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Assignment Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax and Abdomen

Course Title: Gross Anatomy of Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvic & Perineum

Course Code: ANA 202

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.

Answer

- 1.) The portal vein or the liver receives more blood from the vein than it receives from the artery because the portal vein brings venous blood from the spleen, pancreas, and small intestine so that the liver can process the nutrients and byproducts of food digestion and it supplies the liver with metabolic substrates.

- 2.) The following are disease conditions of the liver;

A.) Hepatitis: Hepatitis is a viral infection of your liver. It causes inflammation and liver damage, making it difficult for your liver to function as it should.

All types of hepatitis are contagious, but you can reduce your risk by getting vaccinated for types A and B or taking other preventive steps, including practicing safe sex and not sharing needles.

There are five types of hepatitis:

- **Hepatitis A** is typically spread through contact with contaminated food or water. Symptoms may clear up without treatment, but recovery can take a few weeks.
- **Hepatitis B** can be acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term). It's spread through bodily fluids, such as blood and semen. While hepatitis B is treatable, there's no cure for it. Early treatment is key to avoiding complications, so it's best to get regular screenings if you're at risk.
- **Hepatitis C** can also be acute or chronic. It's often spread through contact with blood from someone with hepatitis C. While it often doesn't cause symptoms in its early stages, it can lead to permanent liver damage in its later stages.
- **Hepatitis D** is a serious form of hepatitis that only develops in people with hepatitis B — it can't be contracted on its own. It can also be either acute or chronic.
- **Hepatitis E** is usually caused by drinking contaminated water. Generally, it clears up on its own within a few weeks without any lasting complications.

B.) Fatty liver disease: Fat buildup in the liver can lead to fatty liver disease. There are two types of fatty liver disease:

- **alcoholic fatty liver disease**, which is caused by heavy alcohol consumption
- **nonalcoholic fatty liver disease**, which is caused by other factors experts are still trying to understand

Left unmanaged, both types of fatty liver disease can cause liver damage, leading to cirrhosis and liver failure. Diet and other lifestyle changes can often improve symptoms and reduce your risk of complications.

C.) Galactosemia: this is an inherited disorder that prevents a person from processing the sugar galactose, which is found in many foods. Galactose also exists as part of another sugar, lactose, found in all dairy products.

Normally when a person consumes a product that contains lactose, the body breaks the lactose down into galactose and glucose. Galactosemia means too much galactose builds up in the blood. This accumulation of galactose can cause serious complications such as an enlarged liver, kidney failure, cataracts in the eyes or brain damage.

D.) Genetic conditions: Several genetic conditions, which you inherit from one of your parents, can also affect your liver:

- Hemochromatosis causes your body to store more iron than it needs. This iron remains in your organs, including your liver. This can lead to damage over a long period of time if not managed.
- Wilson's disease causes your liver to absorb copper instead of releasing it into your bile ducts. Eventually, your liver may become too damaged to store more copper, allowing it to travel through your bloodstream and damage other parts of your body, including your brain.
- Alpha-1 antitrypsin (AT) deficiency occurs when your liver can't make enough alpha-1 antitrypsin, a protein that helps prevent enzyme breakdowns throughout your body. This condition can cause lung disease as well as liver disease. There's no cure, but treatment can help.

E.) Autoimmune conditions: Autoimmune conditions involve your immune system mistakenly attacking healthy cells in your body. Several autoimmune conditions involve your immune system attacking cells and your liver, including:

- **Autoimmune hepatitis.** This condition causes your immune system to attack your liver, resulting in inflammation. Left untreated, it can lead to cirrhosis and liver failure.
- **Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC).** This results from damage to the bile ducts in your liver, causing a buildup of bile. PBC can lead to eventual cirrhosis and liver failure.
- **Primary sclerosing cholangitis.** This inflammatory condition causes gradual damage to your bile ducts. They eventually become blocked, causing bile to build up in your liver. This can lead to cirrhosis or liver failure.