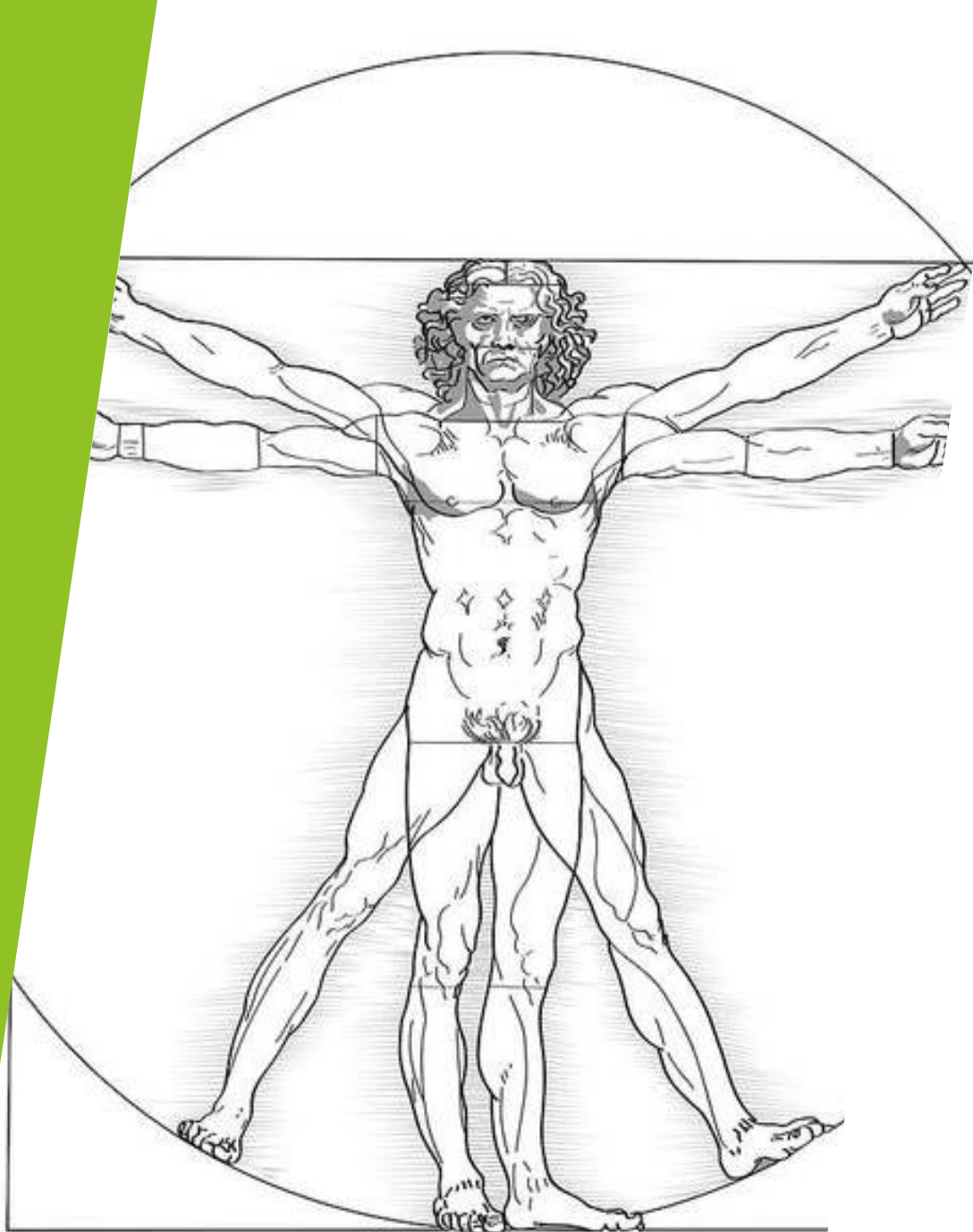


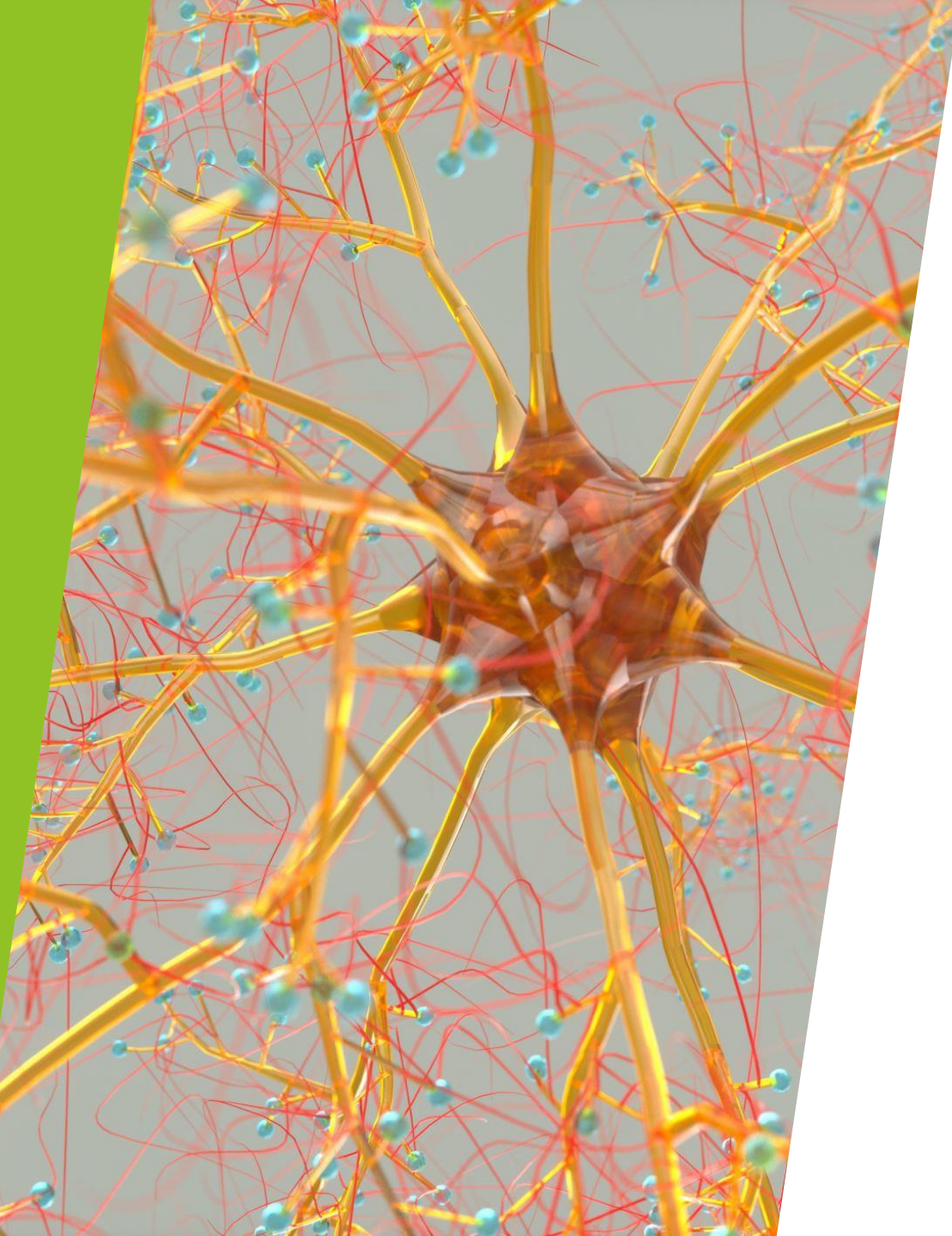


Introduction to Physiology (BMHP5003_LON)

- ▶ Assessment 1: Practical Test (Presentation)
- ▶ Topic: Case study
- ▶ Student Name: Yoanna Uzunova
- ▶ Student Number: 2124312
- ▶ Lecturer: Olusegun Awolaran

- In this presentation, we will look at a case of a patient suffering from alcoholic hepatitis. The inflammation of the liver that causes damage and death of liver cells is known as hepatitis, and alcoholic hepatitis is a progressive inflammatory liver damage associated with prolonged intake of alcohol.

Introduction



Anatomy and Physiology

- ▶ The liver is an organ of the digestive system and is the largest organ in the body. It is located under the rib cage in the upper right part of the abdomen.
- ▶ This organ is involved in metabolism by producing substances that aid digestion. It also removes toxins from the body's blood supply, maintains healthy blood sugar levels, regulates blood clotting, and performs several other vital functions.
- ▶ The liver is the organ that breaks down alcohol and factors such as prolonged alcohol intake, malnutrition, infections lead to the development of various liver diseases.
- ▶ One of the most common liver diseases is alcoholic hepatitis.



Questionnaire

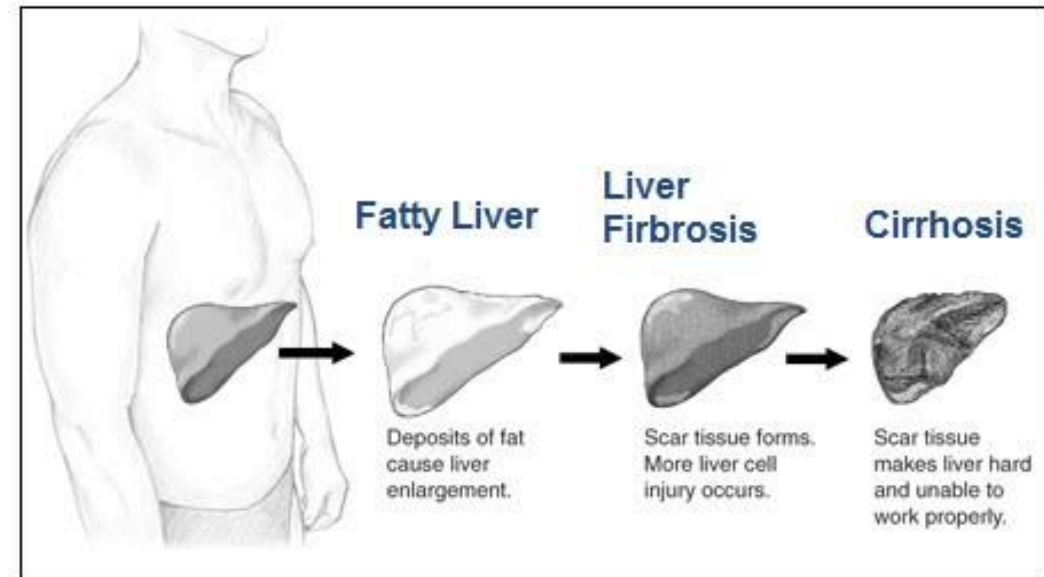
- ▶ Patient X is 42 years old, 70 kg, white other.
- ▶ He does not smoke but reports regular alcohol consumption.
- ▶ Denies drug use or exposure to hepatitis.
- ▶ There is no evidence of a hereditary predisposition.
- ▶ Lack of physical activity at work and in free time.
- ▶ Nutritional problems.

- ▶ Patient X reported consuming half a liter of alcohol per day for the past 10 years, but alcohol intake is not the only culprit in liver damage.
- ▶ A consequence of Patient X's unhealthy lifestyle is the loss of appetite due to regular alcohol consumption.
- ▶ Irregular nutrition, insufficient intake of important vitamins and minerals, and also lack of physical activity are factors with aggravating consequences.

Lifestyle health-related
information of the patient

Health Risks

- ▶ If Patient X does not stop drinking alcohol, he is at risk of developing a more severe and potentially fatal condition.
- ▶ There is a possibility of gallstone formation.
- ▶ Numerous of people suffering from alcoholic hepatitis also have hepatitis C virus infection.
- ▶ Consistent drinking leads to inflammation that can culminate in alcoholic cirrhosis, which is where healthy liver cells are changed with scar tissue (fibrosis), leaving the liver unable to fulfil its essential duties.
- ▶ Patient X is also at an increased risk of liver cancer.





Recommendations

- ▶ Patient X must stop drinking completely to avoid further deterioration. It is necessary to start nutritional therapy. A special dietary regime to address nutritional deficiencies and to ensure that enough vitamins and nutrients are consumed (NHS, ARLD).
- ▶ Therapeutic and healing procedures depend on the age of the disease, the causes of its occurrence, and accompanying complications. Medicines may be prescribed to help reduce inflammation.
- ▶ Joining Alcoholics Anonymous or any other form of support system is essential for long-term treatment and will most likely lead to better results.

- ▶ This presentation is a summary of the dangers of excessive alcohol consumption and the diseases it can cause. It does not include all information about conditions, treatments, medications, side effects or risks that may apply to a particular patient. Patients should contact a healthcare provider for complete information regarding their health, medical issues, and treatment and dietary options, including any risks or benefits associated with drug use.

Conclusion

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