

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

Cirrhosis and fibrosis of the liver

	<i>Portal</i>	<i>Post-Necrotic</i>	<i>Biliary</i>
<i>External surface</i>	Equal nodules (small, fine and diffusely scattered)	Unequal coarse nodules (multiple) (large, small and irregular) Wrinkling in areas	Granules (early, it is smooth)
<i>Colour</i>	Ochre-yellow	Ochre yellow and tawny brown	Green (bile-pigment)
<i>Size</i>	Early → large (hypertrophic). Late → diminished (atrophic)	Small (usually forms the smallest cirrhotic livers)	Enlarged (slightly or moderately) or of normal size
<i>Regeneration nodules</i>	Present	Present	Absent
<i>Fibrosis (distribution)</i>	Multi-lobular	Diffuse (post-hepatic necrosis)	Monolobular
<i>Cellular reaction</i>	No cellular reaction in the fibrous tissue (usually)	Reaction → monocytes in fibrous tissue	No reaction or varying degrees of chronic perilobular proliferative inflammation
<i>Clinical and other findings</i>	Ascites and portal hypertension with its sequels + chronic alcoholism grossly inadequate diet	Jaundice History of preceding viral hepatitis. + or exposure to toxic substances to liver	Jaundice of obstructive type. Obstruction in the bile passages → and dilated bile ducts
<i>Primary fatty change</i> • <i>Necrosis</i> • <i>Atrophy</i> • <i>Regeneration</i> • <i>Fibrosis</i>	• Present • Present • Present • Present • Present	• Absent • Present & marked • Present • Present • Present	• Absent • Absent • Present • Absent • Present
<i>Nature</i>	Cirrhosis	Cirrhosis	Fibrosis