

Editor's Note: Journal of Liver (Volume 5, Issue3)

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Editor Note

The gastroenterology and hepatology discipline deals with all related aspects of liver and its clinical diseases. Liver is known to perform diverse vital functions such as detoxification, protein synthesis and syntheses of bioactive molecules that are necessary for digestion. The Journal focuses upon the vital functioning of liver diseases, treatment of liver diseases, and updates upon enhancing the existing treatment. The current volume 5 issue 3 had published research articles, review articles and case reports which are of current liver research interest especially dedicated to hepatocellular carcinoma.

Hepatocellular carcinoma is a chronic liver disease caused by hepatitis B or C infections. Chakravarty et al. [1], in his case report described about gastric outlet obstruction in a 64-year-old male with chronic hepatitis B virus infection. While diagnosing the gastric outlet obstruction hepatocellular carcinoma was confirmed and patient was subjected to right posterior sectionectomy. This case report concludes that presented case was rare and curative surgery is the best therapeutic measures in selected patients.

Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) is banned as it causes an environmental pollution due to its hepatotoxic activity. For the experiments CCl₄ was used as a liver necrosis, fibrosis, inducer of cirrhosis and also inducer of acute tubular necrosis in the kidney. Thus, CCl₄ was chosen in this study as model for investigating radical-induced damage and its prevention in albino rats. Ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) is present in a low concentration only about 3% of total human bile acid and it's been used as Chinese traditional medicine for the treatment of liver diseases. Research article of Salman et al. [2] had established a study with five groups of albino rats to determine the therapeutic effect of Curcuma longa and Ursosofalk against the toxicity of CCl₄ in liver and kidney. This research reveals that CCl₄-induced destruction in liver and kidney is cured and treatable by using of Ursosofalk and Curcuma longa. Another research article of Salman et al. [3] had aimed to compare the therapeutic effects of Scorpion venom and aqueous extract of Sweet basil on CCl₄-induced toxicity of liver and kidney in albino rats. The results of the study revealed that the treatment with the Scorpion venom *Buthus occitanus* (BPF) extract is more effective than the plant (*O. basilicum*) extract against the toxicity of liver- and kidney-induced carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄).

The review article of Li et al. [4] enriches the understanding of treatment options of hepatocellular carcinoma as of now it is very limited. Author urged for the measurable biomarkers for early diagnosis of HCC which could enhance the over-all survival rate and

reduce therapeutic expenditures. This review article summarizes previous reports of HCC biomarkers as therapeutic measures and tried to provide a flow scheme for proteomic study in HCC, and an overview of technical approaches for protein quantification. A clinician García MP's case report evaluated the meteoric hepatic failure for HBV reactivation in a patient infected with human immunodeficiency virus, after HCV therapy with DAAs. This is the first case study reported and study described the preventive care measures while treating these specific cases [5].

It has been noted that the Taiwan is one of the high prevalence country infected with hepatitis B viral (HBV) infection with rising alcoholic liver disease. Alcoholic liver disease is a major cause of chronic liver disease worldwide and can lead to fibrosis, cirrhosis, HCC and mortality. Lin CW's research article investigated the histological assessment of viral hepatitis B activity in patients associated with HBV infection and alcoholism. The study comprises 229 patients among 33 are associated with heavy alcoholism and HBV infection, 114 patients were with HBV infection and 82 patients were heavy alcoholism alone, were enrolled at Cathy General hospital and E-Da hospital. The results reveal that in such cases success of treatment depends on the viral load and histological features of viral hepatitis B in patients with concomitant HBV infection and alcoholism [6].

References

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