

DEFINITON:

"Ascites hepatic is the accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity caused by liver disease. It is the most common complication of cirrhosis, which is a chronic liver disease that causes scarring and damage to the liver. Ascites hepatic can also be caused by other liver diseases, such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and alcoholic liver disease. "by

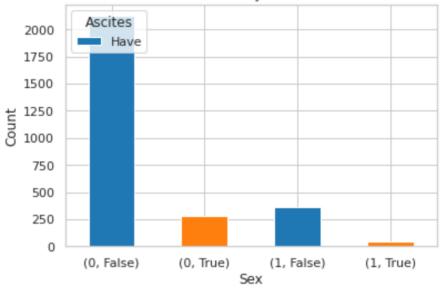
National Library of Medicine (2017)

Statistics on ascites hepatic in the US:

- Prevalence: 16% in patients with cirrhosis
- Mortality: 15% in a year to 44% in 5 years
- Risk factors: Cirrhosis, alcohol abuse, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, alcoholic liver disease, heart disease, kidney disease, cancer
- Symptoms: Abdominal swelling, weight gain, shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping, abdominal pain
- Complications: Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, hepatorenal syndrome, malnutrition, muscle wasting



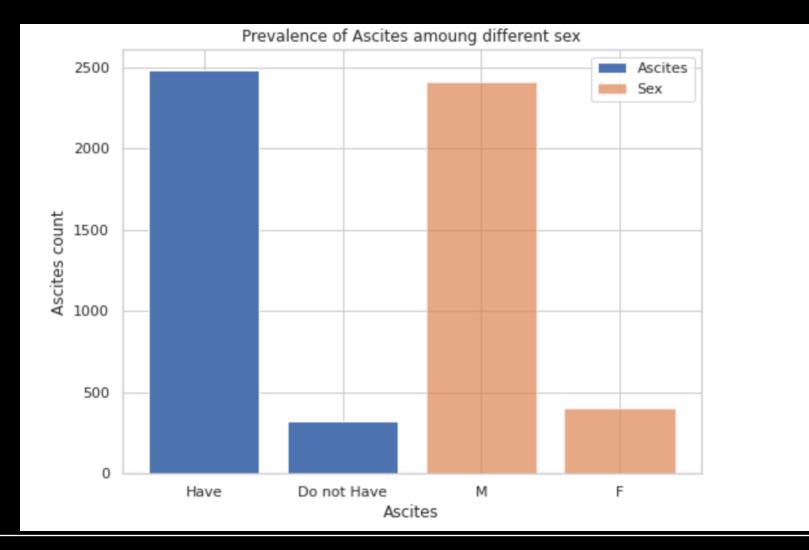
Count of Pacients by Sex with Ascites



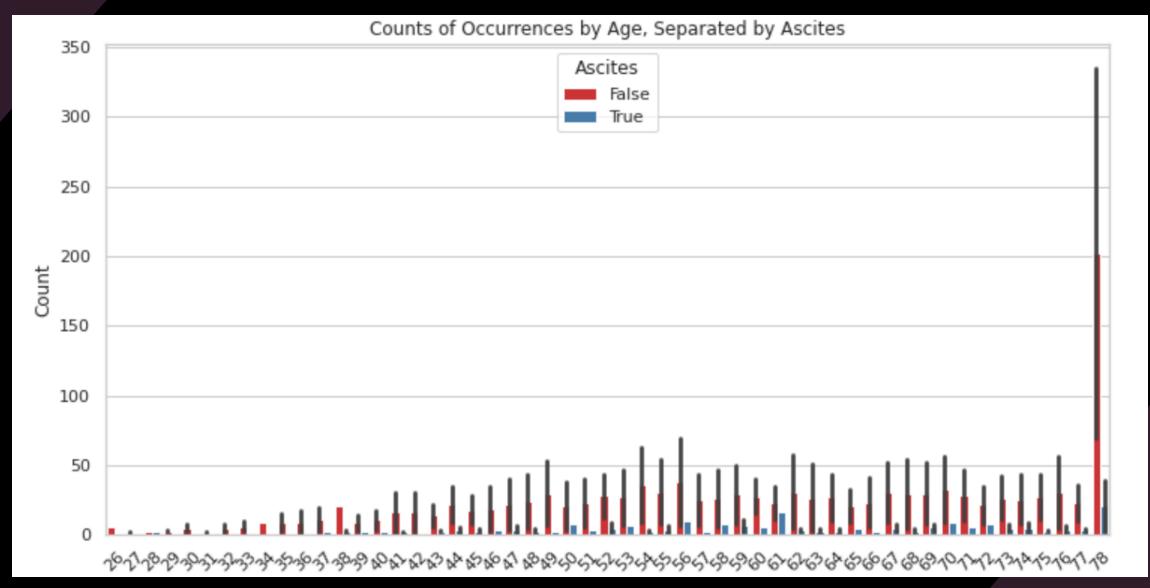
PREVALENCE OF ASCITES IN PATIENCES WITH HEPATATIES:

- (O, False) Male patients with Hepatitis without Ascites
- (0, True) Female patients with Hepatitis without Ascites
 - (1, False) Male patients with Hepatitis with Ascites
- (1, True) Female patients with Hepatitis with Ascites

PREVALENCE OF ASCITES BY GENDER:

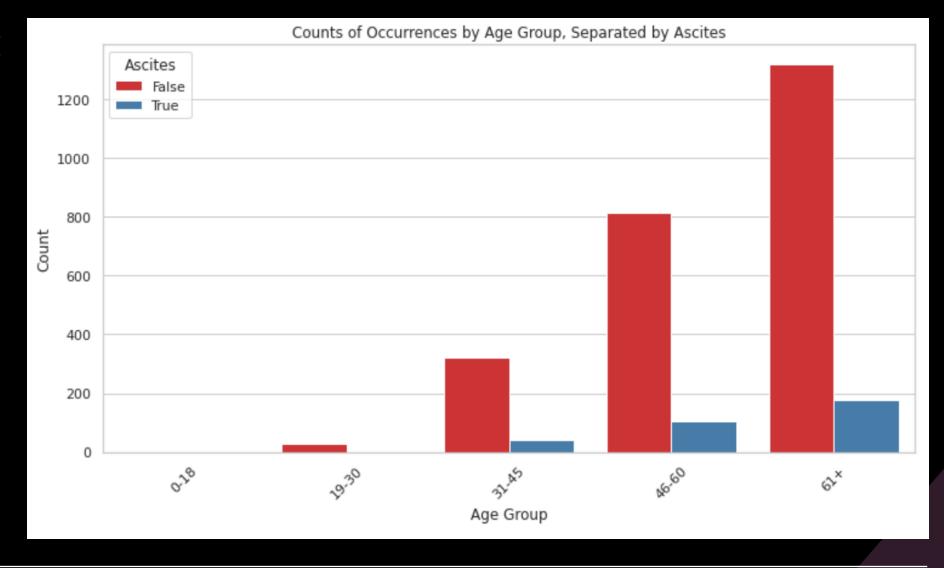


OCCURRENCE OF ASCITES BY AGE:

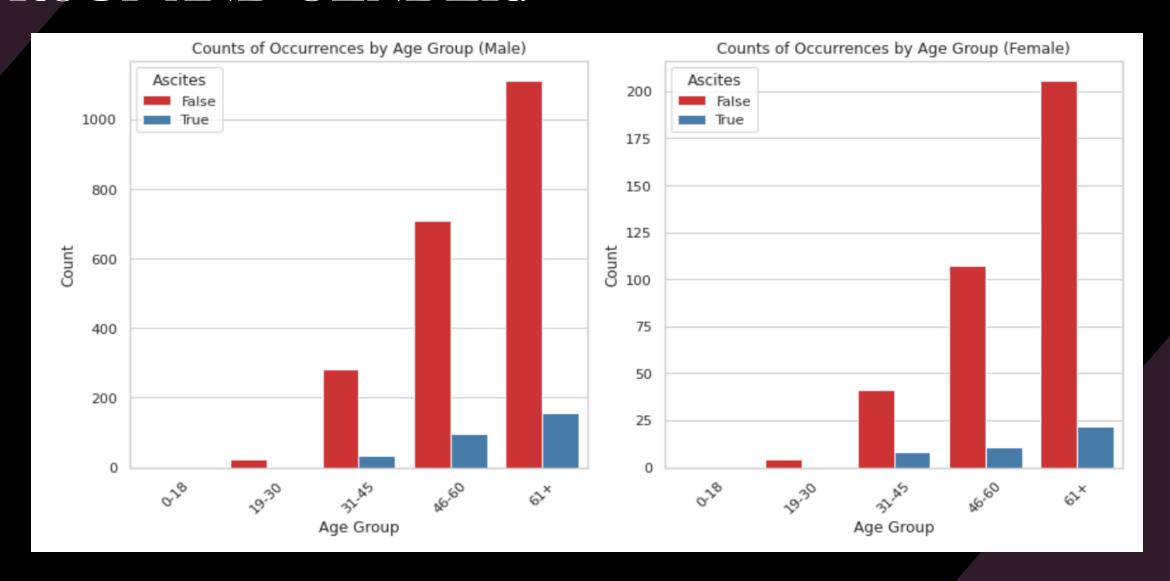


OCCURRENCE OF ASCITES BY AGE-

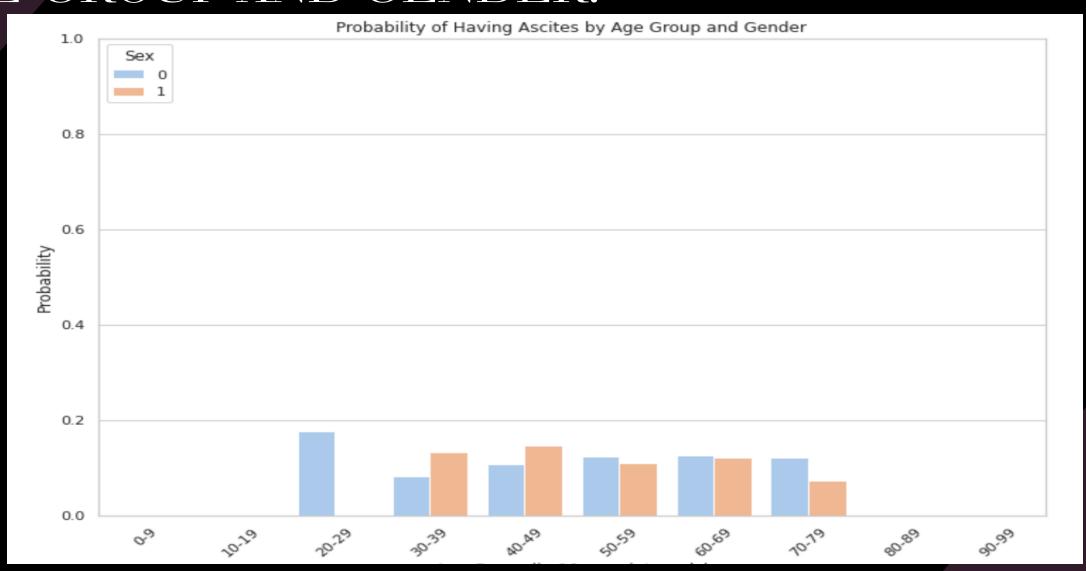
GROUP:



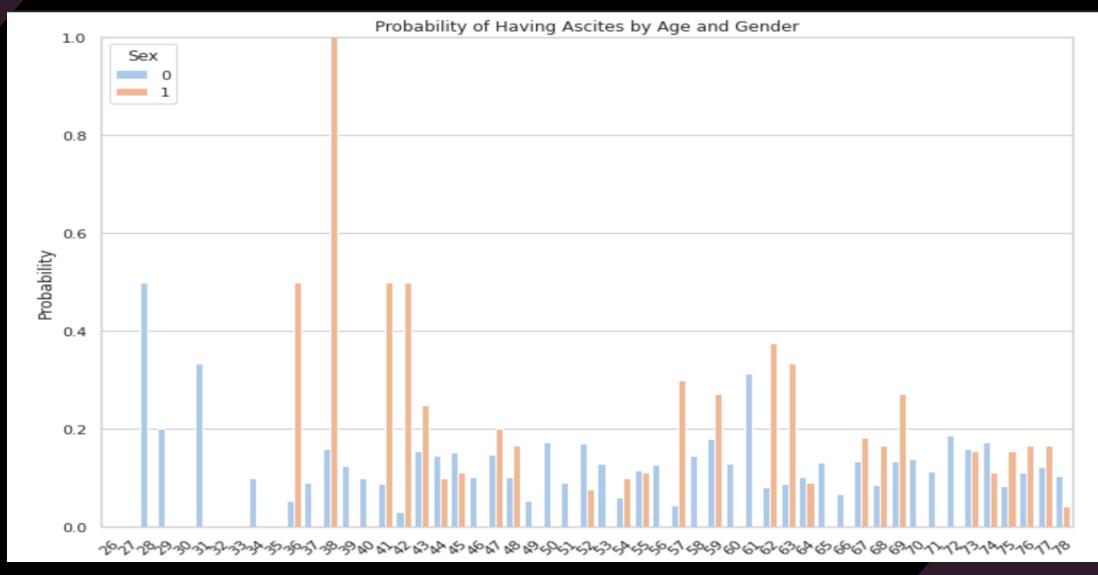
OCCURRENCE OF ASCITES BY AGE-GROUP AND GENDER:



PROBABILITY OF HAVING ASCITES BY AGE-GROUP AND GENDER:



PROBABILITY OF HAVING ASCITES BY AGE AND GENDER:



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