Name: Ginika Obiadi

Department: Anatomy

Matric No: 18/MHS03/009

Course Code: ANA 202

Course Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax and Abdomen

ASSIGNMENT

Discuss 5 disease condition of the liver

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

1

Hepatitis A

Is an inflammation of the liver. One type, hepatitis A, is caused by hepatitis A virus. The disease spreads through contact with an infected persons stool. Hepatitis A can be gotten from eating food made by an infected person who did not wash their hands after using the bathroom. Drinking untreated water or eating food washed in untreated water. Putting into your mouth a finger or, an object that came in contact with an infected persons stool. Having close contact with an infected person, such as through sex or caring for someone who is ill.

Most people don’t have symptoms. And for those that have symptoms it may seem to be as if they have flu. They may also have yellowish eyes and skin, called jaundice. A blood test is a way of confirming if one has the virus. Hepatitis A victims usually get better in a few weeks without treatments. However, some people can have symptoms for up to 6 months. Medicines should be taken to relieve the symptoms. There is a vaccine, taken to prevent the disease. Good hygiene can also help.

Symptoms of hepatitis A include; fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting or severe joint pain. Severe stomach pain and diarrhea mainly in children. These symptoms usually appear 2 to 6 weeks after exposure and usually last less than 2 months, although some people can be ill for as long as 6 months.

Hepatitis A can cause liver failure and death, although this is rare and occurs more commonly in persons 50 years of age or older and persons with other liver diseases, such as hepatitis B or C . Hepatitis A vaccine is an inactivated vaccine. 2 doses of long lasting protection. These doses should be given at least 6 months apart.

2

Fatty liver disease

Fatty liver disease is a condition in which fat builds up in liver. There are two main types:

1. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)
2. Alcoholic fatty liver disease, also called alcoholic steahepatitis

NAFLD- Is a type of fatty liver disease that is not related to heavy alcohol use.

Alcoholic fatty liver disease- Is due to heavy alcohol use. These substances can damage liver cells, promote inflammation, and weaken your body’s natural defenses. The more alcohol one takes, the more the liver gets damaged. Alcoholic fatty liver disease is the earliest stage of alcohol-related liver disease. The next stages are alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis.

The cause of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is unknown. The symptoms of fatty liver disease are usually silent diseases with few or no symptoms. When one has symptoms the person may feel tired or have discomfort in the upper right side of your abdomen.

Doctors recommend weight loss for nonalcoholic fatty liver. Weight loss can reduce fat in liver, inflammation and fibrosis. There are no medicines that have been approved to treat NAFLD

The most important part of treating alcohol related fatty liver diseases is to stop drinking alcohol.

3

Cirrhosis

It is scarring of the liver. Scars tissue forms because of injury or long term disease. Scar tissue cannot do what healthy liver tissue does. It can also be called hepatic fibrosis. Cirrhosis can lead to easy bruising or bleeding, swelling of the abdomen or legs, extra sensitivity to medicines, high blood pressure in the vein entering the liver, enlarged veins called varices in the esophagus and stomach, kidney failure, severe itching, gallstones.

A small amount of people with cirrhosis get liver cancer. It can be diagnosed with blood tests, imaging tests, or a biopsy.

Cirrhosis has many causes. The most common causes are chronic alcoholism and hepatitis. Nothing will make the scar tissues disappear, but treating the cause can keep it from getting worse. If too much scar tissue forms, liver transplant will be considered.

4

Liver cancer

Primary liver cancer starts in the liver. Metastatic liver cancer starts somewhere else and spreads to your liver. Risk factor for primary liver cancer include; having hepatitis B OR , heavy alcohol use, heaving cirrhosis, or scarring of the liver, having hemochromatosis, an iron storage disease, obesity and diabetes.

Symptoms can include a lump or pain on the right side of the abdomen and yellowing of the skin. However symptoms may not be predictable until the cancer is advanced. This makes it harder to be treated. Doctors use test to examine the liver and blood to diagnose liver cancer.

Treatment options include surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, or liver transplantation. Avoiding risk factors and increasing protective factors may help prevent cancer. Chronic Hepatitis B or C infections are risk factors that may lead to liver cancer. Risk factors that may increase the risk of liver cancer are; heavy alcohol use, Alfatoxin B1, cigarette smoking, and other conditions.

5

Wilson Disease

Wilson disease is a rare inherited disorder that prevents your body from getting rid of extra copper. You need a small amount of copper from food to stay healthy. Too much copper is poisonous.

A normal liver releases extra copper into the bile, a digestive fluid . With Wilson disease, the copper builds up in the liver, and it releases the copper directly into the bloodstream. This can cause damage to the brain, kidneys and eyes. Wilson disease is present at birth, but symptoms usually start between ages 5 nd 35. It first attacks the liver, the central nervous systems or both. The characteristic sign is a rusty brown iron around the cornea of the eye. A physical exam and laboratory test s can diagnose it.

Treatment is with drugs to remove the extra copper from the body. The victim will need to take medicine and follow a low copper diet for the rest of his or her life. Shellfish or liver, are not to be eaten because they may contain high level of copper. At the beginning of the treatment chocolate, mushrooms, and nuts are also to be avoided. Even the drinking water should be checked for copper content and don’t take multivitamins that contain copper.

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

:This is because it conducts more blood to the capillary beds in the liver and not directly to the heart.