

Glossary

<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Albumin</i>	<i>Blood protein produced by the liver – abnormal levels are indicative of liver damage or exhaustion.</i>
<i>Alkaline phosphatase (AP)</i>	<i>Abnormal levels in blood most often indicate a problem with the bile ducts.</i>
<i>Antithrombin (AT) and Prothrombin (PT) time</i>	<i>Coagulation factors – abnormal values indicate liver disease.</i>
<i>Ceruloplasmin and copper</i>	<i>Abnormal levels are indicative of liver disease, liver failure, liver cirrhosis.</i>
<i>Cholestasis</i>	<i>Bile is not produced normally and builds up in the liver instead of streaming out of the liver, to the gut.</i>
<i>GGT (gamma-glutamyl transferase)</i>	<i>Increased levels of GGT are indicative of liver damage.</i>
<i>Hepatomegaly</i>	<i>Enlarged liver.</i>
<i>Hepatosplenomegaly</i>	<i>Simultaneous enlargement of liver and spleen.</i>
<i>Jaundice (icterus)</i>	<i>Yellowish tinge to the skin and sclerae (the white part of the eye) that is caused by hyperbilirubinemia (an excess of bilirubin in the blood).</i>
<i>Liver cirrhosis</i>	<i>So much scarring of the liver, that it becomes hard and has a lumpy surface instead of being soft and with a slick surface – cirrhosis carries with it an increased risk of developing complications like bleeding from the esophagus, developing liver cancer, having fluids in your belly etc.</i>
<i>Liver fibrosis</i>	<i>Scarring of the liver.</i>
<i>Liver steatosis</i>	<i>Fatty liver.</i>
<i>Transaminases</i>	<i>Liver enzymes measured in the blood e.g. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT or GPT), aspartate aminotransaminase (AST or GOT) - indicative of liver damage.</i>