NDAH CHRIS CHIMENEM   
18/MHS03/007

ANATOMY

ANA 202

**QUESTION 1: why we have the portal vein or the liver receiving more blood from the vein then it receives from the artery?**

The portal vein is a blood vessel that carries blood from the gastrointestinal tract, gallbladder, pancreas and spleen to the liver. This blood contains nutrients and toxins extracted from digested contents. And because of this it brings in a greater amount of blood to the liver cause of the various nutrients in the blood coming from other places apart from the heart. Approximately 75% of total liver blood flow is through the portal vein, with the remainder coming from the hepatic artery proper.

**QUESTION 2: Discuss five (5) disease conditions of the liver**

**Hepatitis A**

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. However, a very small proportion of people infected with hepatitis A could die from fulminant hepatitis. Almost everyone recovers fully from hepatitis A with a lifelong immunity.

**Hemochromatosis**

Hemochromatosis is a disorder where too much iron builds up in your body. Sometimes it’s called “iron overload”. Normally, your intestines absorb just the right amount of iron from the foods you eat. But in hemochromatosis, your body absorbs too much, and it has no way to get rid of it. So, your body stores the excess iron in your joints and in organs like your liver, heart, and pancreas. This damages them. If it’s not treated, hemochromatosis can make your organs stop working eg the liver.

**Fatty liver disease**

Fatty liver is also known as hepatic steatosis. It happens when fat builds up in the liver. Having small amounts of fat in your liver is normal, but too much can become a health problem.Too much fat in your liver can cause liver inflammation, which can damage your liver and create scarring. In severe cases, this scarring can lead to liver failure.When fatty liver develops in someone who drinks a lot of alcohol, it’s known as alcoholic fatty liver disease (AFLD).

**Cirrhosis**

Cirrhosis is a complication of many liver diseases characterized by abnormal structure and function of the liver. The diseases that lead to cirrhosis do so because they injure and kill liver cells, after which the inflammation and repair that is associated with the dying liver cells causes scar tissue to form. The liver cells that do not die multiply in an attempt to replace the cells that have died. This results in clusters of newly formed liver cells (regenerative nodules) within the scar tissue. There are many causes of cirrhosis including chemicals (such as alcohol, fat, and certain medications), viruses, toxic metals (such as iron and copper that accumulate in the liver as a result of genetic diseases), and autoimmune liver disease in which the body's immune system attacks the liver.

**Hepatitis C**

Hepatitis C comes from infected blood that gets into your blood. You might get it if you take drugs with shared needles or in connection with HIV. If you’re a health-care worker, you might get it from an infected needle that accidentally sticks you. Symptoms may not show up for many years. For reasons that aren’t quite clear, baby boomers are at risk for hepatitis C and should be tested for it.