Introduction

Liver

The liver is the body's most vital organ. It is crucial in the regulation of a variety of physiological functions. It also has a role in metabolism, secretion, and storage, among other things. It has a high ability for detoxification and the creation of beneficial principles. It aids in the body's maintenance, performance, and regulation of homeostasis. It's involved in nearly every metabolic route leading to growth, disease resistance, nutrition delivery, energy provision, and reproduction. It also helps with glucose, protein, and fat metabolism, as well as detoxification, bile secretion, and vitamin storage. Because of its role in removing toxins from the portal circulation, this organ is vulnerable to a series of attacks by foreign compounds, culminating liver failure [1].

Liver Anatomy

The liver is observed with inside the top proper-hand facet of the stomach below the ribs under the diaphragm. It is a darkish reddish-brown organ that weighs approximately 3 pounds. The liver has a proper lobe and a left lobe. Blood enters the liver from the hepatic artery and the hepatic portal vein and leaves the liver from the hepatic vein. Inside the 2 lobes is a community of tubes, additionally known as the biliary tree that incorporates bile from the liver to the intestine. Bile is a substance that allows deliver away wastes and is wanted for the breakdown and absorption of nutritional fats. Each tube is known as a duct. Smaller ducts connect with large ducts. The large ducts are a part of to shape the hepatic duct. This duct community lets in bile to empty out of the liver [2].

Liver functions

Liver identifies xenobiotics and metabolize them and lead them to appropriate for elimination. This entails chemical transformation (a) lowering lipid solubility (b) alternate the organic activity. Mainly clean endoplasmic reticulum of liver basically participates in metabolism. It is likewise referred to as metabolic clearing residence of each exogenous and endogenous substance. (Blumenthal D., et al., 2006) Drug metabolism takes area in 2 phases; Phase I and Phase II. Phase I reactions contain oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, hydration which makes them water soluble and additionally generate metabolites which might be extra chemically lively and doubtlessly toxic. Phase II

Chronicity of Hepatotoxicity: A Review

Dr. Lalita Bansal1*, Dr. Ashish Dhiman2

1Medical Officer (OBG) R.H. Kullu Himachal Pradesh, India
2Medical Officer (General Surgery), R.H. Kullu Himachal Pradesh, India

Abstract: Hepatotoxicity is the damage or liver harm as a result of publicity to drugs; it's far an detrimental drug response that can be unusual however serious. The hepatic damage may be categorised into hepatocellular, cholestatic and mixed, as a result of boom in alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase than top restrict of normal. The danger elements encompass idiosyncrasy, age, gender, and alcohol consumption, concomitant use of different drugs, preceding or underlying liver disease, genetic and environmental elements. Liver toxicity manifestations are usually followed with the aid of using nonspecific signs consisting of belly pain, jaundice, fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pruritus and rash. The review gives brief illustration about liver associated injury along with role of antioxidant in oxidative stress.

Keywords: Hepatotoxicity, drug induced liver toxicity, oxidative stress & antioxidant.

INTRODUCTION

Liver

The liver is the body's most vital organ. It is crucial in the regulation of a variety of physiological functions. It also has a role in metabolism, secretion, and storage, among other things. It has a high ability for detoxification and the creation of beneficial principles. It aids in the body's maintenance, performance, and regulation of homeostasis. It's involved in nearly every metabolic route leading to growth, disease resistance, nutrition delivery, energy provision, and reproduction. It also helps with glucose, protein, and fat metabolism, as well as detoxification, bile secretion, and vitamin storage. Because of its role in removing toxins from the portal circulation, this organ is vulnerable to a series of attacks by foreign compounds, culminating liver failure [1].
reactions takes area in cytosol and contain conjugation with endogenous compounds thru transferase enzyme, a set of enzymes. Cytochrome P450 is a enzymes are positioned in endoplasmic reticulum, referred to as cytochrome P 450 terminal oxidase issue of electron shipping chain. It isn’t always a unmarried enzyme however includes a own circle of relatives carefully associated with 50 isoforms, 6 of them metabolize 90% of drugs [3].

Liver disease epidemiology
Hepatocellular injury is characterised via way of means of enormous elevations withinside the aminotransferases in serum which typically precede elevations in overall bilirubin tiers and alkaline phosphatase tiers. Most accidents arise inside 1 yr of beginning the offending agent. Hepatocellular harm can cause fulminant hepatitis with a corresponding 20% survival price with supportive care. For the ones sufferers who gift with the aggregate of hepatocellular harm and jaundice, there's a 10% mortality price. Acarbose, allopurinol, fluoxetine, and losartan are able to inflicting hepatocellular injury [4].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liver disease</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis</td>
<td>Hepatitis, inflammation of the liver, caused mainly by various viruses but also by some poisons (e.g. alcohol), autoimmunity (autoimmune hepatitis) or hereditary conditions. Diagnosis is done by checking levels of Alanine transaminase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease</td>
<td>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, a spectrum in disease, associated with obesity and characterized as an abundance of fat in the liver; may lead to a hepatitis, i.e. steatohepatitis and/or cirrhosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis</td>
<td>Cirrhosis is the formation of fibrous tissue in the liver from replacing dead liver cells. The death of the liver cells can be caused by viral hepatitis, alcoholism or contact with other liver-toxic chemicals. Diagnosis is done by checking levels of Alanine transaminase and Aspartate transaminase (SGOT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemochromatosis</td>
<td>Haemochromatosis, a hereditary disease causing the accumulation of iron in the body, eventually leading to liver damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer of the liver</td>
<td>Cancer of the liver (primary hepatocellular carcinoma or cholangiocarcinoma and metastatic cancers, usually from other parts of the gastrointestinal tract).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson’s disease</td>
<td>Wilson’s disease, a hereditary disease which causes the body to retain copper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoimmune</td>
<td>Primary sclerosing cholangitis, an inflammatory disease of the bile duct, likely autoimmune in nature.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary biliary cirrhosis</td>
<td>Primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune disease of small bile ducts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budd-Chiari syndrome</td>
<td>Budd-Chiari syndrome, obstruction of the hepatic vein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert’s syndrome</td>
<td>Gilbert’s syndrome, a genetic disorder of bilirubin metabolism, found in about 5% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycogen storage disease type II</td>
<td>Glycogen storage disease type II, the build-up of glycogen causes progressive muscle weakness (myopathy) throughout the body and affects various body tissues, particularly in the heart, skeletal muscles, liver and nervous system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are also many pediatric liver diseases, including biliary atresia, alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, alagille syndrome, and progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis. Liver illnesses stay one of the most important threats to public fitness and are a international problem. They are specifically as a result of chemical compounds like acetaminophen (in huge doses), extra intake of alcohol, infections and autoimmune disorders. Most of the hepatotoxic chemical compounds harm liver cells specifically via way of means of inducing lipid peroxidation and different oxidative damages [15]. Acetaminophen, a mild analgesic and antipyretic drug, developed in the last century, causes serious liver necrosis in humans and in experimental animals if taken in large doses [16]. While alcohol is one of the main causes of end stage liver disease worldwide, alcoholic liver disease is the second most common reason for liver transplantation in the United States [17]. Due to increased frequency of drinking and change of diet construction, such as the increase of fat content, the incidence of liver diseases has increased in China, becoming another important risk factor for morbidity and mortality in addition to viral hepatitis [18]. The spectrum of alcoholic liver disease ranges from fatty liver to alcoholic hepatitis and ultimately fibrosis and cirrhosis.

In spite of the tremendous advances in modern medicine, there is no effective drug available that stimulates liver function, offer protection to the liver from damage or help to regenerate hepatic cells. It is therefore necessary to search for alternative drugs for liver disease...
the treatment of liver diseases to replace currently used drugs of doubtful efficacy and safety.

### Types of Hepatotoxicity

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Intrinsic Hepatotoxicity</th>
<th>Idiosyncratic Hepatotoxicity</th>
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<tr>
<td>One of two major categories of chemicals that can produce dose-dependent, hepatic injury, either directly or indirectly via a metabolite, includes the intrinsic or direct (type A) hepatotoxicants. These responses often can be anticipated from the known pharmacology of the drug, are generally detectable in animal models, and occur more frequently or with greater severity when exposure is increased, i.e., with increasing dose levels or duration of dosing. Salicylates [19] and acetaminophen are examples of analgesics that produce intrinsic liver toxicity. At high blood levels, aspirin can produce hepatocellular injury, confirmed by liver biopsy studies (focal necrosis), with 10-to-40-fold elevations for serum transaminases noted. Chemotherapeutic agents often possess predictable, dose-dependent Hepatotoxicity, even though they do not intentionally target slowly dividing hepatocytes [20]. Tetracycline, methotrexate, mercaptopurine and possibly sulindac[21] are other examples of direct hepatotoxins. Intrinsic hepatotoxins produce injury in a large percentage of exposed individuals after a short fixed latent period either by direct, nonselective physicochemical distortion of hepatocytes or by indirect presence with specific metabolic processes leading to structural damage[22]. This type of toxicity can be alleviated by dose reduction in patient populations.</td>
<td>Although number of drug like antineoplastic agents. Exhibit intrinsic toxicity in man or animals, most hepatotoxic drug reactions in humans are considered to be idiosyncratic [23], due to unusual susceptibility of an individual. Occurring at healing doses after a variable latent period, those responses are characterized via way of means of an prevalence of hepatic damage this is very low in frequency inside a population, dose independent, and now no longer reproducible in experimental animals [24]. Due to their low incidence, idiosyncratic responses are generally not detected in the drug development process after a large number of patients have been treated. Although rare, serious adverse liver responses may include fulminant hepatitis and cholestasis. These account for many drug induced deaths worldwide. Drugs withdrawn from the market due to idiosyncratic drug reactions, including or due solely to hepatotoxicity, include benoxaprofen, ibufenac, temafloxacin, tenilicacid, nomifensine, and perhexilene [25, 26].</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- Aberrant metabolism based responses leading to the accumulation of toxic metabolites insusceptible individuals
- Hypersensitivity or immune-based toxicity

**Etiologically, these reactions are of two major types:**

Additional mechanisms may include abnormal receptor sensitivity, latent biochemical abnormalities, or multi factorial causes Almost all hepatotoxic reactions to antibacterials or NSAID especially of the indole, pyrazole and propionic acid classes are idiosyncratic. Mechanisms may be primarily metabolite dependent (isoniazid, diclofenac), hypersensitivity mediated (beta-lactams, sulindac), or both (sulfonamides, erythromycin derivatives). Some notable histamine receptor antagonists (H2 and a number of anti depressants are associated with hepatic idiosyncratic reactions, presumably mediated via chemically reactive metabolites [28-29].

**Immune system-based toxicity**

Immune based injuries represent the other major mechanism for idiosyncratic responses in humans. Auto immunity triggered by xenobiotics involves the modification of host tissues or immune cells by the chemical so that self antigens are erroneously targeted; drug hypersensitivity or allergy refers to a situation where the immune system responds in an exaggerated or inappropriate manner by one of four mechanisms. Most autoimmune diseases are associated with specific alleles of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II genes (Fronk, et al., 1991). The high level of polymorphism that is characteristic of the MHC genes may lead to sub populations of individuals who are highly immune to responses toward drug related antigens. Four major categories of drugs known to cause autoimmune responses include hydrazines, derivatives of aromatic amines, sulphydryl containing compounds, and compounds with a phenol ring. Specific examples of drugs known or suspected of causing hepatitis via an autoimmune mechanism include methylodopa, oxephenisatin, isoniazid, nitrofurantoin, clometacin, fenofibrate, papaverine and tienilic acid Although other non genetic factors may be involved in the etiology of altered immune responses, the role of drug metabolism polymorphism leading to bioactivation is an important one. Extra hepatic metabolism of some drugs associated with a generalized type of idiosyncratic drug reaction mediated through the immune system may also involve the liver [29-31].

**Mixed or Species-Relevant Toxicity**

Several drugs appear to cause idiosyncratic hepatic injury in humans and yet can also produce hepatotoxicity, perhaps by a different mechanism, in
animal models at high doses. Thus, the same drug can be an intrinsic hepatotoxicant in one or more animal models and yet cause an idiosyncratic liver response in some humans. Some of the angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart disease fall into this category. Captopril, for example, has been associated with the rare incidence of hepatotoxicity in humans. In mice, acute high doses of captopril cause moderate increases in ALT, decreases in hepatic GSH, and histological evidence of hepatic necrosis with 24h. Enalapril maleate which has been reported to cause a rare but potentially serious hepatotoxicity in humans was demonstrated by Jurim A Romet and Huang 1992 to produce centrilobular necrosis and significant moderate increases in ALT and AST 24 h after acute exposure in Fisher 344 rats [32, 33].

Hepatocellular injury
Centrolobular necrosis
Steatohepatitis
Phospholipidosis
Generalized hepatocellular necrosis
Cholestatic injury
Mixed hepatocellular and cholestatic injury
Liver vascular disorders

Pattern of Drug Induced Liver Disease [34-38]

**Fig-2: Cause of acute liver failure**

**Signs & Symptoms of Hepatotoxicity & Liver Failure [39-46]**

Hepatotoxicity is an expression used to describe damage caused to the liver by certain chemicals. Common culprits behind this condition are prescription drugs, recreational drugs and even certain herbal supplements and vitamins. It is critical to understand the signs and symptoms associated with hepatotoxicity, as left untreated it can result in liver failure.
Jaundice
Jaundice is a condition that causes yellowing in the whites of the eyes (sclera) as well as the skin. It is the result of an excessive buildup of bilirubin in the blood. Bilirubin is a yellowish brown chemical in bile, a substance produced by the liver. As the liver loses the ability to effectively break down these chemicals, they store up in the body, which results in jaundice.

Discoloration of urine and feces
Presence of bilirubin in stool is what gives it its dark color. When it is not properly processed in the liver, it can cause stools to be pale in color. Moreover, this excess buildup of bilirubin can become present in other body fluids such as urine. Urine that is dark in color can be an indication of excess bilirubin, a sign of liver damage.

Chronic itching of the skin
When the human liver is compromised, a common symptom is extreme itching and irritation of the skin. Less is known about why this phenomenon occurs. Some speculate it is the result of the liver's inability to filter the common toxins and irritants that enter the human body. With nowhere to go, these toxins can sometimes accumulate in the skin, causing the itch.

Swollen legs and/or abdomen
In severe cases of hepatotoxicity and liver failure, excess fluids can accumulate in the body. Typically, these fluids collect in the legs and cause swelling, a condition known as edema. This fluid can also accumulate in the abdomen, causing swelling and pain. When fluid accumulates in the abdomen, it is known as ascites.

Easy bruising and bleeding
Of the many jobs the liver is responsible for, one of the most critical is the production of proteins that aid in the clotting of blood. As less of this protein is made available, it becomes easier for the body to become bruised. Frequent nosebleeds are often another symptom of this lack of clotting proteins.

Biochemical Tests Used for the Detection of Hepatic Injury
Three categories of non invasive laboratory tests are used to identify the type and extent of drug hepatotoxicity based on the presence or absence of specific markers in the blood of exposed individuals. The first category of clinical assays is that used to assess hepatocellular damage leading to liver cell necrosis. Evidence of this type of injury is based on the detection the hepatic transaminases, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). These are not normal components of blood and serve no known function outside the organ of origin. A third specific marker of hepatocellular damage, serum F protein, has been recently described, although it is not yet as widely used as the transaminases. Based on liver biopsy specimens, chronic ALT elevations in symptomatic patients have also been associated with fatty liver. Infact, nonalcoholic Steatosis has been cited as a very common cause of chronic ALT elevations in the general population. Thus, transaminase elevations are indicative of hepatocellular death and fatty degeneration in particular, but can also be used in conjunction with other serum enzymes for distinguishing on hepatocellular injury as described below. These group of tests includes markers for hepatobiliary (cholestatic) effects. This type of injury includes biliary obstruction or hepatic infiltrative processes resulting in the retention of bile acids in liver and leading to drug induced jaundice if severe. Serum markers include AlkP from the cell canalicular membrane, 5nucleotidase (5NT), and GGT. However, marked serum AlkP elevations, especially when accompanied by 5NT or GGT elevations, suggest mechanical bile duct obstruction, primary sclerosingcholangitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, or drug induced hepatitis. Thus, serum enzyme profiles as opposed to individual enzyme changes are used for diagnostic purposes, especially for monitoring hepatobiliary effects. The final category of diagnostic procedures is based upon altered liver function. These are methods that monitor serum albumin, cholesterol, prothrombintime, or serum bilirubin as general indicators of the synthetic and general metabolic capacity of the liver (Fregia, et al., 1994) as opposed to marking some specific toxic injury. The serum bilirubin assay will indicate liver injury; however, elevated serum enzyme assays as described above usually reflect hepatotoxicity earlier. Although drug associated hepatic dysfunction is uncommon in general severely altered liver function, especially those processes leading to coagulation disorders or bilirubin encephalopathy, are indicative of severe hepatic injury [47-50].

Mechanism of Hepatotoxicity caused by Different Agents
Injure to the liver is not due to the drug itself but to a toxic metabolite (N-acetyl-p-benzoquinone imine NAPQI or NABQI) which is produced by cytochrome P450 enzymes in the liver. (Wallace J.L., et al., 2004), in overdoses large amount of NAPQI is generated which overwhelm the detoxification process and lead to damage to liver cells. Nitric acid also plays a role in inducing toxicity. The mechanisms of hepatotoxicity caused by NSAIDs were documented to be both idiosyncratic and dose dependant. Aspirin and phenylbutazone are associated with intrinsic hepatotoxicity; idiosyncratic reaction has been associated with ibuprofen, sulindac, phenylbutazone, piroxicam, diclofenac and indomethacin. Enlarged liver is a unusual side effect of long term steroid use in children [51, 52].

Carbon tetrachloride
Liver injury due to carbontetrachloride in rats was first reported in 1936 and has been widely and
successfully used by many investigators. Carbon tetrachloride is metabolized by cytochrome P450 in endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria with the formation of CCl₃O, a reactive oxidative free radical, which initiates lipid peroxidation. Administration of a single dose of CCl₄ to a rat produces, within 24 hrs, a centrilobular necrosis and fatty changes. The poison reaches its maximum concentration in the liver within 3 hrs of administration. Thereafter, the level falls and by 24 hrs there is no CCl₄ left in the liver. The development of necrosis is associated with leakage of hepatic enzymes into serum. Dose of CCl₄: 0.1 to 3 ml/kg I.P [53, 56].

Paracetamol
Paracetamol, a broadly used analgesic and antipyretic drug, produces acute liver damage in high doses. Paracetamol administration causes necrosis of the centrilobular hepatocytes characterized by nuclear pyknosis and eosinophilic cytoplasm followed by large pyknotic foci in the centrilobular hepatocytes. Covalent binding of N-acetyl-P-benzoquinonemine, an oxidative product of paracetamol to sulphydryl groups of protein, result in lipid peroxidative degradation of glutathione level and thereby, produces cell necrosis in the liver. Dose of Paracetamol: 1 gm/kg P.O [57].

Oxidative Stress and role of Antioxidants
Oxidation refers to switch of electrons from a substance to an oxidizing agent. Oxidation reactions consequences in manufacturing of loose radicals which at once begin chain reactions that brings about harm to the dwelling cells. Metabolism in majority of complicated dwelling organisms calls for oxygen for its survival. But, oxygen being, a relatively reactive molecule damages dwelling organisms via way of means of generating reactive oxygen species. These reactive oxygen species produced withinside the dwelling cells consist of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and loose radicals including the hydroxyl radical (•OH) and the superoxide anion (O₂⁻). The hydroxyl radical is risky and could react hastily and non-mainly with maximum of the organic molecules. This oxidant harms the cells via way of means of beginning chemical chain reactions including lipid peroxidation, or via way of means of oxidizing DNA or proteins. Damage to DNA bring about extreme troubles probable most cancers, if now no longer reversed via way of means of DNA restore mechanisms. Damage to proteins bring about enzyme inhibition, denaturation and protein degradation. During metabolism, the usage of oxygen generates relatively reactive species including the superoxide anion that is produced as a spinoff of numerous steps with inside the electron delivery chain. The discount of coenzyme Q in complicated III, consequences withinside the formation of relatively reactive loose radical as an intermediate (Q⁻•). This intermediate, being risky consequences in electron "leakage", in which the electrons soar without delay to oxygen and shape the superoxide anion, as opposed to shifting thru the everyday collection of well-managed reactions of the electron delivery chain. An antioxidant is a molecule that slows or prevents the oxidation of the molecules. Antioxidants terminate those chain reactions via way of means of disposing of loose radical intermediates and inhibit different oxidation reactions via way of means of being oxidized themselves. As a result, antioxidants are regularly taken into consideration as lowering retailers including thiols, ascorbic acid, polyphenols. Antioxidants are categorized into extensive divisions, relying on whether or not they're soluble in water (hydrophilic) or in lipids (hydrophobic). In general, water-soluble antioxidants react with oxidants withinside the mobile cellular cytosol and the blood plasma, at the same time as lipid-soluble antioxidants shield mobile cellular membranes from lipid peroxidation. Although oxidation reactions are important for survivals, they also can be damaging. Hence, flowers and animals hold complicated structures of a couple of sorts of antioxidants, including glutathione, diet C, and diet E in addition to enzymes including catalase, superoxide dismutase and numerous peroxidases. Low tiers of antioxidants or inhibition of the antioxidant enzymes, reason oxidative strain and can harm or kill the dwelling cells. As oxidative strain is an essential a part of many human sicknesses, the usage of antioxidants in pharmacology is intensively studied, especially withinside the remedy of stroke and neurodegenerative sicknesses. Antioxidants are broadly used as elements withinside the nutritional dietary supplements which will hold fitness and to save you sicknesses including most cancers and coronary coronary heart disease. These compounds can be synthesized withinside the frame or acquired from the diet. The exclusive antioxidants are gift at a extensive variety of concentrations in frame fluids and tissues, a few including glutathione or ubiquinone by and large gift within side the cells, at the same time as others including uric acid are greater flippantly distributed. The movement of an antioxidant for this reason relies upon at the right characteristic of different individuals of the antioxidant system. The volume of safety furnished via way of means of someone antioxidant additionally relies upon on its concentration, its reactivity closer to the unique reactive oxygen species and the fame of the antioxidants with which it interacts [58, 59].
Antioxidant protection system in biological system [60, 61]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endogenous Antioxidants</th>
<th>Dietary Antioxidants</th>
<th>Metal Binding Proteins</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Bilirubin</td>
<td>• Vitamin C</td>
<td>• Albumin (copper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thiols, e.g., glutathione, lipoic acid, N-acetyl cysteine</td>
<td>• Vitamin E</td>
<td>• Ceruloplasmin (copper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NADPH and NADH</td>
<td>• Beta carotene and other carotenoids and oxycarotenoids, e.g., lycopene and lutein</td>
<td>• Metallothionein (copper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ubiquinone (coenzyme Q10)</td>
<td>• Polyphenols, e.g., flavonoids, flavones, flavonols, and proanthocyanidins</td>
<td>• Ferritin (iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Uric acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Myoglobin (iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enzymes: Copper/zinc and manganese-dependent superoxide dismutase (SOD), Iron-dependent catalase &amp; Selenium-dependent glutathione peroxidise.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transferrin (iron).</td>
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**CONCLUSION**

The occurrence and incidence of cirrhosis and number one liver most cancers are key to apprehend the weight of liver disorder. They constitute the end-degree of liver pathology and for this reason are indicative of the related mortality. Harmful alcohol consumption, viral hepatitis B and C and metabolic syndromes associated with obese and weight problems are the main reasons of cirrhosis and number one liver most cancers in India. Chronic hepatitis B influences principal society population. Each of those 4 principal reasons of liver disorder is amenable to prevention and treatment, lowering the weight of liver disorder in India and saving lives. Further surveys are urgently had to put into effect cost-powerful prevention program and novel remedies to address this problem.

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