XVIII. Diseases of Liver, G. Bladder, Pancreas & Peritoneum

Liver

Biliary Cirrhosis III- 6.363				
Liver:	***Size:***	Is enlarged		
	Surface:	• Smooth (or granular) • Fine granules measure 0.1 cm. each and are uniform • Olive green		
	Cut surface:	• Dark green • A fibrous network surrounds individual lobule		
	Consistence:	• Firm		
	Bile ducts:	• Dilated Have thickened walls		
		Are filled with:	Dark bile Clear mucus	





N.B.:

- In this condition, the liver is usually increased in size and weight.
- The portal areas appear long, wide and prominent.
- The liver becomes green in colour; and, its surface appears smooth or finely-granular.

Biliary cirrhosis

1. Obstructive due to extrahepatic

causes:

(a) Cancer of head of pancreas interfering with the common bile duct (C.B.D.).

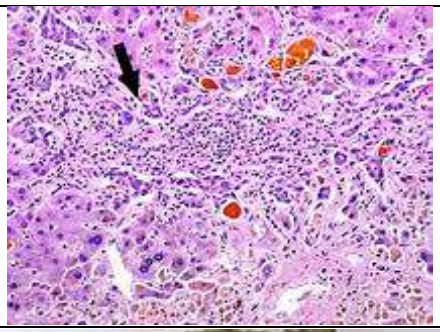
(b) Congenital narrowing or acquired stricture of the common bile duct.

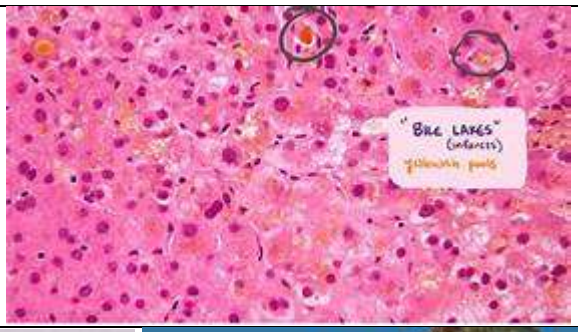
(c) Impaction of a stone in the common bile duct.

(d) Pressure on the common bile duct from outside.

2. Cholangitic due to intrahepatic infection such as in inflammation of the fine biliary passages intensified by some additional obstructive element from the inflammatory tissue.

Here, the liver becomes much enlarged (and the spleen, as well, is enlarged); granules are very uniform and measure 0.1 cm. in diameter each.





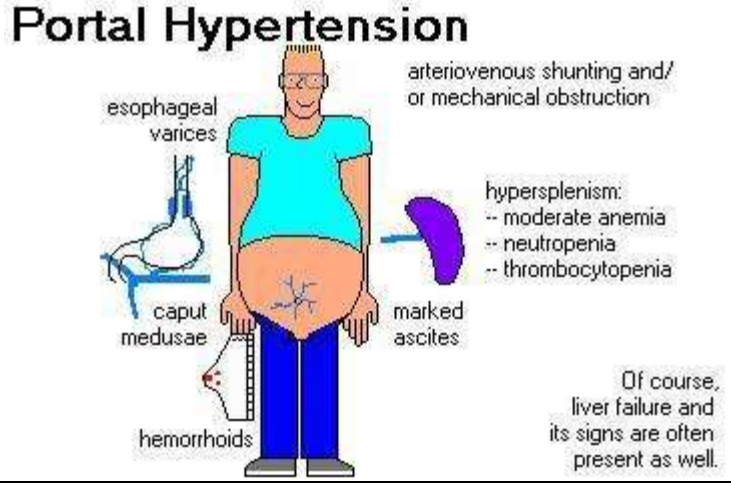


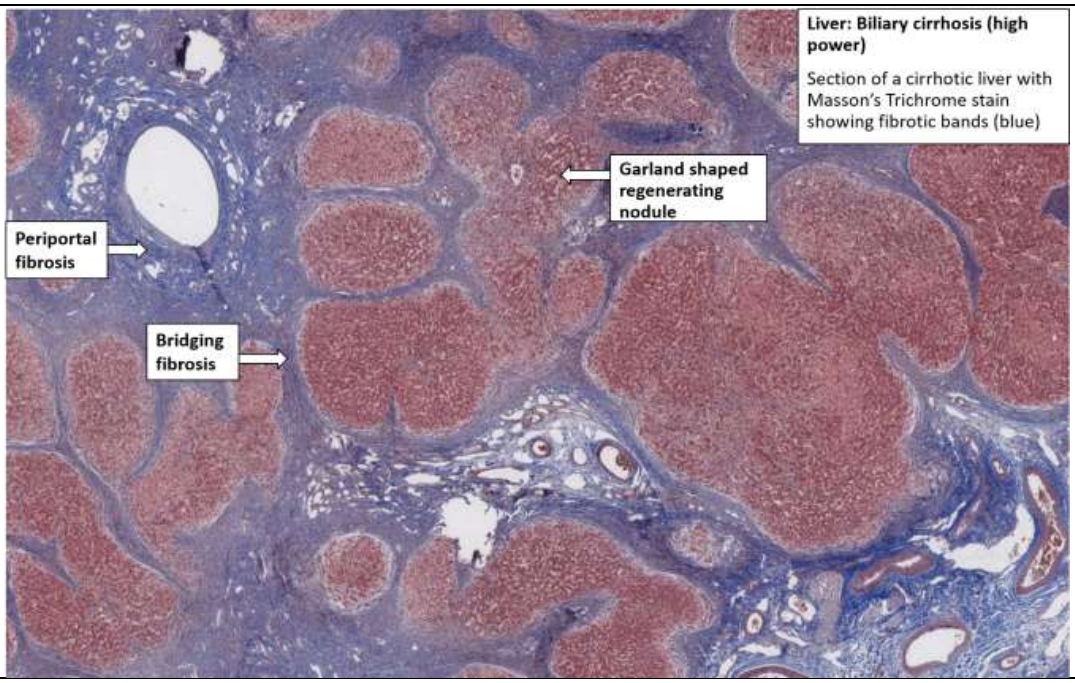


Syphilitic Cirrhosis					
Liver:	***Size:***	Is increased			
	Surface:	Smooth (or slightly granular)			
	Cut surface:	Mottled	Red (atrophic liver cells) Yellow (degenerated liver tissue) Shows minute opaque yellow spots (gummata).		
	Consistence:	Firm			
	Portal tracts:	Moderately-thickened			

N.B.:

- ***Syphilitic cirrhosis, or the <u>pericellular type of cirrhosis</u>, is usually seen in congenital syphilis.***
- ***At first, the liver may be enlarged. Then, it diminishes in size and becomes pale in colour,***




Liver: Biliary cirrhosis (high power)
Section of a cirrhotic liver with Masson's Trichrome stain showing fibrotic bands (blue)
Garland shaped regenerating nodule
Periportal fibrosis
Bridging fibrosis