

**XVIII. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
(LIVER — GALL BLADDER - PANCREAS - PERITONEUM)**

LIVER

**Parenchymatous Degeneration of liver
Albuminous degeneration**

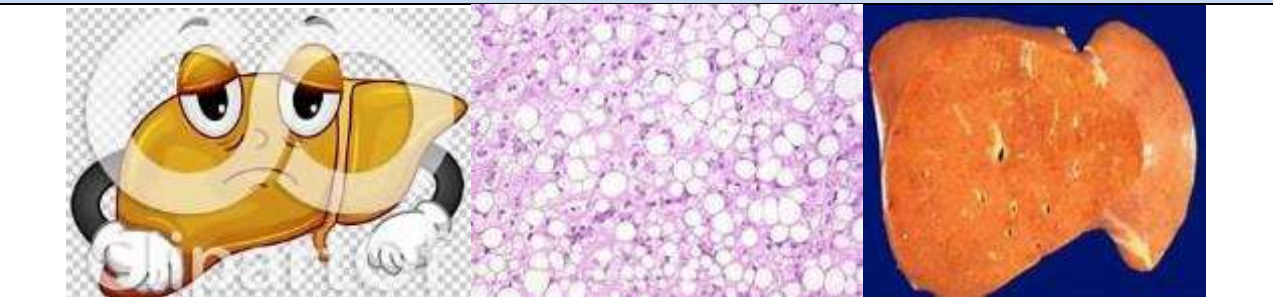
Liver:	Size:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Is increased</i> 		
	Borders:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rounded (somewhat)</i> 		
	Surface:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Smooth</i> 		
	Cut surface:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dull and opaque</i> • <i>Cloudy</i> 		
	Consistence:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Somewhat soft</i> 		

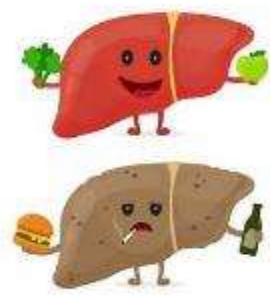
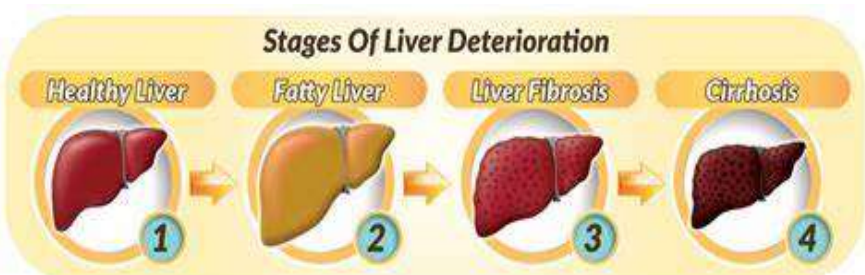


N.B.:

- This picture is called **cloudy swelling**.
- It is the result of **Albuminous degeneration**.
- **The cause may be:**
 1. **Bacterial toxins.**
 2. **Chemical poisons.**
 3. **Faulty metabolism.**

Fatty Change (fatty metamorphosis) III- 6. 922

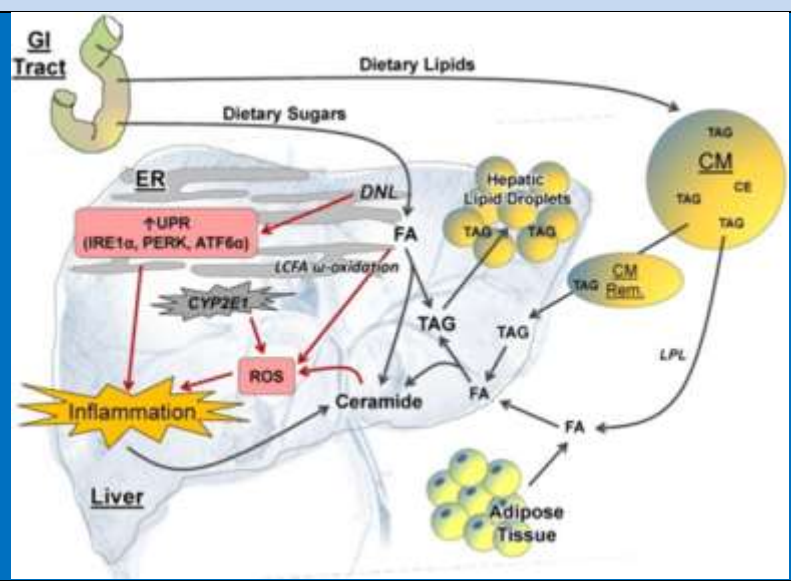




Liver:	Size:	• Is about normal	
	Borders:	• Rounded (slightly)	
	External surface:	• Smooth • Rather swollen	
	Cut surface:	• Dull opaque • Mottled pale yellow • Slightly greasy	
	Consistence:	• Soft	



- N.B.:**
- The patient was suffering from **diabetes mellitus and anaemia**.
 - The result was the so-called **fatty degeneration** → multiple fine fat droplets appear inside the cytoplasm of the liver cells in the central zone of lobules



Fatty Change

Liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is enlarged• Smooth contour and rounded edges• Greasy• Pale yellow (fat-like)• Soft in consistence		
Parenchyma:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bulges out from the incised capsule		

N.B.:

Causes of fatty change of the liver

1. Lack of **oxygen (anoxia)** or blood (**severe anaemias**).
2. Infections associated with **high fever or toxins and chemical poisons** (arsenic, bismuth, phosphorus, gold and silver or chloroform, carbon-tetrachloride and Benzol).
3. **High fat-diet** associated with **lack of lipotropic factors (choline)**.
4. **Hormonal disturbances**.
5. Association with some diseases such as **diabetes and Kwashiorkor disease** (which lead to → large fat droplets in liver cells → the so-called **fatty infiltration**).
6. If this increase in fat is prolonged → **cirrhosis of liver**.

