

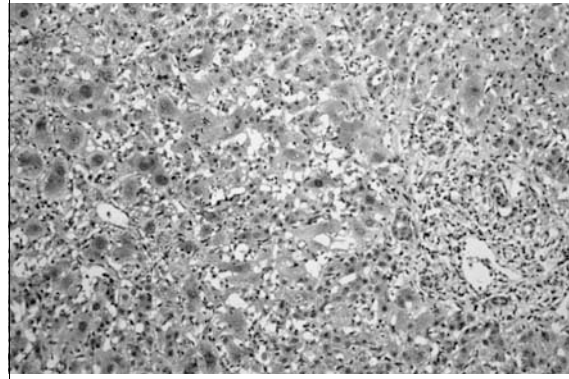
## **Acute Hepatitis**

**Hepatocellular degeneration  
(ballooning, apoptosis)**

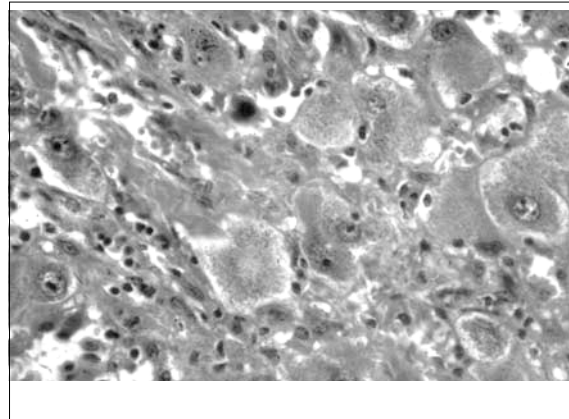
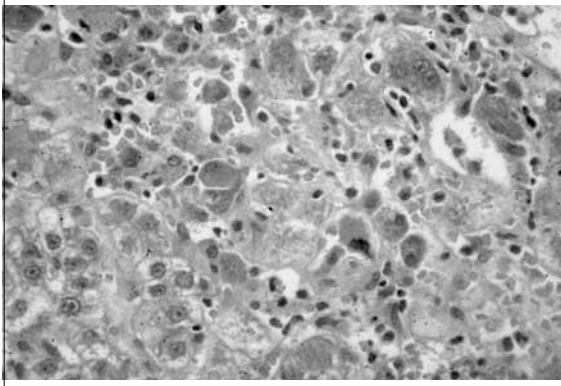
**+**

**Diffuse inflammation  
(lobular & portal)**

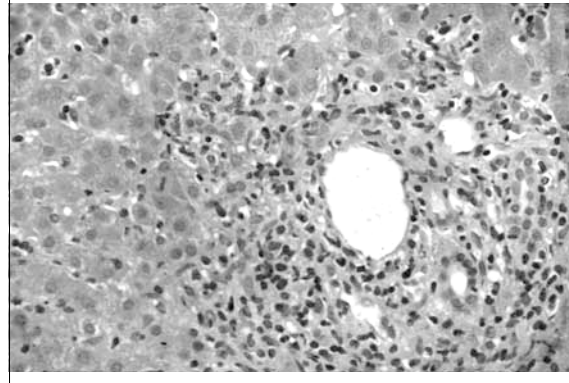
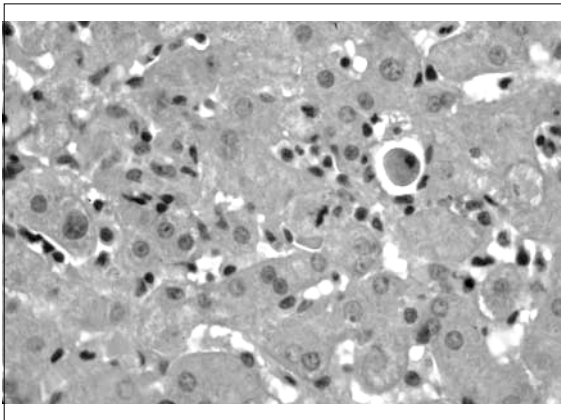
**Acute Hepatitis**

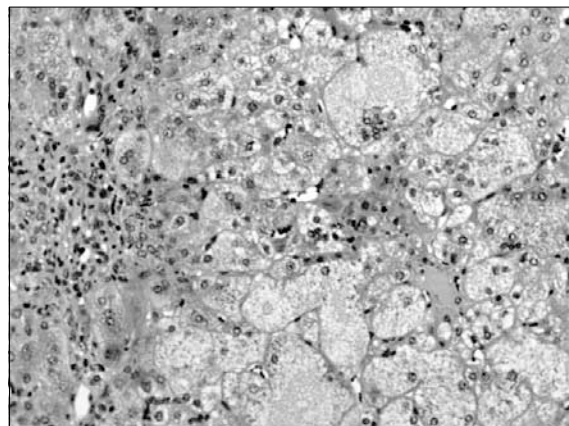
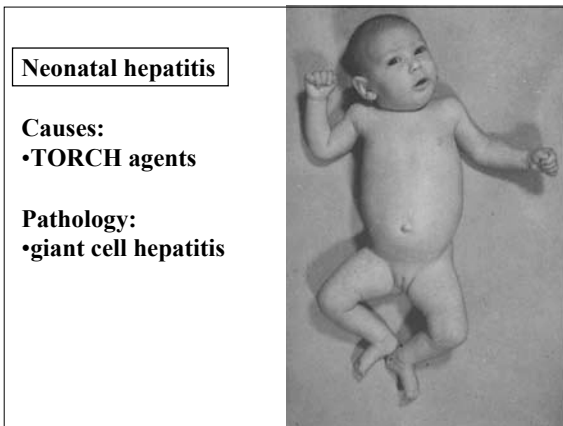
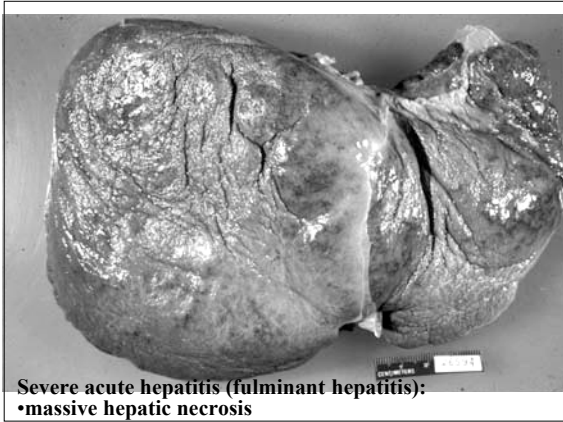


**Acute Hepatitis: Lobular disarray & necroinfl.**



**Acute Hepatitis: Portal tract inflammation (L,PL.)**

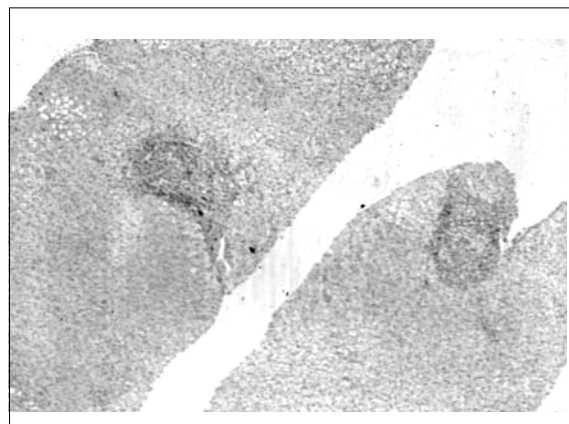


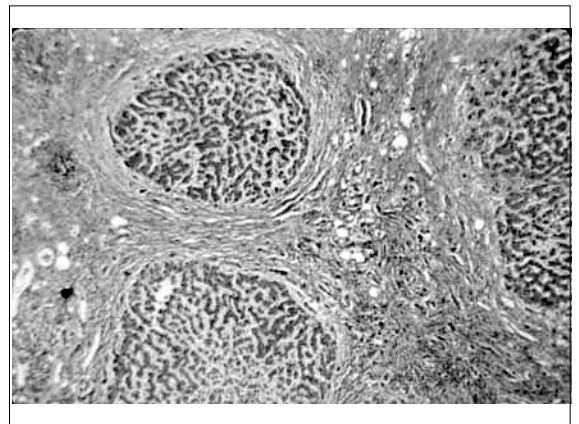
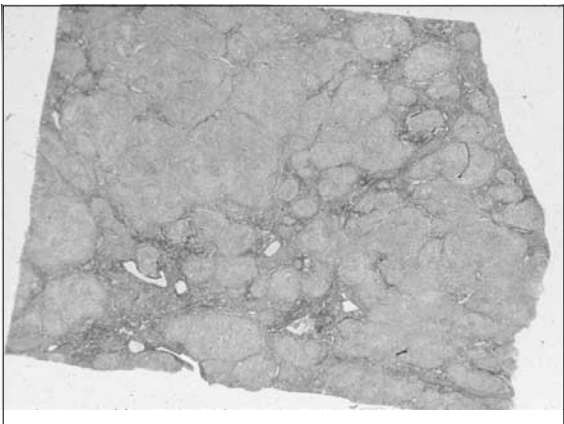
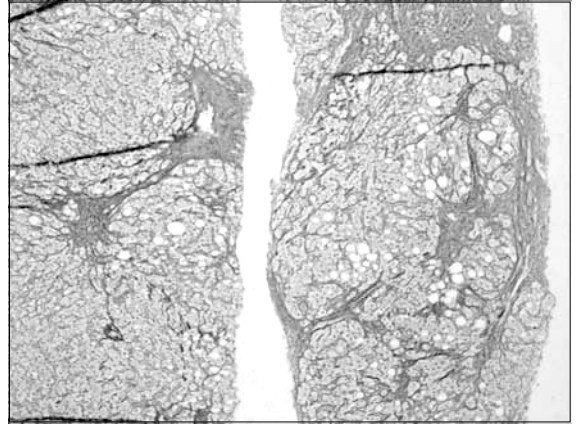
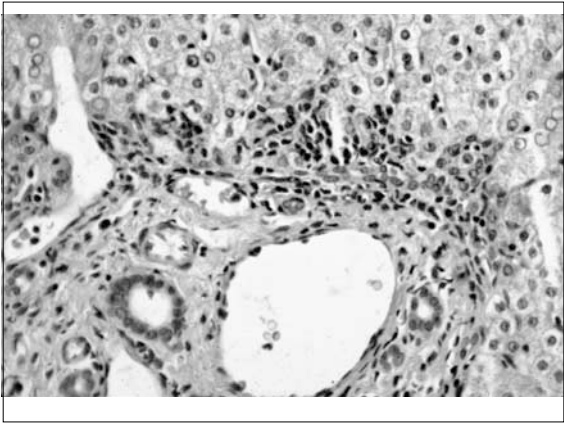
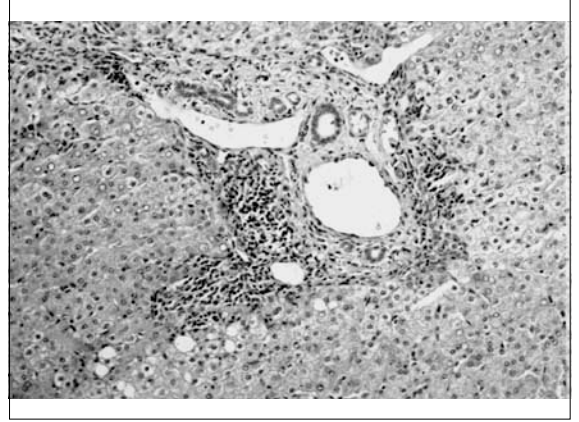
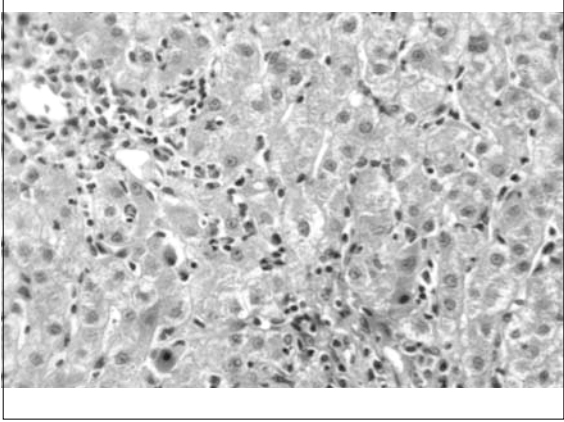


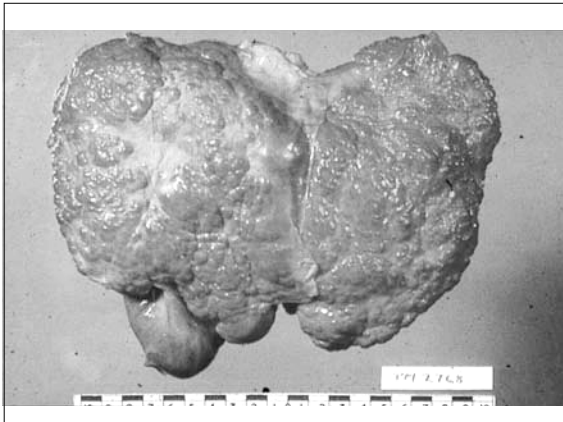
**Chronic Hepatitis**

**Def:** Inflammation of the liver continuing without improvement for 6 mos. or longer  
 (U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1976)

**Causes:** Hepatitis B, C, D  
 Autoimmune hepatitis  
 Drug hepatotoxicity  
 Metabolic disease:  
      $\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin def.  
     Wilson's disease







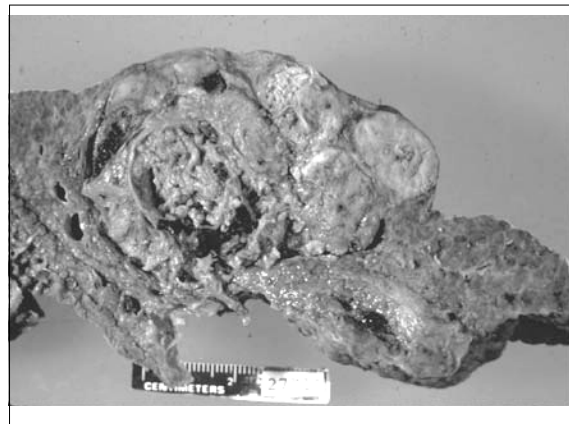
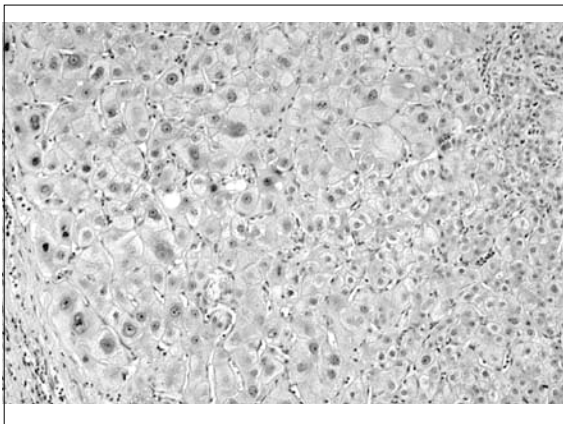
**Pathology of Chronic Hepatitis**

- ongoing chronic inflammation
- ongoing hepatocyte damage
- may have fibrosis/cirrhosis

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**Grading (0,1,2,3,4)**  
(degree of necroinflamm.)

**Staging (0,1,2,3,4)**  
(degree of fibrosis/cirrhosis)



**Etiology of chronic hepatitis:  
Specific histopathological features**

CAUSE	FEATURE(S)
HBV	-ground glass inclusions (Victoria blue/orcein stains)
HCV	-lymphoid aggregates -fat
Autoimmune hep.	-bile duct damage -interface hepatitis -plasma cells, regen. rosettes
$\alpha_1$ -antitrypsin def.	-diastase-PAS globules
Wilson disease	-copper and copper-binding protein (Victoria blue/orcein stains)

