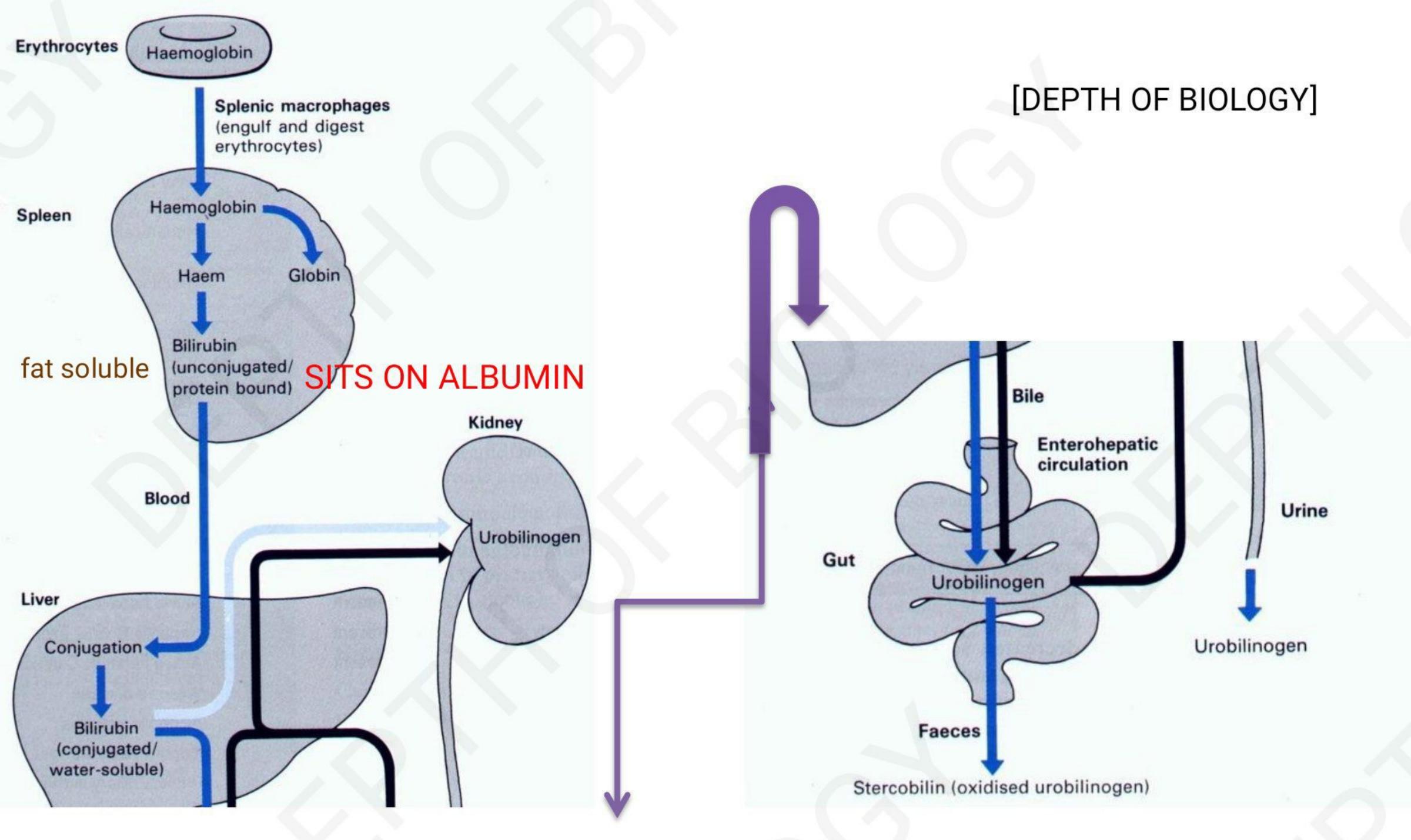
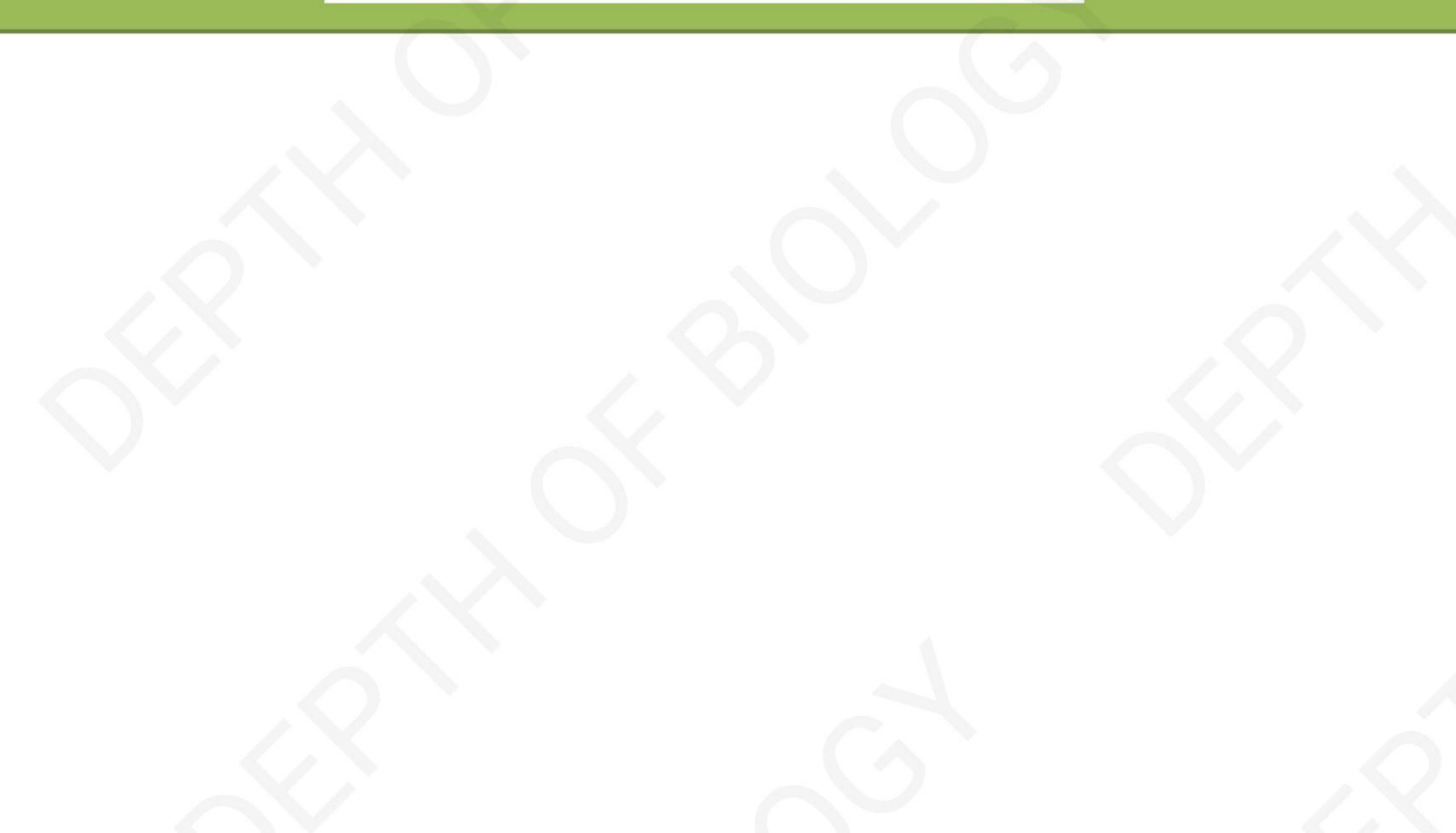
JAUNIDICE.

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

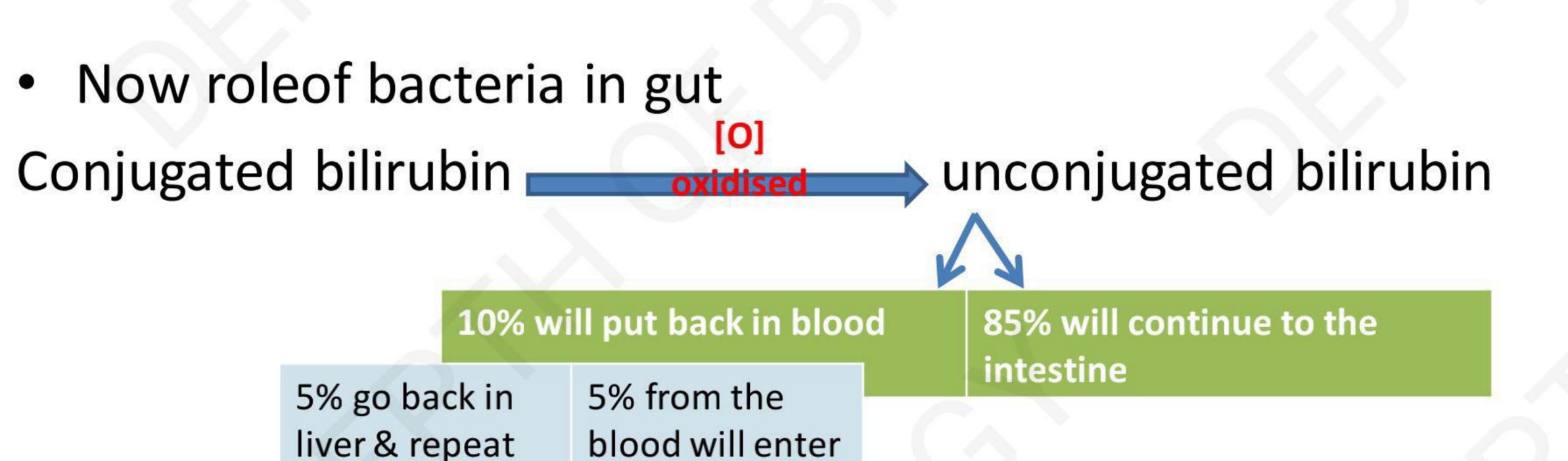
- A yellowing either at the skin or at the sclera.
- •This complication arises due to increase in the level of bilirubin
- •BILIRUBIN- by product of haem
- •In jaundice approxiametly 2.5 mg of bilirubin per100 ml of blood



[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]



- Bilirubin in the liver becomes conjugated (water soluble) with addition of glunoic acid
- Now this conjugated bilirubin is processed into the gall bladder or the cystic duct. [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]
- This system is going to take down bile to the duodenum

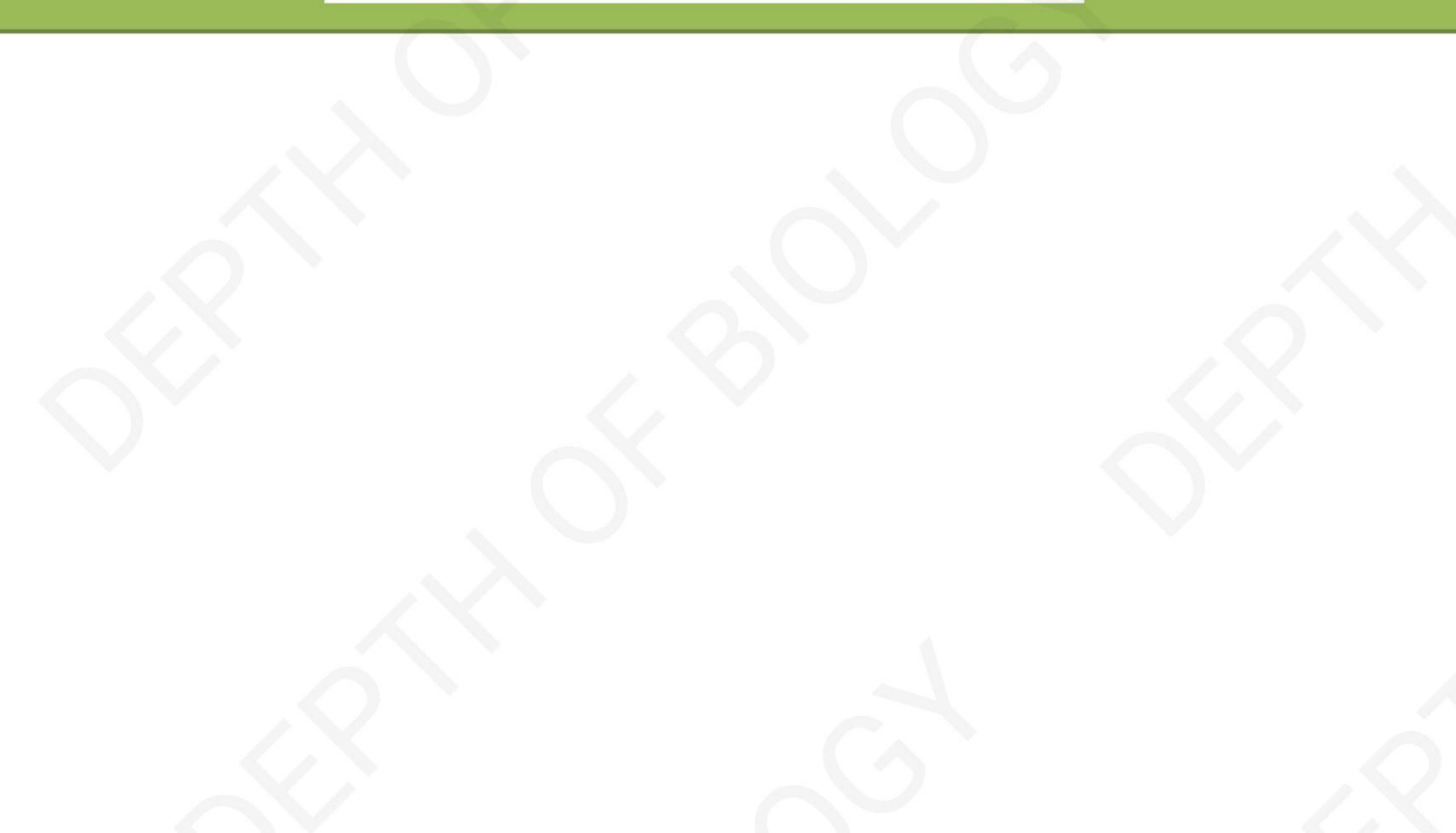


[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

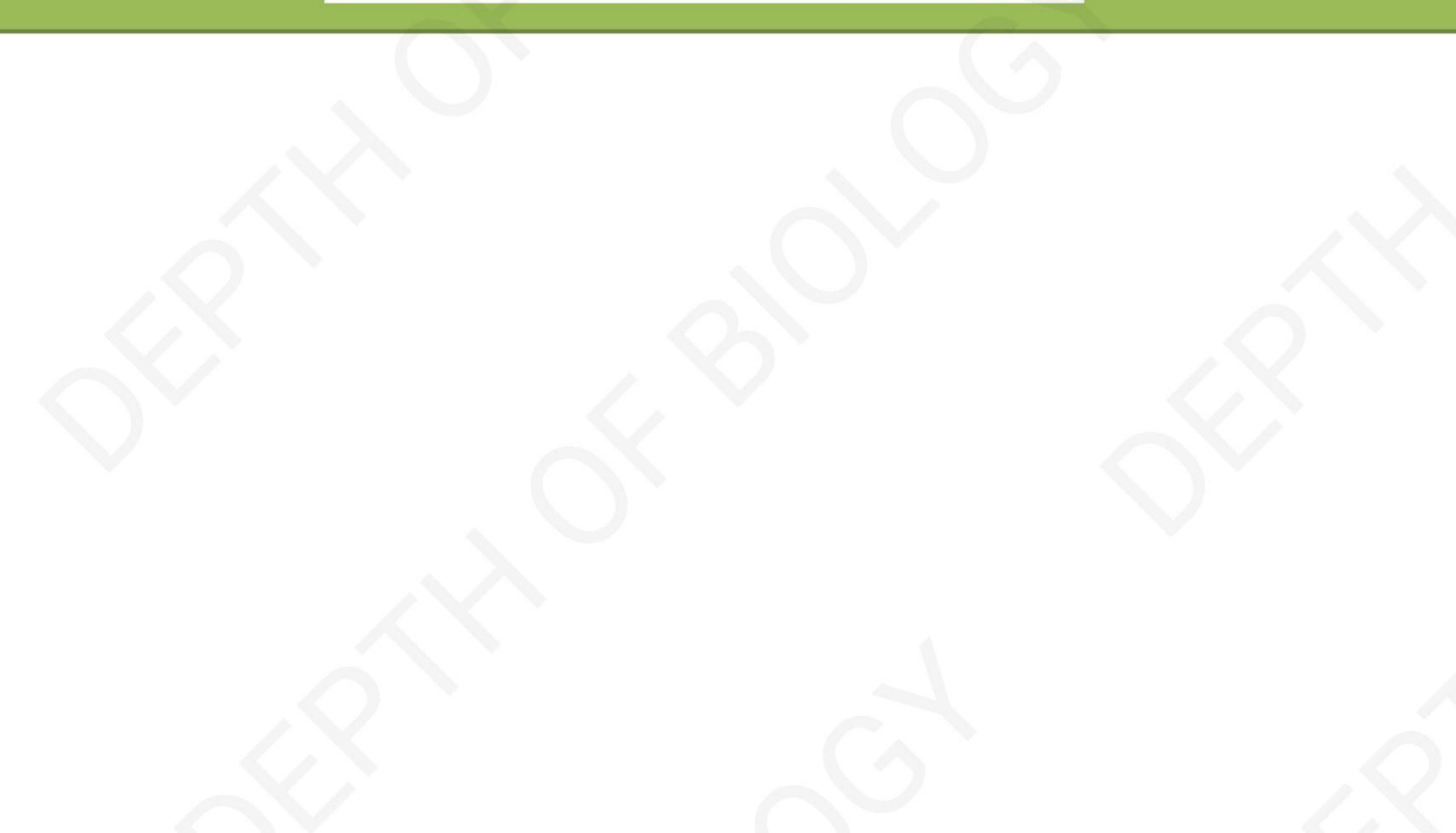
the kidneys

the same cycle

- From the kidneys it is excreted through urine (urobilin)that's why urine is yellow in colour.
- Bacteria further oxidise 85 % of unconjugated bilirubin into stercobilin--- responsible or darkening/ browning of faeces



PROCESS	PRE-HEPATIC	INTRA-HEPATIC	POST-HEPATIC
RBC [haemolysis]	EXCESSIVE [Sca]	NORMAL	NORMAL
Haem Unconjugated bilirubin albumin		[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]	
Unconjugated bilirubin	INCREASE IN UNCONJ. BILIRUBIN	INCR. IN UNCONJUGATED BILRUBIN	NORMAL
hepatocytes	NORMAL	DAMAGED & DYSFUNCTIONAL	NORMAL
Conjugated form		INCREASE IN CONJUGATED BIL.	INCR. CONJU.
Bile faeces	[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]		Light clr. faeces



DIAGNOSIS OF JAUNDICE

MRI scan

- Liver biopsy
- Abdominal CT scan/ultrasound
- Eye & skin color turns yellow [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]
- Hepatitis virus panel to look for infection of the liver

PREVENTION

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

- There are 4 main precaution
- Ensuring that you stick to the recommended daily amount [RDA] for OH consumption
- 2. Maintaining a healthy weight
- 3. Avoid hepatitis infection.