

## Liver diseases

Liver is the largest gland in humans. The most common liver diseases are tumor (benign, malignant), abscess, liver cirrhosis, and cyst.

### Liver Functions

- 1- Metabolism – Carbohydrate, Fat & Protein
- 2- Secretory – bile, Bile acids & salts
- 3- Excretory – Bilirubin, drugs, toxins
- 4- Synthesis – Albumin, coagulation factors
- 5- Storage – Vitamins, carbohydrates etc
- 6- Detoxification – toxins, ammonia, etc

**Hepatitis:** Inflammation of Liver

#### Causes:-

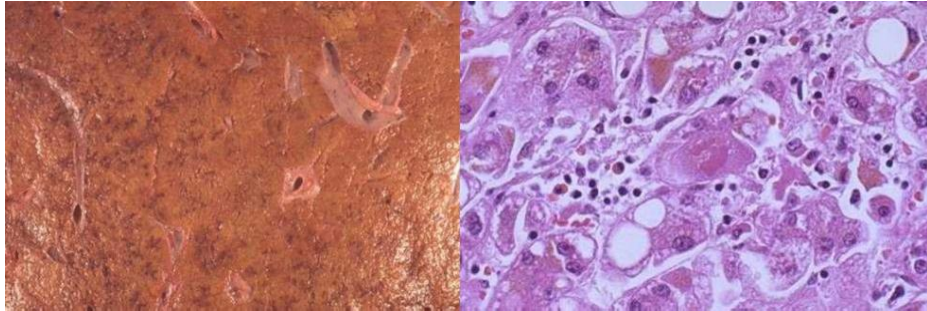
- Viral, Alcohol, immune, Drugs & Toxins
- Biliary obstruction – gall stones.

#### Transmission

- Hepatitis A and E are typically caused by ingestion of contaminated food or water.
- Hepatitis B, C and D usually occur as a result of parenteral contact with infected body fluids. Like contaminated blood or blood products,, invasive medical procedures using contaminated equipment, drug abuse
- Hepatitis B transmission from mother to baby at birth.

## Acute Hepatitis

The most common consequence of all hepatotropic viruses is acute inflammatory involvement of the entire liver. In general, type A, B, C, D and E run similar clinical course and show identical pathologic findings.



Acute Hepatitis

## Chronic hepatitis

Chronic hepatitis represents a series of liver disorders of varying causes and severity in which hepatic inflammation and necrosis continue for at least 6 months.

### Classification

1. Chronic persistent hepatitis
2. Chronic active hepatitis
3. Chronic lobular hepatitis

### Signs and Symptoms

Abdominal pain, Joint and muscle pain , Nausea, vomiting, anorexia Lethargy, Fever (Hepatitis A), Jaundice, dark urine, Skin abrasions, Rash.

## Cirrhosis

Cirrhosis is a pathological diagnosis. It is characterized by widespread fibrosis with nodular regeneration. Its presence implies previous or continuing hepatic cell damage.

### Etiology of Cirrhosis

Alcoholic liver disease 60-70%

-Viral hepatitis 10%

Biliary disease 5-10%

-Primary hemochromatosis 5%

Cryptogenic cirrhosis 10-15%



## **Hepatic failure**

Liver failure is an uncommon condition in which rapid deterioration of liver function results in coagulopathy and alteration in the mental status (encephalopathy).

### **Type of Liver Failure**

#### **Acute liver failure**

Acute liver failure (ALF) is a rare condition characterized by the abrupt onset of severe liver injury

Acute liver failure is loss of liver function that occurs rapidly — in days or weeks — usually in a person who has no preexisting liver disease. • It's a medical emergency that requires hospitalization.

#### **Etiology of ALF**

Virus hepatitis

Drug induced

Hepatotoxicity

Vascular causes

Metabolic causes