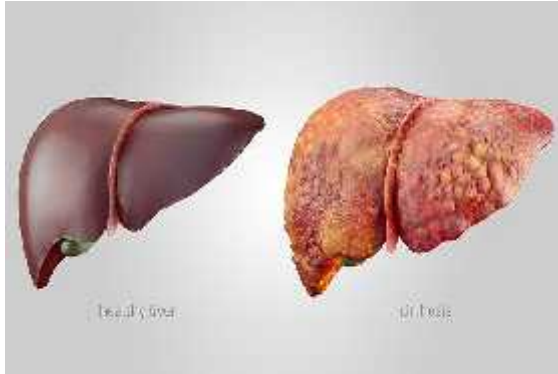


## WHAT IS LIVER CIRRHOSIS?



Cirrhosis is a condition in which the liver does not function properly due to long-term damage. This damage is characterized by the replacement of normal liver tissue by scar tissue. Cirrhosis is most commonly caused by alcohol, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

## TYPES OF CIRRHOSIS

HE: hepatic encephalopathy; PBC: primary biliary cirrhosis; QoL: quality of life; INR: international normalized ratio; NASH: non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; MELD: model for end-stage liver disease; PSC: primary sclerosing cholangitis; NCT: number connection test; SD: standard deviation; SF-36: Short Form-36.

## SYMPTOMS OF CIRRHOSIS

- Tiredness and weakness.
- Loss of appetite.
- Weight loss and muscle wasting.
- Feeling sick (nausea) and vomiting.
- Tenderness or pain around the liver area.
- Tiny red lines (blood capillaries) on the skin above waist level.
- Very itchy skin.
- Yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes (jaundice)

## CAUSES OF CIRRHOSIS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Chronic alcoholism.
- Viral infections caused by chronic viral hepatitis (types b, c and d)
- Metabolic diseases such as alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency, galactosemia and glycogen storage disorders.
- Inherited diseases such as wilson disease and hemochromatosis.

## NEUROTHERAPY TREATMENT

First treatment	(1)	Gal
	(4)	Liv
Second treatment	(1)	Gal (Single point Gal)
	(2)	Liv