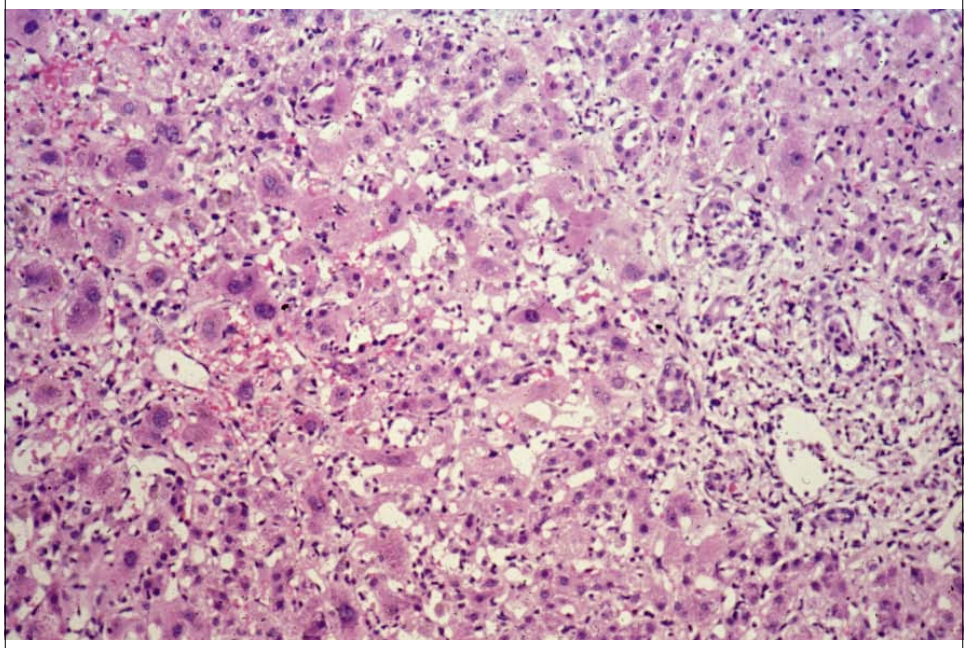
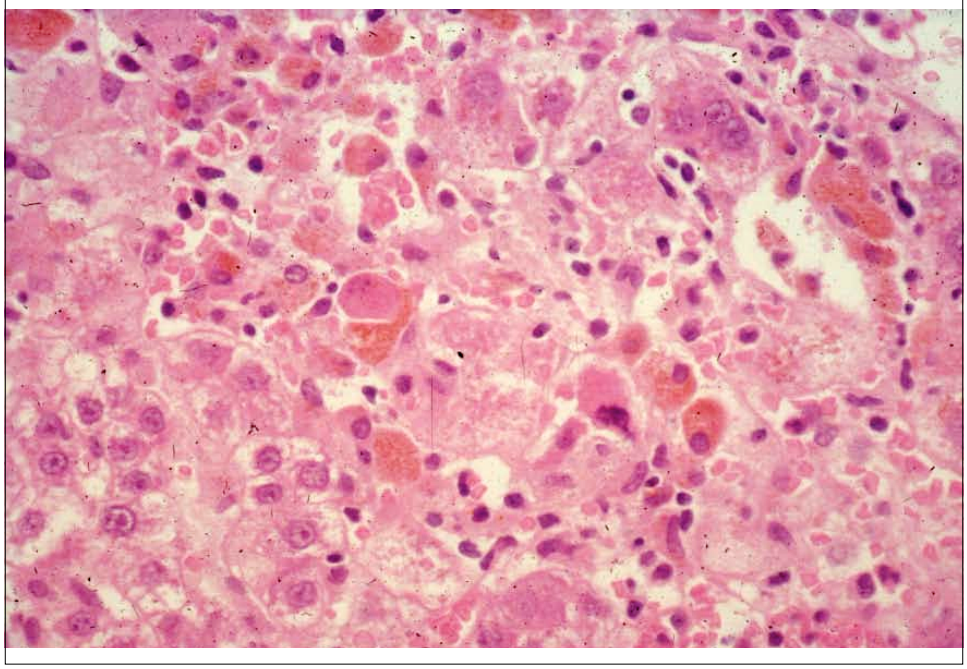
Acute Hepatitis

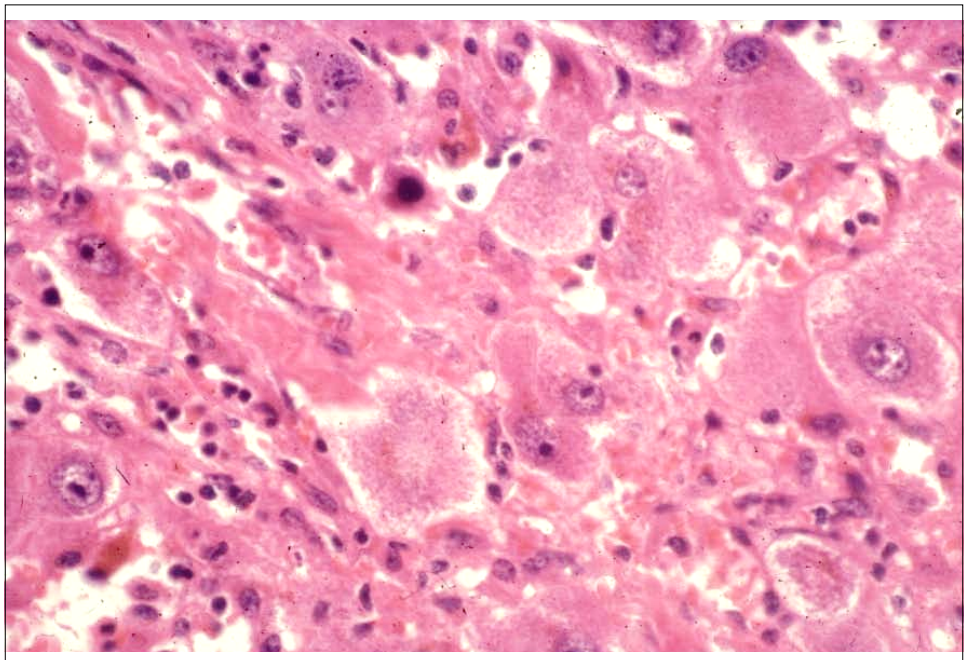
Hepatocellular degeneration
(ballooning, apoptosis)
+
Diffuse inflammation
(lobular & portal)

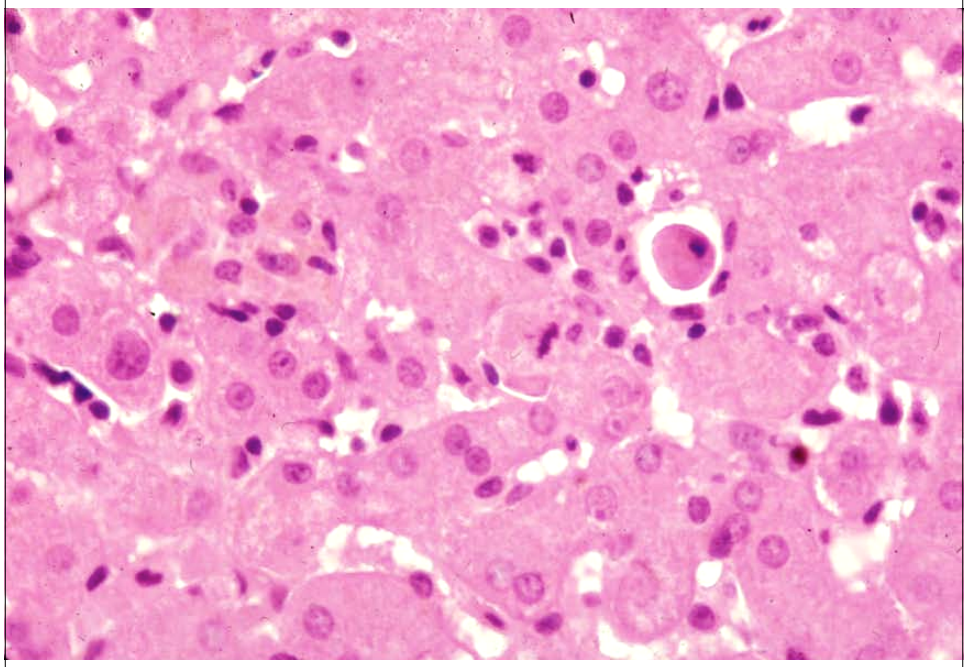
Acute Hepatitis



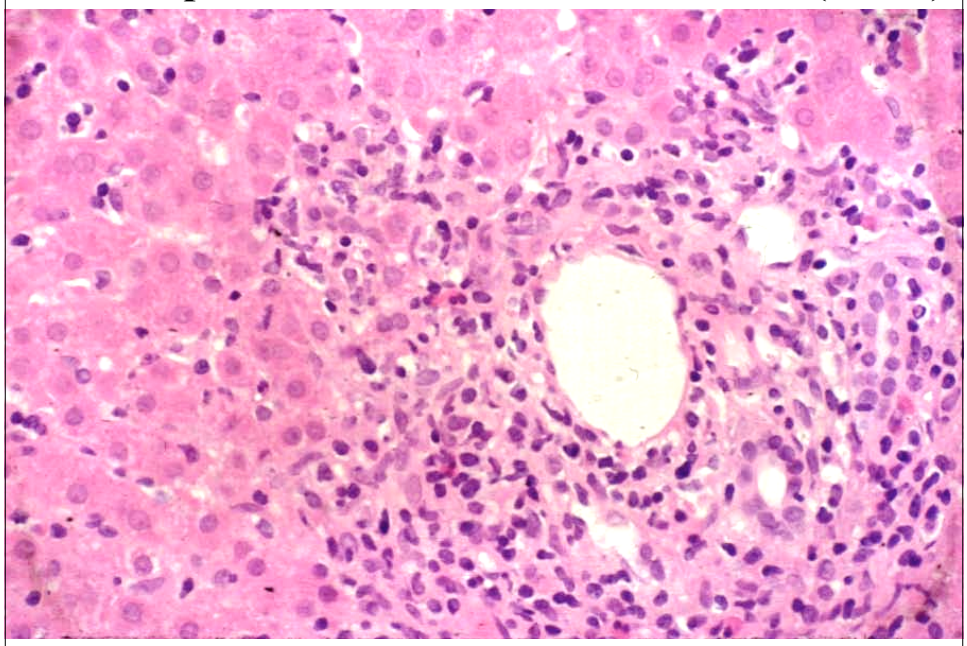
Acute Hepatitis: Lobular disarray & necroinfl.







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

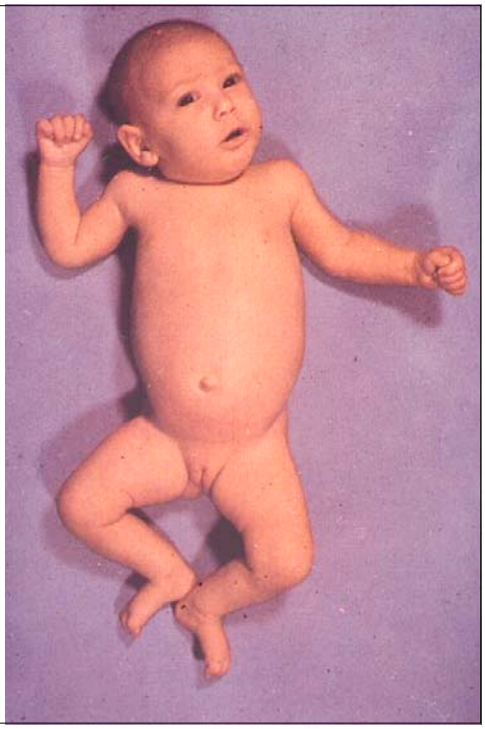


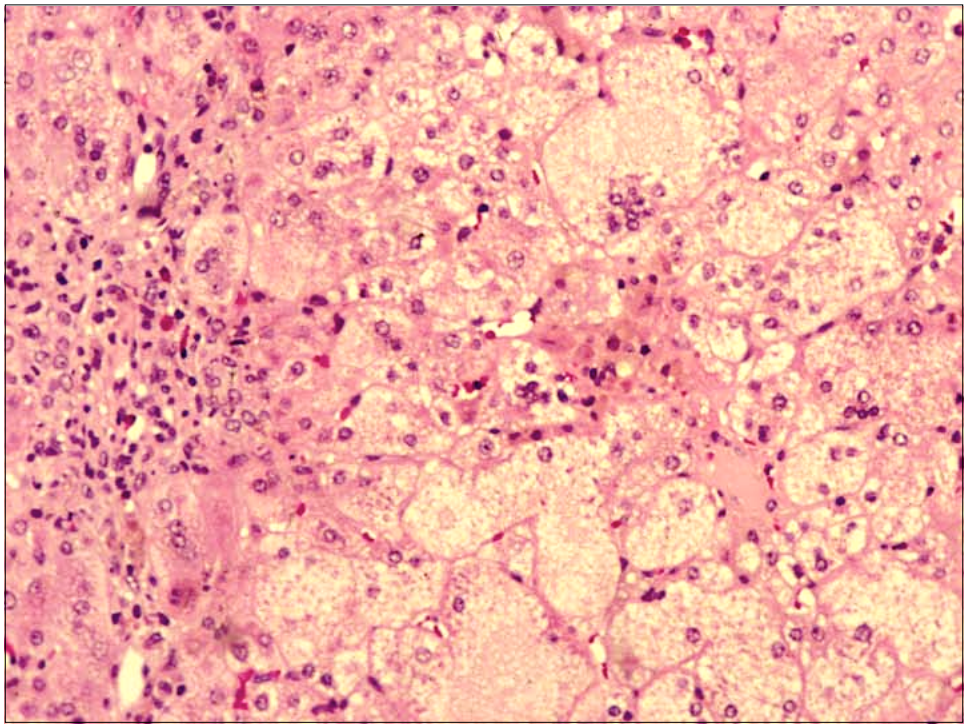
Severe acute hepatitis (fulminant hepatitis):
•massive hepatic necrosis

Neonatal hepatitis

Causes:
- **TORCH agents**

Pathology:
- **giant cell hepatitis**





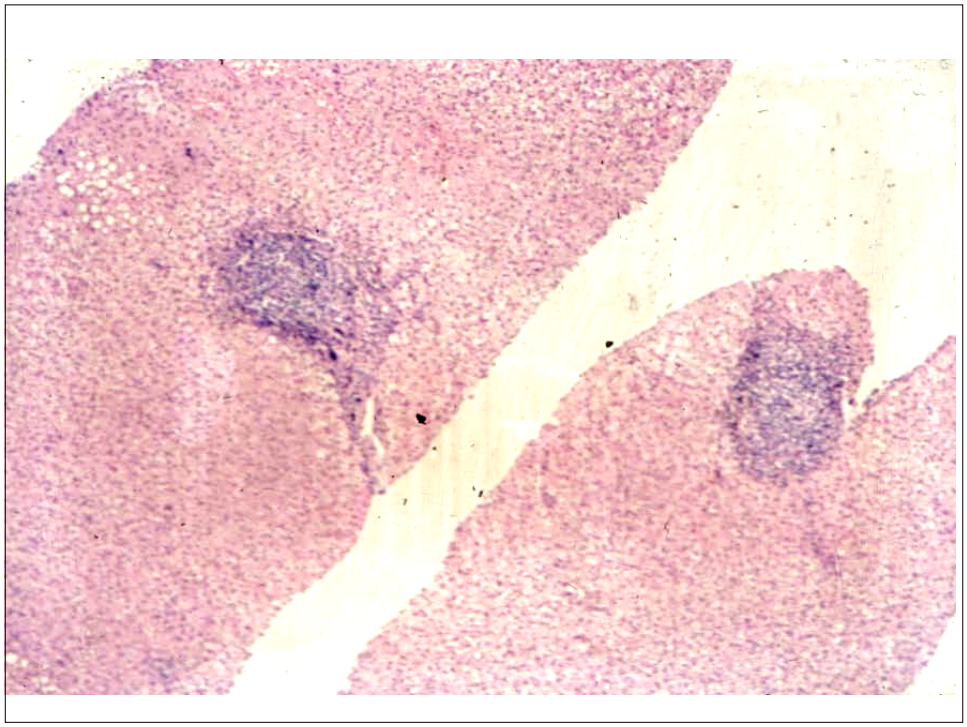
Chronic Hepatitis

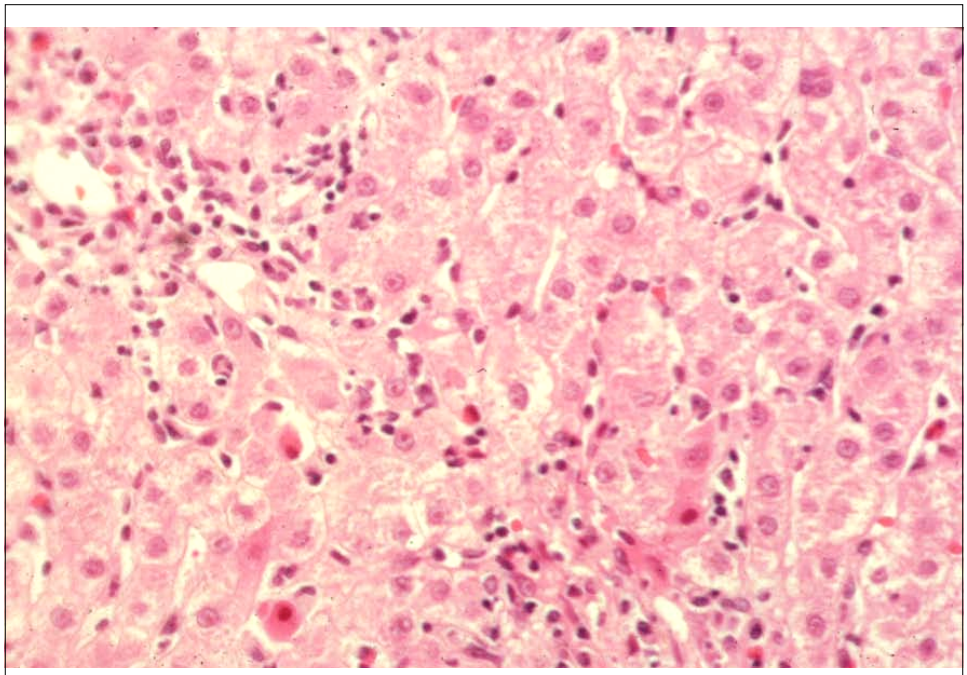
Def: Inflammation of the liver continuing without improvement for 6 mos. or longer

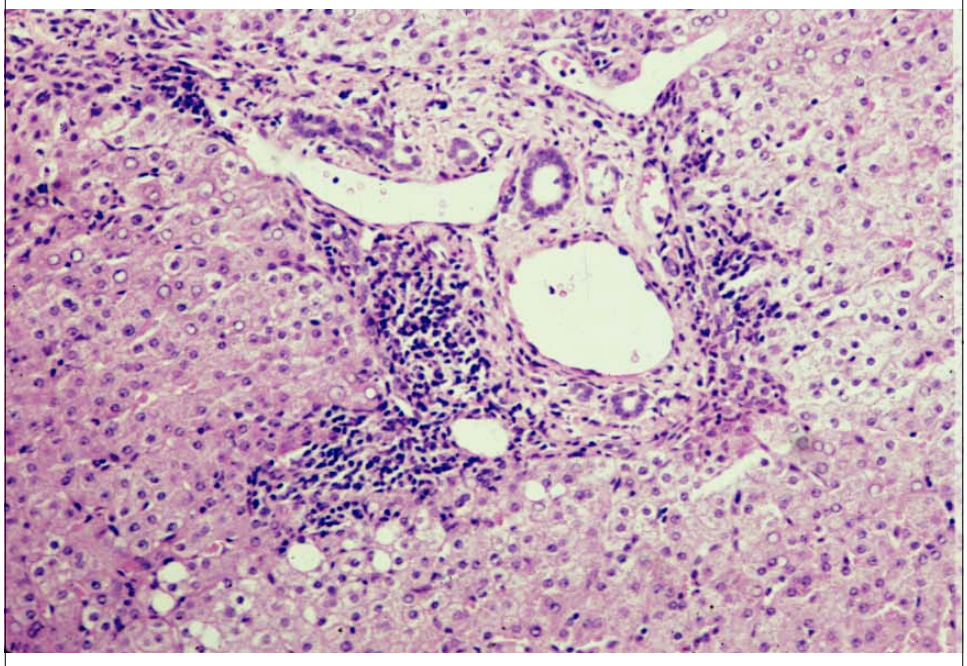
(U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1976)

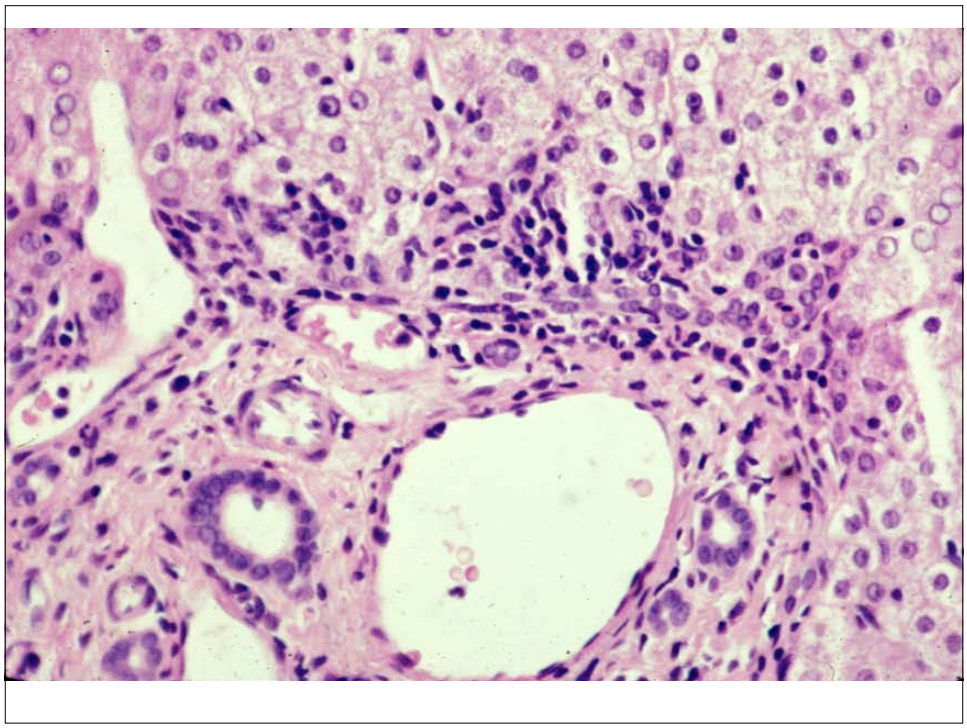
Causes:

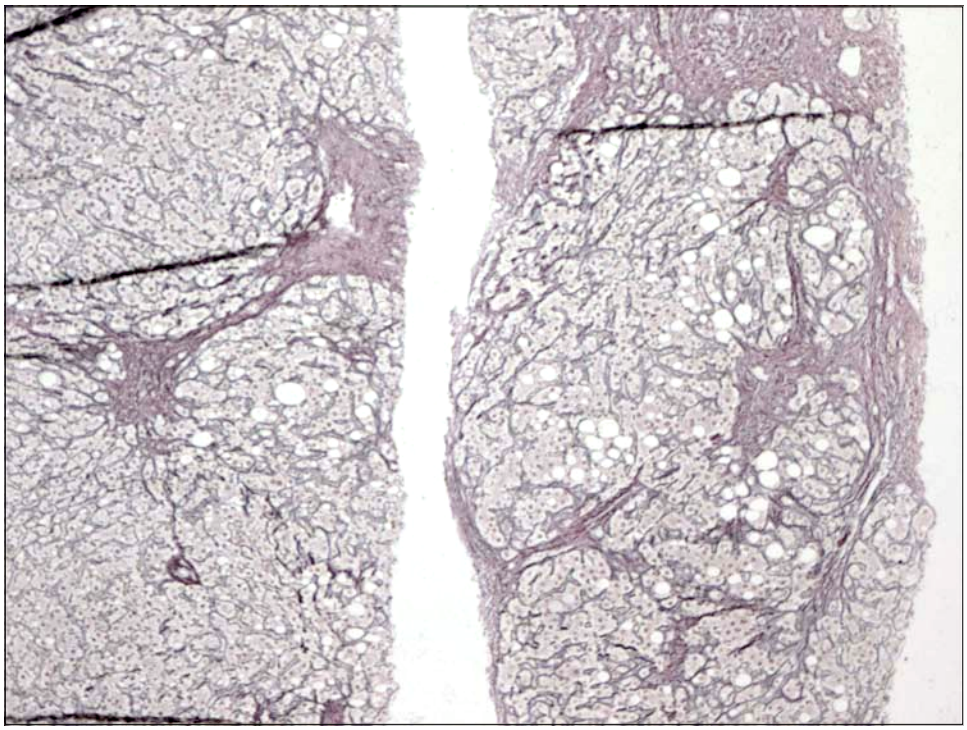
- **Hepatitis B, C, D**
- **Autoimmune hepatitis**
- **Drug hepatotoxicity**
- **Metabolic disease:**
  - **α_1-antitrypsin def.**
  - **Wilson's disease**

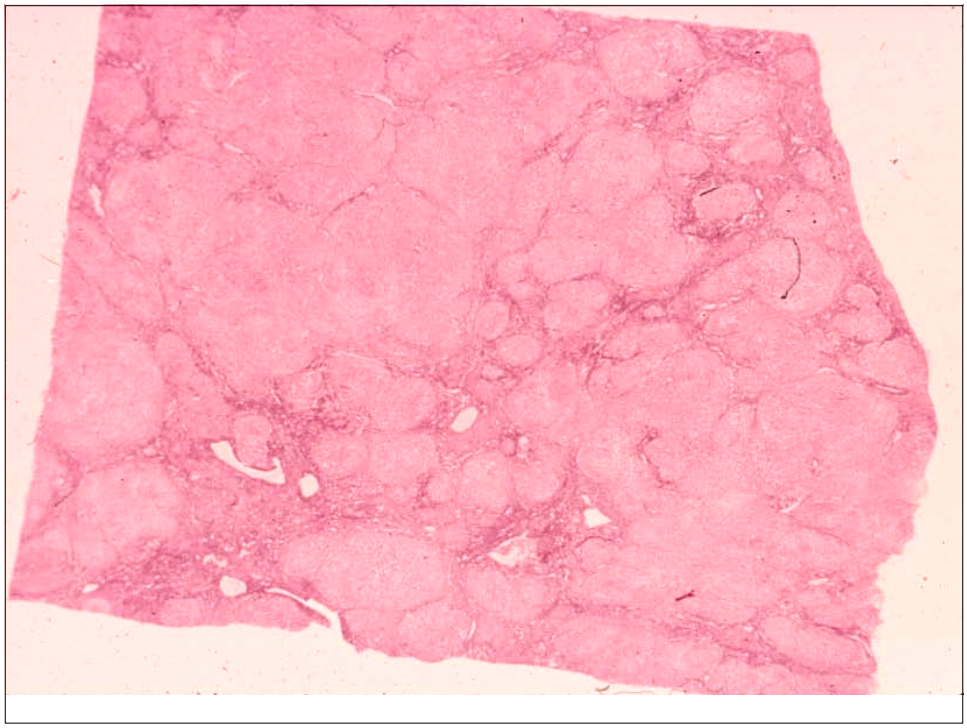


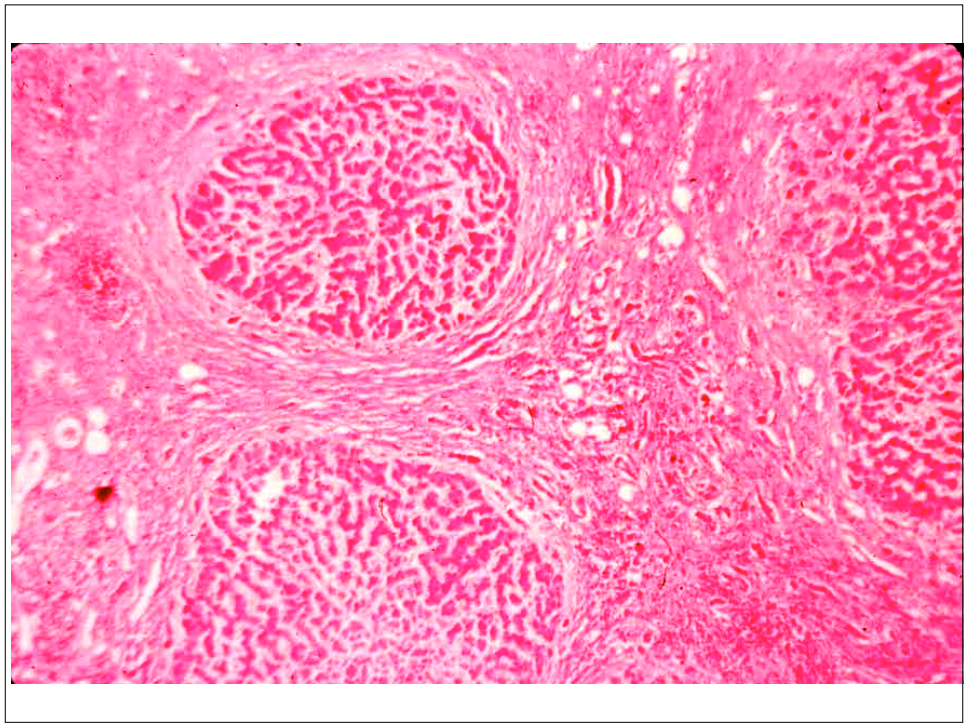


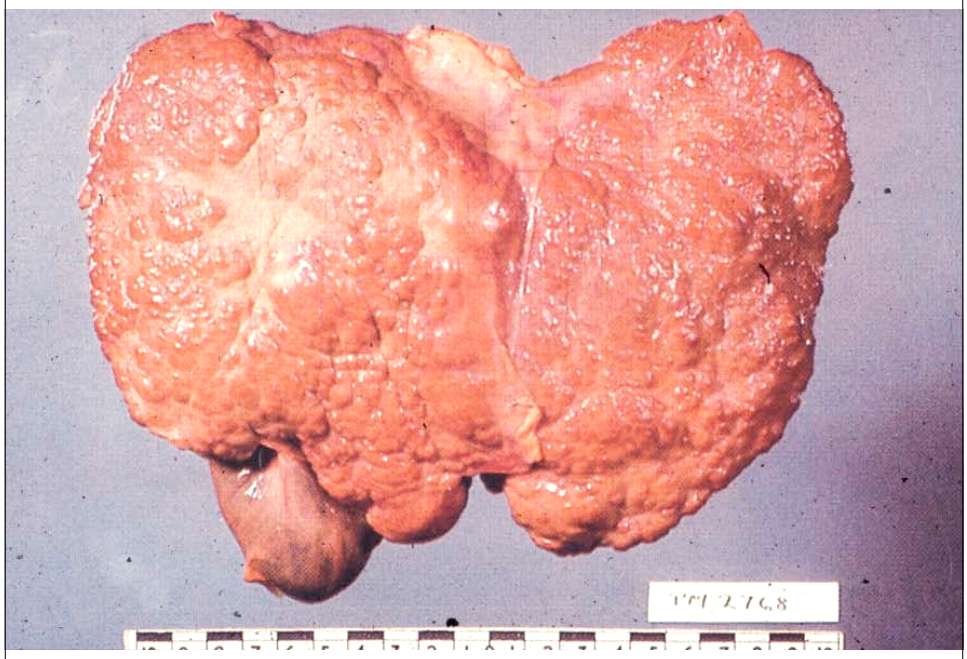










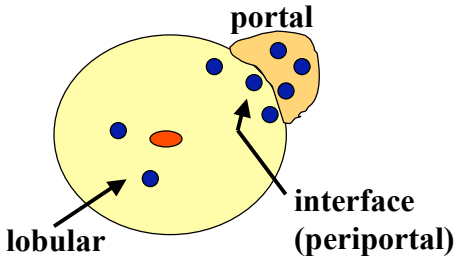


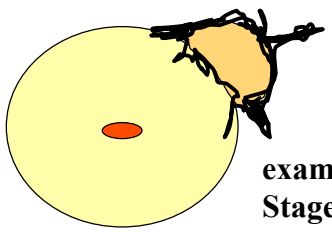
Pathology of Chronic Hepatitis

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

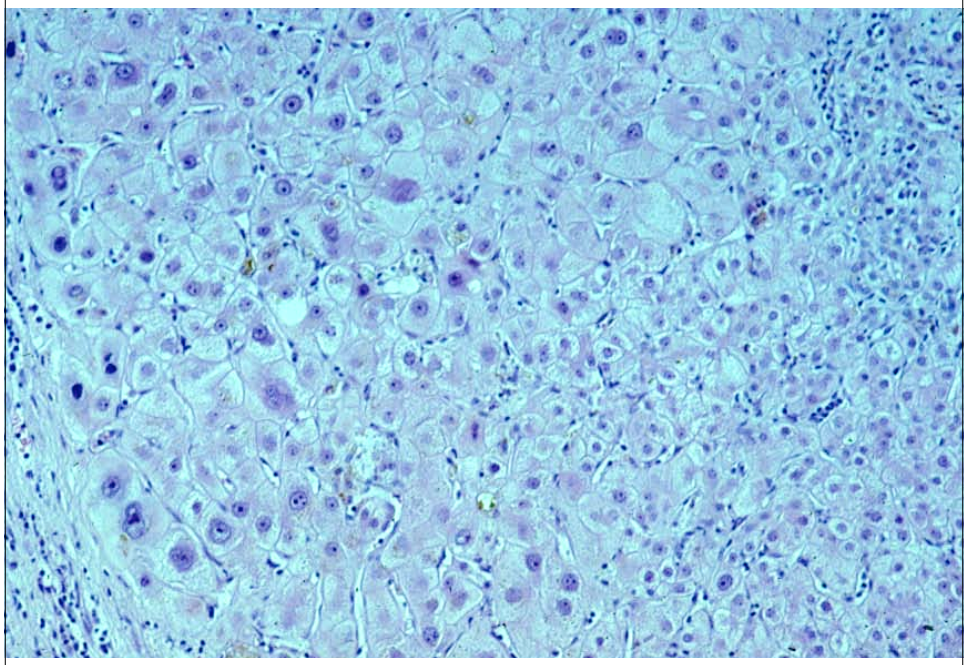
Grading (0,1,2,3,4)
(degree of necroinflamm.)

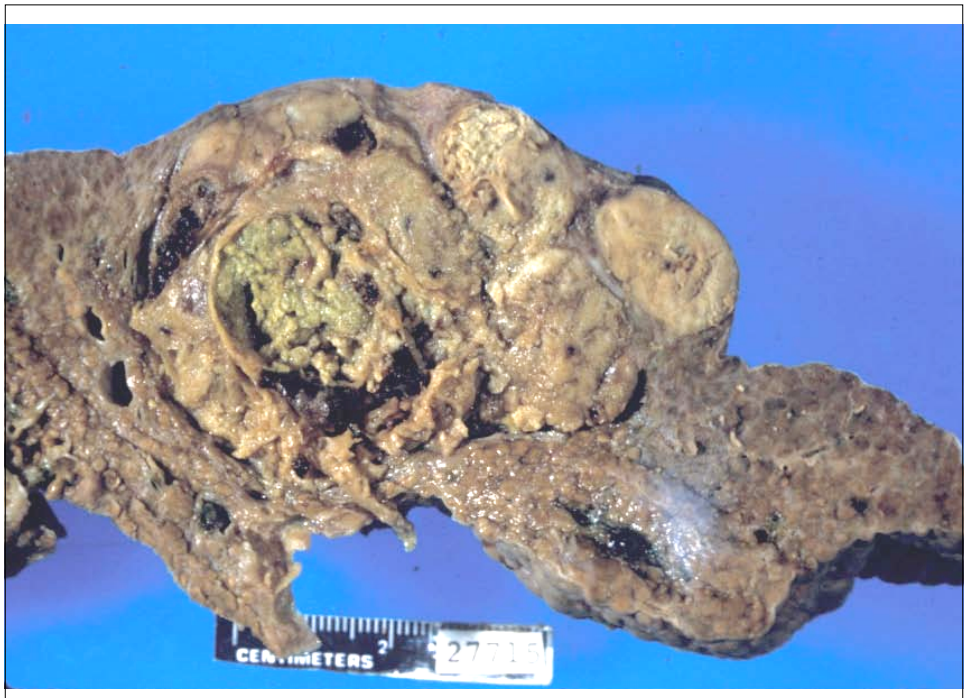
Staging (0,1,2,3,4)
(degree of fibrosis/cirrhosis)





example:
Stage 2
(mild fib.)

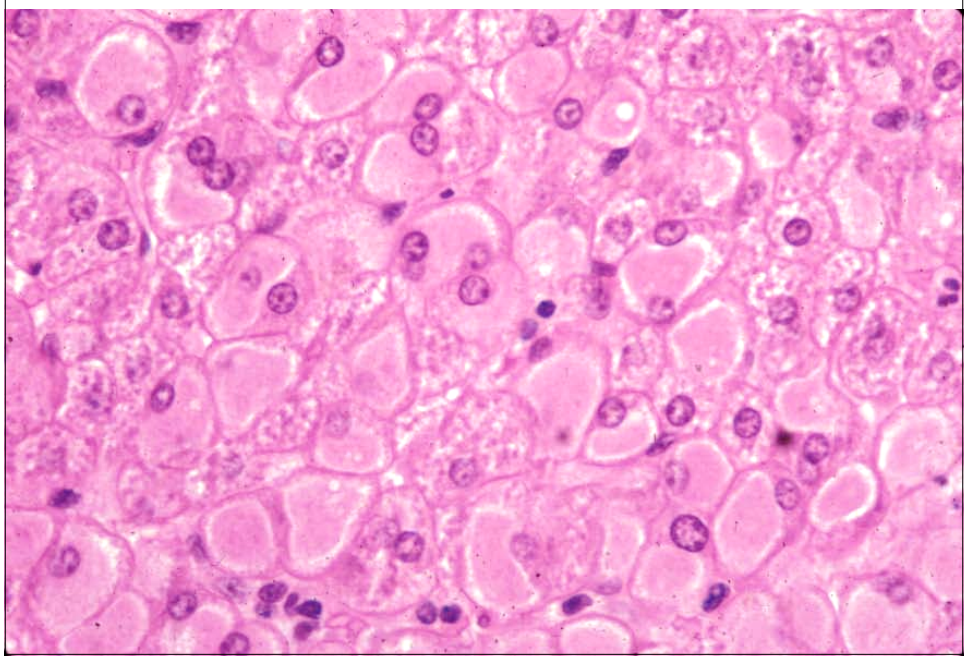


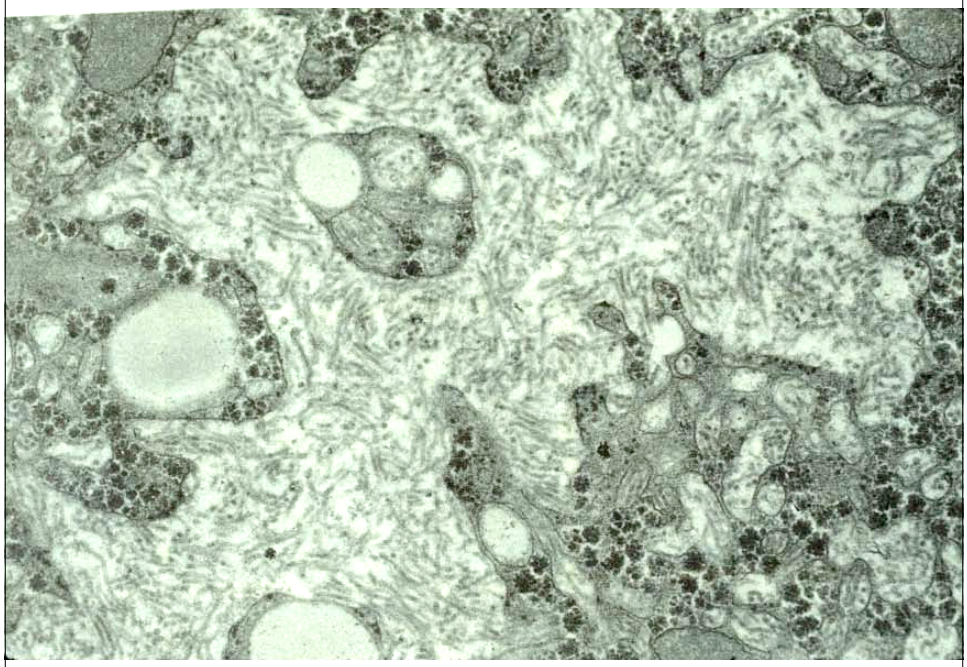

CENTIMETERS

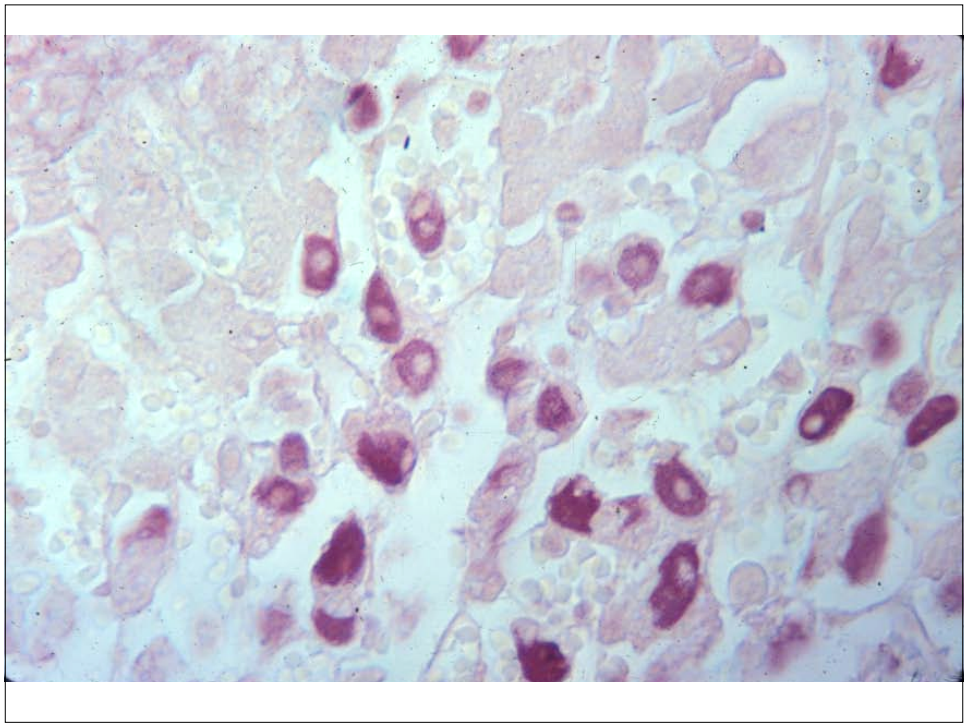
Etiology of chronic hepatitis: Specific histopathological features

CAUSE	FEATURE(S)
HBV →	-ground glass inclusions (Victoria blue/orcein stains)
HCV →	-lymphoid aggregates -fat -bile duct damage
Autoimmune hep. →	-interface hepatitis -plasma cells, regen. rosettes
α_1-antitrypsin def. →	-diastase-PAS globules
Wilson disease →	-copper and copper-binding protein (Victoria blue/orcein stains)

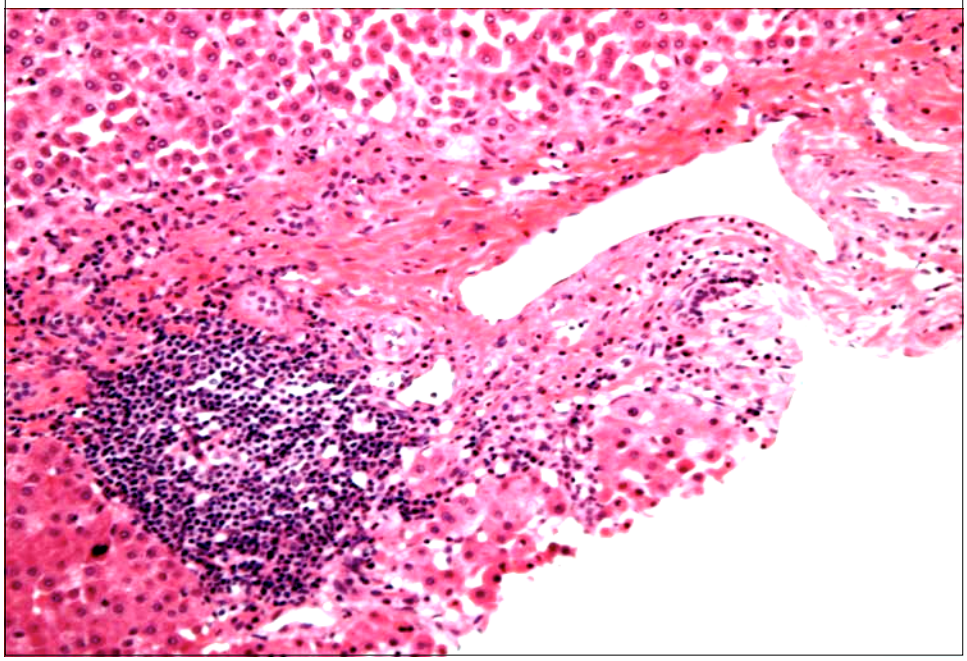
Chronic Hepatitis B

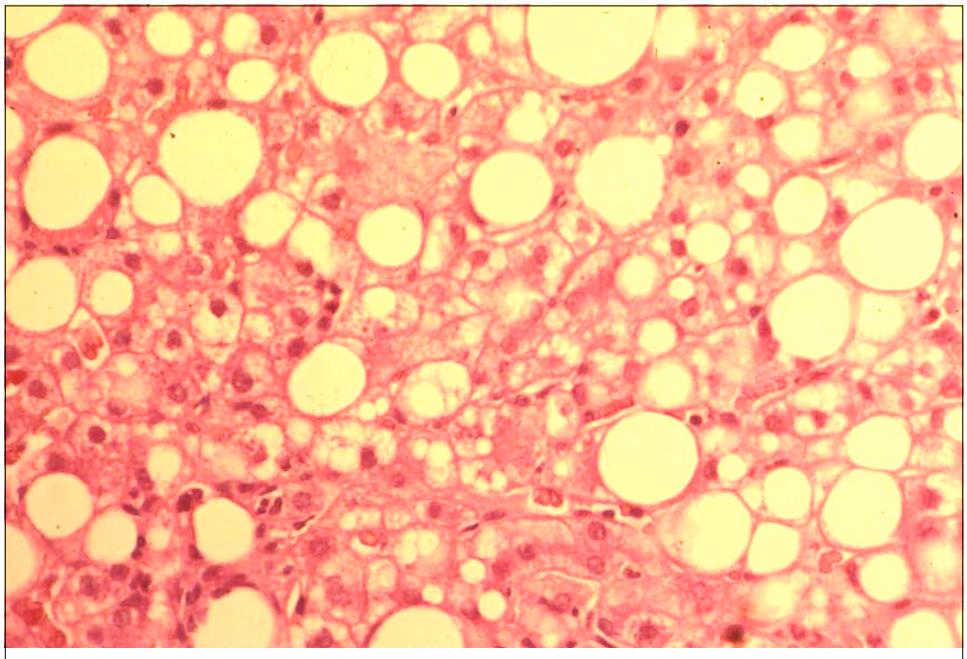




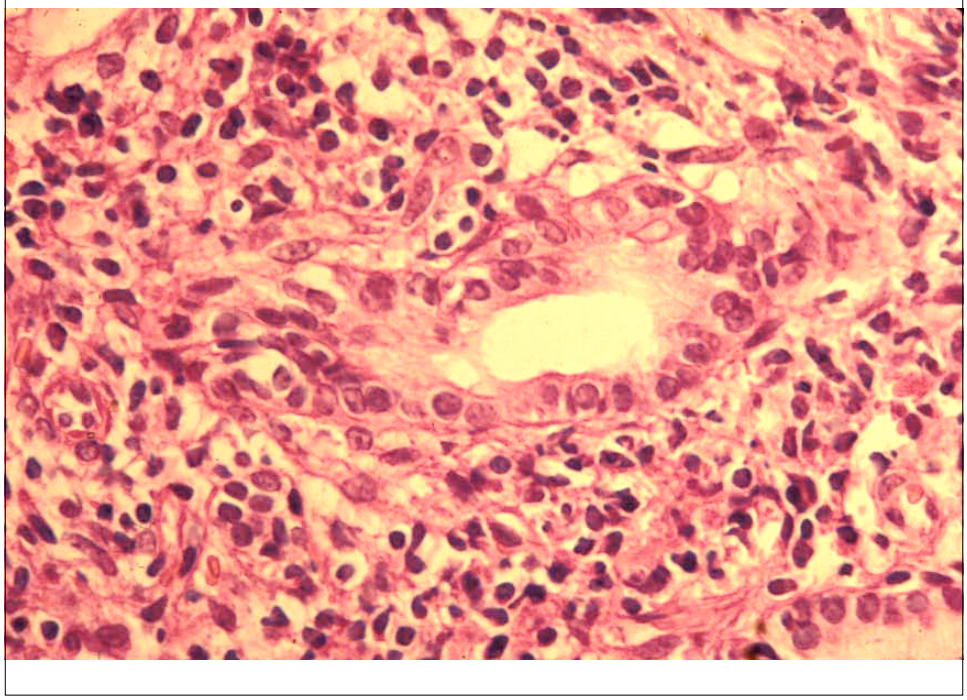


Chronic Hepatitis C

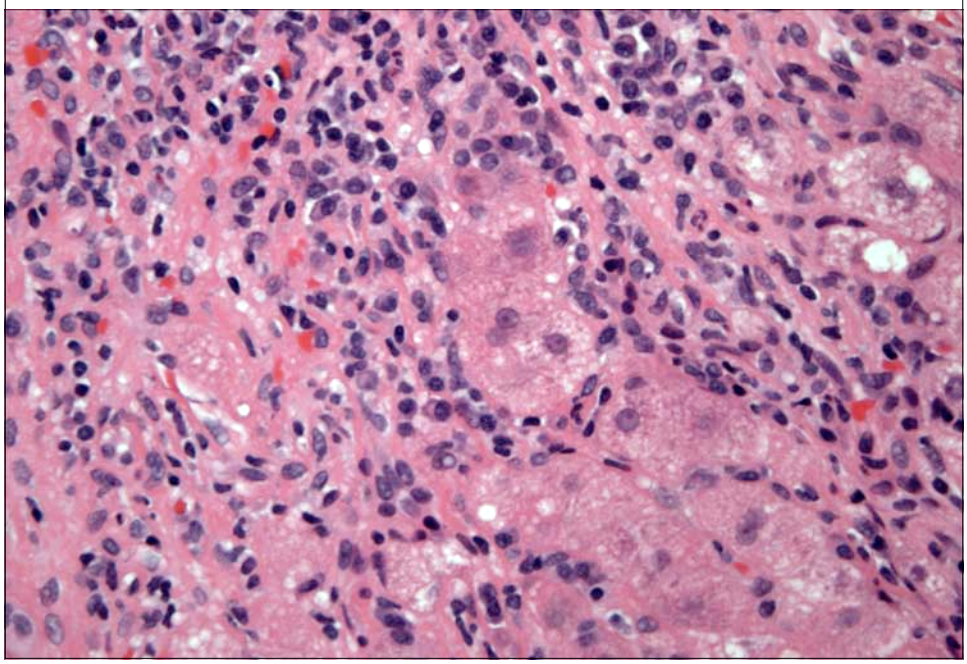


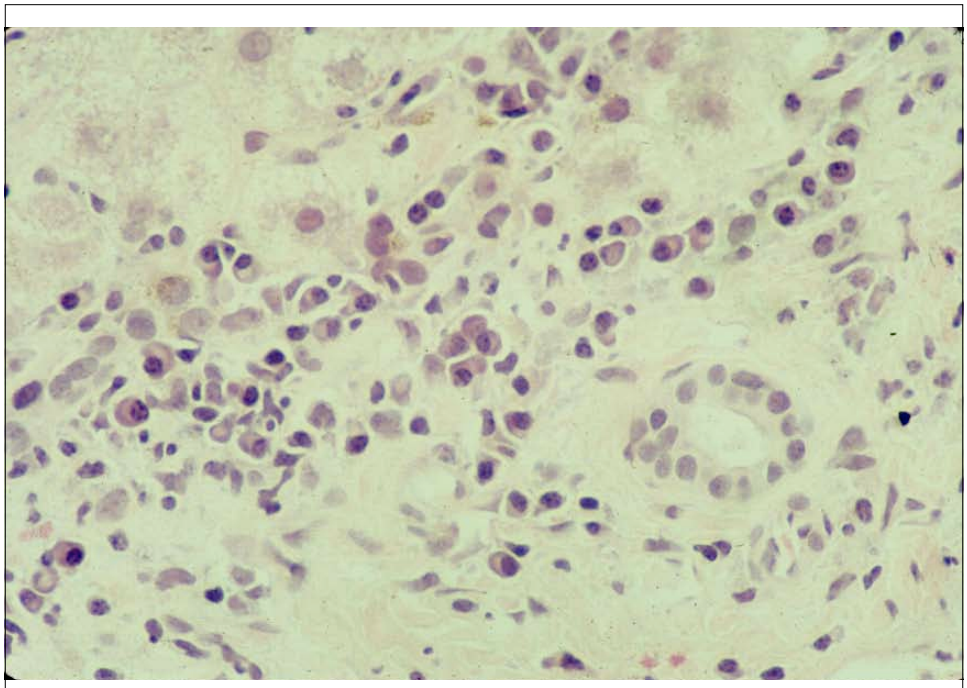


HCV Genotype 3 or Obesity/Diabetes/Metabolic syndrome

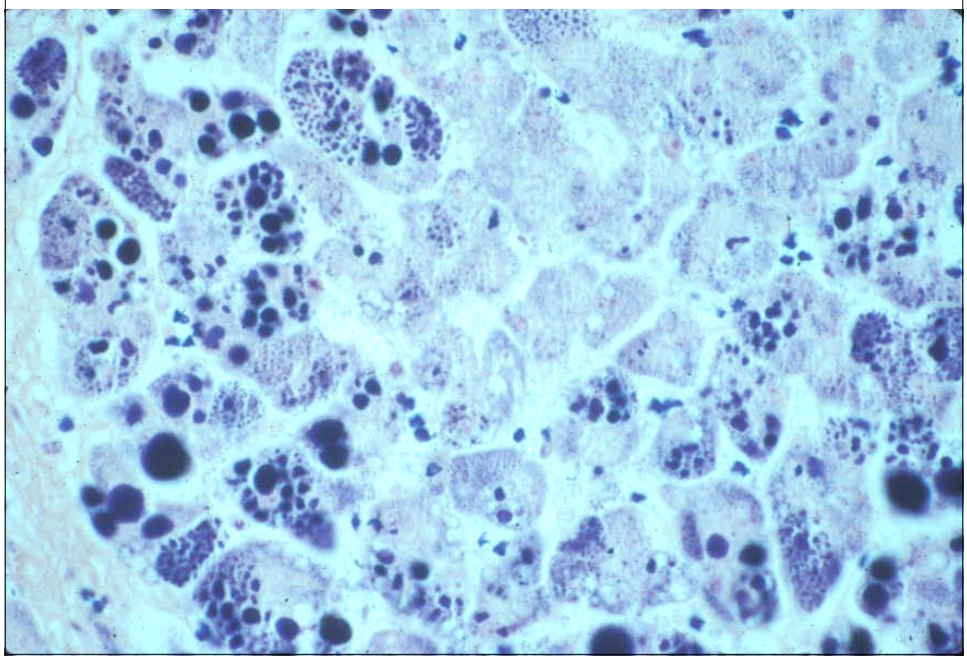


Autoimmune hepatitis

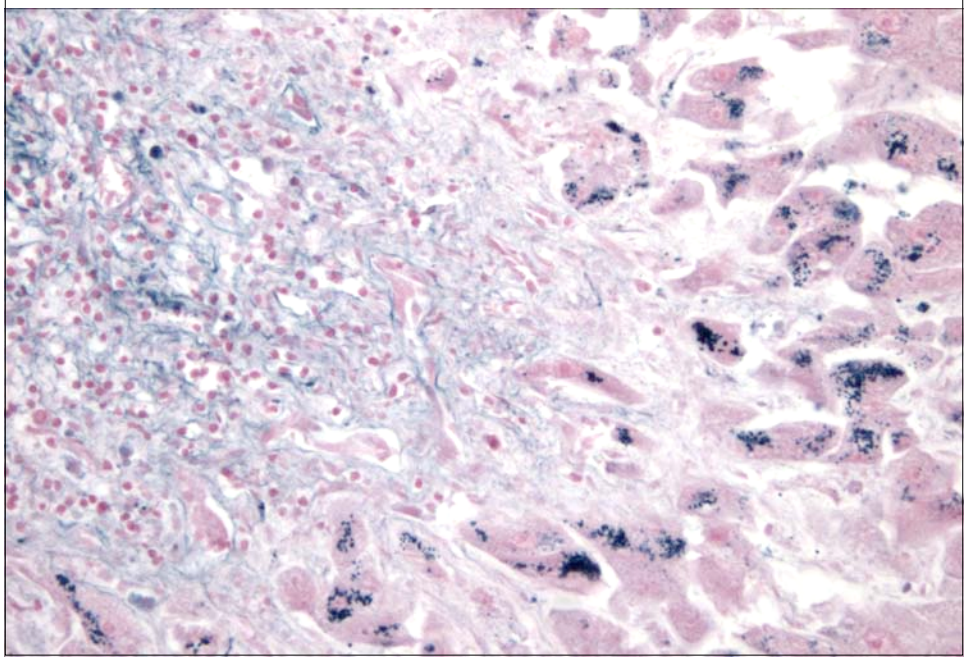
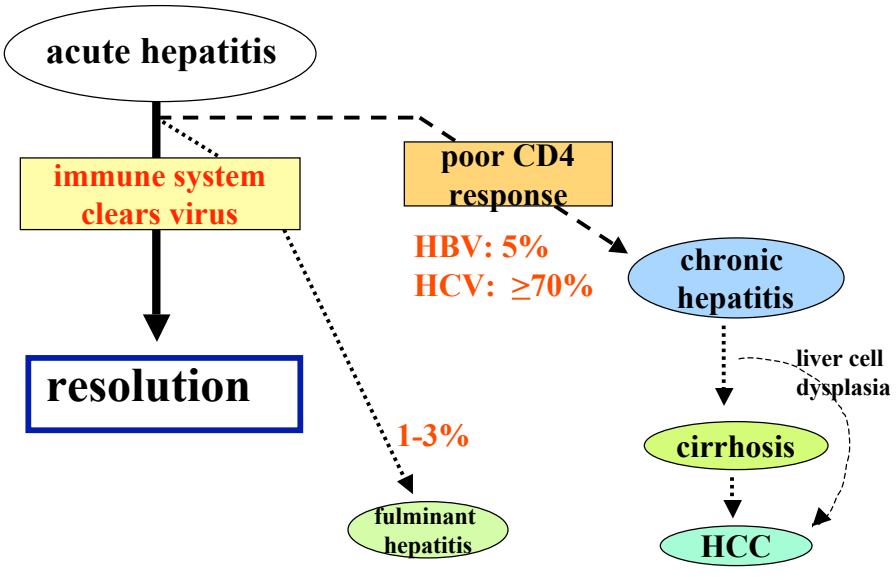




Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency



Wilson Disease



Potential sequelae of acute viral hepatitis