# Liver Specialist Lloydminster

Liver Specialist Lloydminster - The liver is an organ of the body that is necessary to do many functions within the body, including protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals that are essential for digestion. The liver is required for the body to survive. Liver dialysis can be used temporarily but there is no way to function without a liver for long term.

The liver plays a major role in plasma protein synthesis, glycogen storage, the decomposition of red blood cells, hormone production and detoxification. It is found within the abdominal-pelvic part of the stomach, below the diaphragm. The liver is responsible for producing bile. This is an alkaline compound which emulsifies lipids to aid in digestion. The tissues that make the liver are highly specialized. They regulate a large amount of high volume biochemical reactions, like for example the synthesis and breakdown of complex and small molecules.

Regeneration

The liver is an incredible organ in the way that it is the only internal human organ which is capable of generating naturally. It just takes as little as 25 percent of a liver to regenerate into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth rather than true regeneration. Thus, the liver's lobes that are taken out do not grow again, and the growth of the liver is a restoration of function and not original form. In true regeneration, both the original function and form are restored.

Diseases of the Liver

The liver in fact, supports almost every organ within the body and is vital for survival. Then again, the liver is prone to many illnesses due to its location within the body and its multidimensional functions that it performs. Some of the most common liver diseases include: alcohol damage, cirrhosis, fatty liver, hepatitis, A, B, C and E, tumours and cancer and damage as a result of heavy use of medications, specially cancer drugs and acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol.

A large number of liver diseases are accompanied by jaundice. This is due to increased levels of bilirubin within the body, resulting from the breakup of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Normally, the liver eliminates bilirubin from the blood and excretes it through bile. Diseases which affect liver function would lead to derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a large ability to regenerate and also has a large reserve capacity. Usually, the liver only shows signs after extensive damage has happened.

Disease Symptoms

The classic symptoms of liver damage includes: dark urine when bilirubin mixes together with the urine, and pale stool when there is an absence of brown pigment stercobilin. The pigment likewise comes from bilirubin metabolites that are processes within the liver. Jaundice is the yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes or the skin that takes place where bilirubin deposits on the skin. This causes an intense itching sensation that is the most common patient complaint with people suffering liver failure.

When there is a loss of minerals, nutrients and vitamins, excessive fatigue can occur. When the liver fails to produce albumin, swelling may occur in the feet, abdomen and ankles. Easy bleeding and bruising are other symptoms. Substances which help to prevent bleeding are produced within the liver, thus, when liver damage is present, these substances are no longer available and severe bleeding can result.