

## Liver Specialist Winnipeg

Liver Specialist Winnipeg - The liver is a vital organ that carries our various functions within the body including: protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals that are vital for digestion. The liver is needed for the body to survive. Liver dialysis may be utilized temporarily but there is no way to function without a liver for long term.

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

### Regeneration

The liver is rather unique in that it is capable of natural regeneration. With as little as 25%, the liver can make a full regeneration 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 re-grow, and the liver growth is a restoration of function and not original form. In true regeneration, both the original form and function are restored.

### Diseases of the Liver

The liver in truth, supports nearly every organ within the body and is essential for survival. Then again, the liver is prone to numerous sicknesses because of its location in the body and its multidimensional functions that it does. Some of the most common liver diseases comprise: cirrhosis, alcohol damage, hepatitis A, B, C, and E, fatty liver, cancer and tumors and damage caused by heavy use of drugs, particularly cancer medications and acetaminophen, likewise known as paracetamol.

Lots of illnesses of the liver are accompanied by jaundice as the increased bilirubin levels within the body would often result from the breaking up of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Normally, the liver eliminates bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Sicknesses which affect liver function would result in derangement of these processes. Luckily, the liver has a huge ability to regenerate and also has a large reserve ability. Usually, the liver only shows signs after extensive damage has occurred.

### Disease Symptoms

Classic liver damage signs consist of: dark urine when bilirubin mixes together with the urine, pale stools happen when the brown pigment stercobilin is absent from the stool. This pigment is derived from bilirubin metabolites which are produced in the liver. Jaundice is the yellow tinge on the whites of the eyes or the skin which happens where bilirubin deposits on the skin. This leads to an intense itching sensation that is the most common patient complaint with those suffering liver failure.

Excessive fatigue occurs due to a generalized loss of minerals, nutrients and vitamins. Swelling in the feet, abdomen and ankles takes place because the liver fails to make albumin. Easy bleeding and bruising are other indications. Substances that help to prevent bleeding are produced within the liver, hence, when liver damage is present, these substances are no longer available and severe bleeding could result.