

ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE



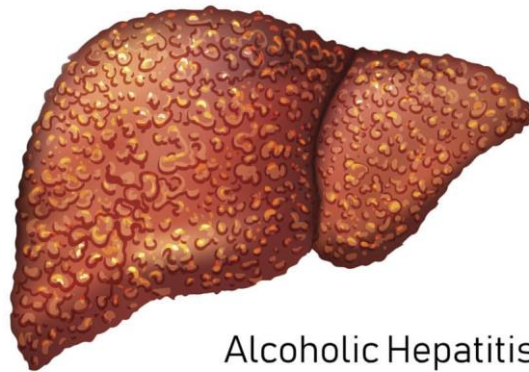
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Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...

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INTRODUCTION:

Alcoholic liver disease. It is otherwise known as alcoholic hepatitis. In this disease condition inflammation of liver occurs.



Alcoholic Hepatitis

ETIOLOGY:

Chronic consumption of alcohol , any liver disorder , hepatitis-c , malnutrition .

PATHOGENESIS:

- People who consume large amounts of alcohol run a higher risk of developing various liver diseases or liver failure.
- The liver aids in the production of hormones and protein enzymes that the body uses to fight against infection by filtering out toxic compounds from the blood.
- Heavy alcohol use for extended period of time might cause the liver to accumulate fat and damaging of liver cells.
- Normally, the liver has the ability to renew its own cell or repair a damaged hepatic cell on its own.
- Chronic alcohol use reduces the liver's capacity to regenerate cells, which can result in alcoholic liver disease.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATION:

- Loss of appetite
- nausea and vomiting
- abdominal pain, fever
- fatigue and weakness
- confusion and behaviour changes
- kidney and liver failure .

CLINICAL EVALUTION:

- Medical history and physical examination
- Liver function test
- Different blood test
- Ct scan ,MRI of liver
- Liver biopsy

PHARMACOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT:

- Corticosteroids
- Pentoxifylline

Surgical management

- Liver transplant

NON-PHARAMACOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT:

- Avoid consumption of alcohol
- Avoid intake of unnecessary medicine or OTC
- Maintain a healthy lifestyle
- Take nutritional diet