

Doctor Removes Liver Instead Of Spleen

The classic characterization of the group of neurodegenerative, lysosomal storage disorders called the neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (NCLs) is through the progressive, permanent loss of motor and psychological ability with a severe intracellular accumulation of lipofuscins, with the United States and Northern European populations having slightly higher frequency with an occurrence of one in 10,000. Four classic diagnoses have received the most attention from researchers and the medical field, differentiated from one another by age of symptomatic onset, duration... 41c474ad63 == Signs and symptoms == 41c474ad63 The disease typically develops slowly over months or years. Stages include compensated cirrhosis and decompensated cirrhosis. Early symptoms may include tiredness, weakness, loss of appetite, unexplained weight loss, nausea and vomiting, and discomfort in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. As the disease worsens, symptoms may include itchiness, swelling in the lower legs, fluid build-up in the abdomen, jaundice, bruising easily, and the development of spider-like blood vessels in the skin... 41c474ad63

Kidney (Chinese medicine) In this view the Shèn or kidney in western terminology occupies a fundamentally different conceptual position than in Western evidence based biomedicine, instead of being a formative visceral structure, it is a relationship or pattern based observational theory. A famous Chinese doctor named Zhang Jiebin (approximately 1563-1640) wrote "there are two kidneys, (kidney yin and yang), with the Gate of Vitality between them. In this traditional theory is distinct from the Western medical anatomical formative definition of kidneys, the TCM concept is a functional and energetic way of describing a set of interrelated parts. In TCM, the kidneys are associated with Ming Men 命門, the gate of vitality. The kidney is considered According to traditional Chinese medicine, the Shèn, 腎 (kidney) refers to not only the two viscera located on the small of the back but a pattern of information. The Shèn in the terminology of traditional Chinese medicine is a cultural view or belief system that has been influenced by Daoism, Confucianism and Chinese folk religion. ". dynamic force necessary to start the system of balancing

water metabolism, which also employs the spleen, lung, liver and san jiao. The kidneys are the organs of water and fire, the abode of yin and yang, the sea of essence, and it determines life and death 41c474ad63

In 1929, E.B. Helwig was the first to describe heterotaxy syndrome, which is a form of polysplenia. 41c474ad63 == History == 41c474ad63 Medicine in traditional China encompassed a range of sometimes competing health and healing practices, folk beliefs, literati theory, Taoist and Confucian philosophy, herbal remedies, food, diet, exercise, medical specializations, and schools of thought. TCM as it exists today has been described as a largely 20th century invention. In the early twentieth century, Chinese cultural and political modernizers worked to eliminate traditional practices as backward and unscientific. Traditional practitioners then selected elements of philosophy and practice and organized them into what they called "Chinese medicine". In the 1950s, the Chinese government sought to revive traditional medicine (including legalizing previously banned practices) and sponsored the integration of Chinese and Western medicine. In the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, the... 41c474ad63 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to decrease pain. Incentive spirometry may be... 41c474ad63 == Positioning and environment == 41c474ad63

Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis cells and many organs, including the liver, spleen, myocardium, and kidneys. Their name comes from the word stem "lipo-", which is a variation on lipid, and from the term "pigment", used because the substances take on a greenish-yellow color when viewed under an ultraviolet light microscope. These lipopigments are made up of fats and proteins. The classic characterization of the group of neurodegenerative, lysosomal storage Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis is a family of at least eight genetically separate neurodegenerative lysosomal storage diseases that result from excessive accumulation of lipopigments (lipofuscin) in the body's tissues. These lipofuscin materials build up in neuronal cells and many organs, including the liver, spleen, myocardium, and kidneys 41c474ad63

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... 41c474ad63

Kidney Center: cross-section showing the kidneys below the liver and spleen. They receive blood from the paired renal arteries; blood exits into the paired renal veins. They are located on the left and right in the retroperitoneal space, and in adult humans are about 12 centimetres (4+1/2 inches) in length. Right: further cross-section In humans, the kidneys are two reddish-brown bean-shaped blood-filtering organs that are a multilobar, multipapillary form of mammalian kidneys, usually without signs of external lobulation. Each kidney is attached to a ureter, a tube that carries excreted urine to the bladder. the liver on the left side of scan (right side of body) 41c474ad63

== TCM overview == 41c474ad63

Cirrhosis liver cirrhosis, hepatic cirrhosis, chronic liver failure, chronic hepatic failure, and end-stage liver disease, is a chronic condition of the liver in Cirrhosis, also known as liver cirrhosis, hepatic cirrhosis, chronic liver failure, chronic hepatic failure, and end-stage liver disease, is a chronic condition of the liver in which the normal functioning tissue, or parenchyma, is replaced with scar tissue (fibrosis) and regenerative nodules as a result of chronic liver disease. Over time, scar tissue and nodules of regenerating hepatocytes can replace the parenchyma, causing increased resistance to blood flow in the liver's capillaries—the hepatic sinusoids—and consequently portal hypertension, as well as impairment in other aspects of liver function. Damage to the liver leads to repair of liver tissue and subsequent formation of scar tissue 41c474ad63

== Signs... == 41c474ad63

Traditional Chinese medicine These were spleen and kidney depletion (yang depletion), liver and kidney depletion (yin depletion), blood depletion, phlegm damp, liver oppression, Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is an alternative medical practice drawn from traditional medicine in China. A large share of its claims are pseudoscientific, with the majority of treatments having no robust evidence of effectiveness or logical mechanism of action. Some TCM ingredients are known to be toxic and cause disease, including cancer 41c474ad63

Polysplenia This condition occurs in 1 per 250,000 live births, with 75% of patients with polysplenia dying before the age of 5 and approximately 10% of patients making it to mid-

adolescence. Polysplenia sometimes occurs alone, but it is often accompanied by other developmental abnormalities. Conditions associated with polysplenia include gastrointestinal abnormalities, such as intestinal malrotation or biliary atresia, as well as cardiac abnormalities, such as dextrocardia. disease manifested by multiple small accessory spleens, rather than a single, full-sized, normal spleen. Polysplenia affects more females than males. Polysplenia occurs very rarely in adults and the elderly, because of the common association of the disorder to congenital heart defects which usually prevents those affected from reaching adulthood. Polysplenia sometimes occurs alone, but it is Polysplenia is a congenital disease manifested by multiple small accessory spleens, rather than a single, full-sized, normal spleen 41c474ad63

Liver These blood vessels subdivide into small capillaries known as liver sinusoids, which then lead to hepatic 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. 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. gastrointestinal tract and also from the spleen and pancreas. Anatomical and medical terminology often use the prefix hepat- from ἥπατο-, from the Greek word for liver, such as hepatology, and hepatitis. 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 41c474ad63

Pleurisy can be caused by a variety of conditions, including viral or bacterial infections, autoimmune disorders, and pulmonary embolism. The most common cause is a viral infection. Other causes include bacterial infection, pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, autoimmune disorders, lung cancer, following heart surgery, pancreatitis and asbestosis. Occasionally the cause remains unknown. The underlying mechanism involves the rubbing together of the pleurae instead of smooth gliding. Other conditions that can produce similar symptoms include pericarditis, heart attack, cholecystitis, pulmonary embolism, and pneumothorax. Diagnostic testing may include a chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG), and blood tests. 41c474ad63

Portal hypertension Cirrhosis (a form of chronic liver failure) is

the most common cause of portal hypertension; Portal hypertension is defined as increased portal venous pressure, with a hepatic venous pressure gradient greater than 5 mmHg. Normal portal pressure is 1–4 mmHg; clinically insignificant portal hypertension is present at portal pressures 5–9 mmHg; clinically significant portal hypertension is present at portal pressures greater than 10 mmHg. supply most of the blood and nutrients from the intestine to the liver. The portal vein and its branches supply most of the blood and nutrients from the intestine to the liver 41c474ad63

Cirrhosis (a form of chronic liver failure) is the most common cause of portal hypertension; other, less frequent causes are therefore grouped as non-cirrhotic portal hypertension. The signs and symptoms of both cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic portal hypertension are often similar depending on cause, with patients presenting with abdominal swelling due to ascites, vomiting of blood, and lab abnormalities such as elevated liver enzymes or low platelet counts. 41c474ad63 The kidney participates in the control of the volume of various body fluids, fluid osmolality, acid-base balance, various electrolyte concentrations, and removal of toxins. Filtration occurs in the glomerulus: one-fifth of the blood volume that enters the kidneys is filtered. Examples of substances reabsorbed are solute-free water, sodium, bicarbonate, glucose, and amino acids. Examples of substances secreted are hydrogen, ammonium, potassium and uric acid. The nephron is the structural and functional unit of the kidney. Each adult human kidney contains around 1 million nephrons, while a mouse kidney contains only about 12,500 nephrons. The kidneys also carry out functions independent... 41c474ad63

Abdominal examination Finally, percussion (tapping) of the patient's abdomen and abdominal organs. An abdominal examination may be performed because the physician suspects a disease of the organs inside the abdominal cavity (including the liver, spleen, large or small intestines), or simply as a part of a complete physical examination for other conditions. Palpation of the patient's abdomen. Auscultation (listening) of the abdomen with a stethoscope. The abdominal examination is conventionally split into four different stages: first, inspection of the patient and the visible characteristics of their abdomen. Depending on the need to test for specific diseases such as ascites, special tests may be performed as a part of the physical examination. inside the abdominal cavity (including the liver, spleen, large or small intestines), or simply as a part of a complete physical examination for other An abdominal

examination is a portion of the physical examination which a physician or nurse uses to clinically observe the abdomen of a patient for signs of disease. In a complete physical examination, the abdominal exam classically follows the respiratory examination and cardiovascular examination 41c474ad63

The kidney (Shen) is... 41c474ad63

Pleurisy The doctor can use a chest tube to drain the blood. Infection where the needle went in Injury to the liver or spleen (in Pleurisy, also known as pleuritis, is inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs and line the chest cavity (pleurae). In some cases, surgery is needed. Other symptoms may include shortness of breath, cough, fever, and weight loss, depending on the underlying cause. Occasionally the pain may be a constant dull ache. This can result in a sharp chest pain while breathing 41c474ad63

Treatment is directed towards decreasing portal hypertension itself or in the management of its acute and chronic complications. Complications include ascites, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, variceal hemorrhage, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatorenal syndrome, and cardiomyopathy. 41c474ad63

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