

## Liver Specialist Saskatoon

Liver Specialist Saskatoon - The liver is an organ of the body which is necessary to perform various functions within the body, comprising protein synthesis, detoxification, and the production of biochemicals that are important for digestion. The liver is needed for the body to survive. Liver dialysis may be used for short term but there is no way to function for long term without a liver.

The jobs which the liver carries out, comprises plasma protein synthesis, glycogen storage, the decomposition of red blood cells, detoxification and hormone production. The liver sits below the diaphragm in the abdominal-pelvic region of the abdomen. The liver is responsible for producing bile. This is an alkaline compound that emulsifies lipids to help in digestion. The tissues that make the liver are highly specialized. They regulate a large amount of high volume biochemical reactions, including the breakdown and synthesis of small and complex 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% of a liver to regenerate into a whole liver. This is considered to be compensatory growth as opposed to true regeneration. Thus, the liver's lobes that are removed do not re-grow, and the liver growth 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 truth, supports practically every organ within the body and is very important for survival. Nevertheless, the liver is prone to numerous diseases due to its location in the body and its multidimensional functions that it carries out. Amongst the most common liver sicknesses include: alcohol damage, cirrhosis, hepatitis A, B, C, and E, fatty liver, tumours and cancer and damage caused by heavy drug use, particularly cancer medications and acetaminophen, also known as paracetamol.

A large number of liver illnesses are accompanied by jaundice. This is due to increased bilirubin levels in the body, resulting from the breakup of the haemoglobin of dead red blood cells. Usually, the liver removes bilirubin from the blood and emits it through bile. Sicknesses which affect liver function will cause derangement of these processes. Fortunately, the liver has a large reserve ability and also a huge ability to regenerate. Normally, the liver only exhibits signs after extensive damage has occurred.

### Disease Symptoms

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

When there is a loss of nutrients, vitamins and minerals, excessive fatigue can happen. When the liver fails to produce albumin, swelling can occur in the abdomen, ankles and feet. Easy bleeding and bruising are other symptoms. Substances which help to prevent bleeding are produced within the liver, hence, when liver damage is present, severe bleeding can result since these substances are not available anymore.