



## EFFECTS OF OSTEOPATHIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT IN THE BILIARY DYSKINESIA

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**Abstract Introduction:** Biliary Dyskinesia (BD) is characterized based on changes in gallbladder motility due to a disorder in the ejection fraction or filling percentage and classified as (ICD-9). Patients with BD present with pain after eating, similar to cholecystitis. Surgical intervention (cholecystectomy) is considered a gold standard treatment for BD, but can lead to many postoperative side effects. New approaches should be considered these include osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT), which may improve the ejection fraction or the percentage of the vesicle that fills, thus decreasing the symptoms of dyskinesia. OMT is a noninvasive, diagnostic and therapeutic approach to health care performed through mechanical manipulation based on the principle of seeking homeostatic balance. OMT was established in 1874 by the American surgeon Dr. Andrew Taylor. Only case study has described an osteopathic approach to treating the painful symptoms of BD. Objective Evaluate the effects of Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment (OMT) on biliary dyskinesia Methods This is a retrospective study in which data were collected clinical routine established in between November 2009 to august 2011 in a hospital in Rio de Janeiro. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Federal Fluminense University number 2.280.104. One hundred twelve medical records were selected of patients: adults, with average age between 45 to 47 years, who reported, during a gastroenterologist consultation, some discomfort or pain in the region of the right upper, and after exam, ultrasound, were forwarded to complementary treatment (OMT) in the same hospital. Sixty-four, adults subjects with symptoms suggesting were enrolled in this study (14 men and 50 women) and divided in two groups Thirty-four (test group) received global and visceral OMT (structural gallbladder manipulation) (6 men and 28 women), and thirty (control group) received only global OMT (8 men and 22 women). Two ultrasound exams, fasting and 50 minutes after breakfast, were performed to exclude lithiasis diagnosis and measure volume, ejection fraction and percentage of gallbladder. Thirty days after the first examination and OMT, both groups performed ultrasound and OMT. Statistical analysis The Shapiro-Wilk test was applied to test sample distribution. The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD (standard deviation) or percentage, as applicable. The statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 24.0 software (Chicago, IL, USA). **Results** The measured volume values obtained during fasting and post-fasting in either group. The percentage of ejection, presented a tendency to decrease after one month in the control group ( $p = 0.067$ ) and increased

significantly ( $p = 0.014$ ) in the OMT group; there was also a significant increase in the 80% gallbladder filling in test group after thirty days of OMT. **Conclusion** This study shows that OMT seems to be a good therapeutic strategy to improve the function of the gallbladder in BD.

**Key words:** Biliary Dyskinesia; Gallbladder Dyskinesia; Osteopathic Manipulation; Osteopathic manipulative treatments  
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