



## Acute or Chronic Liver Failure in Patients and its Causes

**Ikemoto Tufan\***

Department of Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, Nagakute, Japan

\*Corresponding author: Ikemoto Tufan, Department of Medicine, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, Nagakute, Japan; E-mail: tufanike@aichimedu.ac.jp

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### Description

The Liver failure is also known as hepatic failure, it is a serious and life-threatening condition that occurs when the liver loses its ability to function properly. The liver is one of the most important organs in the human body, responsible for filtering toxins from the blood, producing bile to aid in digestion, and regulating the body's metabolism. When the liver fails, these vital functions are compromised, leading to a wide range of symptoms and potentially fatal complications. There are two types of liver failure: Acute and chronic. Acute liver failure increases rapidly mainly within days or weeks, and it can be caused by a number of factors, including viral infections (such as hepatitis A, B, and C), drug or alcohol toxicity, neurodegenerative disorders, or liver damage caused by trauma or injury. Chronic liver failure is a condition that occurs on the other side, develops gradually over months or years as a result of long-term liver damage caused by conditions such as hepatitis B or C, alcoholic liver disease, or nonalcoholic fatty hepatic disease.

Regardless of the underlying cause, hepatic failure is a serious medical emergency that requires immediate treatment. Symptoms of hepatic failure may include jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain and swelling, fatigue, confusion, and easy bruising or bleeding. In severe cases, hepatic failure can lead to hepatic encephalopathy; Toxins build up in the bloodstream and affect brain function, causing confusion, agitation, and even coma. Diagnosis of liver failure usually involves blood tests to assess hepatic function and identify any underlying causes, as well as imaging

studies (such as ultrasound or CT scans) to evaluate the liver and its surrounding organs. A hepatic tissue may be required in some cases to obtain a tissue sample for further analysis.

The treatment of hepatic failure is determined by the underlying cause as well as the severity of the condition. In many cases, hospitalization is required, and treatment may include medication to remove toxins from the bloodstream, intravenous fluids to maintain hydration and electrolyte balance and in some cases, a liver is transplant. In chronic liver failure, the significance is frequently focuses on pain control and reducing progression of the disease through lifestyle changes (such as avoiding alcohol and eating a healthy diet) and medication. In some cases, hepatic failure can be prevented through precautionary measures to reduce the risk of hepatic damage. Obtaining immune to the disease against hepatitis A and B, preventing excessive alcohol consumption, maintaining a healthy weight, and preventing exposure to toxins and chemicals all are examples.

### Causes of chronic liver failure

The most common causes of chronic hepatic failure include:

**Hepatitis B:** Hepatitis B causes the hepatic to swell and prevents it from functioning properly.

**Hepatitis C:** If people have it for a long-term, it can cause cirrhosis.

**Long-term alcohol consumption:** It also causes to cirrhosis.

**Hemochromatosis:** This inherited disorder causes the body to absorb and store an excessive iron level. It can accumulate in the hepatic and lead to cirrhosis.

**Hepatitis A:** Interaction with water or food that has been contaminated with the hepatitis. A virus, or with a person infected with virus, can cause hepatic inflammation. This type typically dissipates without any assistance.

**Autoimmune hepatitis:** In this type, the body's immune system, not a virus, attacks the hepatic and reduces inflammation.

**Cirrhosis:** Long-term alcohol consumption or hepatitis can scar the liver, causing it to be hard or impossible to maintain its function.

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