

Liver Specialist Stratford

Liver Specialist Stratford - The liver is a vital organ that carries our numerous functions in the body comprising: protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals which are important for digestion. The liver is needed for the survival of the body. Liver dialysis may be utilized for short term but there is no way to function for long term without a liver.

The liver plays a major role in plasma protein synthesis, glycogen storage, the decomposition of red blood cells, hormone production and detoxification. It is found within the abdominal-pelvic part of the tummy, below the diaphragm. The liver is responsible for bile production. This is an alkaline compound that 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 for example the synthesis and breakdown of complex and small molecules.

Regeneration

The liver is quite unique in that it is capable of generating naturally. With as little as 25%, the liver may make a full regeneration into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth instead of true regeneration. Therefore, the liver's lobes 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

Because the liver supports just about every organ within the body and is vital to its survival, the liver is prone to different sicknesses, particularly due to its multidimensional functions and its strategic location. Some of the most common liver diseases consist of: cirrhosis, alcohol damage, hepatitis A, B, C, and E, fatty liver, cancer and tumors and damage due to heavy use of drugs, specially cancer drugs and acetaminophen, likewise called paracetamol.

Numerous diseases of the liver are accompanied by jaundice because the increased bilirubin levels within the body will usually result from the breaking up of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Normally, the liver removes bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Illnesses which affect liver function would lead to derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a large capacity to regenerate and likewise has a large reserve capacity. Often, the liver just shows signs after extensive damage has taken place.

Disease Symptoms

Classic liver damage signs include: 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 made 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 leads to an intense itching sensation that is the most common complaint by those suffering liver failure.

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