



HONOR BULLETIN SERVICE

MIRIZZI SYNDROME





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Mirizzi syndrome is a rare condition characterized by the impaction of a gallstone in the cystic duct or neck of the gallbladder, leading to compression or obstruction of the common bile duct.

Etiology:

Typically caused by the presence of large gallstones in the cystic duct, leading to extrinsic compression on the common bile duct.



VISUAL REPRESENTATION









MIRIZZI SYNDROME

Clinical Features:

- Obstructive Jaundice: Due to compression of the common bile duct.
- Abdominal Pain: Right upper quadrant pain is common.
- Fever and Chills: Inflammatory response may lead to systemic symptoms.

Diagnosis:

- Imaging Studies: Ultrasound, CT scan, or magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) to visualize gallstones and biliary anatomy.
- ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography): Used for both diagnosis and potential therapeutic intervention.

Management:

- Surgical Intervention: Cholecystectomy is often necessary. In some cases, a bilioenteric anastomosis may be required.
- Preoperative Drainage: In cases of severe jaundice, preoperative biliary drainage may be performed.

