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DEPARTMENT:- ANATOMY

COURSE:- ANA 202

ASSIGNMENT

- A. Why do we have the portal vein or the liver receiving more blood from the vein than it receives from the artery.

In the hepatic portal system, the liver receives a dual blood supply from the hepatic portal vein and the hepatic arteries. Blood is received more from the vein because the hepatic portal vein carries venous blood drained from the spleen, gastrointestinal tract and its associated organs; it supplies approximately 75% of the liver's blood while the hepatic arteries supply arterial blood to the liver and account for the remainder of its blood flow.

- B. Discuss 5 disease conditions of the liver

1. Cirrhosis is a late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism. Symptoms ; Fatigue, Easily bleeding or bruising, Loss of appetite, Nausea, Swelling in your legs, feet or ankles (edema), Weight loss, Itchy skin. Cirrhosis can be caused by Chronic alcohol abuse, Chronic viral hepatitis (hepatitis B, C and D), Fat accumulating in the liver, Infection, such as syphilis or brucellosis.
2. Wilson's disease is a rare inherited disorder that causes copper to accumulate in your liver, brain and other vital organs. Wilson's disease is present at birth, but signs and symptoms don't appear until the copper builds up in the brain, liver or other organ. Signs and symptoms vary depending on the parts of your body affected by the disease. They can include: Fatigue, lack of appetite or abdominal pain, A yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eye (jaundice), Golden-brown eye discoloration (Kayser-Fleischer rings), Fluid buildup in the legs or abdomen, Problems with speech, swallowing or physical coordination, Uncontrolled movements or muscle, stiffness. Wilson's disease is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait, which means that to develop the disease you must inherit one copy of the defective gene from each parent.
3. Hepatitis A is a viral liver disease that can cause mild to severe illness. The hepatitis A virus (HAV) is transmitted through ingestion of contaminated food and water or through

direct contact with an infectious person. The disease is closely associated with unsafe water or food, inadequate sanitation, poor personal hygiene and oral-anal sex. Symptoms include, fever, malaise, loss of appetite, diarrhea, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark-colored urine and jaundice (a yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes).

4. Hepatitis B is a potentially life-threatening liver infection. It is a viral infection that attacks the liver and can cause both acute and chronic disease. The virus is most commonly transmitted from mother to child during birth and delivery, as well as through contact with blood or other body fluids. Most people do not experience any symptoms when newly infected. However, some people have acute illness with symptoms that last several weeks, including yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), dark urine, extreme fatigue, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. A small subset of persons with acute hepatitis can develop acute liver failure, which can lead to death. In some people, the hepatitis B virus can also cause a chronic liver infection that can later develop into cirrhosis (a scarring of the liver) or liver cancer.

5. Hepatitis C is a viral infection that causes liver inflammation, sometimes leading to serious liver damage. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) spreads through contaminated blood. Long-term infection with the hepatitis C virus is known as chronic hepatitis C. Chronic hepatitis C is usually a “silent” infection for many years, until the virus damages the liver enough to cause the signs and symptoms of liver disease. These include; Bleeding easily, Bruising easily, Fatigue, Poor appetite, Yellow discoloration of the skin and eyes (jaundice), Dark-colored urine, Itchy skin, Fluid buildup in your abdomen (ascites), Swelling in your legs, Weight loss. Hepatitis C infection is caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The infection spreads when blood contaminated with the virus enters the bloodstream of an uninfected person. Although chronic hepatitis C follows a similar course regardless of the genotype of the infecting virus, treatment recommendations vary depending on viral genotype.