

- Initially start in the centrilobular region as a portal vein sections.

- Fibrosis is the invasion of centrilobular region enclosing small group of hepatocytes in a chicken wire fence pattern.

CIRRHOSIS:

It is a diffuse process characterized by the transformation of the liver into Abnormal regenerative parenchymal nodules surrounded by fibrous bands.

- Leading cause of chronic liver failure, hepatitis B, C.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

① → Fibrosis = feature of progressive liver damage.

Form delicate bands or broad scar of portal tract with one another of portal tract.

Regression of fibrosis: It is irreversible, The fibrous scars may become thinner, more densely impacted, and may fragment. As septa break apart.

Adjacent nodules of regenerating parenchyma may coalesce of form large islands.

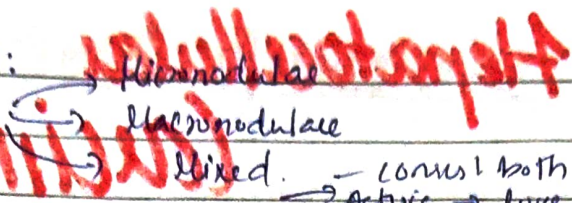
② Regenerating nodules - damage is compensated by Regeneration of hepatocytes. These nodules are surrounded by fibrous. These cells do not have normal Architecture. The size of nodules varies from small to large.

③ Loss of Architecture The hepatocyte injury and consequent fibrosis are diffuse process which occur in of the entire liver.

CLASSIFICATION:

①

Morphological



→ Micronodular cirrhosis → Regular And small nodules measuring less than 3mm in diameter. The fibrous tissue septa are usually thin. small nodule with central structure.

→ Micronodular cirrhosis: nodules of variable size; irregular, larger than 3mm. Fibrous tissue septa are broad composed of multiple Acini. Highly converted to Macro. They have ↑ Risk of carcinoma of liver.

②

Etiological classification →

Alcohol, chronic viral hepatitis, NAFLD, Autoimmune Hepatitis, metabolic disorders → Hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease, α₁-Antitrypsin deficiency.
→ systemic fibrosis, cardiac cirrhosis.

PATHOMECHANISMS:

→ Death of liver cell with loss of Architecture.
→ Fibrosis → due Activation of hepatic stellate cell
↓
fibrogenic cells called myofibroblasts.

→ Regenerating nodules.
→ Vascular Reorganization.

C.F

→ Initial Phase: compensated cirrhosis.
→ Later Phase: decompensated cirrhosis with complication of portal hypertension.

Other → Anorexia, weight loss, weakness.