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COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT: PHYSIOLOGY

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COURSE: ANA 202

ASSIGNMENT

1. Why does the liver receives more blood from the vein than the artery?

Ans- The portal vein carries 70% blood to the liver while the hepatic artery carries 30% blood to the liver. The reason why the portal vein carries an higher percentage of blood is because on approaching the liver, the portal vein divides into left and right branches. The tributaries are;

- The right and left gastric veins; it is responsible for draining the upper curvature of the stomach and abdominal oesophagus.
- The cystic veins: drains blood from the gallbladder.
- The para-umbilical veins: helps to connect veins on the anterior abdominal wall. Also, it is associated with the obliterated umbilical veins.

2. Discuss (5) disease conditions of the liver.

- Cirrhosis: is a late stage of scarring of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism. Whenever the liver gets injured by a number of factors, and tries to repair itself, a scar tissue forms. As cirrhosis progresses, more and more scar tissue forms, making it difficult for the liver to function. Advanced cirrhosis can be life-threatening.
- Liver Cancer: is cancer that begins in the cells of the your liver. Your liver is a football sized organ that sits in the upper right portion of your abdomen, beneath your diaphragm and above your stomach. The most common type of liver cancer is hepatocellular carcinoma which begins with hepatocyte.
- Hepatitis A: is highly contagious liver infection caused by the hepatitis viruses that cause inflammation and affect your liver's ability to function.
- Hepatitis B: is a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). For some people, hepatitis B infection become chronic, meaning it lasts more than six months. Having chronic hepatitis B increase your risk of developing

liver failure, liver cancer or cirrhosis- a condition that permanently scars of the liver.

- Hepatitis C: is a viral infection that causes liver inflammation, sometimes leading to serious liver damage. The hepatitis C virus (HCV) spread through contaminated blood. Until recently, hepatitis C treatment required weekly injections and oral medications that many HCV -infected people couldn't take because of other health problems or unacceptable side effects.