

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

3. Encysted (intermediate form):

- *Is a combination of the moist and dry types; is localized; more in women; usually confined to the pelvis → granulation tissue between loops of intestine → a space-enclosing fluid (D.D. cysts, namely, ovarian, para-ovarian or abdominal).*
- *Clinically, **Either:***
- *Acute → abdominal pain, vomiting → abdominal pain, vomiting, distension, slight fever, rigidity and signs of free fluid in the peritoneal cavity.*
- *Or chronic and insidious → weakness, loss of weight, headache, abdominal discomfort, hectic fever and diarrhoea alternating with constipation.*

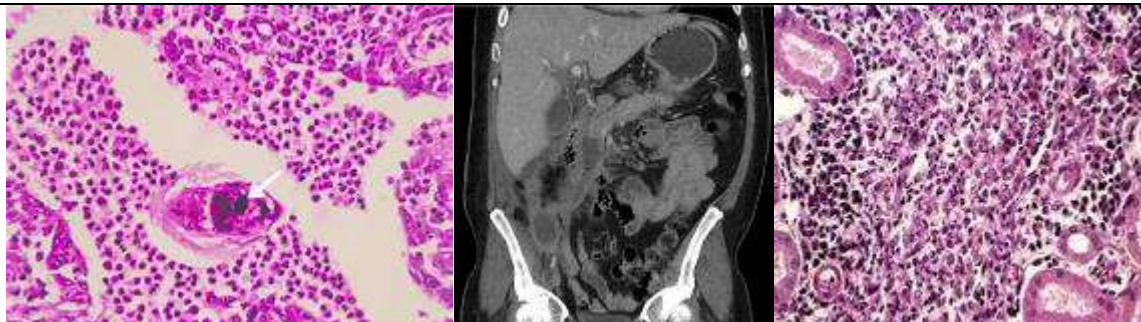


If secondary infection occurs:

1. *Large caseous masses undergo liquefaction → abscesses → bursting → fistulous openings between coils of intestines or through the skin at the umbilicus.*
2. *Acute peritonitis.*

N.B.5:

- *In Pick's disease, the peritoneal fluid is a transudate due to cardiac failure thick fibrous adhesions; and, the serosal surface of the liver or/and spleen is covered with a thick fibrous capsule (the so-called sugar-icing).*



Bilharziasis:		
<i>A piece of omentum</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shows nodules</i>
	<i>Nodules</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Multiple</i> • <i>Small in size (tubercle-like) up to 0.4 cm.</i> • <i>Rounded, ovoid or irregular in shape</i> • <i>Bluish-white and whitish-grey in colour</i> • <i>Firm in consistence</i>
<p>N.B.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Histologically, the nodules proved to be bilharzial in nature.</i> • <i>Bilharziasis of the peritoneum occurs in severe and massive infections → small flat nodules which appear pearly-white.</i> • <i>On section of the nodule → gritty sensation and rusty-white coloration.</i> • <i>These nodules, which may be localized or diffuse, have to be differentiated from tumours.</i> 		