

Domain Study

Dataset - Hepatitis

The word hepatitis arise from the Ancient Greek word hepar meaning 'liver', and the Latin itis meaning 'inflammation'. So Hepatitis is the inflammation of the liver.

Hepatitis refers to an inflammatory condition of the liver. It's commonly caused by a viral infection, but there are other possible causes of hepatitis. These include autoimmune hepatitis and hepatitis that occurs as a secondary result of medications, drugs, toxins, and alcohol.

Attributes –

Sgot (numeric) -

The **SGOT** test is a blood test. It helps to determine how well the liver is functioning by measuring levels of aspartate aminotransferase in the blood. **Too much of this enzyme can indicate a problem, such as liver damage.**

Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) is an enzyme primarily found in the liver and heart. To a lesser degree, it is also present in other parts of the body, including the kidneys and muscles. This enzyme is also called serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT).

Albu (numeric) –

A low **albumin** level in patients with **hepatitis C** can be a sign of cirrhosis (advanced liver disease). **Albumin** levels can go up and down slightly. Very low **albumin** levels can cause symptoms of edema, or fluid accumulation, in the abdomen (called ascites) or in the leg (called edema).

Higher than normal levels of albumin may indicate dehydration or severe diarrhea. If **your albumin** levels are not in the normal range, it doesn't necessarily **mean** you have a medical condition needing treatment. Certain drugs, including steroids, insulin, and hormones, can raise **albumin** levels.

Ascites (categorical) –

People who have **hepatitis C** or who have had **hepatitis C** are at risk for **ascites** because of the damage that the **hepatitis C** virus can do to their liver. **A person whose liver is damaged becomes a person whose liver may be susceptible to ascites.**

What **causes ascites**? It is based on the combined experience of elevated blood pressure in the veins in the liver, which is called portal hypertension, at the same time that the liver is improperly functioning at a level that has resulted in significant scar tissue on the liver.

Protime (numeric) –

Prothrombin is a protein made by the liver. Prothrombin helps blood to clot. The "prothrombin time" (PT) is one way of measuring how long it takes blood to form a clot, and it is measured in seconds (such as 13.2 seconds). A normal PT indicates that a normal amount of blood-clotting protein is available.

A high PT usually means that there is serious liver damage or cirrhosis. A high PT may indicate there is a higher risk for internal bleeding from the upper part of the GI tract (esophagus, stomach).

Malaise (categorical) -

What are symptoms of malaise?

Malaise and fatigue are common symptoms of a wide-ranging list of ailments.

- **Malaise** refers to an overall feeling of **discomfort** and lack of well-being.
- **Fatigue** is **extreme tiredness** and **lack of energy** or motivation for everyday activities.

Steroid (categorical) -

How **Steroid** Users Can Contract **Hepatitis**. **Steroids** may damage the liver and cause **hepatitis** directly. Many athletes use excessively high doses of **steroids**, which will increase the risk of suffering liver damage. The effects of taking such high doses of **steroids** are not well understood.

Anabolic **steroid** use causes decreased levels of HDL or "good" cholesterol, increased levels of LDL or "bad" cholesterol, and serious **liver** toxicity within 12 weeks, according to a study that measured the effects of anabolic **steroids** on men with HIV wasting disease.

Anorexia (categorical) –

Anorexia is a decreased appetite. While the term in non-scientific publications is often used interchangeably with anorexia nervosa, many possible causes exist for a decreased appetite, some of which may be harmless, while others indicate a serious clinical condition or pose a significant risk.

Varices (categorical) –

Esophageal **varices** are abnormal, enlarged veins in the tube that connects the throat and stomach (esophagus). **This condition occurs most often in people with serious liver diseases.** Esophageal **varices** develop when normal blood flow to the **liver** is blocked by a clot or scar tissue in the **liver**.

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