

Clinical and histopathological studies on hepatitis with bridging necrosis

Cited in:

Liver 27 (8), 1043 - 1055, 1986

The Japan Society of Hepatology

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Abstract

Clinical and histopathological studies on 97 cases (160 specimens) of hepatitis with bridging necrosis (BN) observed diffusely in the liver specimens were performed. Sixty-three patients were males and 34 were females. HBsAg was detected in serum in 60% of males and 42% of females. Clinical severity varied from fatal to asymptomatic. In fatal or severe cases, necrotic area was usually wide and collagen formation was rare (reticulin type) but bile plugs were detected at the margins of hepatic lobule. Concerning with the elapsed period between onset and diagnosis of BN, reticulin type was observed within 3 months, and rosette formation or nodules were usually encountered later than 6 months. In the majority of cases with acute hepatitis, zonal or more extensive necrosis was observed in prior to formation of BN. Histological sequelae of BN was not satisfactory and chronic hepatitis with BN revealed transition to hepatocellular carcinoma or chronic active hepatitis with lobular disorganization in 9 among 11 cases, suggesting the higher frequency of histological progression within short period comparing with the cases of common type of chronic hepatitis.

Reference

18) Tandon, B.N., Nayak, N.C., Tandon, H.D., Bijlani, L., Joshi, Y.K., Gandhi, B.M., Madangopalan, N., Panchandam, M., Bose, S.L. and Mishra, G.: Acute viral hepatitis with bridging necrosis. Collaborative study on chronic hepatitis. Liver 3: 140-146, 1983