The advances in modern medicine have brought about a lot of changes in how we deal with illnesses. One of these relatively new found technologies is the use of medications. However, this has led many to assume that all of the diseases suffered can be treated with medications alone. The danger is more prominent among those who take these without the consultation of health care providers. A poor understanding of the mechanism of actions of the readily available medications can also bring more harm than good for individuals who prefer to deal with their sickness by themselves. An example of a heavily affected organ during drug toxicities is the liver. In this article, we will understand how excessive and inappropriate intake of medications affect the function of the organ.

The Liver as an Organ

Although we do not consciously feel our liver working, it actually performs many important functions that are necessary for the maintenance of body homeostasis. Starting from blood storage and ending to vitamin synthesis, the liver does so many
things that in case of dysfunction, such as drug-induced liver damage, the consequences become apparent immediately.

Anatomy of the liver

Weighing around a kilogram and a half in normal human adults, the liver makes up around 2 percent of the total body weight. It is considered the largest visceral organ. The liver is supplied by two different vascular systems: one of them is the portal vein which carries nutrient-rich blood from the gut and another one is the hepatic artery which carries oxygenated blood from the aorta and heart. These vessels enter the liver through so-called porta hepatitis or the hilum. In the liver, it branches into numerous vessels.

The liver is made up of hepatic functional unit called the liver lobule. This unit represents a collection of hepatocytes arranged in a hexagon, with a triad made up of tributaries from the portal vein, hepatic artery and bile duct surrounding peripherally. Blood passing through the whole unit is drained by the central vein located in the center of lobule.
Aside from the hepatic cells, the lobule is also made up of venous sinusoids that are lined with endothelial cells, in between which are large pores, and Kupffer cells. The pores in the sinusoids allow blood to pass through the venule and into the parenchyma easily. The latter type of cell is capable of phagocytosing bacteria and other pathogens that could come in contact with the sinusoids and in the liver parenchyma.

**Physiology of the liver**

The liver has many functions, that is why any disruption in the integrity of the liver parenchyma results in drastic homeostatic changes with morbid or even fatal outcomes if not controlled. Knowledge of some features of the liver makes it easier to understand the signs and symptoms caused by medications in case of toxicities.

**Liver as a blood reservoir**

The blood vessels in the normal adult liver can hold up around 450 mL of blood during ordinary circumstances. However, because of their distensibility, they can hold up to 0.5
to 1 liter of blood in the presence of pathological conditions such as congestive heart failure or peripheral congestion. Due to this feature, the liver can store blood to normalize the pressure in the circulatory system and provide blood supply in situations when there is diminished blood supply.

**Liver mass regulation**

During partial liver resection, around 70 percent of the whole organ is removed. After this surgical procedure, the liver is able to regenerate a new set of hepatocytes and regrow the lost portion of the organ. This amazing feature of the liver is thought to be a product of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), epidermal growth factor, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin 6 (IL-6). Although able to regenerate, the growth is limited to a certain extent with the help of transforming growth factor β (TGF-β).

**The macrophage system**

A large amount of blood normally flows through the sinusoids and into the liver parenchyma, that makes the liver very much prone to blood-borne infections and to damage by pathogens and other substances. However, this is offset by the presence of the active phagocytosing Kupffer cells that constantly keep pathogens from invading the liver tissue.

**Macronutrient metabolism**

The liver is the primary organ involved in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. As for carbohydrates, the liver is responsible for the storage of glycogen and the formation of glucose units from other sources such as lipid, protein metabolites, and other sugars. The liver is also responsible for the oxidation of fats and synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids. As for proteins, the liver is involved in deamination and synthesis of amino acids.

**Vitamin storage**

The liver is very well known as a storage site for many vitamins. The most dominant vitamins present in some of the hepatocytes in the liver are vitamin A, vitamin D and vitamin B12. Thanks to this feature, vitamin-poor diet for a few days doesn’t necessarily lead to the deficiencies. The liver is also an efficient storage site for iron.

**The liver’s role in blood coagulation**

There are many clotting factors that are produced in the liver. In the presence of vitamin K, the liver is able to synthesize fibrinogen, prothrombin, accelerator globulin, and factors VII, IX, and X.

**Metabolism of Drugs in the Liver**
Generally, drugs are not the same when they are excreted out from the body (except for some). A lot of processes take place between absorption and excretion, and this is mainly because of the metabolic features of the liver. In a phenomenon called the **first-pass effect**, medications and other substances that are absorbed in the gut are first transferred to the liver by the portal circulation. This makes the liver a **screening area for the substances that enter the body through the digestive system**.

Drugs undergo biotransformation in the liver in order to exist out into the circulation in proper therapeutic amount and form. Through this process, medications are also transformed into substances that are easily excreted in by excretory organs. It usually involves 2 phases:

- **Phase I**: Drugs are converted into more polar forms by adding functional groups.
- **Phase II**: Drugs that fail to become excreted after phase I are conjugated into more polar forms.

Without this function, toxic levels of the medications would remain in the bloodstream. Phase I reactions usually involve the microsomal protein **CYP450** as well as other microsomal enzyme systems. Phase II usually involves conjugation reactions that are catalyzed by **transferases**. Substrates for these conjugation reactions usually include the endogenous substances glucuronic acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, and some amino acids.

### Drug-Induced Liver Injury

As mentioned previously. The liver serves as a passageway of almost all the substances that are absorbed from the gut into the circulation. Although processes that happen in the liver in this sense involve the **biotransformation of medications** and other substances into usable and disposable forms by the organ, this may not be always the case.

Certain medications and harmful substances are actually converted into active toxins
once they pass through the liver. An example of it is a drug that is absorbed by the gut as a hapten which could bind to proteins in the liver to cause immunogen production. These newly formed substances can cause a hypersensitivity reaction that can ultimately damage many organs and systems, including the liver itself. This is only one of the many mechanisms by that certain medications damage the liver.

Unusual drug reactions leading to acute liver failure commonly develop upon the first exposure to the substance. One can actually draw a diagnosis based on the temporal relationship between the manifestations and the exposure to the medication.

All over the globe, liver damage caused by drugs is said to happen in 1—14 out of 100,000 individuals. The outcome of this varies from cases of acute liver failure to more chronic ones. The usually implicated substances for drug-induced liver toxicities include alcohol, herbal medications, dietary supplements, topical medications, toxic chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides, and of course, over the counter medications such as acetaminophen.

Drug reactions can be characterized as either predictable or idiosyncratic. Predictable drug reactions such as that with acetaminophen are dose-dependent and can mean positive implications in the ease of management. Idiosyncratic reactions usually involve a mixture of cell-damaging processes such as hypersensitivity reactions and direct cytotoxicity. The most commonly affected structures are the bile ducts. Examples of medications that can trigger their damage are chlorpromazine and halothane.

Overview: Acetaminophen

Among drugs that cause liver toxicity is acetaminophen. It is considered the most common cause of acute liver failure with indications of liver transplantation in the United States. As being readily available as an over-the-counter drug, acetaminophen is frequently used inappropriately.

Mechanism of damage
Acetaminophen is commonly used for the treatment of fever and mild pain. It is available in many preparations including tablets, suspensions, syrups, suppositories and intravenous solutions. When taken a therapeutic dose, most of the acetaminophen is metabolized via conjugation by phase II enzymes in the liver. In the urine, there can be found the metabolites of this drug bound to glucuronates and sulfates. However, a small amount of drug actually escapes the phase II conjugation and enters other metabolic reactions that are mediated by CYP proteins. This results in the conversion of otherwise harmless acetaminophen metabolites into N-acetyl-p-benzoquinoneimine or NAPQI.

Individuals who take acetaminophen in proper amounts may be spared from the harmful effects of NAPQI metabolites because these reactive substances can be actually neutralized by conjugation with glutathione. After all, only about 5% of the total dose enters this type of reaction, it means that only traces of NAPQI exist in therapeutic doses.

However, in patients who have taken acetaminophen in large doses accidentally or deliberately for suicide attempts, levels of NAPQI may reach dangerous amounts and can cause liver damage. The unconjugated NAPQI metabolites cause hepatocellular injury and ultimately, centrilobular necrosis. Two mechanisms are responsible for this to happen:

1. Binding unconjugated metabolites bind with the proteins in the hepatocytes, inactivating their cell membrane and mitochondria.
2. Depletion of glutathione, putting the hepatocytes at an increased risk for oxidation by free radicals (aside from conjugating reactive NAPQI, glutathione also acts as a potent reductant to reactive radicals as well).

A particularly narrow therapeutic window for acetaminophen occurs in alcoholics because alcohol is known to induce the pathways that lead to the conversion of acetaminophen metabolites to NAPQI. This means that alcoholics should be monitored closely when taking this seemingly harmless over-the-counter drug.
Management of overdosage

Initially, efforts to keep the drug from being absorbed in the intestines are instituted. Measures such as induced vomiting, gastric lavage, and administration of activated charcoal or cholestyramine are initiated. Other supportive measures should be taken as well. It is important to flush out any remaining acetaminophen in the stomach by implementing the first two management techniques before administering other medications. However, the time from ingestion should be noted upon admission because some treatments such as the administration of charcoal and cholestyramine become inefficient after 30 minutes from acetaminophen overdosage.

In cases where there is already an increased plasma acetaminophen level (> 200 µg/mL at 4 hours or > 100 µg/mL after 8 hours), N-acetylcysteine may be given. This medication neutralizes the reaction by donating sulfhydryl donor groups to make the used up glutathione molecules available again. This subsequently reduces the incidence of hepatocellular necrosis. However, some patients may still maintain an elevated amount of acetaminophen in the plasma despite N-acetylcysteine administration. For acute liver failure in this context, liver transplantation may be the only option.

Review Question

The correct answer can be found below the references.

A conscious and alert 22-year-old female is rushed to the emergency room 30 minutes after ingesting half a bottle of acetaminophen at home. Which among the following initial management techniques should be done after getting a quick history and physical survey?

A. Administer activated charcoal
B. Perform a gastric lavage
C. Administer N-acetylcysteine
D. Give cholestyramine per orem

References


Correct answer: B

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