

Liver Function Test Report

Liver transplantation Liver Liver transplantation or hepatic transplantation is the replacement of a diseased liver with the healthy liver from another person (allograft). Liver transplantation is a treatment option for end-stage liver disease and acute liver failure, although the availability of donor organs is a major limitation. Liver transplantation or hepatic transplantation is the replacement of a diseased liver with the healthy liver from another person (allograft). Liver transplantation is highly regulated and only performed at designated transplant medical centers by highly trained transplant physicians. Favorable outcomes require careful screening for eligible recipients, as well as a well-calibrated live or deceased donor match c5c588d52f

The main features of acute liver failure are rapid-onset jaundice, weakness, and eventually, changes in mental status that can begin as mild confusion but progress to coma, known as hepatic encephalopathy. c5c588d52f == Signs and symptoms == c5c588d52f

Liver Its other metabolic roles include carbohydrate metabolism, the production of a number of hormones, conversion and storage of nutrients such as glucose and glycogen, and the decomposition of red blood cells. Anatomical and medical terminology often use the prefix hepat- from ἥπατο-, from the Greek word for liver, such as hepatology, and hepatitis. In humans, it is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, below the diaphragm and mostly shielded by the lower right rib cage. The liver is a major metabolic organ exclusively found in vertebrates which performs many essential biological functions, such as detoxification of the The liver is a major metabolic organ exclusively found in vertebrates which performs many essential biological functions, such as detoxification of the organism and the synthesis of various proteins and various other biochemicals necessary for digestion and growth c5c588d52f

Liver biopsy is often required for the diagnosis of a liver problem (jaundice, abnormal blood tests) where blood tests, such as hepatitis A serology, have not been able to identify a cause. It is also required if hepatitis is possibly the result of medication, but the exact nature of the reaction is unclear. Alcoholic liver disease and tuberculosis of the liver may be diagnosed through biopsy. Direct biopsy of tumors of the liver may aid the diagnosis, although this may be avoided if the source is clear (e.g. spread from previously known colorectal cancer). Liver biopsy will likely remain particularly important in the diagnosis of unexplained liver disease. Non-invasive tests for liver fibrosis in alcoholic, nonalcoholic and viral liver diseases are likely to become more widely used. c5c588d52f Until June 2023, MASLD and its more advanced form, metabolic dysfunction associated steatohepatitis (MASH), were referred to as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), respectively. The change in terminology was decided in a modified Delphi process led by three large pan-national liver associations (the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, the European Association for the Study of the Liver and the Latin American Association for the Study of the Liver). c5c588d52f The liver plays a central role in transforming and clearing chemicals and is susceptible to the toxicity from these agents. Certain medicinal agents when taken in overdoses (e.g. paracetamol, sometimes called acetaminophen), and sometimes even when introduced within therapeutic ranges (e.g. halothane), may injure the organ. Other chemical agents, such as those used in laboratories and industries, natural chemicals (e.g., alpha-amanitin), and herbal remedies (two prominent examples being kava, though the causal mechanism is unknown, and comfrey, through pyrrolizidine alkaloid content) can also induce hepatotoxicity. Chemicals that cause liver injury are called hepatotoxins. c5c588d52f The signs and symptoms of secondary liver cancer are usually fairly non-specific (they can also be caused by other things). The following is a list of possible signs and symptoms of liver metastasis: c5c588d52f

Liver biopsy Liver biopsy is the biopsy (removal of a small sample of tissue) from the liver. It is a medical test that is done to aid diagnosis of liver disease, to assess the severity of known liver disease, and to monitor the progress of treatment. It is a medical test that is done to aid diagnosis of liver disease, to Liver biopsy is the biopsy (removal of a small sample of tissue) from the liver c5c588d52f

Judging the appropriateness or effectiveness of liver transplant on case-by-case basis is critically important (see Contraindications), as outcomes are highly variable. c5c588d52f The liver is able to regenerate after a partial hepatectomy and damage by hepatotoxins or infection. c5c588d52f If the diagnosis is already clear, such as chronic hepatitis B or hepatitis C, liver biopsy is useful to assess the severity of the associated liver... c5c588d52f Some of the signs and symptoms of liver disease are the following: c5c588d52f

Acute liver failure of liver disease, and indicates that the liver has sustained severe damage (loss of function of 80–90% of liver cells). The complications are hepatic encephalopathy Acute liver failure is the appearance of severe complications rapidly after the first signs (such as jaundice) of liver disease, and indicates that the liver has sustained severe damage (loss of function of 80–90% of liver cells). The complications are hepatic encephalopathy and impaired protein synthesis (as measured by the levels of serum albumin and the prothrombin time in the blood). The 1993 classification defines hyperacute as within 1 week, acute as 8–28 days, and subacute as 4–12 weeks; both the speed with which the disease develops and the underlying cause strongly affect outcomes c5c588d52f

Liver metastasis People with colorectal cancer are at risk of liver metastases, which dictates their prognosis. diagnostic criteria include:[medical citation needed] Hemoglobin decrease Liver function test: ALP elevated, bilirubin elevated, albumin decrease Carcinoembryonic A liver metastasis is a malignant tumor in the liver that has spread from another organ that is affected by cancer. In 50% of all cases the primary tumor is of the gastrointestinal tract; other common sites include the breast, ovaries, bronchus, thyroid, and kidney. The liver

is a common site for metastatic disease because of its rich, dual blood supply (the liver receives blood via the hepatic artery and portal vein). Metastatic tumors in the liver are 20 times more common than primary liver tumors (tumors that originate in the liver). This can also be called secondary liver cancer or metastatic liver disease c5c588d52f

Liver regeneration... c5c588d52f

Liver cancer Liver metastasis is the more common of the two liver cancers. Liver cancer, also known as hepatic cancer, primary hepatic cancer, or primary hepatic malignancy, is cancer that starts in the liver. Liver cancer can Liver cancer, also known as hepatic cancer, primary hepatic cancer, or primary hepatic malignancy, is cancer that starts in the liver. According to the recent analysis, it is shown that metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease, which was previously known as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and is now considered as one of the leading causes of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) globally, especially in developed nations, due to the increasing prevalence of obesity and type 2 diabetes. Liver cancer can be primary in which the cancer starts in the liver, or it can be liver metastasis, or secondary, in which the cancer spreads from elsewhere in the body to the liver c5c588d52f

Liver disease Several liver function tests are available to test the proper function of the liver. If long-lasting it is termed chronic liver disease. Although the diseases differ in detail, liver diseases often have features in common. These tests for the presence of enzymes in Liver disease, or hepatic disease, is any of many diseases of the liver. cause disease progression c5c588d52f

Liver transplantation is a potential treatment for acute or chronic conditions that cause irreversible and severe ("end-stage") liver dysfunction. Since the procedure carries relatively high risks, is resource-intensive, and requires major life modifications after surgery, it is reserved for dire circumstances. It has also emerged as an option for people whose colorectal cancer has metastasized to the liver. c5c588d52f

Liver regeneration The phenomenon of liver regeneration is seen in all vertebrates, from humans to fish. The liver is the only visceral organ with the capacity to regenerate. The liver is able to regenerate after Liver regeneration is the process by which the liver is able to replace damaged or lost liver tissue. Only 10% of the original liver mass is required for the organ to regenerate back to full size. During compensatory hyperplasia, the remaining liver tissue becomes larger so that the organ can continue to function. In lower species such as fish, the liver can regain both its original size and mass. The process of regeneration in mammals is mainly compensatory growth or hyperplasia because while the lost mass of the liver is replaced, it does not regain its original shape. In lower species such as fish, the liver can regain both its original size and mass. organ can continue to function. The liver manages to restore any lost mass and adjust its size to that of the organism, while at the same time providing full support for body homeostasis during the entire regenerative process. The liver can regenerate after partial hepatectomy or injury due to hepatotoxic agents such as certain medications, toxins, or chemicals c5c588d52f

Hepatotoxicity Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a cause of acute and chronic liver disease caused specifically by medications and the most common reason for a drug to be withdrawn from the market after approval. Hepatotoxicity refers to chemical-driven liver damage. Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a cause of acute and chronic liver disease caused specifically by medications Hepatotoxicity refers to chemical-driven liver damage c5c588d52f

The liver is also an accessory digestive organ that produces bile, an alkaline fluid containing cholesterol and bile acids, which emulsifies and aids the break up of dietary fat. The gallbladder, a small hollow pouch that sits just under the right lobe of liver, stores and concentrates the bile produced by the liver, which is later excreted to the duodenum to help with digestion. The liver's highly specialized tissue, consisting mostly of hepatocytes... c5c588d52f More than 900 drugs have been implicated in causing liver injury (see LiverTox, external link, below) and it is the most common reason for a drug to be withdrawn from the market. Hepatotoxicity and drug-induced liver injury also account for a substantial number of... c5c588d52f == Signs and symptoms == c5c588d52f == Medical uses == c5c588d52f Primary liver cancer is globally the seventh-most frequent cancer and the third-leading cause of death from cancer. In 2018, it occurred in 866,136 people and resulted in 758,725 deaths globally. Higher rates of liver cancer occur where hepatitis B and C are common, including Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Males are more often affected with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) than females. Diagnosis is most frequent among those 65 to 74 years old... c5c588d52f The main subtypes of fatty liver disease are metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) and alcoholic liver disease (ALD), with the category "metabolic and alcohol associated liver disease" (metALD) describing an overlap of the two. c5c588d52f == Medical uses == c5c588d52f

Fatty liver disease incidentally because of abnormal liver function tests or hepatomegaly noted in unrelated medical conditions. Often there are no or few symptoms. Elevated liver enzymes are found in as many as Fatty liver disease (FLD), also known as hepatic steatosis and steatotic liver disease (SLD), is a condition where excess fat builds up in the liver. Occasionally there may be tiredness or pain in the upper right side of the abdomen. Complications may include cirrhosis, liver cancer, and esophageal varices c5c588d52f

== Signs and symptoms == c5c588d52f The primary risks include alcohol, type 2 diabetes, and obesity. Other risk factors... c5c588d52f == Mechanism == c5c588d52f

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