**INTRODUCTION**

Patients with liver problems that are difficult to detect in the early stage will help to continue their function normally even if they are partially damaged. There are chances for a patient surviving a liver disease to be better if they are diagnosed early.[1] The liver is an important organ that performs many functions energy storage, linked to metabolism, and waste cleansing. It also aids in the digestion of food, the change of food into energy, and the storing of energy until needed. It also helps in the removal of potentially dangerous compounds from our bloodstream. The disease may be a general term that refers to any condition affecting the liver [2]

*A. Functions of Liver:*

These are some of the functions of the Liver:

 It produces a component in the immune system that can combat illness.

 Producing the proteins that aid in blood coagulation.

 Red blood cells that are old or damaged are broken down.

 Excess blood sugar is stored as glycogen

The liver and its activities can be harmed by a variety of disorders. Some people respond well to treatment, while others do not. Fig. 1 shows the condition of No

rmal and affected liver with diseases. Some of the common conditions that affect the liver are discussed below:

*1) Autoimmune hepatitis*

The immune system of the body attacks itself and destroys healthy liver tissue in this disease. Cirrhosis and other liver damage can result from autoimmune hepatitis.

*2) Cirrhosis*

In this healthy liver, tissues are affected and changed as scar tissue due to chronic hepatitis, Long-term excessive alcohol consumption, and rare hereditary disorders such as Wilson's disease are all examples that might cause this problem.

*3) Hemochromatosis*

An overabundance of iron builds up in the body as a result of this disorder. The liver might be harmed by too much iron.

*4) Hepatitis A*

viral infection which causes swelling in the liver is known as Viral hepatitis. There are some types of hepatitis, like A, B, C, D, and E. Each has its own set of causes and consequences.

Hepatitis A is most common in underdeveloped nations with poor sanitation and access to clean drinking water. Hepatitis A is usually treatable without causing liver damage or long-term consequences

*5) Hepatitis B*

It can be an infection either short-term or long-term. It can also be contracted by sharing the needles with others or inadvertently injecting oneself with a contaminated needle. These serious complications, which include a cause of liver failure and cancer, can occur as a result of illness. There is a vaccine available to prevent the sickness.

*6) Hepatitis C*

Hepatitis C is a viral infection that can be either acute or persistent. It's disseminated most usually through coming into touch with hepatitis C virus-infected blood, such as by using dirty needles to inject drugs or apply tattoos. Due to this liver failure, and liver cancer are all possible.

*7) Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and NASH*

The excess fat that builds up in the liver will damage the liver, which causes swelling. Fatty liver disease may cause scarring or fibrosis due to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. Type 2 diabetes-related diseases may cause due to this problem.

*B. Symptoms of liver conditions*

There are so many types of liver disorders, which show symptoms like flu- and cause more serious damage in the liver which includes jaundice and dark-colored urine.

The following are some of the signs and symptoms of liver disease:

 fatigue

 a decrease in appetite

 vomiting

 Pain in joint

 stomach ache or discomfort

 Bleeds in the nose

 aberrant blood vessels on the surface of the skin (spider angiomas)

Symptoms that are more severe include:

 The skin and eyes turn a yellowish color (jaundice)

 bloating in the stomach (ascites)

 Leg swollenness (edema)

 Gynecomastia is a term used to describe a condition in which a man develops (when males start to develop breast tissue)

 Enlarged liver (hepatomegaly)