

Liver Specialist Moncton

Liver Specialist Moncton - The liver is a body organ that is needed to carry out various functions within the body, including detoxification, protein synthesis, and the production of biochemicals which are important for digestion. The liver is needed for the body to survive. Liver dialysis can be utilized temporarily but there is no way to function for long term without a liver.

The jobs that the liver does, includes glycogen storage, plasma protein synthesis, the decomposition of red blood cells, hormone production and detoxification. The liver sits below the diaphragm in the abdominal-pelvic region of the abdomen. The liver is responsible for producing bile. This is an alkaline compound which emulsifies lipids to help in digestion. The tissues which make the liver are highly specialized. They regulate a large amount of high volume biochemical reactions, like the breakdown and synthesis of complex and small molecules.

Regeneration

The liver is rather unique in that it is capable of generating naturally. With as little as 25 percent, the liver can make a full regeneration into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth rather than true regeneration. Therefore, the liver's lobes which are taken out do not grow again, and the growth of the liver is a restoration of function and not original form. In true regeneration, both the original form and function are restored.

Diseases of the Liver

The liver in fact, supports almost every organ in the body and is vital for survival. Nonetheless, the liver is prone to a lot of illnesses because of its location within the body and its multidimensional functions which it carries out. Among the most common liver sicknesses include: alcohol damage, cirrhosis, fatty liver, hepatitis, A, B, C and E, tumours and cancer and damage as a result of heavy use of drugs, specially cancer drugs and acetaminophen, likewise referred to as paracetamol.

A large number of liver diseases are accompanied by jaundice. This is due to increased bilirubin levels within the body, resulting from the breakup of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Usually, the liver gets rid of bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Illnesses which affect liver function will cause derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a huge capability to regenerate and also has a large reserve ability. Normally, the liver just shows symptoms after extensive damage has happened.

Disease Symptoms

Classic liver damage signs consist of: dark urine when bilirubin mixes with the urine, pale stools take place when the brown pigment stercobilin is absent from the stool. This pigment is derived from bilirubin metabolites that are produced in the liver. Jaundice is the yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes or the skin which happens where bilirubin deposits on the skin. This leads to an intense itching sensation that is the most common patient complaint with individuals suffering liver failure.

When there is a loss of vitamins, minerals and nutrients, excessive fatigue may occur. When the liver fails to produce albumin, swelling may occur in the feet, abdomen and ankles. Easy bleeding and bruising are other symptoms. Substances that help to prevent bleeding are produced within the liver, thus, when liver damage is present, severe bleeding can result since these substances are not available anymore.