


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

Miliary Tuberculosis III-6. 331			
Liver:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows tubercles 		
Tubercles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered throughout the liver • Numerous • Small foci of circumscribed caseation • Greyish-pink (some) • Creamy yellow (some others) 		
			
N.B.:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is part of general miliary tuberculosis. • Occasionally, in association with intestinal tuberculosis, there occurs a moderately-large necrotic caseous mass called "Tuberculomas". 			
Syphilis (tertiary stage lesion) III- -6. 3323			
Liver:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a Gummatous mass 		
	The gumma:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of localized syphilitic necrosis 	
	Size:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately-large (6 cm.) 	
	Margins:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular 	
	Outline:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serpiginous 	
	Appearance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gummy 	
	Colour:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greyish-brownish 	
	Consistence:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm 	
N.B.:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syphilitic gumma may be congenital (rare) or acquired. 			



Hepar Lobatum III- 6. 33231

- Liver:**
- Shows a deep depression
 - The fissure produced is irregular
 - Appearance is as if the liver is bisected
 - False appearance of lobulations

N.B.:

- *A false appearance of "lobed-liver" may be due to healed multiple small gummata.*
- *This condition may occur in the acquired type of syphilis.*
- *It is due to the effect of scarring of the scattered localized gummata.*

