

PATIENT WITH LIVER DISORDERS: EXPLORATION TOOLS AND TREATMENT

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Abstract. *The evaluation of the liver structure can be done through invasive and non-invasive imaging methods. Noninvasive methods include abdominal ultrasound, transient hepatic elastography (Fibroscan). biomarkers such as hyaluronic acid (HA), alpha-2 macroglobulin, laminin, fibronectin, Fibroindex or panels such as Fibrotest-actiTest. Liver biopsy, the most invasive method of assessing the structure of the liver and the lesions present, is still indicated in certain reserved cases, when the diagnosis remains uncertain despite all the investigations. Antiviral therapy in Romania for hepatitis B virus includes the administration of pegylated interferon alfa 2a and various nucleoside/nucleotide analogs (ANN): adefovir, entecavir, tenofovir, lamivudine. IFNα is the most effective antiviral treatment in children, regarding the seroconversion of Hbe Ag to anti Hbe Ac and the disappearance of Hbs Ag. Sustained response is defined as maintaining the response to treatment for at least 6 months after its discontinuation.*

Keywords: liver, investigation, treatment, non-invasive, invasive

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The patient with impaired liver function requires a multidisciplinary consultation and increased attention in the medical evaluation, considering the role of the liver in the regulation of numerous functions of the body such as the secretion of bile necessary for digestion, the metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, the synthesis of coagulation factors blood but also detoxification by removing toxic ammonia from the body. The changes that can appear at the liver level, both in the pediatric patient and in the adult, are dictated by the use of anamnestic, clinical, biochemical data, by evaluating the liver function, virological or genetic, imaging and interventional.

Liver dysfunction has many characteristics:

- Hepatic cytolysis syndrome by increasing transaminases, TGP being the enzyme highly specific to the liver;
- Cholestasis syndrome by changing GGT, bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase and serum and urinary bile acids;