

Definition

Liver cirrhosis is characterized by fibrosis and nodule formation of the liver, secondary to a chronic injury, leading to an alteration of the normal lobar organization of the liver. Various insults of injur the liver including viral infex, toxins, hereditary conditions or autoimmune processes. With each injury, the liver forms scar tissue (fibrosis) initially without losing its function. After long standing injury, most of the liver tissue gets fibrosed -> leading to loss of function + cirrhosis development

Etiology

Chronic liver disease

most common *Developed countries:* Hepatitis C virus (HCV), ALD, NASH *Undeveloped countries:* Hepatitis B (HBV) + HCV

Other causes Autoimmune hepatitis, Primary biliary cholangitis, primary sclerosing cholaitis, hemochromatosis, Wilson disease etc
Cryptogenic (cirrhosis of unknown origin)

Epidemiology

Worldwide prevalence remains unknown



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