**COMPLICATIONS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS:**

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**Objectives:**

Upon completion of this lecture the students will be able to:

1. Recognize the major complications of cirrhosis.
2. Understand the pathogenetic mechanisms underlying the occurrence of the complications.
3. Recognize the clinical features inherent to the above mentioned complications.
4. Describe the pathological findings of the different complications.

**Introduction**

1. Cirrhosis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world. The lecture is meant to stress upon the different types of complications which may occur in the clinical setting of cirrhosis. The complications include mainly ascites, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, hepatic encephalopathy, portal hypertension, variceal bleeding, and hepatorenal syndrome.as well as hepatocellular carcinoma.

**Key Outlines:**

1. Ascites,
2. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis,
3. Hepatic encephalopathy,
4. Portal hypertension,
5. Variceal bleeding
6. Hepatorenal syndrome.
7. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
8. Pathophysiology.
9. Clinical manifestations with diagnostic approach.
10. Pathological evaluation
11. Conclusion.

**Summary**

Cirrhosis is the end stage of different patterns of injury to the liver leading to a common pathway characterized by the death of hepatocytes, extracellular matrix deposition and vascular reorganization. The complications of cirrhosis are varied and the majority are of a dismal prognosis, therefore, the early recognition for a prompt treatment is of utmost importance; therefore, the student should be aware of this critical issue.

**Take home message**

The student will investigate into the clinical presentation, the pathogenetic mechanisms and the pathology of the possible complications secondary to cirrhosis.

**Prescribed reading:**

Pathologic Basis of Disease, Robbins and Cotran

**Further Reading**

Textbook of pathology

Harshmohan

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