



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY  
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER

# News Release

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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### **Fall Festivities and Feasts: Is Your Gallbladder Trying to Tell You Something?** *TTUHSC Expert Advises on Recognizing Potential Troubles*

Fairs, festivals, football games and family gatherings are synonymous with fall. Food plays a major part in all of these activities, so your gallbladder does, too.

Justin Vaughan, M.D., a surgeon at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC), said if you've ever felt intermittent pain in your upper right abdomen after eating a second deep-fried Twinkie or an extra spicy chili cheese dog, you may need to be more aware of this small but mighty organ.

"When the gallbladder is functioning like normal, it's very easy to take for granted—digesting those fatty foods and functioning normally with no problems," Vaughan said. "But when it starts to raise its head and you're noticing pain associated with eating fatty foods, that's when you need to take heed that the gallbladder may be trying to warn you that there's a risk with stones and possible infection down the road."

Vaughan said the gallbladder acts as a grease trap and storage tank for bile that aids in digestion. "If we eat fried, fatty, greasy or spicy foods, they cause the gallbladder to want to contract to release bile." He added, "If the gallbladder is not squeezing appropriately, there can be a buildup of sludge and particulate that goes on to form pure gallstones. And that stimulus of squeezing the gallbladder, if there are stones present there, sometimes can cause discomfort that we would associate being a gallbladder attack."

Vaughan explained that when the gallbladder squeezes against the force of the stones, it causes discomfort and pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen underneath the ribs, sometimes radiating to the shoulder and back, and sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

Vaughan said with so many activities associated with rich, fried and fatty food this time of year, he sees a lot of consults for gallbladders in the emergency room. "It's not infrequent to have someone come in with symptoms concerning for a possible heart attack. And only after a negative workup of this chest pain for any heart issues, then we turned our attention and realized the gallbladder was the true culprit."

Vaughan recommended asking a primary care physician to evaluate any occasional food-triggered dull pain or discomfort. He discussed other signs and symptoms that merit an emergency room visit.

“If you notice the pain is persistent, severe, does not go away quickly and it's associated with fever, jaundice or any other issues, then I would prompt an emergency room evaluation, confer on concern for infection of the gallbladder,” he said.

Since certain types of foods are commonly linked to gallbladder issues, Vaughan said moderation and diet modifications are frequently recommended to prevent or reduce flare-ups. The same things to try to help you live a heart-healthy lifestyle also have the benefit of helping minimize your risk for gallstones and a gallbladder attack, he said.

While the gallbladder is important, it's not a vital organ. Vaughan said surgery to remove it is often the best eventual option for patients suffering gallbladder attacks and infection.

“There are some medicines that can help with gallstones, but they're not incredibly effective. And it ultimately results in most people being referred for surgery, eith.u[i]7m0 g0 G{e}7(m)7(e)7(