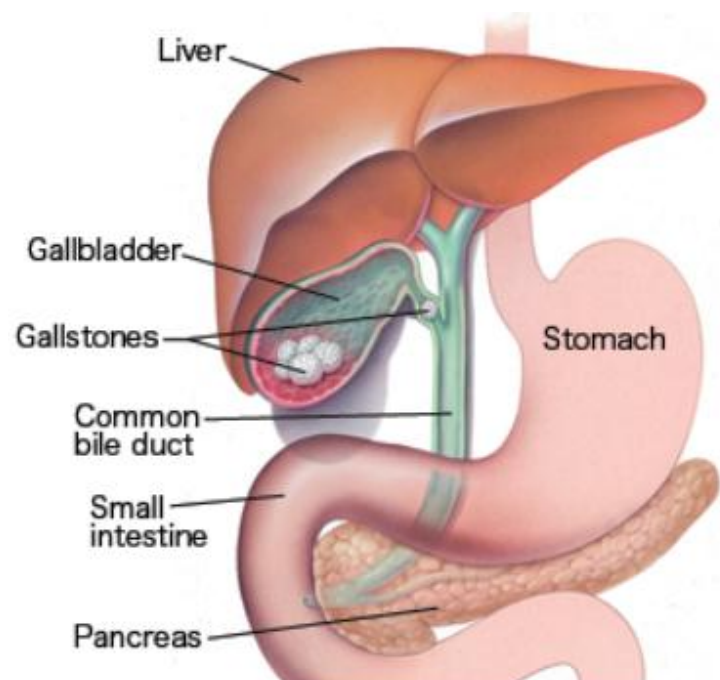
Suggested Products:

Grolyfe: 5 drops 2 time under the tongue

SH&WK: **OmegaSat:** 1 soft gel 2 Times after meal

Minerjal: 7 drops 5 times in 200 ml drinking water

Alproxy: 1 tab 3 times after meal



The Function of the Gall Bladder

Because fat cannot be dissolved in water, a special system has evolved for its digestion and its absorption through the intestinal wall. Bile is an essential factor in this, since it contains substances that allow fats to be emulsified. It also stimulates the secretion of an enzyme concerned with the breakdown of fats. Bile is secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder until needed. When fat is eaten, this stimulates the gallbladder to contract and bile flows down the cystic duct, into the common bile duct and through the ampulla of Vater into the intestine. As well as acting as a storage vessel, the gallbladder concentrates the bile within it by removing water through its wall. Thus, if the gallbladder is removed although bile still flows into the intestine from the liver, fat digestion may be less efficient because the bile is not concentrated.

