



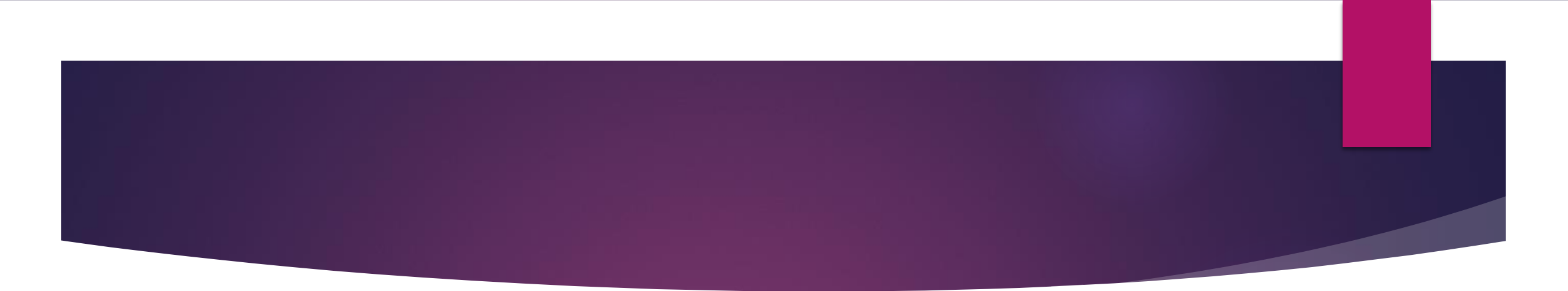
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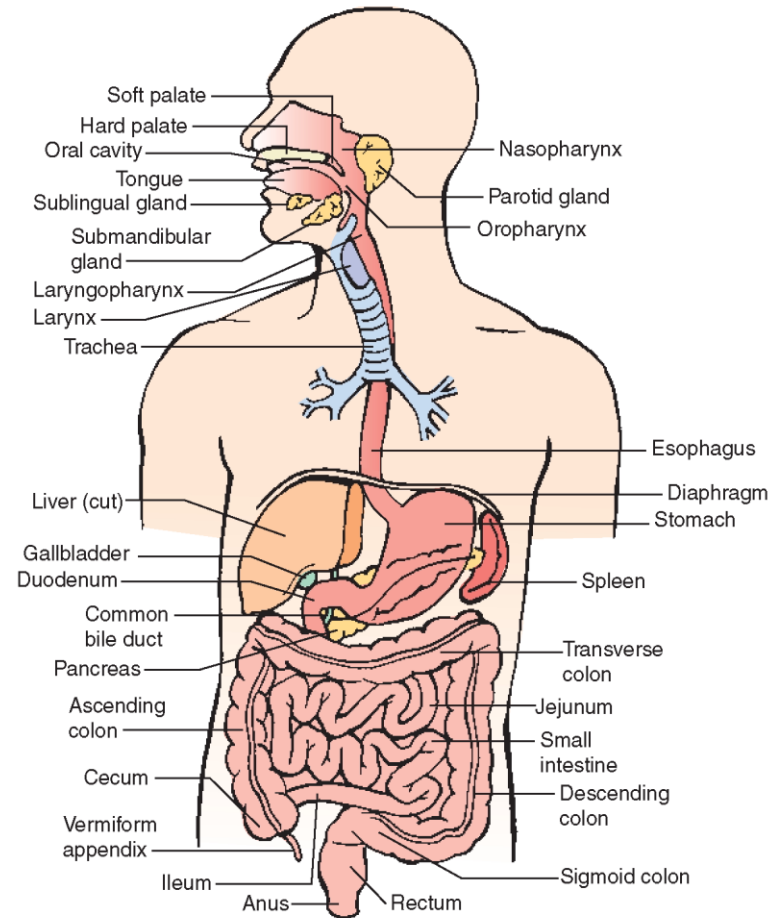
Avaliação Hepática iciterícias

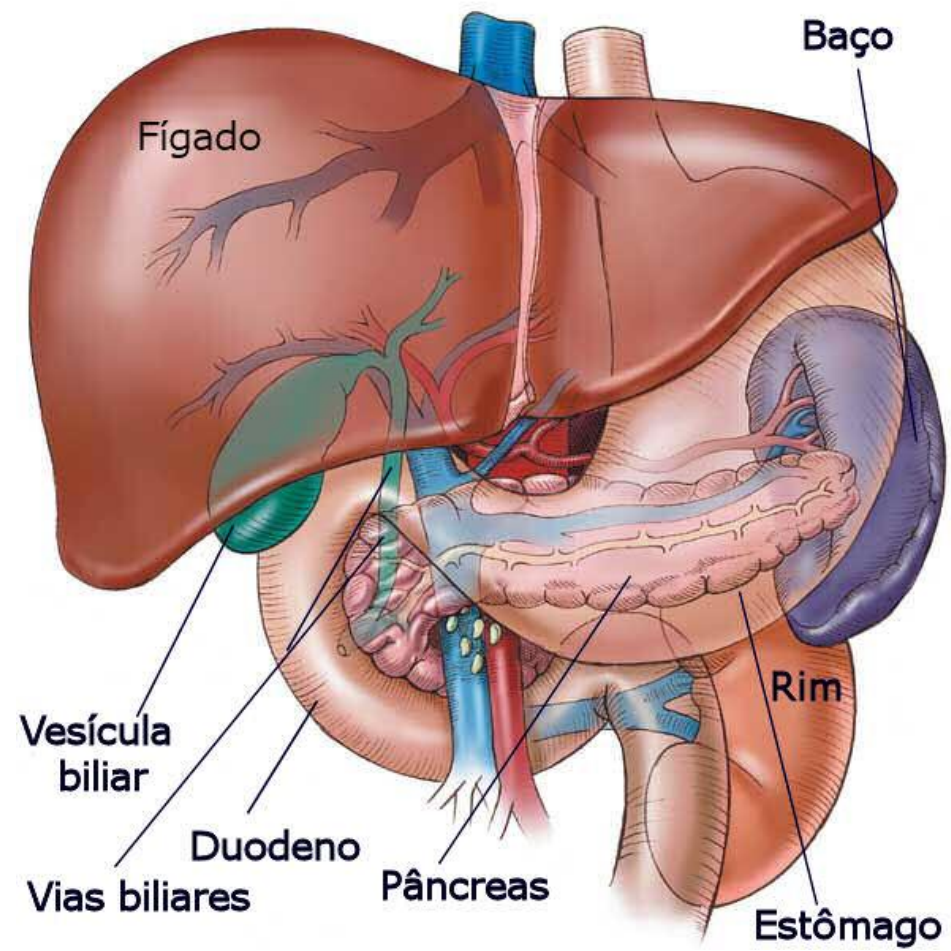
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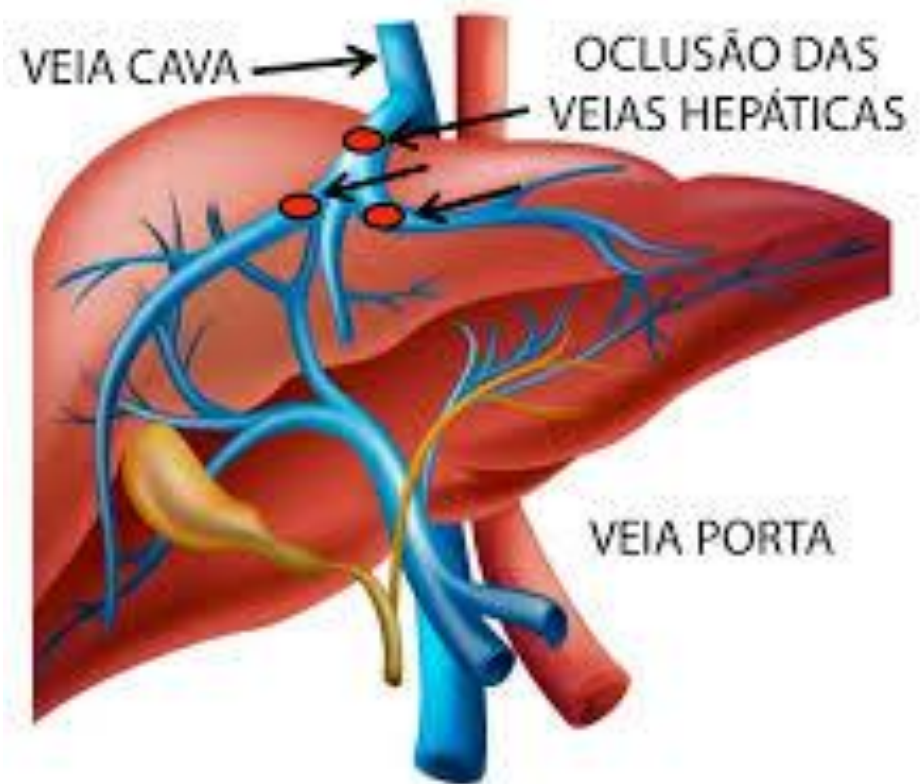
RODRIGO BARBOSA

INFECTOLOGIA - SEMIOLOGIA

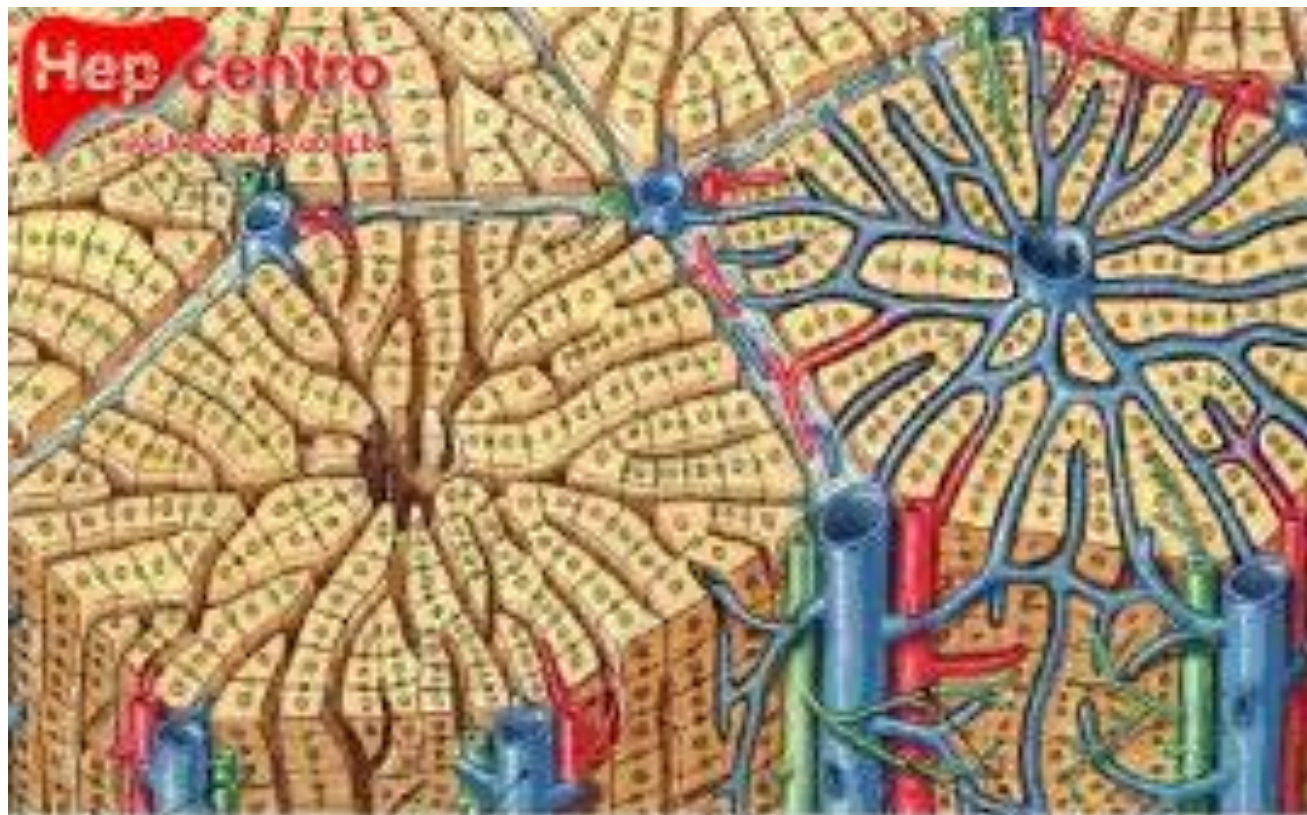
- 
- ▶ Avaliação hepática
 - ▶ Anatomia
 - ▶ Unidade funcional









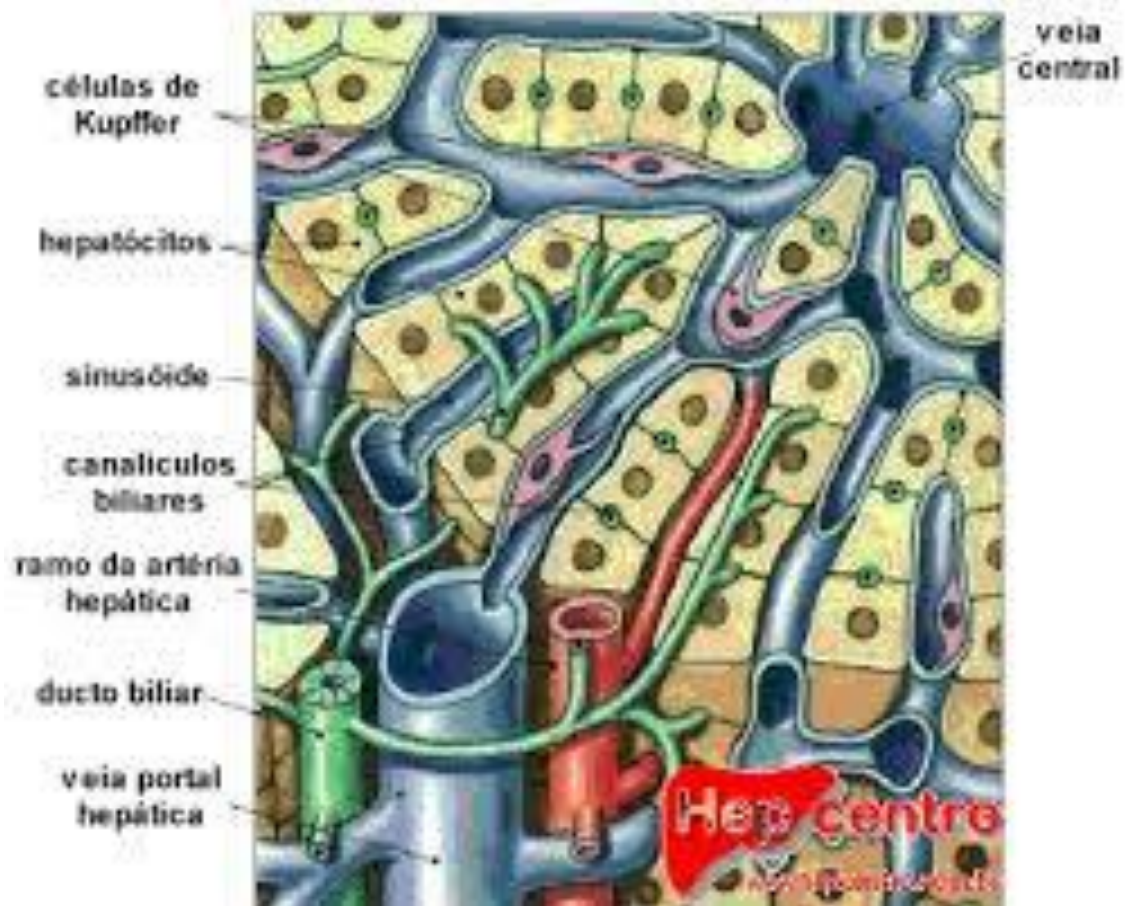


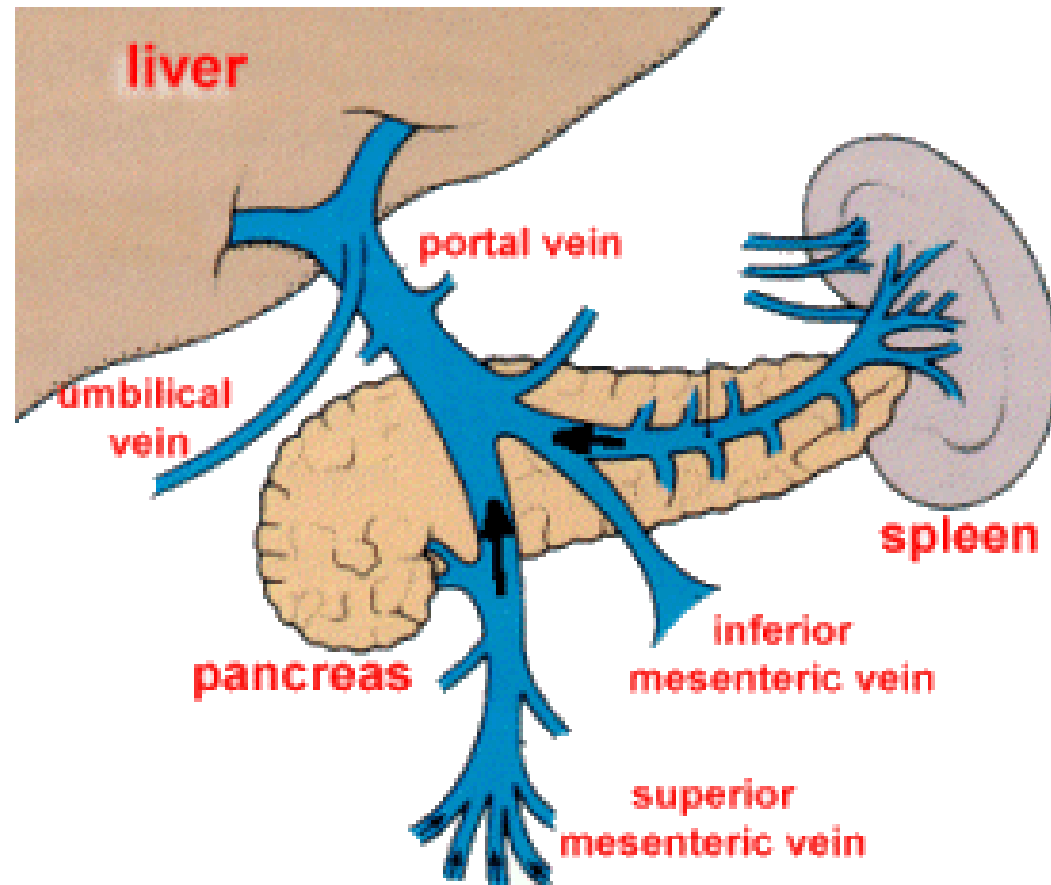
ducto biliar

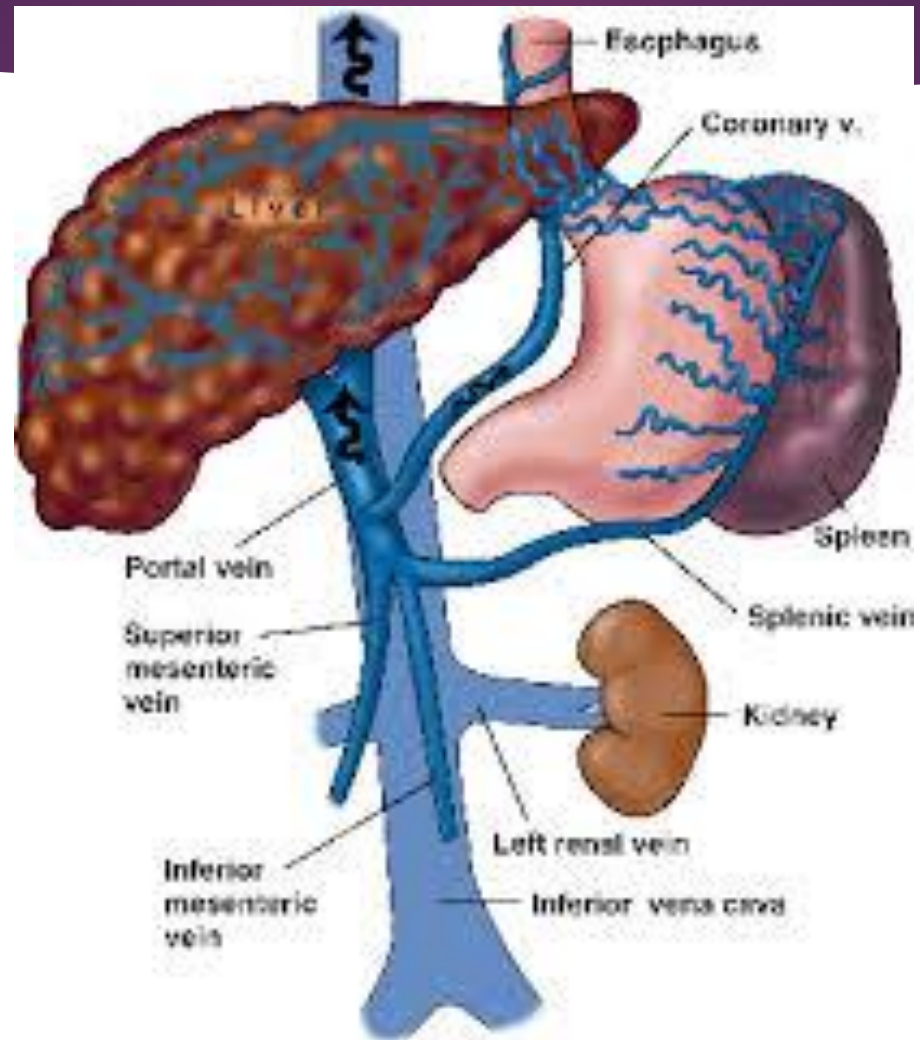
veia porta hepática


área portal

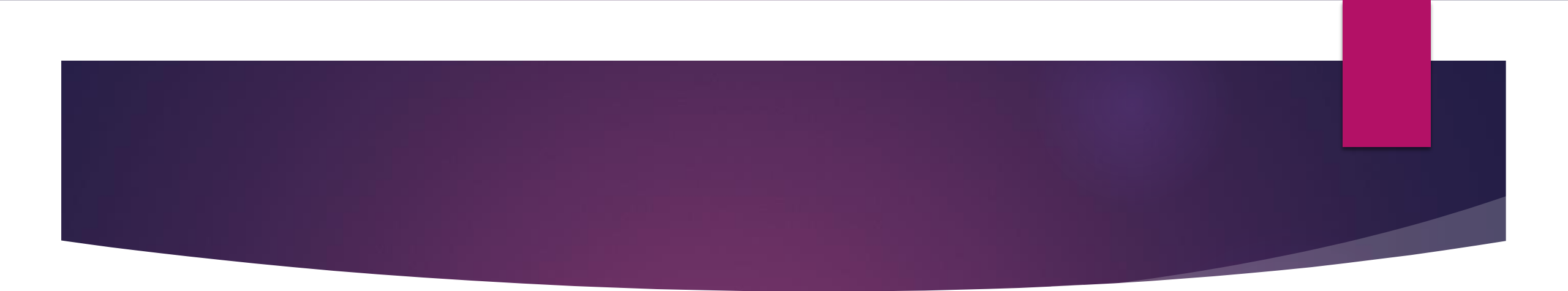
dúctulos biliares

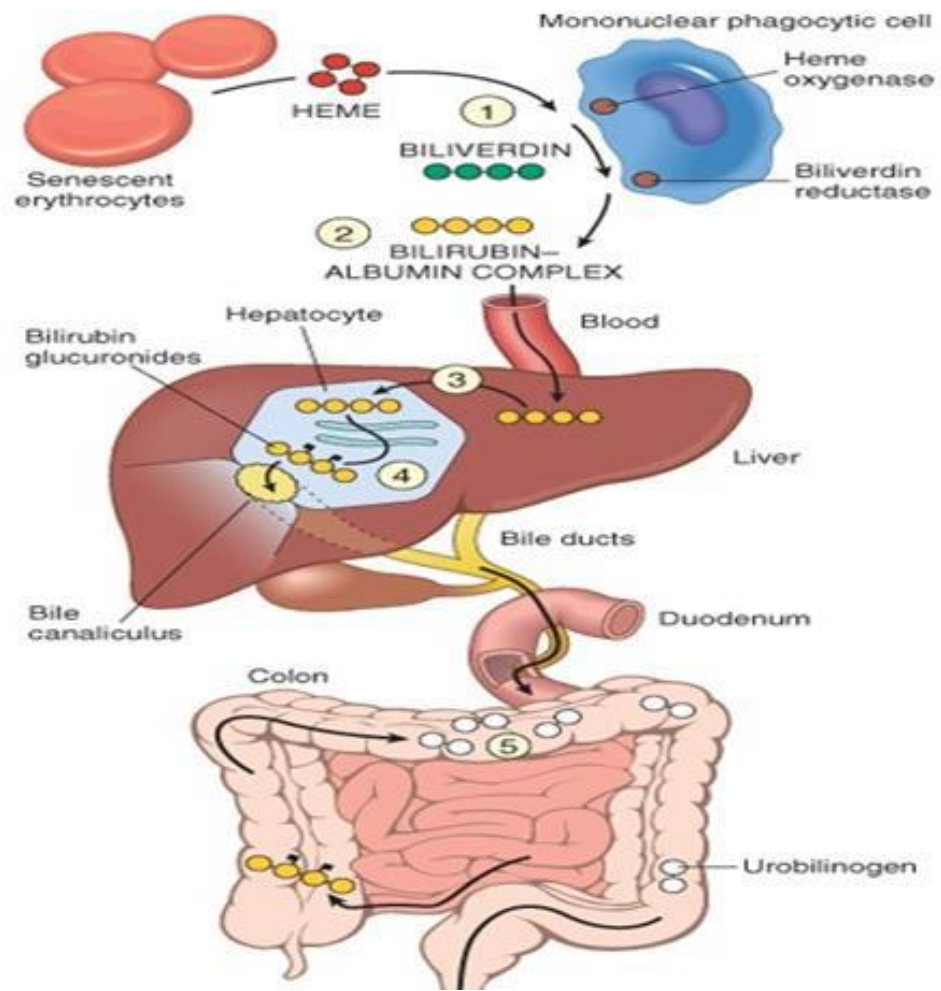






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- ▶ Fisiologia – funções
 - ▶ Processos inflamatórios:
 - ▶ - infecciosos
 - ▶ - não infecciosos -
 - ▶ -neoplásicos
 - ▶ Autoimune, medicamentoso, metabólicos, depósitos, colagenoses, CBP, colangite esclerosante

- 
- ▶ - avaliação de fç hepática
 - ▶ Alterações laboratoriais
 - ▶ Alterações na cirrose
 - ▶ - laboratoriais – físico-químicas – ex físico





Pré hepática

Hepática

Pós hepática

- Spherocytosis
- Elliptocytosis
- Congenital LCAT deficiency
- Thalassemia
- Sickle cell anemia
- Stomatocytosis
- Acanthocytosis
- Echinocytes
- GSH synthase deficiency
- Pyruvate kinase deficiency
- G6PD deficiency
- Erythroblastosis fetalis

Pré
hepática -
congenitas

- Resorption of extensive hematomas
- Auto immune hemolysis
- Transfusion reactions
- Trauma
- Microangiopathy
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- Long distance runners
- Disseminated intravascular clot
- Infections e.g. malaria, etc.
- Toxins e.g. snake venoms, etc.
- Chemicals e.g. nitrites, aniline dyes, etc.
- Paroxysmal nightly hemoglobinuria
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
- Hypophosphatemia
- Vitamin B12 deficiency
- Folic acid deficiency

Pré hepática adquiridas

Congenital causes

Congenital causes of hepatic jaundice are following.^{38,39}

- Wilson's Disease
- Rotor's Syndrome
- Haemochromatosis
- CriglerNajar syndrome
- Gilbert's syndrome
- Dubin-Johnson's syndrome

Hepática - congênitas

Hepatica - adquiridas

Acquired causes

Acquired causes of hepatic jaundice are following.^{38,39}

- Viral Hepatitis
- Alcoholic Hepatitis
- Auto immune Hepatitis
- Drug related Hepatitis (e.g. NSAIDs)
- Sepsis
- Pregnancy
- Systemic Diseases (e.g. celiac disease)
- Malnutrition
- Physical Trauma
- Hepatic Adenoma

Congenital causes

The congenital obstruction involves following:^{41,42}

- Biliary Atresia
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Idiopathic dilation of common bile duct
- Pancreatic biliary malfunction
- Choledochal Cyst

Pós
hepática
congênitas

Acquired Causes

The acquired obstruction involves following:⁴²⁻⁴⁹

- Portal biliopathy
- Cholecystitis
- Trauma
- Pancreatitis
- Strictures
- Choledocholithiasis
- AIDS
- Intra-Abdominal Tuberculosis
- Tumors
- Common bile duct Obstruction

Pós
hepática
adquiridas

Table 2a: Classification of obstruction on the basis of anatomical location.

Classification of obstruction on the basis of anatomical location		
Upper third obstruction	Middle third obstruction	Lower third obstruction
Polycystic Liver Disease	Mirizzi Syndrome	Pancreatic Tumors
Oriental Choangiohepatit	Cystic Fibrosis	Ampullary Tumors
Sclerosing Cholangitis	Intrabiliary Parasites	Duodenal Diverticula
Iatrogenic injury to the Bile Duct	Choledochal Cysts	Penetrating Duodenal Ulcer

