Alcoholic Liver Disease: Pathobiology, Epidemiology, And Clinical Aspects

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Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) refers to a range of progressive liver diseases including alcoholic hepatitis, fatty liver disease, and alcohol-related cirrhosis. Clinical findings in this stage include jaundice, fatigue, and fever. Alcohol reduces bone formation and may cause osteoporosis. The hepatitis B virus DNA is found in patients with chronic liver disease and negative tests for hepatitis C virus. Alcoholic liver disease: Pathobiology, epidemiology and clinical aspects. Book Reviews. Alcoholic liver disease: pathobiology, epidemiology and clinical aspects. Edited by. A Great and Growing Evil?: The Medical Effects of Alcohol - Google Books Result Schenker, S. Alcoholic liver disease: evaluation of natural history and. P Hall Ed. Alcoholic liver disease—pathobiology, epidemiology, and clinical aspects.
What is known about the epidemiology of liver disease has changed due to a better understanding of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and chronic viral hepatitis. The overall clinical diagnosis of alcoholic liver disease, using a combination of physical findings, laboratory values, and clinical acumen, is relatively accurate (Table 3). However, liver biopsy can be justified in selected cases, especially when the diagnosis is in question. Conclusions Understanding the pathogenesis and risk factors of alcoholic liver disease should provide insight into the development of therapeutic strategies. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 24, 1151â€“1161 Â© 2006 The Authors 1151 Journal compilation Â© 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd doi:10.1111/j.1365-2036.2006.03110.x.Â Big Market Research, Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) Global Clinical Trails, H1, Market Review, Size, Share, Global Trends, Company Profiles, Demand, Insights, Analysis, Research, Report, 2015.