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PHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

GROSS ANATOMY OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN

ANA 202

1. The hepatic portal vein is present to move blood from the spleen and gastrointestinal tract to the liver

2i. Hepatitis A: is a highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. The virus is the one of several types of hepatitis viruses that cause inflammation and affect your liver's ability to function. It is likely gotten from contaminated food or water or from close contact with a person or object infected. Mild cases of hepatitis A don't require treatment. Most people who are infected recover completely with no permanent liver damage.

ii. hemochromatosis: is a disorder where too much iron builds up in the 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 liver, heart, and pancreas. This damages them. If it's treated, hemochromatosis can make your organs stop working.

iii. Wilson disease: is a rare inherited disorder that causes copper to accumulate in your liver, brain and other vital organs. Most people with Wilson's disease are diagnosed between the ages of 5 and 35, but it can affect younger and older people, as well.

iv. Hepatitis B: 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 child birth and delivery, as well as through contact with blood or other body fluids. Hepatitis B can be prevented by vaccines that are safe, available and effective.

v. hepatitis C: is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis c virus (HCV)-the virus can cause both acute and chronic hepatitis, ranging in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, life long illness. It is the major cause of liver cancer. It is a bloodborne virus –the most common modes of infection are through exposure to small quantities of blood. This may happen through injection drug use, unsafe injection practices, unsafe health care, transfusion of unscreened blood and blood

products, and sexual practices that lead to exposure of blood. There are currently no effective vaccines against hepatitis c; however, research in this area is ongoing.