

# Hepatomegaly

## General:

Clinical picture: enlarged liver in ultrasound examination, dark urine, decolorized stools, ascites, jaundice, foetor hepaticus, bleeding, weakness.

<b>Inflammatory causes</b>	hepatitis (A, B, C), subacute necrotic hepatitis, chronic aggressive hepatitis, chronic persistent hepatitis, mononucleosis, EBV, toxoplasmosis, Rubella, malaria, sickle cell anemia, visceral leishmaniasis (Kala Azar), brucellosis ( <i>B.abortis</i> , Morbus Bang), echinococcosis after travelling into tropic countries: schistosomiasis, malaria;
<b>Non inflammatory causes</b>	cirrhotic forms (biliar in galactosemia, glycogenosis, fructose intolerance, tyrosinosis, Morbus Gaucher, Morbus Niemann-Pick, mucoviscidosis, Osler cirrhosis), alcoholic fat liver, toxic hepatopathy (drug hepatitis for venoocclusive disease by alkaloids), $\alpha$ 1-antitrypsin defect, Morbus Wilson, hemochromatosis, amyloidosis, sarcoidosis, glucose 6-phosphatdehydrogenase deficiency, thalassemia, polycythemia, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, Morbus Still (juvenile rheumatoid arthritis), cystic fibrosis;
<b>Intrahepatic processes</b>	hemangioma, hemangioendothelium, bile duct carcinoma, metastasizing carcinoma, Morbus Hodgkin, other lymphomata, liver abscess, cyst liver;
<b>Extrahepatic processes</b>	subphrenic abscess, tumors;
<b>Myeloproliferative disorders</b>	leucosis, malignant lymphomas, Morbus Hodgkin

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>