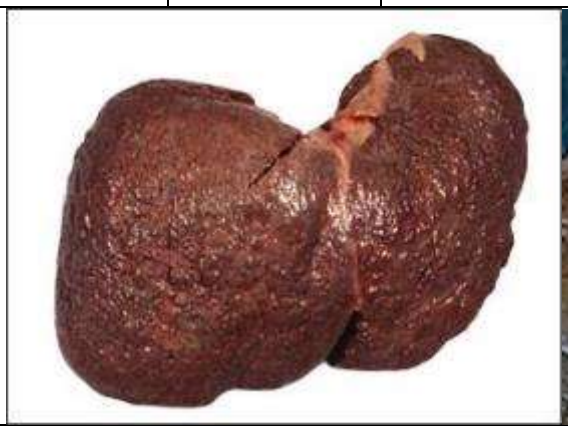
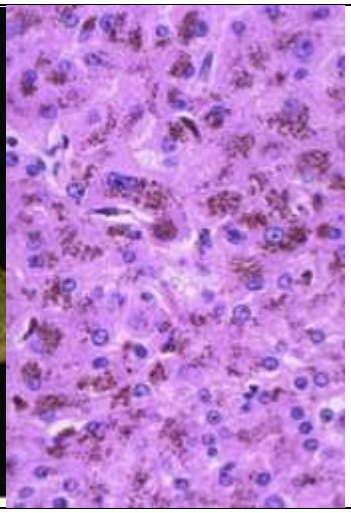
Pigmentary Cirrhosis (haemochromatosis)		
Liver:	***Size:***	• Is Increased
	Surface:	• Granular (or finely-nodular)
	Cut surface:	• Rusty-brown or reddish-brown • Islets of variable size and shape (0.1–1 cm. in diameter) • Occasional pale regenerated nodules • Pale greyish-white fibrous bands
	Consistence:	• Firm




N.B.:

- This type of cirrhosis gives the picture of a mild case of portal cirrhosis.
- The liver becomes large, reddish brown, firm and finely-nodular.
- It is part of a disease called **"bronze diabetes"** which is due to a ***disorder (inborn error) of iron metabolism.***
- The result is excessive accumulation of iron in various tissues specially the liver.
- Another factor may be **copper-poisoning** leading to slow, long-acting haemolysis of red blood cells.
- The condition is commoner in males at middle age.

Features:

1. ***The pancreas:***
   - Becomes deep brown, firm, fibrosed and with degenerative changes in the parenchymatous tissue, and atrophic changes in the islets of Langerhans due *to deposition of iron and its pigment.*
2. ***The spleen:***
   - *Becomes large, brown, firm, fibrosed and pigmented.*
3. ***Pigmentation and some atrophic changes may appear in****:*
   - *Heart;*
   - *Kidneys;*
   - *Adrenal glands;*
   - *Pituit*ary gland;
   - Thyroid glands;
   - Testes;
   - Voluntary muscles;
   - Lymph nodes;
   - Skin.

Sequels:

1. ***Bronzed coloration of the skin.***
2. ***Diabetes mellitus.***
3. ***Pigmentary cirrhosis.***
4. ***Portal venous hypertension.***
5. ***Liver cell failure.***
6. ***Coronary artery disease.***
7. ***Increased predisposition to carcinoma***