Name: Ikumogunniyi Anita Jibola Assignment Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax and Abdomen  
Course Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvic & Perineum  
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Question

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

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

1. This is because liver is a highly active organ that needs a rich supply of oxygen and other materials. This comes from the hepatic artery proper and its two branches, the right and left hepatic arteries. This arterial system supplies about 30% of the blood that the liver receives. This is oxygen-rich blood that has only recently left the lungs and flowed to the liver via the left side of the heart, the aorta, and the celiac trunk.

2. five (5) disease conditions of the liver

1. cholangitis (PBC) primary biliary cirrhosis: is an autoimmune disease of the liver that results from a slow, progressive destruction of the small bile ducts of the liver, causing bile and other toxins to build up in the liver, a condition called cholestasis. Further slow damage to the liver tissue can lead to scarring, fibrosis, and eventually cirrhosis. Common symptoms are tiredness, itching and, in more advanced cases, jaundice. In early cases, there may only be changes in blood tests.

2 . Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the term for a range of conditions caused by a build-up of fat in the liver. It's usually seen in people who are overweight or obese. Early-stage NAFLD doesn't usually cause any harm, but it can lead to serious liver damage, including cirrhosis, if it gets worse. Having high levels of fat in your liver is also associated with an increased risk of problems such as diabetes, heart attacks and strokes. If detected and managed at an early stage, it's possible to stop NAFLD getting worse and reduce the amount of fat in your liver.

3. Alcohol-related liver disease (ARLD) refers to liver damage caused by excess alcohol intake. There are several stages of severity and a range of associated symptoms. ARLD doesn't usually cause any symptoms until the liver has been severely damaged. When this happens, symptoms can include: feeling sick, weight loss, loss of appetite, yellowing of the eyes and skin, swelling in the ankles and tummy, confusion or drowsiness, vomiting blood or passing blood in your stools.

4. Haemochromatosis is an inherited condition where iron levels in the body slowly build up over many years. This build-up of iron, known as iron overload, can cause unpleasant symptoms. If it is not treated, this can damage parts of the body such as the liver, joints, pancreas and heart. Common symptoms include: feeling very tired all the time (fatigue), weight loss, weakness, joint pain, an inability to get or maintain an erection (erectile dysfunction), irregular periods or absent periods

5. Hepatitis is an inflammatory condition of the liver. It’s commonly caused by a viral infection, but there are other possible causes of hepatitis. These include autoimmune hepatitis and hepatitis that occurs as a secondary result of medications, drugs, toxins, and alcohol. Autoimmune hepatitis is a disease that occurs when your body makes antibodies against your liver tissue. Viral infections of the liver that are classified as hepatitis include hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. A different virus is responsible for each type of virally transmitted hepatitis.

Hepatitis A is always an acute, short-term disease, while hepatitis B, C, and D are most likely to become ongoing and chronic. Hepatitis E is usually acute but can be particularly dangerous in pregnant women.

Common symptoms of hepatitis include; Fatigue, flu-like symptoms, dark urine, pale stool, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, unexplained weight loss, yellow skin and eyes, which may be signs of jaundice