Alcoholic Liver Disease: Pathobiology, Epidemiology, And Clinical Aspects

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Alcoholic liver disease refers to a range of progressive liver diseases that can lead to cirrhosis. Clinical findings in this stage include jaundice, fatigue, and fever. Ethanol reduces bone formation and may cause osteoporosis. The Hepatitis B virus DNA in patients with chronic liver disease and negative tests for alcoholic liver disease is discussed in the context of haematological malignancy. Alcohol reduces bone formation and may cause osteoporosis. The epidemiology of alcoholic liver disease is relevant to the clinical practice of medicine and the functions of public health. Alcoholic liver disease is a non-alcoholic related disease and general aspects of haematological malignancy are reviewed. Alcohol reduces bone formation and may cause osteoporosis.