Editor’s Note on Liver Journal
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INTRODUCTION

Journal of Liver publishes authoritative and comprehensive reports on all the relevant medical aspects of liver diseases and disorders including clinical examination, diagnosis and current clinical practices. The Journal has constantly focussed on key areas of research in Clinical Hepatology such as non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and chronic viral hepato-pathology. The scientific discussions and interpretations on recent developments and advances published by the Journal in Clinical Hepatology forms a valuable knowledge resource for general medical practitioners, interns, surgeons, gastroenterologists, as well as clinicians. The Journal covers a wider range of experimental and clinical research on liver disorders including non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, alcohol-induced liver disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, autoimmune chronic hepatitis and cryptogenic cirrhosis. In fact over the past decade there have been several studies pertaining to the hydration of liver cells as the phenomenon contribute to the enhancement of the liver function and decrease viral replication.

In the current volume, the Journal has published a total of seven articles contributed by 17 distinct authors from different regions of the world including India, Nepal, North Africa, Egypt, China and Turkey. These articles include aspects of liver health maintenance by means of physical exercise, transplantation of liver in the context of organ deficiency, as well as various diagnostics methods for accurate and early detection of viral hepatitis.

Tingbo [1] discussed recent clinical perspectives on liver transplantation including proactive steps that are required prior to transplantation, about the choice of liver transplantation type and potential complication of a liver transplant including non-function of primary graft, vascular complications, and biliary complications and emphasised on development of organ contributor pool.

Celikbilek [2] discussed various diagnostics techniques that are employed for detection of viral infection in liver including hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, and hepatitis G virus. The report suggested that early and accurate detection of viral hepatitis and its type can help prevent further serious effects such as liver cirrhosis and liver malignancy and can restrict the transmission of the virus. The report also emphasized on timely vaccination to induce immunity.

Zaky [3] presented the importance of physical exercise in maintenance of healthy liver functioning. The author has reported that physical exercise helps reduction of weight on the liver, reduces deposition of excess fat, aids in body weight reduction, supports muscle and bones, and brings about improvement in the condition of insulin resistance. The study also indicated that proper nourishment is essential alongside physical exercise and drinking enough water helps oxidation of unsaturated fats in liver thus minimizing mitochondrial and hepatocellular damage.

These reports are of immense significance in maintenance of healthy liver function, early detection of viral hepatitis and for deriving a successful outcome during liver transplantation. I congratulate the academic advisory of the Journal, the executive editors and subject experts in timely publication of the articles even and upholding the scientific merit and publication standards. The Journal has also initiated compilation of the subsequent regular and special issues and I extend me best wishes to all the stakeholders in bringing forth the new publications.

REFERENCES