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UNDERLYING SINGULARIZING CHALLENGED AND BLEAR DIARRHOEAS INTERDEPENDENT TO ELUCIDATIVE COLTER

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ABSTRACT

Underlying singularizing challenged and colters are caused by progressive inflammation of the common bile duct and enormous intestine respectively. The existence of any plausible association between Underlying singularizing challenged and colters remains highly elusive. Little is understood about the incidence and prevalence of Underlying singularizing challenged with concomitant coulter within the Indian subcontinent. We report a case of Underlying singularizing challenged with long standing coulter which later also developed Underlying blear diarrhoeas.

KEYWORDS

Underlying singularizing challenged, coulter, Underlying blear diarrhoeas.

INTRODUCTION

Underlying singularizing challenged (PSC) may be a chronic disease characterized by alliterative inflammation and fibrosis which usually involves the

entire blear tree¹. PSC causes damage to the bile ducts both inside and out of doors the liver, leading to scarring of the bile ducts and blockage of bile flow,

causing cholestasis. Chronic biliary obstruction causes portal tract fibrosis and ultimately biliary diarrheas and liver failure. it's reported that nearly 70% of patients affected by PSC present with concomitant idiopathic colitides (UC)². UC, one among the 2 commonest manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is typically characterized by mucosal inflammation limited to the colon, always involving the rectum and a variable extent of the more proximal colon during a diffuse or continuous manner. The extent of disease varies from isolated proctitis to extensive disease i.e. pancolitis³.

The resonance cooling iopancreatography showed intrahepatic segmental and segmental ducts which showed multifocal stenosis with minimum proximal dilation. a brief segment with high grade stenosis of proximal left main duct was seen with moderate dilation of left hepatic ductal system. CBD involved two short segment high grade strictures with smooth margins. Choked cholelithiasis was positive. No hepatic encephalopathy or hepatic-renal syndrome was found. All the findings were according to singularizing challenged, and our final diagnosis was established as underlying singularizing challenged with biliary diarrheas and long standing colitides. Discussion Underlying singularizing challenged may be a chronic cholestasis with progressive common bile duct obliteration⁷ but the basic cause remains largely unknown and it's more frequent in men. Underlying

singularizing challenged has been considered to be a rare disease interdependent to inflammatory bowel disease, mainly colitides and seems to be a risk factor for carcinoma.

Although the symptoms of UC usually develop before those of PSC, in some subset of patients, PSC may precede colitides by 4-5 years. it's been found that clinical outcome of hepatobiliary disease is totally independent of the activity, severity or clinical course of colitides, and the other way around.

By reducing negative relationships to the extent possible and increasing positive relationships, students' learning activities are intensified. That is why it is extremely important for all people engaged in pedagogical activity to know positive connections and classify them - both researchers and teachers.

We distinguish the following connections between the learner and the learning material.

1. Meaningful communication. Educational materials contain information about nature, society and human thinking - information, descriptions of the characteristics of things and phenomena. Remembering, re-remembering, and applying knowledge and activity methods to different educational and life conditions are the specific stages of bringing this or that educational material into education in a certain consistency. Science of technology students have a tendency to absorb small

amounts of information. In order for the student not to turn away from independent activity and useful results, knowledge should not be extensive [5].

Therefore, technology science has great opportunities for creative teaching of knowledge in small portions. Knowledge of the subject should be taught separately through an analytical method ending with a synthesis. The smallness of the information and the frequent monitoring of their assimilation leads to an increase in the effectiveness of primary education.

2. Targeted communication. This type of communication is determined by the nature of the educational material. In didactics, "why is it taught?" If we start to think about the traditional question, we will see that the purpose of communication is recognized as one of the most ancient communication. Purposeful activity plays a positive role in the child's personal development. Also, being able to set a goal for oneself, striving for the set goal is one of the factors of educating students' creativity.

The understanding of the learning goals of technology students is mainly achieved in two ways: understanding the goal by interpreting the learning material, problem, task, independent work. In this case, mutual understanding of the teacher and the student allows to understand the purpose of the studied educational material. The students themselves understand the goal by encountering the educational

material, setting problems, assignments, and noticing the difficulties in the process of solving them. The second way to understand learning objectives is an effective, but also dangerous, way. Because a student who faces mental and practical difficulties may incorrectly determine the goal and abandon the goal. As students' independent work skills improve and their thinking develops, this risk decreases.

3. Functional communication. "Any object is interesting because of its existence, its place among the things that surround us. This is a phenomenon that corresponds to the goal-oriented nature of human activity. When we meet a new object for the first time, we begin to think about its function [6]. Therefore, the functional description of a problem or system is in the first place should stand" [7]. Realizing the necessity of the system, determining its location, assessing its relation to other systems depends on functional analysis. Each educational material performs certain functions in the student's activity.

Conveying the functions of the studied subject - objects to the students is important in education in two ways: the received object - to determine the relationship of the subject with previously studied or now analyzed objects; predicting that relationships between different objects hold. If the student can distinguish the functions of the studied concepts, he can clearly imagine the connections and relationships between these concepts.

CONCLUSION

In this case study, we report a patient with typical Underlying singularizing challenged interdependent to prolonged colters, which later developed choledocholithiasis and blear diarrheas.

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