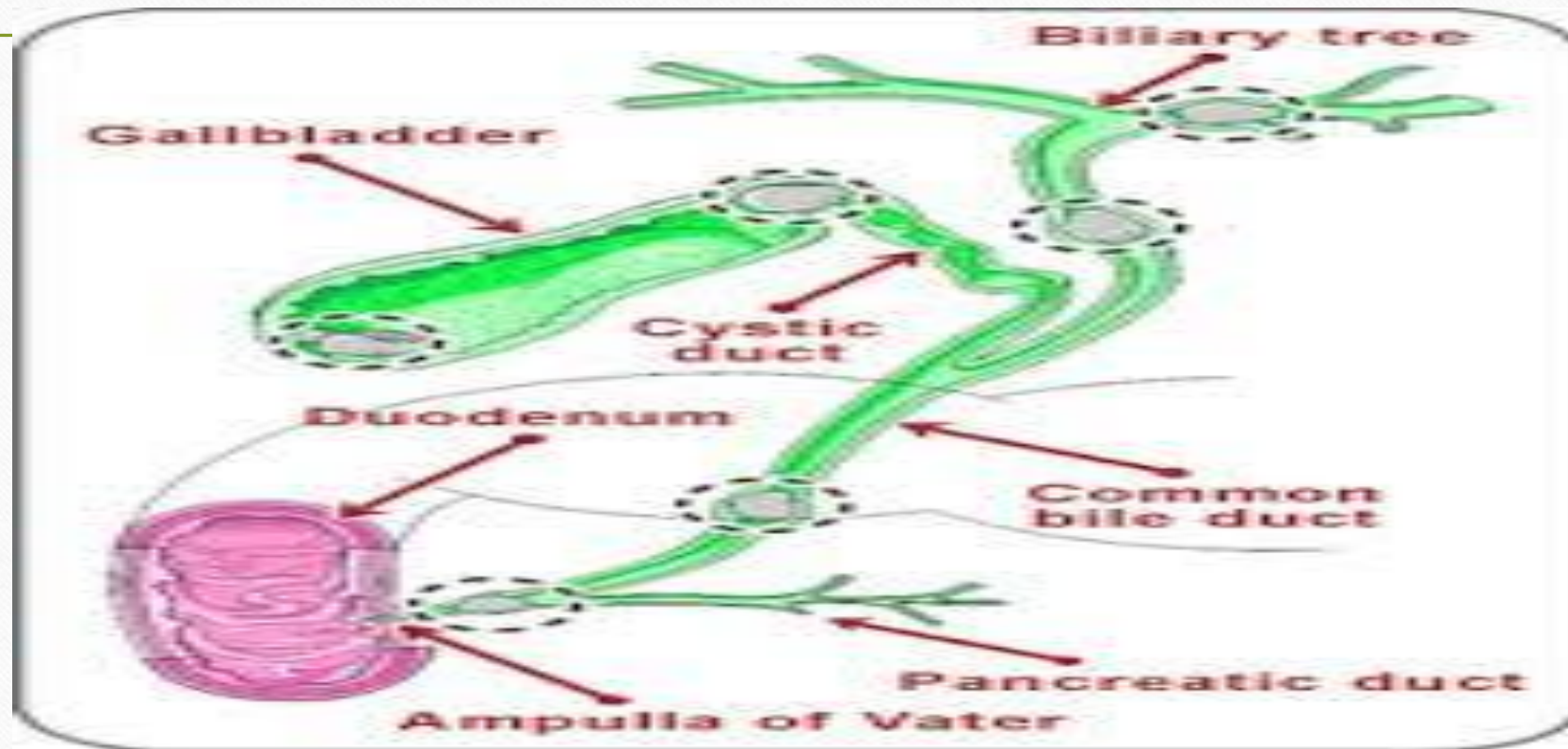


## Lesson 5.

topic: Symptoms of diseases of liver and bile ducts



## Translate the sentences and the subject in the main clause and the word acting as a subject in the Absolute Participle Construction:

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- 1. Digestion disturbances having been present for a long period of time, the patient was prescribed a strict diet not containing any fat. 2. The patient suffering from a continuous bleeding, severe anaemia developed. 3. There being no characteristic clinical manifestations of gastritis, the patient was allowed to vary his diet. 4. Tumour cells being spread with the blood flow, metastases may appear in various organs.





# Read and guess what disease is described:

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- This disease is treated surgically. The operation is performed not under general but under local anaesthesia. The operation must be performed immediately to prevent the development of peritonitis.
- This disease is most commonly observed in nervous persons. Such factors as mental and emotional overstrain contribute considerably to its development. The incidence of this disease is higher in men than in women. This disease is characterized by a chronic cyclic course.
- When the physician examines the patient with this disease he reveals severe tenderness in the right upper part of the abdomen and in the umbilical.
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# Active vocabulary:

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- patient's medical history
- living conditions
- hepatic disease
- Overeating
- fatty foods
- fatty degeneration of the liver
- persistent lesion of the liver
- loss of weight

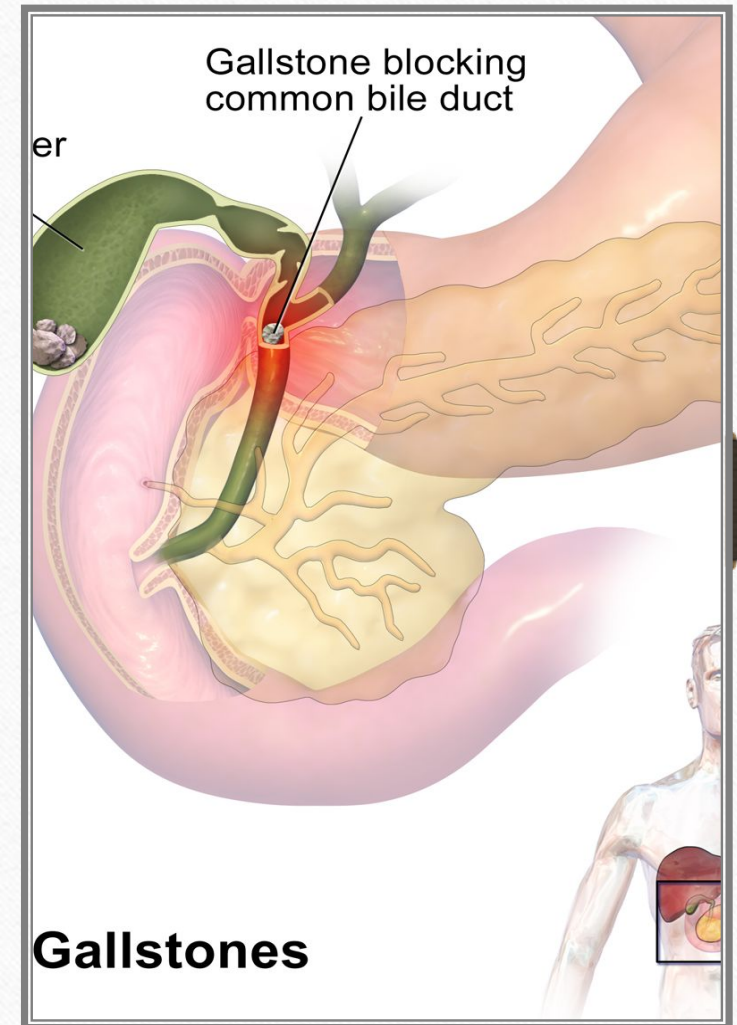
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- abdominal enlargement
  - dilatation of the veins in the umbilical area
  - Palpation and percussion of the liver and spleen



## Symptoms of Diseases of the Liver and Bile Ducts

When the physician is taking the patient's medical history he must pay attention to the patient's working and living conditions, the diet which the patient follows, the history of past diseases, particularly of those of the alimentary tract, and the condition of the nervous and endocrine systems, because a hepatic disease is often directly associated with these factors.

For example, overeating, particularly of fatty foods, alcoholism may sometimes suggest the diagnosis of the fatty degeneration of the liver. A persistent lesion of the liver may be observed after Botkin's disease and in chronic infections. Involvement of the liver and bile ducts is often found after gastrointestinal diseases, gastritis being one of them.



The patient's complaints of loss of weight, pain in the right hypochondrium and abdominal enlargement may contribute to the proper diagnosis of the diseases of the liver and bile ducts. Among the characteristic symptoms of a hepatic disease are a yellowish color of the skin, sclerae and of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity, dilatation of the veins in the umbilical area, tenderness in the left and right hypochondrium. Palpation and percussion of the liver and spleen may supply important evidence for a diagnosis. The size of the liver may be enlarged or contracted, it may be soft or firm, its surface may be nodular, the lower border may be sharp — all these findings enable the physician not to doubt an adequate diagnosis.



# Complete the sentences:

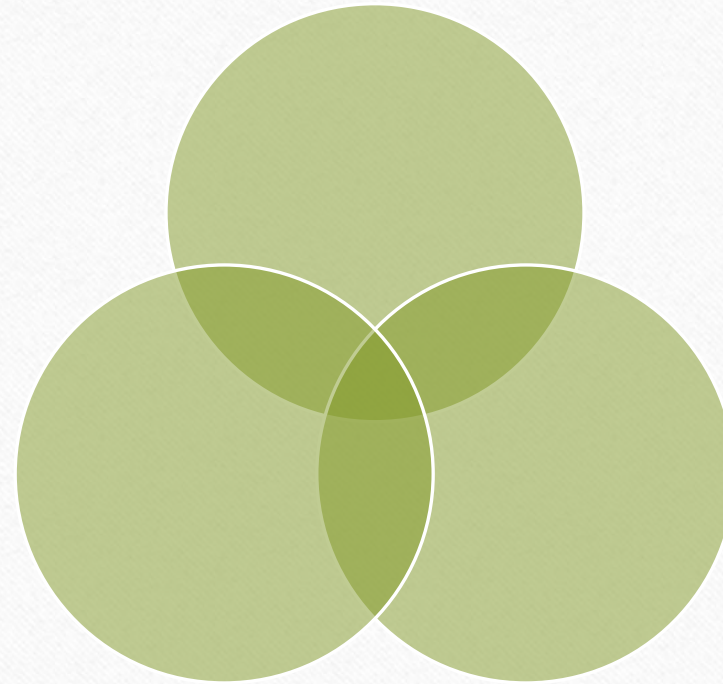
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- 1. .... includes information about your medical history from childhood to present time. 2. .... is one of the causes of fatty degeneration of the liver. 3. Opposite to “gain weight” is ..... 4. “Dilatation” of veins means .... 5. “Tenderness” means ..... 6. When the liver is damaged it has sharp ..... 7. If a doctor knows the symptoms of the illness he is .... about the diagnosis and treatment.



Make Venn diagram to compare the Peritonitis,  
Hepatitis, Acute cholecystitis:

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# Watch the video on topic and do the activity “true or false”:

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m5AJ6yHEYUY>
- 1. Stomach is the largest organ inside the body.
- 2. Liver stores energy.
- 3. Liver removes the poisons.
- 4. If the liver forms scar tissue because of an illness, it's called cirrhosis.
- 5. Hemochromatosis is not a liver disease.



# Read and learn the glossary:

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- **Botkin's disease** - or Hepatitis - a disease which was described by M. Botkin .
- **Bile ducts** - ways which pass the bile from the liver to intestine.
- **Sclera** - outer covering of the eye.
- **Hypochondrium** - a region in the chest ,under the ribs.
- **Lesion** - disturbance , not proper functioning of the organ.
- **Fatty degeneration** - not proper digestion of the fats .
- **Dilatation** - widening
- **Nodular surface** - surface which is covered by nodules.
- **Tenderness** - a feeling of pain.
- **Metastases** - spreading of the malignant disease from one oert of the body to another through blood stream or lymph.

## Group work

Checking the knowledge of previous paragraphs. Make a report on following topics:

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- Jaundice as a symptom.
- Liver and bile duct disorders
- Diagnosing and treatment of bile duct diseases.