Hepatobiliary
Combining/Root Words
  > ab
  > abdomin
  > ad:
  > adipo
  > arteri
  > ase
  > ectomy:
  > eryth
  > hema
  > hepata
  > hyper
  > hypo
  > it is
  > micro
  > necro
  > otomy
  > phlebo
Diagnostic Terms
  > **Albumin**: a type of protein made by the liver. A serum albumin test measures the amount of this protein in the clear liquid portion of the blood.
  > **Aldosterone**: a hormone made by the adrenal glands that helps regulate sodium and potassium levels in the body.
  > **Ammonia**: a colorless volatile gas that forms when protein is broken down by bacteria in the intestines.
  > **Asterixis**: involuntary jerking movements that primarily affect the extremities. Seen primarily with various metabolic and toxic encephalopathies, especially hepatic encephalopathy.
  > **Bile**: yellowish-brown or green fluid secreted by the liver and discharged into the duodenum. Aids in the emulsification of fats, increases peristalsis, and retards putrefaction.
  > **Bilirubin**: yellow bile pigment found in gallstones. Excess bilirubin is associated with jaundice.
  > **Ethanol**: clear, colorless liquid primarily found in alcohol.
  > **Globulin**: a class of proteins in the blood stream that help to regulate the function of the circulatory system.
  > **Hepatitis**: inflammation of the liver due to viral infection or toxic agents.
  > **Hepatomegaly**: enlargement of the liver
  > **Lipoatrophy**: loss of subcutaneous fat.
  > **Prealbumin**: protein component of plasma.
  > **Prothrombin time**: blood test that measures how long it takes blood to clot.
  > **Steatosis**: excessive accumulation of fat in the body.
  > **Steatohepatitis**: liver inflammation caused by the buildup of fat in the liver.
Total Protein: measures the total amount of albumin and globulin proteins found in the fluid portion of the blood.

Symptomatic Terms
- Ascites: accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
- Delirium Tremens: a severe, sometimes fatal, form of delirium due to alcohol withdrawal following a period of sustained intoxication.
- Hemolytic: abnormal breakdown of red blood cells
- Hepatic encephalopathy: worsening of brain function that occurs when the liver is no longer able to remove toxic substances in the blood.
- Jaundice: a yellowing of the skin resulting from increased levels of bile pigments in the plasma.
- Mauriac Syndrome: dwarfism with obesity and enlargement of the liver in children with poorly controlled diabetes mellitus.
- Portal Hypertension: increase in pressure within the portal vein, causing a blockage of blood flow through the liver.
- Splenomegaly: enlargement of the spleen.
- Syndrome X: aka metabolic syndrome- a group of metabolic risk factors linked to insulin resistance and associated with increased risk of CV disease.
- Tonic clonic: seizure involving the whole body.

Abbreviations
- ac: alcohol cirrhosis (of the liver)
- ADH: anti-diuretic hormone
- ALD: alcoholic liver disease
- ALT: alanine aminotransferase
- AST: aspartate aminotransferase
- BSP: bromsulphalein (a way to measure liver function by injected dye and then seeing how much remains after 45 minutes)
- CF: cystic fibrosis
- CFALD: cystic fibrosis associated liver disease
- GGT: gamma glutamyltransferase
- LFT: liver function test
- pc: portal cirrhosis
- PCM: protein calorie malnutrition
- PDR: plasma disappearance rate
- PEM: protein energy malnutrition
- PN: parenteral nutrition
- PSE: portal systematic encephalopathy
- qam: quality assurance monitoring
- qh: hepatic blood flow rate
- SGOT: serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase
- SGPT: serum glutamate pyruvatetransaminase
- S/P: status post
- TIPS: transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt
- TPN: total parenteral nutrition
- TX: treatment