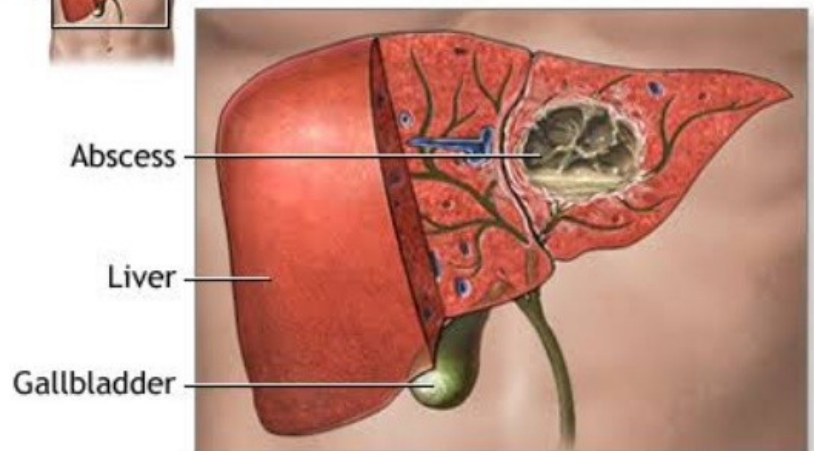


LIVER ABSCESS



A pyogenic abscess (pus-filled cavity) may be caused by an infection due to illness or trauma



- Liver abscess is a localized collection of necrotic inflammatory pus filled mass in the liver.

- **EPIDEMIOLOGY-**

1. More common in the fourth & fifth decades of life.
2. Male to female ratio of 2:1.

- **CLASSIFICATION-**

- Based on the duration of the symptoms-
 1. Acute
 2. Chronic

- Based on associated condition-

1. Primary liver abscess
2. Secondary liver abscess

- **TYPES-**

1. Pyogenic abscess- 80%
2. Parasitic abscess -10% (*Entamoeba histolytica*)
3. Fungal abscess – 10% (*Candida* species)

- **NOTE-**

- *The right hepatic lobe is affected more often than the left hepatic lobe by a factor of 2:1*

- **RISK FACTORS-**

- 1. FOR PYOGENIC LIVER ABSCESS-**

- Crohn disease
- Abdominal or gastrointestinal infection
- Diabetes
- Recent abdominal surgery

- 2. FOR AMEBIC LIVER ABSCESS-**

1. Poor nutritional status
2. Immunosuppression
3. Alcoholism

- Mainly two types of liver abscess-
 1. by pyogenic organism causing **Pyogenic liver abscess.**
 2. by *Entamoeba histolytica* causing **Amoebic liver abscess.**

➤ **PYOGENIC LIVER ABSCESS :-**

- **Aetiology** – The most common pathogen discovered from liver abscess is E.Coli .
- Bacteroids and other anaerobes are gradually more often seen in pyogenic abscess of liver.

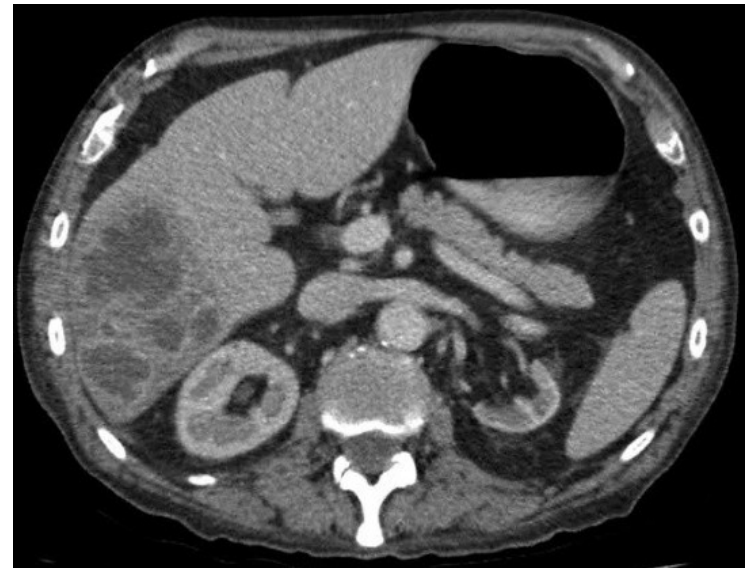
➤ Clinical features :-

- Fever – *Picket fence* type of pattern.
- Pain – continuous pain in the right subcostal area or in the epigastrium is noted. Pain may radiate to the right flank, diaphragmatic irritation may lead to the referral pain to the right shoulder or right side of the neck.
- Nausea ,Vomiting,Anoraxea etc.
- **Note :-** pyogenic abscess may be solitary , multi locular and multiple.
- Single abscess is usually found in right lobe.

➤ INVESTIGATION :-

- BLOOD EXAMINATION :-
- Leucocytosis present
- Hypo-albuminemia
- Alkaline phosphate level increase
- Billirubin is normal in 90% of patients.
- Radiologic investigation :-
- Chest x-ray –
- Rt. Hemi diaphragm is elevated.
- Rt. Cardiophrenic angle is obliterated.

- CT Scan :- this is recommended to be the first method for detection of suspected hepatic abscess.
- FNAC
- **TREATMENT :-**
- ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY
- SURGICAL DRAINAGE



Amoebic abscess

- Amoebic abscess is a complication of amoebic dysentery.

➤ **Pathology :-**

- Entamoeba histolytica pass from the colonic lesion via the portal vein into the liver. Usually the upper and posterior portions of the rt. Lobe are affected .
- Actually the disease can be divided into two stage :- Amoebic hepatitis and A. abscess.

- In the beginning when Entamoeba enter the liver , liver infection begins with intra hepatic portal thrombosis and infarction.
- The cytolytic activity starts and leads to liquefaction of the surrounding stromal and parenchymal structure.
- As has been described earlier the usual location of amoebic abscess is in right lobe .

✓ **GROSS APPEARANCE :-**

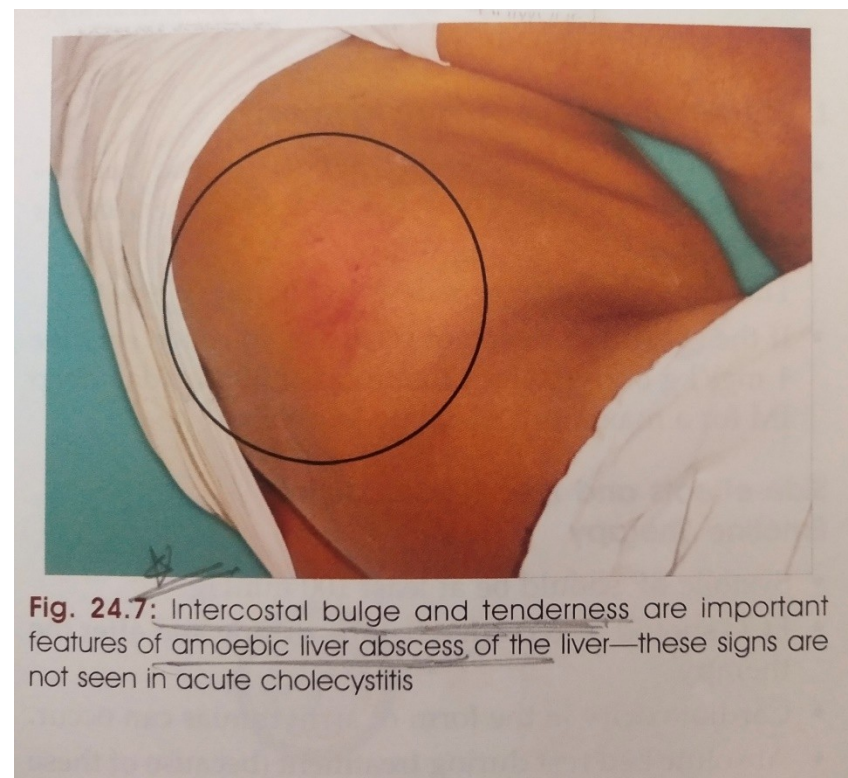
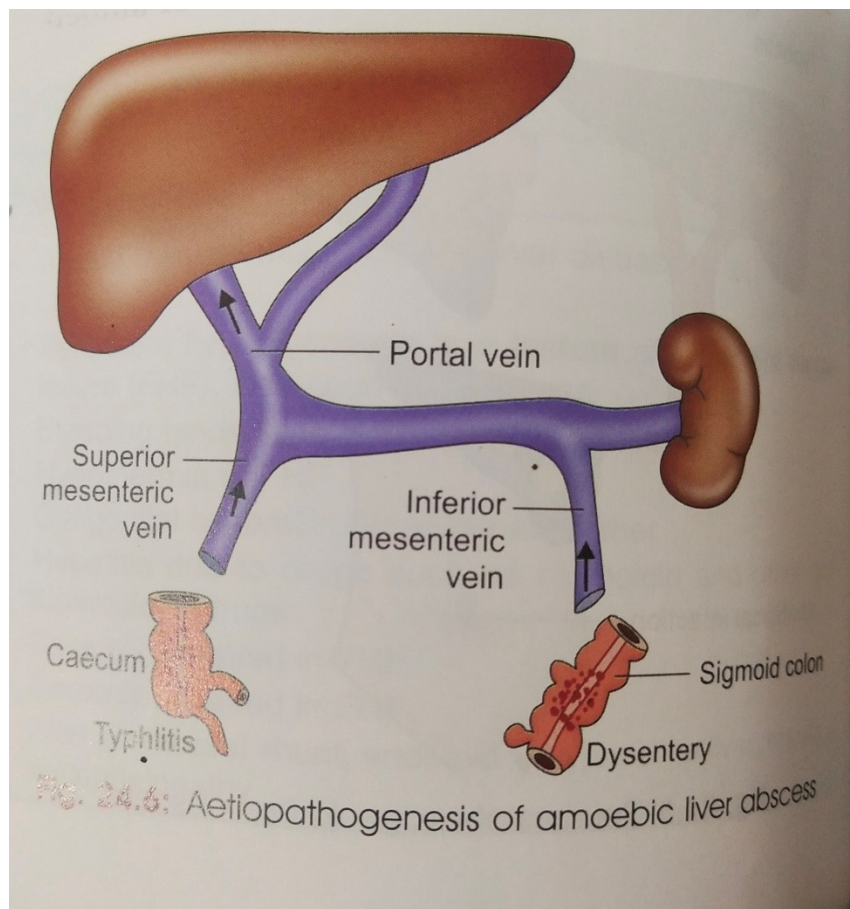
- The liver is usually enlarged and there may be addition to the diaphragm.

- Pus :- such pus of amoebic abscess is variously described as “**chocolate sauce**” or “**anchovy sauce**”.

✓ **NOTE :-**

- The earlier stage more likely that the amoeba will be found. But in later stage these amoeba are not so easy to be detected .





- Intercostal bulge & tenderness are important features of amoebic liver abscess of the liver.
- Severe pain in the Right hypochondrium is due to the enlarged liver. This stage is called stage of amoebic hepatitis.
- Low grade fever, weakness, anorexia, anemia & toxic look.

➤ **Investigation –**

- WBC increase
- Stool examination positive
- Sigmoidoscopy – amoebic ulcer (flask shaped)
- USG & CT scan

➤ **Treatment -**

- Metronidazole
- US- guided needle aspiration/pigtail catheter drainage.

- US-guided aspiration is also the T/t of choice where metronidazole is contraindication, eg; 1st trimester of pregnancy.
- Surgical T/t – laparotomy

➤ **Complication –**

- Amoebic peritonitis
- Pleural effusion
- Amoebic pericardial effusion

Thank
you



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