

Liver Specialist Brandon

Liver Specialist Brandon - The liver is an organ of the body that is required so as to perform numerous functions within the body, consisting of protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals that are essential for digestion. For the survival of the body, the liver is required. Liver dialysis may be utilized temporarily but there is no way to function without a liver for long term.

The jobs which the liver carries out, includes plasma protein synthesis, glycogen storage, red blood cells decomposition, detoxification and hormone production. The liver sits below the diaphragm in the abdominal-pelvic part of the tummy. The liver is responsible for producing bile. This is an alkaline compound which 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, including the breakdown and synthesis of complex and small molecules.

Regeneration

The liver is quite unique in that it is capable of natural regeneration. With as little as 25%, the liver may make a full regeneration into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth as opposed to true regeneration. Thus, the lobes of the liver which are removed do not grow again, 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

The liver in truth, supports practically every organ within the body and is very important for survival. Then again, the liver is prone to lots of diseases because of its location within the body and its multidimensional functions which it does. Some of the most common liver sicknesses comprise: alcohol damage, cirrhosis, hepatitis A, B, C, and E, fatty liver, tumours and cancer and damage caused by heavy drug use, specially cancer medications and acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol.

Lots of diseases of the liver are accompanied by jaundice since the increased levels of bilirubin within the body will often result from the breaking up of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Normally, the liver gets rid of bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Diseases that affect liver function would result in derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a large ability to regenerate and likewise has a huge reserve capacity. Often, the liver only shows signs after extensive damage has taken place.

Disease Symptoms

The classic signs of liver damage consists of: dark urine when bilirubin mixes 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 within the liver. Jaundice is the yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes or the skin which takes place where bilirubin deposits on the skin. This results in an intense itching sensation which is the most common patient complaint with individuals suffering liver failure.

Excessive fatigue happens due to a generalized loss of minerals, nutrients and vitamins. Swelling in the ankles, feet and abdomen occurs because the liver fails to make albumin. Easy bruising and bleeding are other indications. Substances that help to prevent bleeding are produced in the liver, hence, when liver damage is present, severe bleeding can result because these substances are no longer available.