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CUADRO SINÓPTICO “HEPATOBILIARY DISEASE”

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Hepatobiliary disease

- **Main organ affected**
  - Hepatobiliary disease is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in small animal practice; However, several factors complicate the clinical detection of liver disease. The liver is the main affected organ that plays a central role in a wide range of processes.
- **Development of the disease**
  - Although not commonly diagnosed (in part due to a limited index of suspicion or paucity of advanced imaging modalities), brachial plexus tumors carry a poor prognosis for patients due to the progressively invasive nature of the lesions.
- **Clinical sings**
  - Polyuria and polydipsia, cataract progression [dogs] and changes in body weight, appetite and activity level is an excellent indicator of glycemic control. In clinically well-controlled animals, serial blood glucose measurements are unlikely to reveal useful information.
- **Liver: how is affectect and the development of the disease**
  - The primary value of monitoring blood glucose concentrations early in insulin therapy is to identify patients with asymptomatic hypoglycemia; In fact, changing insulin doses based on these curves can be harmful.
- **Therapeutic options**
  - Treatment usually involves local resection of the nerve root tumor and forelimb amputation or hemilaminectomy for nerve sheath tumors affecting the spinal canal.
- **How to prevent**
  - Early diagnosis and subsequent surgical intervention can help reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with this condition. The ultrasound examination can be a useful and diagnostic tool for professionals who do not have access to myelography, computed tomography or magnetic resonance equipment.