

Liver Specialist Prince George

Liver Specialist Prince George - The liver is a very important organ that performs many functions within the body consisting of: protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals which are essential for digestion. The liver is required for the body to survive. Liver dialysis can be used temporarily but there is no way to function for long term without a liver.

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

Regeneration

The liver is an incredible organ in the way that it is the only internal human organ that is capable of natural regeneration. It just takes as little as 25 percent of a liver to regenerate into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth rather than true regeneration. Thus, the lobes of the liver which are removed do not re-grow, and the liver growth is a restoration of function and not original form. In true regeneration, both the original function and form are restored.

Diseases of the Liver

Since the liver supports just about every organ in the body and is vital to its survival, the liver is prone to various sicknesses, especially because of its multidimensional functions and its strategic location. Among the most common liver sicknesses consist of: alcohol damage, cirrhosis, hepatitis A, B, C, and E, fatty liver, cancer and tumors and damage caused by heavy drug use, especially cancer medications and acetaminophen, likewise known as paracetamol.

A lot of illnesses of the liver are accompanied by jaundice since the increased bilirubin levels within the body will usually result from the breaking up of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Typically, the liver gets rid of bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Illnesses that affect liver function would result in derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a huge reserve capacity and likewise a large ability to regenerate. Normally, the liver only exhibits signs after extensive damage has occurred.

Disease Symptoms

The classic symptoms of liver damage comprises: dark urine when bilirubin mixes together with the urine, and pale stool when there is an absence of brown pigment stercobilin. The pigment also comes from bilirubin metabolites which are processes in the liver. Jaundice is the yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes or the skin that occurs where bilirubin deposits on the skin. This causes an intense itching sensation that is the most common patient complaint with people suffering liver failure.

When there is a loss of minerals, nutrients and vitamins, excessive fatigue may happen. When the liver fails to produce albumin, swelling can happen in the feet, abdomen and ankles. Easy bruising and bleeding are other symptoms. Substances which help to prevent bleeding are produced in the liver, thus, when liver damage is present, severe bleeding can result since these substances are no longer available.