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Autoimmune Hepatitis

Overview

What is it

Autoimmune Hepatitis | Pathogenesis, Signs & Symptoms, Diagnosis, Treatment

What is Autoimmune Hepatitis? Autoimmune hepatitis is a chronic disease in which the body's immune system attacks the liver, causing inflammation and damage. It can lead to cirrhosis and liver failure if not treated. What are the symptoms of Autoimmune Hepatitis? Symptoms may include fatigue, abdominal discomfort, joint pain, itching, jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), enlarged liver, and in advanced cases, symptoms of liver failure. How is Autoimmune Hepatitis diagnosed? Diagnosis is usually made through a combination of blood tests, which can show elevated liver enzymes and the presence of certain autoantibodies, and a liver biopsy to assess inflammation and damage. What causes Autoimmune Hepatitis? The exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to occur when the body's immune system mistakenly attacks liver cells, possibly triggered by genetic and environmental factors. How is Autoimmune Hepatitis treated? Treatment typically involves medications to suppress the immune system, such as corticosteroids and azathioprine, to reduce liver inflammation and prevent progression of the disease. Is Autoimmune Hepatitis a rare condition? Yes, autoimmune hepatitis is considered a rare condition. It affects women more often than men and can occur at any age. Can Autoimmune Hepatitis be cured? There is no cure for autoimmune hepatitis, but treatment can often control the disease, slow its progression, and manage symptoms. Some patients may achieve a remission. The exact cause of Autoimmune Hepatitis is unknown, but it is believed to be an autoimmune disorder, where the immune system mistakenly targets the liver. Genetics and environmental factors may play a role in its development. The disease can progress slowly over many years or can have a more rapid onset. Symptoms of Autoimmune Hepatitis can vary, but they often include fatigue, abdominal discomfort, jaundice, itching, joint pain, and nausea. In some cases, there may be no symptoms at all and the disease is detected during routine blood tests. Diagnosing Autoimmune Hepatitis involves a combination of medical history evaluation, physical examination, and various tests including blood tests, liver function tests, antibody testing, and liver biopsy. These tests help to rule out other liver diseases and determine the severity of liver inflammation. Treatment for Autoimmune Hepatitis aims to reduce liver inflammation, prevent further liver damage, and manage symptoms. This typically involves the use of immunosuppressive medications, such as corticosteroids, to suppress the immune system and reduce the autoimmune response. Regular monitoring and check-ups are necessary to evaluate treatment effectiveness and liver function. Beneficial Insights

Zovirax, Daklinza, and Amoxil are antiviral, antiviral, and antibiotic drugs respectively, while Addyi is the first FDA-approved medication for women suffering from hypoactive sexual desire disorder. Xyzal is an antihistamine used to relieve allergy symptoms, whereas Propecia treats male pattern hair loss. Propecia, Clomid, and Priligy cater to men's health concerns like hair loss, infertility, and premature ejaculation, respectively. Eriacta and Silagra are generic versions of the popular erectile dysfunction drug Viagra, while Synthroid is a medication for thyroid hormone replacement. Cipro is a widely used antibiotic, and Suahgra is a generic version of the erectile dysfunction medication Viagra. Nolvadex is used to treat and prevent breast cancer, and Tadacip is a generic version of the erectile dysfunction drug Cialis. Kamagra is another generic version of Viagra, and Nizagara is a medication for erectile dysfunction, both with similar efficacy as their brand counterparts. Lastly, Caverta is yet another generic version of Viagra used to treat erectile dysfunction. While there is no cure for Autoimmune Hepatitis, timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment can help manage the condition effectively and prevent complications. With proper medical management, many people

with Autoimmune Hepatitis can lead normal and healthy lives. Autoimmune Hepatitis Abdominal discomfort/pain Fatigue Loss of appetite Jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes) Nausea and vomiting Joint pain Fever Dark-colored urine Pale-colored stools Enlarged liver Itchy skin Weight loss Autoimmune Hepatitis Cause: The exact cause of autoimmune hepatitis is unknown. It is believed to involve a combination of genetic, environmental, and immunological factors. Genetic predisposition may play a role in certain individuals. Environmental triggers, such as certain infections or drugs, may initiate an abnormal immune response. An autoimmune reaction occurs where the immune system mistakenly attacks healthy liver cells. Diagnosis methods for Autoimmune Hepatitis: 1. Medical History A doctor will first review your medical history, including any symptoms you may have noticed and any previous medical conditions you've had. 2. Physical Examination A physical examination will be performed to assess any signs of liver damage or enlargement, such as jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) or an enlarged liver. 3. Blood Tests Several blood tests can help diagnose Autoimmune Hepatitis, including: Liver function tests Antinuclear antibody (ANA) test Smooth muscle antibody (SMA) test Liver Kidney Microsomal antibody (LKM) test IgG antibody test 4. Liver Biopsy A liver biopsy may be performed to confirm the diagnosis. This involves obtaining a small sample of liver tissue for examination under a microscope to look for signs of inflammation and liver damage. 5. Serology Testing In some cases, additional serology testing may be done to rule out other liver diseases, such as viral hepatitis.
